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Herr Hollweg admits the note to Serbia was sharp. Took him a long time to find it out.

Congress will resume its grind again this week, but scarcely with the vim it showed a year ago.

Open door for sugar after today, but do not let that lead you into foolishness. Enough still is as good as a feast.

Portugal looked like a joke when it went into the war, but watch its representatives sit up straight at the peace table.

Now we are told that Pershing is not popular with British or French high commands, but that sounds like a tale for the marines.

Another complaint against the crown prince is that he wore a green necktie. On certain dates that is de rigueur as au fait.

Spanish flu is raging in Iceland, which may discourage the thought that cold weather kills the disease. Be careful how you sneeze.

The senate has agreed to rescind the second-class postage rates and to cut out the zone foolishness. What will Mr. Burlison say to this?

Between the bolsheviks and emperors out of a job, Switzerland is sure to have a considerable army of permanently unemployed to look after.

Nebraska is credited with producing 50,000 tons of beet sugar for the current season, and yet sugar is not regarded as one of our leading crops.

Chairman Hurley is going to seize the ships interned in Hun harbors; all right, but he will have to hurry to get them away from other claimants.

As to the increase in freight rates, it may help some to keep in mind that the entire tax is finally divided about even between the producer and the consumer.

North Dakota Danes have awarded the Nobel peace prize to President Wilson. He undoubtedly deserves it, for he certainly did all he could to bring peace to a troubled world.

A lot of simple-minded folks still are in the dark as to why dancing cannot be permitted in school houses. Such a performance cannot be a great deal worse than boxing in a church gymnasium.

Senator Chamberlain warns the public that the army organization must not be cast on the scrap heap. Here is one democrat who at least has been consistent in regard to military training.

Frau Hohenzollern did not know whether to laugh or cry when she joined her fugitive spouse in Holland. She at least consoled herself with the thought that she lost neither husband nor son in battle.

A hospital at Manila has just graduated a class of Moro girls as nurses, an eloquent reminder of what the United States has done over there. And only twenty years ago the entire democratic party of the United States was following the great pacifier in his crusade to abandon the Philippines to whatever fate might overtake them.

Secretaries Daniels, Baker and Wilson have toasted George Creel and complimented him on "sustaining the morale of the people," and those who remember the thrilling story of the U-boat attack that never took place, the campaign in behalf of the airplanes that never were built and a lot of other fiction emanating from the Creel headquarters will wonder just what the secretaries of navy, war and labor take us for.

Nebraska's Peace Whoop

The first peace hurrah out of the middle west comes sounding across the prairies out of Nebraska. And close in its wake rolls a booming song of prosperity and progress. The Blackwater state has a billion dollars in its pockets and wants the wide world to know it. Out of \$2 wheat and a dollar a bushel profit on corn and hogs at \$17.50 the hundredweight it has reaped abundant war profits. Moreover, it raises more than 100,000,000 pounds yearly of beet sugar.

Does Nebraska, then, propose to turn prodigal of its riches? Not on its commonwealth! It has already more automobiles in proportion to population than any other state. But it means to build good roads, not burn them. All over Nebraska there is the call for roadmakers, while in Omaha alone over \$10,000,000 worth of buildings, some already under way, await constructive hands. We note a high school of commerce to cost \$1,000,000 and a jail to cost \$250,000. Nevertheless, we do not assume a ratio as of one to four between crime and business education.

Nebraska's eloquence as to its wealth, its resources, its optimistic purpose, fairly rivals the ogory of its most famous citizen. It is an epic version, attuned to the spirit of 1918, of the great American brag discovered by Old World visitors to the New World in the middle of last century. Upon the present ear it strikes not ungratefully. It is a hurrah with a hoist. It is pointed healthfully with that demand for more money. Nebraska can take care of 75,000 workmen even after the remainder of its own 41,000 sons shall have returned from war. It seems certain that this billion-dollar state of mid-America will be early and warmly remembered on the occasion of the next Liberty loan, to say nothing of the income tax—New York World.

IDEALS AND PRACTICAL REALITIES.

"Fine words butter no parsnips," at peace councils or elsewhere. We may as well accustom ourselves to the prospect of the Entente Allies seeking to retain as much of material advantage as they may secure from the settlement to be arrived at when the great convalescent gathers at Versailles. And this does not necessarily imply that either of them is ready to abandon any of the high ideals embodied in the fourteen points laid down by our president. When it comes to giving those abstractions vitality and transmuting them into active principles, difference of opinion may be expected. Equally we may look forward to seeing the Allies standing together until the treaty is formulated, just as they stood for four years against Germany. Notice already has been served of reluctance on part of Great Britain to sacrifice any national interest which may properly be considered without menacing the peace of the world, and it may be accepted that France, Italy, Portugal and Belgium are in like mind. This is not in derogation of the United States, simply a mild way of letting us know we will be but one of the contracting parties and not the whole show at the peace table.

Which is the Voice of Wilson?

The question of retaining or turning back to their owners the railroads, whose operation the government has taken over for war purposes, looms on the horizon. What will be the stand of the president on this great issue? Where should we seek for light if not from the organs of public opinion that have been claiming to be the chief supporters of the Wilson program and the vociferous echoes of the democratic Help-Wilson-win-the-war cry?

Here is what the local democratic newspaper says, supposedly reflecting the personal views of our democratic United States senator: Failure of government ownership to improve conditions markedly either as to railroads or telephones or telegraph, have somewhat quieted agitation for public ownership.

And here is what the other local Wilson-worshipping sheet puts out: Everybody will hear a tremendous protest and warnings against McAdoo's proposal to retain government control of the railroads of the United States. The uproar will come from interested people who do not want to let go of a good thing from which they have been separated and from perfectly honest folk who constitutionally are nervous about any change from the established state of affairs.

Is it possible government operation of the railroads can be at one and the same time both a failure and a success? Which is the voice of Wilson?

Personnel of the Peace Party.

Mr. Wilson has chosen for his associates on the peace delegation men whose experience will be of service to him as sole spokesmen for the country. Of Mr. Lansing's qualifications The Bee has expressed opinion on several occasions. His ability as a student and an expounder of international law is unquestioned. Mr. White, the republican selected to accompany the president, spent many years in the diplomatic service of his country in Europe, and so should be personally familiar with the history as well as the forms of procedure. He will doubtless have the advantage that comes with personal acquaintance and knowledge of the European members of the conference. Colonel House was inevitable, while General Bliss and Admiral Benson will competently represent the army and navy in advisory capacity.

The interesting fact is that of the group the president alone has a commission from the American people. He only can appear as voicing the aspirations and ideals of the nation. The others will serve in a ministerial capacity only, for not one of them has the knowledge or sympathy born of contact with the public. Mr. Wilson will be well supported in his historical and legal needs, but will rely, as usual, on himself for the interpretation of America's international attitude and to impress on Europe the views of the United States.

Let Us Do Justice at Home.

Protestation of devotion to the principles of democracy, pure and undefiled, have been on the lips of Americans for many days. We have with great energy and considerable unanimity given ourselves over to the work of overturning autocracy in Europe, unhorsing feudal despots and lighting the lamps for Freedom in countries where it has never been known or long since was forgotten. Having done that to our present content, let us turn to affairs at home and see what we may do for human liberty in our own land. In sixteen states of the union three-fifths of the population is denied the franchise granted by the federal constitution. If this wholesale disfranchisement of citizenship affected only those states, the condition might be tolerated. But it does not. Representatives chosen from those states control the present congress, have controlled in congress for eight years, and have through this power exerted their influence over all the rest of the union. How long will the United States continue to pose as the champion of equal rights for all mankind, at the same time patiently abiding the existence of the political oligarchy that thrives because it dominates the south through the democratic party and holds to power by the suppression of the vote of the majority of the voters in these sixteen states?

Developing Music in Omaha.

Cultural development is properly measured by attention given to the things that enliven refinement in social life. Accepting this as true, it is equally true that anything that aids in establishing the result so expressed is of service to the degree of its activity. This brings into view two local agencies for the preservation of public interest in music in Omaha, the Tuesday Musical club and the Music Department of the Omaha Woman's club. Each of these has had a long existence, and each has modestly played its part in the community life. Through the stimulation of interest of their members they are making possible the regular and orderly presentation of delectable programs of music for the public. The one gives its support to the bringing hither of talent from abroad, the other to fostering resident professionals by presenting them in concert or recital. Through the combination is made possible opportunity to enjoy not only what is good, but frequently what is best, in music. And as this art fills a continually expanding part in the life of the nation, it is good that Omaha is thus provided with means for keeping in line with the growth thus indicated.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War. Rulers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark agreed to maintain neutrality. On the Cambrai front the British regained much of the ground lost to the Germans the previous day. Unarmed American engineers made a gallant fight when surprised by German attack near Couzeaucourt.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today. The Metropolitan minstrels gave a dance at Crop Bros' hall and over 80 couples were present. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Miles celebrated their wooden wedding at 116 North Twenty-fourth street.



Thanksgiving evening Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Swobe entertained a number of friends in their parlors at the Millard hotel. E. O. Stark returned from a three weeks' visit at his old home in St. Johns, N. B.

Mrs. Robert Eason entertained a number of friends at progressive euchre Friday evening. About 75 members of the Douglas county bar met in the assembly room of the W. M. C. A. building for the purpose of organizing a bar association of Douglas county. Michael Cudahy of the Armour & Cudahy Packing company, arrived in this city. The members of the Douglas County Agricultural society held their annual meeting at the Board of Trade rooms.

The Day We Celebrate.

Arthur R. Wells, member of the school board, born 1873. Queen Alexandra, mother of King George of England, born in Copenhagen 74 years ago. Louis J. Malvy, the former French cabinet minister who was recently sent into exile, born 43 years ago. Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, Anglican bishop of Birmingham, England, born in Nottinghamshire 64 years ago. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York zoological park, born at Plainfield, Ind., 64 years ago.

This Day in History.

1741—Samuel Kirkland, the founder of Hamilton college, born at Norwich, Conn. Died at Clinton, N. Y., February 18, 1808. 1807—Napoleon I. appointed his brother, Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia. 1832—Louis Napoleon was officially informed of his election as emperor. 1865—Habeas corpus was restored in the northern states by presidential proclamation. 1893—The Reichstag voted to revoke the decree expelling the Jesuits from Germany. 1900—Canadian troops returned from South Africa were formally welcomed by the lord mayor. 1910—Porfirio Diaz was inaugurated president of Mexico for the eighth term. 1914—Rebel General Christian De Wech captured by the British in Bechuanaland. 1915—Austrians and Germans began an invasion of Montenegro. 1916—President Wilson protested to the German government against the deportation of Belgians.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

First Sunday in Advent. Annual memorial day of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Throughout Canada today will be observed a day of thanksgiving for the coming peace. Administrator Hoover has designated the week beginning today for the observance as conservation week for world relief. Organized labor is to celebrate the victory over the Central Empires with a great mass meeting to be held tonight in New York City.

Storyette of the Day.

Oliver Iselin, on leave in Tuxedo, was praising the American girls engaged in war work overseas. "And they're good girls," he said, "better girls, I believe, than our country ever turned out before." "They're certainly better than the old ladies, male and female, who spy on them on the pretense of looking after their morals." "One of these old ladies, an elderly New York broker, was talking to a cauteen girl in Paris." "Yes," the girl said, "I adore my work. The only thing I complain of is the irregularity of the mails." "The old broker heaved a sigh and tried to take the girl's hand, but she drew it away." "Ah, yes," she said, "The males were irregular, too, in my young days. As we used to put it—'Never trust a female too far nor a male too near.'"—Detroit Free Press.

ODDS AND ENDS

England now has a special type of railway car built to carry airplanes. The largest butterflies seen in British New Guinea, some of them measuring as much as 11 inches across the wings. England is using paper envelopes which can be turned inside out and made to do service a second time. Colonial troops first served with the British army in 1884-5, when New South Wales sent a contingent of 800 to the Sudan. With the harvesting of a larger than usual potato crop in Denmark, the alcohol manufacturers are obtaining permission to resume business on a somewhat larger scale, and expect to make 800,000 gallons, compared with 600,000 gallons last year. At an anti-influenza auction sale in St. Louis admission was by card only. A doctor was stationed at the door to watch for symptoms of cold, and the buyers were placed at desks three feet apart and warned that any one who coughed or sneezed would at once be ejected.

Views and Reviews

Comment on Men Mentioned In the Current News

Meredith Nicholson's series of articles entitled "The Valley of Democracy," whose allusions to Omaha's commission plan of city government and the extent of the German propaganda here raised the ire of the Commercial Club publicity agents when they appeared serially in Scribner's Magazine, have been gathered into a single volume, now presented to the public. As a matter of fact, Mr. Nicholson's references to Omaha were obviously intended to be complimentary and meant in the most kindly spirit—his questioning of the effectiveness of municipal reform through the commission plan route being drawn from the city's experience before the last election. In the revision for the book the added explanation makes this clear: "At the election last spring, we are told, 'only one of the commission government was re-elected and Omaha is hoping that the present year will show a distinct improvement in the management of its public business. Local pride is very strong in these western cities and from the marked anxiety to show a forward-looking spirit and a praiseworthy sensitiveness to criticism, we may look confidently for a steady government in the field of municipal administration. Very considerate of us is Mr. Nicholson, I say. The quotation from the Ohlinger report on the ascendancy of German 'Kultur' in our city, and particularly its intrusion into our public schools, is still used by way of illustration, yet with the comment, 'These conditions have, of course, passed, and it is for those of us who would regard jealously our rights and justly feel our obligations as American citizens to see to it that they do not recur.'" Mighty good advice for us to heed, there, too.

Let me say a few words about Charles R. Van Hise, under whose administration, just brought to a close by his death, the University of Wisconsin took the first place among the great state universities of the middle west, as I said last week about Andrew D. White, who, as its first president, put Cornell university almost from the start in rank with the big educational institutions. One cannot help seeing a noticeable similarity between Wisconsin and Cornell in the physical location on high ground in each instance overlooking a beautiful lake, in the general layout and construction of buildings, in the co-educational scheme, in the comprehensive policy and aims. Perhaps a link is to be found in the fact that President Van Hise's immediate predecessor was Charles Kendall Adams, who had gone directly from the president's chair of Cornell to the same position at Wisconsin. White and Adams were both historians, Van Hise was a geologist, but plainly with a rare executive ability not often possessed by men specially trained in the natural sciences.

Washington Post. "I don't know if he has delivered a course of lectures there, I had the pleasure of being entertained by President Van Hise shortly after his induction into office and he was still immersed in his geological studies and researches. He had been experiencing some trouble with his eyes and said he kept abreast of the current literature of the subject by having the papers read to him, and grasped it with meaning perfectly, even in unmodulated reading of words and wording she herself did not try to understand. President Van Hise was also at the Conservation congress, at which I was one of the delegates representing Nebraska, at which he was looked to as one of the recognized authorities on the distribution of mineral and other natural resources in this country. Wisconsin took pride in the fact that he was the first native-born son of the Badger state to be president of its state university and at the same time the first alumnus of the university to become its head. He marked out new paths and set a fast pace for his successor whoever he may be.

Wonder if folks have caught the full significance of the return of six republicans to represent Nebraska in the lower house of congress, making a solid delegation in that body? This has happened only once before in the history of the state, when the Roosevelt wave swept over a divided opposition in this state in 1904 and gave us six republican congressmen. In 1894 the republicans elected five out of six, which was pretty close to it. Never have the democrats held a closer house of delegates at Washington out of Nebraska, the nearest they came being in 1896, when the score stood four to two. It should be remembered, of course, that the state has been accorded six members only since the 1890 census. We had started out with a single representative and had secured an increase in the number to three as a result of the 1880 census. Up to 1887, Nebraska congressmen had been elected as republicans. The first democrat to break in was John A. McShane, chosen from this district for that term. When he was succeeded by W. J. Connell, we again had a solid republican house delegation, which was broken the next time when W. J. Bryan won out and was restored only, as I have said, by the 1904 election and again now by the election of this year.

The dispatches have already announced the citation for the Croix de Guerre of Colonel William Hayward, whom we will always claim as a son of Nebraska, although he has been commanding a regiment which he recruited and trained in New York. The text of the citation which has been sent to friends here is worth reproducing. As translated, it reads: "Under command of Colonel Hayward, who, though injured, insisted on leading his regiment in the battle of Lieutenant Colonel Pickering, admirably cool and brave; of Major Cobb (killed), of Major Spencer (grievously wounded), of Major Little, a true leader of men, the 369th R. I. U. S., engaging in an offensive for the first time in the drive for September, 1918, storming over the enemy positions energetically defended, took after heavy fighting the town of S., captured prisoners and brought back six cannons and a great number of machine guns. With that glorious record, Colonel Hayward and his gallant officers and men should be entitled to decorate their coats completely over with crosses, ribbons and other insignia of honor. Let Colonel Hayward come back to Nebraska and give us a chance to show our pride and grateful appreciation.

Victor Rosewater

People and Events

On or about July 1, 1919, the eastern wet belt will join the chorus and lend anthem, fervor and volume to the song, "Oh, How Dry I Am!" War topics drift to the junk heap as rapidly as arrows. Paragraphers swoosh off cheerily of the old reliable subject—"Why is a bald-headed man?" Only two states in the union, Minnesota and Pennsylvania, fell behind their quota in the United War Work drive. The distinction is not an enviable one. Executive clemency has been extended to a pair of Kansas City men sent up for 10 years, conditioned on their return to the penitentiary on January 1. Holiday season paroles suggests a sharp revival in their neglected business.

Col. John J. Garrity, the new chief of Chicago police, who, former commander of the Second division, Illinois National Guard. He has been identified with the state militia nearly 30 years and has seen active service in Cuba and the Philippines. Chief Garrity is a native son and is residing into his 46th year. Judge John W. Goff, one of the noted justices of the supreme court of New York county reaches the age of 71 January 1, and retires from the bench under the age-limit law. Judge Goff won his legal spurs in 1891 as counsel for the Lexow investigating committee and has presided at the trials of many notorious criminals.

Around the Cities

St. Louis is not satisfied with the limited celebration on Victory day and will pull off another on December 7. Cedar Rapids, Ia., reports 50,000 pounds of peach pits on hand and the bottom knocked out of the market by the war.

New York turns wearily from war activities and tightens its belt for a smash at the autocrats of the hat-check gouge. Provocation warrants a knockout. Chicagoans found guilty of disorderly conduct or vagrancy will go orderly and obediently to the penitentiary to glory hereafter in a \$10,000 death house. The Anti-Cruelty society finances the project.

More than 10,000 pupils are enrolled in the St. Louis night schools. Training in public speaking and in wireless telegraphy have been added to the list of studies. Philadelphia proposes to stick to the skip-stop system of street car operation for the present. Authorities esteem the system as a conservator of fuel and a booster of speed.

Garfield, Utah, celebrated Victory day in a novel way. Instead of staging a ban of horse townspeople put up an old-fashioned barbecue and cheered lustily between bites of roasted beef, mutton and other enticements. New York City stands to lose \$2,000,000 in license money should war prohibition go into effect July 1, next. That sum covers only the minimum quarter year. The annual loss to the city treasury being around \$8,000,000.

Chicago politicians are bestirring themselves for the spring mayoralty campaign. Roger Sullivan exploded a bomb in the city hall by urging the selection of the "biggest man in town," regardless of party lines, for mayor. No names are mentioned, but much guessing is on.

Bibulous life is getting perilously dry in and around Detroit. Not a flicker of a sup can be had across the river in Windsor, where in former times snifters were made on a scale that produced one acre upon its booze founts right in Detroit's face. Luckily the flowing river will provide wetness and Detroiters are free to jump in.

An orderly but determined crowd of 1,000 men lined the route of a scheduled socialist parade in Minneapolis, one day last week, as a protest against the red flag. A more handful of professional agitators walked some of the way between silent lines of defenders of the Stars and Stripes, but not a red flag fluttered.

RIGHT TO THE POINT

Washington Star: Iron crosses sell for a cent in Berlin, but they cost the great bulk of the price in Baltimore. American: When one contemplates the new war taxes and the high cost of living, it is difficult to be content to leave the ex-kaizer to the stings of his own currency.

Washington Post: "Won't it be too bad if all the monarchies in Europe were to be abolished?" "I don't know," replied a woman secretary of war.

Philadelphia Ledger: Things are already getting back to the pre-war status. Time is money and this country does not waste it in idle waiting. The rapidity with which we got into the war astonished the world, and we are not going slow about reconstruction.

New York World: It is said that the grand duchess of Luxemburg in view of the reported desire of her subjects that she should abdicate, will ask them to vote on the question. Curious how popular the initiative and referendum have suddenly become in the old lands of autocracy!

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"What right has Louise to wear a four star?" "She has two ex-husbands and a couple of fiances in the army."—Browning's Magazine.

"Traveler—You cannot tell how terrible an experience it was to be lost in the desert. Johnson—Oh, yes, I can. I used to live in a dry town."—Judge.

Briggs—What made you so silent at our gathering the other evening? Griggs—Why, confound it all! I had a particularly fine hat and had forgotten the exact point and was trying to remember it.

Briggs—Why didn't you ask us?—Life. "My husband says I am as young and beautiful to him now as when we were first married."

"Then, why doesn't he go in time to see a good oculist?"—Baltimore American.

Burroughs—I know a man who looks so excited that he has to get out of his house every time he sees a woman tell you anything that one could hardly believe (anxiously)—You haven't paid him that river I lent you three months ago, have you?—Boston Transcript.

"Here are the courts continually ruling that a wife has the right to go through her husband's pockets." "Well, how do you suppose any court could enforce any other ruling?"—Chicago Post.

Jack—But my wife handed me a big surprise. Harry—What was it? Jack—I had a wife I was going to stay up with a sick friend and she said she hoped I would hold as good hands as he did in the game.—Boston Globe.

"The road to success is apt to be a long, hard one, my boy." "Yes, but the road to failure is shorter, father?" "Yes, my son. Our penitentiaries are full of men who took the short cuts."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WAR'S END.

Four years and more of time has passed since first was heard the bugle blast that summoned men from paths of peace. And caused the world's progress to cease. That transformed day's most glorious light into darkness dread of the sable night. The war clouds gathered, thick and fast, and darkened in the moment passed. While in their course destruction spread and millions joined the soldier dead; till joyous came the great battle field. And powers of darkness ruled supreme. Grouching heroes from Hunland came With sword unheathed and torch aflame. With instruments more barbarous far Than ever before employed in war. Down tramping all within their path. Nor sparing childhood from their wrath. Brave Belgium, she to none a foe, Was subjected to unwanted woe. Her fields despoiled of golden grain, Her homes laid waste, her people slain, Her churches, altars, cathedral spires Razed to the earth by cannon's fires. Nor halted they in their mad advance Till they met their peers in Northern France. Where Sons of Freedom, in might arose And hurried distance from their foe. And on the beach of the great battle field These gallant men refused to yield. The Polish, Tommies and Canadian lads. Proved soldiers brave, and true comrades; While the khaki boys from the U. S. A. Held up the flag in the great battle field. So God we praise and church bells ring And songs of peace and victory sing. —LITTLE ANDREW THOMPSON, Fremont, Neb.

Signposts of Progress

Chiefly for roofing automobiles an initiation glass that resembles celluloid has been invented in Europe. The United States annual production of sulphur in a dozen years has increased from a few more than 300 tons to more than 250,000 tons.

A circular rake which is said to be both efficient and labor-saving has been patented by a woman. The idea came to her as a result of an accident which rounded an ordinary rake and made it work better and with less effort.

Ireland grows more food for Great Britain than for home consumption, even proportionately to the population, and is an essential base for the British food supply. Although having only 10 per cent of the population, 40 per cent of the cattle and 30 per cent of the pigs of the United Kingdom are produced here.

Norwegian agriculture has undergone quite a change during the war. Large areas of new land have been tilled with a view to giving the country as much grain as possible. Thus Norway, which formerly was obliged to import large quantities of foodstuffs, in the future will be able to take a more independent position with regard to these imports.

For the first time the whole of the Australian wool clip has been valued on a scientific basis. Some 664,000,000 pounds have been handled, and the result, based on the clip around that rate of 15 1/2 per cent, is said to be 14,683. Last season the appraisements worked out of 14,153, which shows an increase for this season of 5,000,000 pounds. The new clip has already commenced to move into Sydney.

The sugar bearing area of Natal, which also includes Zululand, is the most profitably cultivated area in the union of South Africa, so far as value per acre is concerned. The whole area under cultivation cannot exceed 600,000 acres, and with a crop of only half a ton an acre for every two years it will amount to at least \$12,000,000 per year, or about \$24 per acre, while the general yield of agriculture produces one acre throughout the union is much smaller.

HERE AND THERE.

The state of Connecticut is out of debt and has a surplus of cash sufficient to take care of outstanding bonds. When Gov. Marcus Holcomb took charge of Hartford in 1914 the state's indebtedness was nearly \$12,000,000. With a dislocated shoulder, Mrs. Iola Curry Hamilton, of La Grange, N. Y., ran two miles for help after her automobile had turned turtle, with her infant child on the front seat, wedged between the steering wheel and the windshield, so that she could not extricate it.

The French tricolor flag does not consist of red, white and blue in equal proportions. It is every 100 parts, blue is 30, white 33 and red 37. This is because, due to an optical illusion, the white, in the middle, would look narrower than the blue which is next to the state and the red still narrower, if the colors were of the same width.

Hospe says:

Tis a Picture Christmas

Eleven show cases filled with Gold frames, Japanese Novelty, Book Ends, Brass, Silver and Bronze Candlesticks and Candles. Lamps and Shades, Smokers' Sets, Trays, Nut Bowls, Work Baskets, Statuary, Vases, Cordova Leather Goods. Twelve cases of Sheet Pictures. Many Frames for Photographs. Every style of Art and Bric-a-Brac. SHOP NOW

A. Hospe Co.

Everything in Art and Music. 1513 Douglas St. The Christmas Art and Music Store.

Quaint Bits of Life

The first Moro girls ever graduated as nurses received their diplomas as members of the class of 1918 from the Philippine general hospital. Miss Elsie Boyer of Fontana, Pa., is proud because she has raised a radish that weighs more than three pounds and is 1 1/4 inches in circumference.

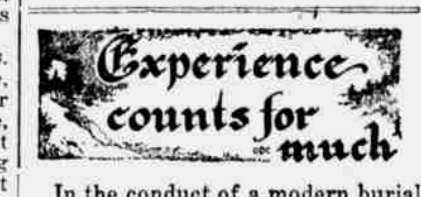
For the first time in recorded history the county jail in Bangor now contains more liquor sellers than liquor drinkers, sentenced as such—six sellers, four soaks. Charles Roach of Cleveland, 64 years old, father of 23 children, is under arrest, charged for the eighth time with non-support. He says that his children ought to support him.

Capt. N. H. Means of Ellsworth, Me., who will be 94 years old this month, took an automobile ride to Bangor to call on his brother-in-law, J. S. Young, who is 21 years old, and the boys had a great time together. When Private J. Smith at Camp Meade received a letter from his home town in Plainville, Conn., signed "My dear mother," and addressed to him as "My dear son," he made inquiries and found that his father, a widower for two years, had married again, and that his "dear mother" was 22 years old. John is 23.

There are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 826; Europe, 587; Africa, 276. The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 people; German, 125,000,000; Russian, 90,000,000; French, 60,000,000; Spanish, 55,000,000; Italian, 40,000,000; Portuguese, 30,000,000.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR.

An organization of negroes in Florida has set out to sell 10,000 thrift stamps to colored people. The armor of the motor cars used in the present war ranges from three-sixteenths to a quarter of an inch in thickness and is impervious to rifle and machine gun fire. A French army aviator says he has seen flies go up with his balloon as high as 2,970 feet. Grasshoppers cling to the basket of the balloon until the air becomes too rarified for them, when they let go and fall. He says the swallows have a glorious time catching these insects.



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"WHEN YOUR KIDNEYS FEEL LIKE LUMPS OF LEAD"

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, say a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and lagg