DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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On his return maybe the president will tell us why he went.

Even the kaiser foozled when he tried to gare the whole world.

Well, the packers are finally up to congress;

what's next, another investigation? Denmark modestly declines to furnish the

Germans all they want to eat. It's too big a A little of the spirt of give and take may be

serviceable to both sides of the street railway Champ Clark waxed loquacious in comment-

ing on the president's address. He used five whole words.

Up to the present Pancho Villa has not asked for a seat at the peace table, but the entries are not yet closed.

The ex-kaiser is to be indicted as a pirate, which will make Blackbeard, Morgan and all that crew turn over in their graves.

Another certain evidence that the war is over may be found in the fact that New York is again watching a six-day bicycle race.

The soldier vote leaves the republican delegation from Douglas to the state senate unbroken, a not wholly unlooked-for result.

A new comet has been discovered by the Hamburg observatory. A few days ago it might have been the kaiser coming down.

Accrediting Dr. Solf to the peace council as delegate from the German-Austrian republic is

all right, but who vouches for the republic? One of the great difficulties in Europe just

now is that everybody realizes that work must be done, but each wants somebody else to do it. Governor McKelvie and the legislature are

urged to be liberal with appropriations, that the democrats may have campaign thunder two years hence:

The peace party now on its way to Paris, like the one that sailed for Stockholm three years ago, is quite as notable for those who are not in it as for those who are.

The democrats talk of the president being confronted by an "angry republican" congress. What could be more pregnant than the sullen silence of some present democratic leaders?

Aside from whatever qualifications he may have as a railroad man, Judge Lovett possesses the most valuable asset of hailing from Texas

-a sure winner with the present administration. The crown prince declares he has renounced nothing, and does not intend to sign the papers. That is all right; his chances for facing a jury in criminal court are far better than any other

It is a little difficult to welcome the Polish heroes with glad acclaim and accommodate their conduct with the tales of pogroms from Galicia. Liberty seems to have many degrees these days.

Mayor Smith is right as to requiring each commissioner to accept responsibility for supplies purchased for his department, but the work ought to be carried on through a single agency, itself responsible to the entire commission. Scattering the work will not make for good results.

Unscrambling the Railroads

When Chairman Warfield, speaking for the association of railroad securities the other day, pointed out that "what is done from now on" in the management of the railroads "must be taken as indicating the railroad policy of the adminis-tration" he voiced a truth which will be impressed upon the public with increasing emphasis from day to day. The act authorizing the taking over of the transportation facilities of the country was distinctly a war measure, and the provision for their return to the owners was specific acknowledgment of this. It is therefore proper and timely for the owners to take the initiative, as they are preparing to do, to ask the federal government for an early announcement of its policy. Does it still regard the war emergency requires a retention of control, or does it intend to maintain that control as long as possible to demonstrate a theory of government ownership? If the latter, the federal authorities cannot be too often or too insistently reminded that they have as yet no mandate from the people for such a policy. And they must realize that the problems involved in relinquishing control are going to be far more difficult than any encountered in the taking over of the roads. Changes have been made in the direction of greater efficiency of operation, in the elimination of duplicated service and waste, etc., which the public will be unwilling to see un-A new status will have to be created. How far the admitted improvements introduced as war measures shall be secured on a peace basis is a pretty intricate problem, for the solution of which sound counsel, genuine co-operation and some legislation will be necessary. The Security Owners' association has called to its aid a formidable array of legal counsel, and their talents could be put to no more useful work than the untangling of the railroad situation in the interest, not solely of the security owners, but of the whole nation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CITY AND COUNTY CONSOLIDATION. That a great deal of needless duplication of

effort can be cut out and an immense amount of now wasted time and money can be saved by a consolidation of the governments of Omaha and Douglas county requires no argument. Such consolidations have been effected with most next presidential campaign in Cuba, satisfactory results in many places, such as Denver and San Francisco, and their example has been held out to us from time to time, but to no purpose because of seemingly insuperable obstacles in our constitution and laws. The revived talk of annexing Sarpy county to Douglas county, like the talk of cutting Douglas county in two, is part of the same problem-it is feasible only if a plan could be first worked out to give a unified co-ordinated government to whatever territory and population should be included in the municipal subdivison.

What stands in the way of city and county consolidation, or of segregating city from county? It is the constituitonal provision making separate consent of both parties prerequisite and the further provision for uniform taxes within each taxing area. The first really turns upon the second, for if an equitable way were attainable of apportioning taxes so that city property would pay at the rate necessary to maintain the benefits of city conveniences and the strictly farm property would pay at rates corresponding to the lesser benefits, the objections hitherto encountered would be re-

Can the road to merger of city and county governments be cleared? It surely cannot by the legislature, but by the coming constitutional convention, which is now not so far off. It would be well for the official authorities of the two local government jurisdictions to begin to look into the experience of other cities and study the question with a view to having something definite to present at the proper time.

Let Both Sides Be Cautious.

The conflict between the Omaha street railway company and its employes has flared up again and is assuming threatening aspects. Each side should be warned in advance as to the responsibility it assumes.

It is not proposed here and now to pass on the merits of the case; what The Bee wants to emphasize is that the dispute contains no elements that will suffer through being held in abeyance. The issues were once submitted to the war labor board, and there must be some authority capable of determining whether its decision still applies or should be modified.

Neither the company nor the men have a right to involve the great third party in the dispute and throw the whole city into turmoil. Interrupted service on the street railway lines at this time would be felt in every avenue of our activity. The hundreds of thousands who daily patronize and depend on the street railway lines have rights which are above those of either disputant, and neither will gain by recklessly disregarding these rights.

The directors of the company and the leaders of the union ought to let this thought sink

Edmond Rostand: Poet and Patriot.

France has lost another eminent citizen and added another to its long galaxy of immortals, Edmond Rostand, poet, dreamer, dramatist and pressed in Spain by Napolean. moralist, who has just passed in his fiftieth year. It is impossible in a few lines to sum up the life work of this man, nor to more than faintly indicate his influence on his day. Rostand was an intense patriot, and by his

contributions to the contemporary stage literature he greatly aided in the preservation in France of that wonderful spiritual unity which has so inspired the civilized world. Perhaps it is correct to say he is better known in America through "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "Chanticler," for it is with those Americans are more thoroughly acquainted. His love of France, glowing with patriotic fervor, is far more effectively shown in "L'Aiglon." No one who has heard Sarah Bernhardt declaim the eloquent lines set down for the Eaglet can fail to understand how its thought must have uplifted the French and given them strength to face the day they knew must come, when again in arms they would battle to preserve their liberty. The son of Napoleon, beating out his wings against the bars of the Austrian cage set around him by Metternich, was France, under the shadow of Prussia. The intensity of its appeal is the more to be appreciated because it was forbidden to be presented in Berlin.

Rostand long ago had won his permanent place in the world of letters, and may now be | given something of permanence in the greater world of politics because of his admitted influence on the French mind when it needed a stimulant.

Progress of a President.

Several expressions in the president's ad-

dress to congress deserve more than momentary consideration because of their unexpected quality. One of these is his admission that he does not know exactly what to do with the railroads. This is a gratifying evidence of progress, it being the first sign he has ever given of willingness to hear from others as to a policy. Another utterance that must arrest attention is that "leading strings" cannot be applied to Americans in pursuit of their own affairs, This discovery may date back to the election of last month, but whether or not it is an echo of that event, it shows a reversal of opinion amounting to an about face. In his work on "The New Freedom," which signalized his entrance to the presidency, Mr. Wilson outlined views that tended not only to leading strings, but to check-reins and blinders as well for American business. He has changed his mind before, and probably will again, so that aspect of the situation is neither novel nor alarming. The fact that he has ceased to be dogmatic and has come to recognize the futility of meticulous regulation of the ordinary affairs of life, indicates his six years in the White House have not been wholly in vain.

Luxemburgers who raided German shops ostensibly because American soldiers had been overcharged were very likely striking two blows for themselves to one for the strangers. Most Yankee soldiers were used to being overcharged before they left this country.

A remarkable thing has happened in Omaha -the juvenile authorities have reached the conclusion that a half-grown, ill-behaved boy deserved the whipping his mother administered. This sign of returning sanity is certainly re-

Right in the Spotlight.

Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, who has announced his candidacy for the is a former president of the republie, having filled the office of chief executive from 1909 to 1913. Gen. Gomez is allied with the dominant faction of the co-called Liberal party, as opposed to the Conservatives who are now in power. Both as a soldier and politician he has long been prominent in Cuban affairs. He won some distinction as a brave general during the last Cuban insurrection of 1895 against Spain, which terminated in the American intervention of 1898. He served acceptably as governor of his native province of Santa Clara, under the American military administration, and was afterwards elected dent Palma was inaugurated, in

One Year Ago Today in the War. President Wilson announced the war aims of the United States. Sinking of British passenger steamer Apapa with loss of 80 lives

French foreign office announced the creation of a supreme allied naval committee.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today. between Peter Goos and Julius



Meyer, the musical union orchestra will give concerts every Sunday afernoon at the Winter garden. Mrs. Joe Wells of Hamilton, Ill.

of Clay Center, Kan., are in the city | ing an adroit king's counsel. visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lou H. Baer. Augustus Gilchrist of Red Oak,

sion merchant. G. W. Doane, 2024 Chicago street, is advertising for a competent man to take care of his horses and cow.

brother, R. Gilchrist, the commis-

The Day We Celebrate.

Frank J. Carey, manager of the Carey Cleaning company, born 1882. Lillian Russell, long a star of the American light opera stage, born at Clinton, Ia., 57 years ago. Sir Alexander Butterworth, head

of the British arbitration and coniliation board for government employes, born 64 years ago. Charles Holmes Herty, eminent

leader of the American chemical Ga., 51 years ago. S. N., retired, born at Niles, a truce.

Mich., 71 years ago. This Day in History.

1808.—The Inquisition was sup-1829-Abolition of the rite of suttee, or the burning of widows on the funeral pile of their

husbands. 1868-Steamboats United States and America collided in the Ohio river, with great loss of life.

1892-First section of the Congo railway was opened to traffic 1914-First news of the sinking of

the British battleship Audacious published in London. 1915-Kitchner, Asquith and Balcil at Calais,

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Parliamentary nominations will which are to be held ten days hence. One hundredth anniversary of the birth of William W. Loring, a cele-

brated confederate general, who became a pasha in the army of the Khedive of Egypt. are expected at Atlantic City today for the opening of the special con-

closer co-operation between industry and the government in the work of industrial reconstruction.

Storyette of the Day.

"France's success in this war," said Gen. Oscar L. Standish of San Francisco, "has been due in great measure to the readiness of her come-back. No matter how hard Germany has hit her, France has always returned the blow with speed and vigor. "France, in fact, has been as ready

as the young fellow who proposed school teacher. The school to the teacher said scornfully

'Do you suppose, Mr. Doolittle, back. that I'd ever marry a man so benighted as to carry a horseshoe in his pocket for luck?"

"Doolittle paled. Then, recoverhorseshoe, laid it on his knee, patted it and said gaily:

Well, old fellow, I guess nomessage back. body'll ever doubt your efficacy af-"-San Francisco Chron-

SUNNY GEMS.

"When I went home last night I found devouring a novel."
In nothing. I discovered my wife ming eating a cereal."—Baltimore Stars and Stripes, France. That's nothing.

"Occasionally there gets into congress man who tells some new jokes." "I know. Usually he doesn't last long." "I know. Usually he doesn Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I wonder why none of the men in that particular ward show any improvement. Can the doctor in charge be in fault?"

"Would you say that she is good look

ing?"
"That depends."
"On what?" "On whether I was speaking of her face or to her face." - Detroit Free Press.

"My wife is trying to teach me to knit." "So is mine, but I have rebelled. There's to teach the average woman to sharpen lead pencils."—Washington Star.

should say." 'I don't wear snappy clothes.

Napoleon and William

New York Times.

The story that William II intended to give nimself up to the British when he abandoned his army was short-lived. Holland, whose reigning sovereign was a woman, offered a tempting asylum. Internment was better than arraignment before's criminal court in England, where a coroner had found the kaiser responsible for murder on the high seas, a pronouncement that had ugly possibilities. It was at least symptomatic of the temper of the British peo-He could not have brought himself to folow the example of Napoleon, who from the retreat in Rochefort, and before going on board he Bellerophon, addressed the following letter to the prince regent:

"Exposed to the factions which distract my country and to the enmity of the greatest powers of Europe, I have closed my political career, and I come, like Themistocles, to throw myself upon the hospitality of the British people. I put myself under the protection of their laws, which I claim from your royal highness, as the to the same position when Presi- most popwerful, the most constant and the most generous of my enemies."

Has the kaiser thought of exile in the United States? It was in the mind of Napolpeon after his downfall. He planned a voyage to America, and sought a permit from the British government. To the Bellerophon, cruising between the islands of Oleron and Re, came Savary and Las Casas with a letter from Napoleon asking whether the permit had arrived, and, if not, whether his departure would be prevented. The reply was that Captain Maitland had orders to intercept the fugitive. Then it was that the ex-According to an agreement made emperor dictated the letter to the prince regent and made preparations to board the Belleroshon. According to report, William II has considered Corfu as a place of dignified and agreeable residence, and it is rather curious that Corfu, as well as St. Helena, was discussed as penitential, life-long retreat for Napoleon. Nothing but an island would do. Elba, so near France, had proved too much like a prison house without doors. St. Helena commended itself as a place for exile because it was remote in stormy seas and all the landings were protected by batteries. It may be recalled that before Captain Maitland set sail for St. Helena with his renowned captive a futile attempt was made to serve a subpoena from the court of king's bench in a trumped-up suit for libel, in which the ex-emperor was wanted as a witness. Napoleon's friends had a high opinion of the cons visiting her cousin, Mrs. L. H. venient processes of English law. If William were to be brought before the accusing coroner Mr. and Mrs. William Fullweiler the defendant would have no trouble in retain-

Rail as he might at his imprisonment on St. In, arrived in this city to visit his Helena, Napoleon, who had been declared an outlaw by the congress of Vienna, must have learned that upon his surrender England had decided to treat him as a prisoner of the allied powers, and that his detention was approved in a convention signed on August 2 at Paris, the associated powers engaging to appoint commissioners to witness the custody of the illusrious enemy of society. On July 31, before Napoleon saw the shores of England fade from is sight, Sir Henry Bunbury, secretary to the admiralty, and Lord Keith, in command at Plymouth, exhibited to him a document, the purport of which was that to insure the peace of Europe, which he had violated from his retreat in Elba, he was to pass his remaining days in St. Helena. "Peace with him would be only a truce," Alexander of Russia had told Caulaincourt, pleading, before the first abdication, for profession, born at Milledgeville, the basis of the old frontiers, with Napoleon promising good behavior. Exile to Elba had Rear Admiral Royal R. Ingersoll, been insisted upon, but even exile had proved

The cases of Napoleon and the former German emperor are parallel in some respects, in others not. If William II has not been a great soldier, he has been the cause of far more bloodshed and misery, which he could have prevented by refusing to exercise his war powers. Both Napoleon and William planned to set up a vast empire, to dominate the world. Napoleon made war many times to realize his ambition; William thought to accomplish his object in one desolating conflict. He failed ignominiously and meanly, after falsely professing himself a friend of peace for 25 years. Military glory makes no halo around the head of William. He was not a hero to his own army, for he shunned the perils of the battlefield. He has not been distinguished as a legislator nor as an educator. four met French chiefs in war coun- He has had no conception of human liberty, His mental qualities are commonplace. Posterity will regard him as more responsible than any other human being for the sacrifice of millions of lives in the great war, as a ruler who be made in Great Britain today in might have been beneficent and wise but atanticipation of the general elections | tempted to destroy the liberties of mankind and to raise on their ruins an odious despotism. To forgive him and to forget his terrible transgressions would be to condone them.

It can never be said of William's career what Prof. J. Holland Rose has said of Napolpeon's The man who bridled the revolution and re-Two thousand industrial leaders molded the life of France; who laid broad and deep the foundations of a new life in Italy, Switzerland and Germany: who rolled the west ference called by the Chamber of in on the east in the greatest movement known commerce of the United States to since the crusades, and finally drew the yearnin on the east in the greatest movement known determine a definite program for ing thoughts of myriads to that solitary rock in the South Atlantic, must ever stand in the very forefront of the immortals of human history. William can be immortal only in his "bad eminence.

An American Soldier

An incident that will linger long in the memory of those who took part in the gallant advance of the Second division in Champagne came when, as will happen sometimes in all battles in all armies, the artillery was falling short.

The advance had been so swift that there were no wires by which the warning could be sent back. The need for action was so immediate that there was no time to send a runner back and no certainty that a runner could get

Then, abruptly and on his own initiative, a signal corps sergeant started to shinny up a telegraph pole. Under the crossing fire from the two artilleries, in full sight and within wickedly ing himself quietly, he took out his easy range of German snipers and German machine gunners, he went up that pole and, from that high and conspicuous place, signaled the

> When he came down an officer congratulated him warmly and asked for his name and outfit The sergeant grinned and started to fade away. "But you don't understand," the officer ex-"I want to recommend you for a

"Yes," said the sergeant, just before he faded away entirely, "that's just what I thought."-

They Took No Chances That the British naval men have not gained

since the signing of the armistice any confidence in the honor of the men who so recently were conducting a ruthless warfare against them was shown plainly enough by the elaborate precautions taken by Admiral Tyrwhitt while receiving the first flotilla of German submarines to be surrendered. He eliminated all possibilities either of injury to his own vessels and their crews or of losing by a last piece of characteristic trickery and desperation the prizes that were coming at last into his hands.

Instead, the British admiral met the under-

sea boats with a force of British ships of overabout as much to be gained by trying to whelming strength, and he compelled the Gerteach the average man to knit as by trying man crews to remain on board, with the engine whelming strength, and he compelled the Gerroom staff at their posts and the others on deck, till they were well within Harwich harbor. Guns "Now, here's a snappy suit," said the had to be pointed fore and aft—necessarily gib salesman. "Just the thing for you. I harmless—that is, to the British convoy fleet had to be pointed fore and aft-necessarily "Young man," replied the dignified per- and it was not until British officers had examined each submarine and found it in the good nothing snappy in my make-up, and I hate order required by the terms of the surrender the very word. Why, I even carry an open-faced watch so there won't be anything about me to snap."—Birmingham fer to the destroyers that came along to take them home again.—New York Times.

The Bee's

Omaha, Dec. 2 .- To the Editor o No fair-minded citizen can but view with regret the partisan action of the president in his choice of delegates to the Versailles

peace convention. With a single exception, the delebetter job. gates are practically unknown as statesmen and diplomats and have never been heard of as leaders or in the shaping of public opinion. exception is Secretary Lansing, who cognized as having no superior and but few equals as a student of international law, with its practical application by years of experience

in the State department, and who

has had entire charge of all diplo-

matic correspondence since the be ginning of the war. But as to the other members of the commission, perhaps the less said the better. "Kunnel" House, totally devoid of experience in statesmanship or diplomacy, un-known and unheard of until he became the political valet of the president; never chosen by the people for any important position of trust all history will fail to produce a parallel case in which such as he was

chosen for such a duty. Henry White, mentioned as once ambassador to France, and also to Italy, which description was necessary that some other "Henry White" might not be given the ticket. It is laimed that Henry is, or was once, a republican because he was ap-pointed by President McKinley. We have had our Benjamin Franklin, our James Russell Lowell, our Andrew D. White and our James W Gerard and many other brillians lights in our diplomatic corps, but whoever heard of Henry! But, as he has the entry to "society" at th French capital and knows the difference between the flunkies and the host, he will be very acceptable to the lady members who acompany the

To complete the list is an ossified army officer who reached his senior by way of the armchair brigade, who seems to have been chosen at the last moment as a dernier resort What objection, other than purely partisan, could have been had to William Howard Taft, of world-wide acquaintance and experience as a statesman and jurist, and who, as a sort of a lone peace commissioner, went to the Philippines to establish ranquility and made a record that has never been excelled as a peacemaker; or Elihu Root, the recognized nestor of international law-yers, at home and abroad; or Henry Cabot Lodge, the seer of Massachu setts, who stands the peer of any living statesman; and last, but not least, why overlook the redoubtable Roosevelt, who would have commanded the utmost attention and respect and brought home a full share

The president seems to have forthe United States senate, chosen by the popular vote, which alone has the power to ratify and give effect to any treaty made with a foreign nation. Not a single mem-ber of the senate was chosen to serve, although it is a well estabof the committee on foreign relations shall always be a member of any ommission that has to do with the framing of a peace treaty. Under this rule Senator Hitchcock was entitled to recognition and should have had it. While we do not admire the senator from a political standpoint he is so far above the three unknown members of the commission in brains and ability that a comparison would become odious.

If ever a sovereign of a constitutional government was rebuked by the people, after making a personal appeal for support, such a rebuke was administered at the last election, with such force as to be almost brutal. The opposition minority in lower house of congress was changed to an overwhelming maority and the senate was likewise hanged by a smaller majority. the government of England had gone before the people and been so rebuked and King George should gnore the verdict, he would soon be hastening on the first boat for Holand to meet up with his cousin, William Hohenzollern, glad to save his head without his crown. It is to be most sincerely desired that no ruler in America will ever adopt as a motto the remark of the irate railroad magnate when he said, "The people be damned.

All good Christians offered up many fervent prayers for the speedy ending of the war, with victory for he allies, and their prayers seem to have been answered. They should continue to pray that all the great sacrifice of blood and treasure shall

Editorial Snapshots

Minneapolis Tribune: While they are discussing the place for the peace conference, what is the matter with Hammerfest, Norway?

Detroit Free Press: But then, Tom Marshall said once that he drive into everybody's land and ralwould resign rather than undertake the duties of the presidency.

lies a post of happy followers under a banner inscribed. "Let's Have an Baltimore American: Mr. Adoo confesses he is a victim of the Old-Fashioned Christmas." Go to high cost of living. In this respect it! Forget the expense! he differs from the average man only "Pull Nebraska Out of the Mud" in that the latter cannot resign to a is the slogan of forward-marching

people. Washington Post: The prize ru-mor hatchery in the world outside of Copenhagen will be the property of copenhagen will be the steamer car- ers and business generally. rving special correspondents to settle One of the first tasks the legislature should perform, in the opinion

Kaiser.

he affairs of Europe and adjoining continents. Kansas City Times: If it's just he same to the ex-kaiser, would he mind having his press agent omit giving out the statement that the oyal family attends a religious serv-

ce every morning New York World: In December. 1914. Cardinal Mercier received a uestion from the Associated Press. His reply has just come through: guage. Yes. Bissing treated me as a prisoner for four days." In prompt-ness German postal and telegraph arrangements lacked something of

not have been made in vain; that no life hazard. selfish desire for a commanding place | ties for speedy mail service are not in history shall prevent such a final utilized to the full. But-"speed, edjustment around the table at Versailles that shall bring forth complete justice and lasting peace.

That is the demand of commerce," concludes the News, "and commerce is the god of the present generation.

Around the State

Ashland's new auditorium, with capacity of 500 seats, started on its

career of usefulness with a warm

picture show, "To Hell with the

Central City Nonpareil launches

of the Nebraska Printer, is the en-

actment of a law prohibiting the printing of legal notices in foreign

anguage newspapers. A bill for

are coming to realize as Americans,"

says the Printer, "that people who abide in this country should learn to

speak and write the English lan-

Talk of airplane mail service sends

no thrill to the red currents of the

Fairbury News, usually receptive to

News views the innovation the time

saved will not compensate for the

Besides, present facili-

the pulsings of progress. As

that purpose has been drafted.

State papers as a whole em-

Hurry, mother! Relieve the little stomach, liver and bowels of souring food, bile and poisons. Look at the 'tongue! Children love to take harmless "Cascarets" be cause Cascarets taste like candy-only 10 cents tool

"When a Child Droops"



Children droop and wither like tender flowers if you permit bile, sou fermentations and constipation poison to be absorbed into the system

When a child's tongue is white, breath feverish, stomach sour, you can always depend upon good, safe "Cascarets" to gently but thoroughly clear the clogged-up places. Children love to take Cascarets, the candy cathan tic which never gripes, never injures, never disappoints. Each 10 cent



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In addition to these Wells in shallow sand, we expect to develop some wonderful Gushers from the deeper sands on this same property, just as has been done by other companies on the leases surrounding ours.

We will also start drilling soon in our Big New Field at High Island. We have every confidence this will prove to be one of the great Gusher Oil Fields of America.

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