FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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APRIL CIRCULATION Daily 65,830—Sunday 63,444 resease circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee maile to them. Address changed as often as requested

Nebraska's famous sunshine is on tap.

Anti-V-loan agitators are now being looked up, to be scolded, maybe.

Hungarian reds resolved to fight to a finish, which is not so very far ahead of them.

Mr. Wilson will cable his message to congress. He might have done that six weeks ago.

Austria-Hungary will please come forward and hear the news, which is worse than Sadowa

United States, England and France will make some triple alliance, even if they do not actually sign papers. The "hop off" on the overseas flight was well

finish be as successful! July 1 is getting nearer, and protests are more vigorous in consequence thereof. Oh, if

made by the Yankee contestants. May the

peace had been made a little sooner! "Crazy motorists" is the name applied to them by a local judge. It will be accepted as fairly

descriptive of the dangerous speedsters. Five divorces in less than an hour shows what a good mill can do when properly geared

up. It is a record for Omaha, at any rate, Germany's plea that it be permitted to prosper at expense of the people it robbed surprises nobody, but it will not get anywhere.

A legacy of 100 barrels of whisky may not seem much right now, but think what it might mean if carefully preserved for a few years.

Corn planting season is not a good time to solicit farmers, but the V-loan quota in Nebraska is lagging, and the work must be pushed.

If Base Hospital 49 had been split up in action the way it was in coming home, it would not have amounted to much as a unit of service.

Thirty million dollars a year is set as Omaha's contribution to the support of the railoads. In return the city deserves better treat-

The London Post fears Germany will not accept the treaty save under duress. Well, we have plenty of duress left over, if it should be

Return of the "jitney-bus" is greeted by revival of an ordinance to regulate the traffic. This is for protection of patrons and not to put the "iitneers" out of business.

The supermen showed themselves quite illmannered at Versailles, but that may be ascribed to their training. In time they may be humanized, just as they have been dehorned. Foch sat and looked out of the window at

Versailles, probably contrasting the direct nature of his armistice terms with the circumlocution of the peace treaty. That is the difference between a soldier and a statesman.

The optimists of the Department of Agriculture are smiling over the prospect for another billion-bushel wheat crop, but every grain of it will be needed to feed a world that is too busy with politics to dig in the ground for food.

"Cinco de Mayo" celebrations south to the Rio Grande are accompanied by the usual proof of ebulition under the inspiration of mescal. In time that blessed region may come under the beneficent rule of our dry laws, and the Mexican Fourth of July will lose some of its

The first installment was not all of the treaty, only the opening chapters. After the Hun has signed that, another lot of provisions is to come out, so that by the time it is all over the affairs of the world will be pretty well regulated. It is a diplomatic triumph, if length counts for anything.

Salvation Army and Saloon

Sociologists who have given profound study to the reasons for the saloon's attraction have been inclined to doubt if its place can be taken very successfully by any form of community center, reading room, soft drink cafe, or other variant of the "poor man's club." Men do go to saloons for sociability, to be sure, but they go for other reasons, one of which is to and to drink something stronger than coffee or ginger ale. Nevertheless, since men accustomed to staying away from home are not going to get into the habit of going home im-mediately, all encouragement is due to the various bodies which are trying to remake the saloons, in many cases at the old stands, into places of social meeting which shall attract for-

If any of the various religious, civic or social organizations which are planning to do this can do it successfully, it is likely to be the Salvation Army, whose plans were announced in yester-day's papers. That organization has won genniration by its work in various and difficult fields, most recently in its ministrations to our soldiers. What it does it seems to do well. Moreover, the Salvation Army understands the temperament of the classes of the population which frequent the cheaper saloons; it knows how to approach them and what to give them. And in a world at present diversified by so many manifestations of intolerance it is a pleasure to hear from Commander Booth that, while members of the Salvation Army do not smoke, they have no objection to other people's smoking in the new salvation bars, and apparently feel that those who are to frequent them have some right to their own idea of the "comfort and cheer" which the reformed saloons are to promote.-New York Times.

GERMANY BEFORE WORLD'S BAR.

Germany, beaten but unrepentant, stands at the world's bar. Convicted of unspeakable crimes against civilization, of brutality unbelievable, and wantonness beyond understanding, its representatives still seek to shift responsibility and put blame on others.

If the picture of Bismarck at Versailles did not linger in memory so vividly, if it had not been so long exulted in by the Germans with continual reference to it as exemplifying what others might expect were they caught as France had been, a little compassion might be felt for Germany in its present predicament.

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau's plea before the great council at Versailles will scarcely serve to mitigate the sentence passed on his nation. It should be unnecessary to remind him of the promise repeatedly held out to the world, from the kaiser's own lips, and from those who could speak with authority under him, that a "strong German peace" would be set up and maintained by the "sharp German sword."

That sword has been broken, and a strong peace is about to be set up. It will be sustained by the forces of justice, supported by the agencies of free nations, whose liberties rest on law and whose motive is that right and not might shall determine in all matters. These have not pursued Germany out of vengeance, but to make themselves secure against the German doctrine that might constituted right and that physical weakness was mortal sin. Revenge does not enter the peace treaty.

The pleading of the spokesman for Germany that it be allowed to economically rehabilitate itself is heard by a world before whose vision stretches the unmitigated evidence of the ruin deliberately wrought by the German army, cold-blooded destruction the extent of which far transcended the military purposes to which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau alludes. It was part of the German plan to economically impoverish its neighbors, and leave them de-

Germany will be allowed to recover its industrial activity; it may even get some of the assistance now sought in tears, but if so, only that the people of Germany may by well directed expenditure of energy produce what is needed to recompense the victims of their inhuman rapacity.

Guard Getting Into Politics.

Major Maher's move to bar regular army men from membership in the new veterans' association is unworthy of him. It leads directly to a conclusion that is of little credit to the organization. Soldiers in the regular army are under military control, as the major charges, but it was well replied to him that to debar a man from membership in such an organization because he wears the uniform of his country is bolshevism of the worst type. The suggestion may be regarded as the second gun in the battle of the National Guard against the "regular" army. Colonel Clark, son of the late speaker of the house, set off the first explosion when he proposed the reduction of the army to a minimum figure and the exaltation of the guard to a maximum. The plain meaning of this is that what has hitherto been only politics in the guard, and that has produced enough of mischief, now threatens to become the guard in politics, leading to something nobody may foretell, but surely not less than confusion in our military establishment. The safety of the republic is not secure in the keeping of an institution in which preferment depends on an individual's capacity as a wirepuller and not on his fitness for the work he is expected to do.

Debate on the "Code" Bill.

Governor McKelvie announces his intention of explaining from the platform to the people of Nebraska the meaning of the so-called "code" bill, now under attack and threatened with the referendum hold-up. He has challenged the leader of the organized opposition to debate with him the merits of the measure. This should prove an effective way of getting the whole matter squarely before the people.

For many years the government of the state of Nebraska has been made increasingly cumbersome and expensive through the addition from time to time of new boards and commissions. To evade the constitutional prohibition against creating new offices, the practice has grown up of making the governor chief of whatever new bureau, commission or board might be provided for by law, and permitting him to operate through a deputy. In this manner a complicated system of government by commission has developed, with overlapping and interfering duties and authorities vested in boards but loosely co-ordinated.

This system could produce only unsatisfactory results. In 1918 the republican party of Nebraska definitely pledged itself to remedy the situation by adopting a systematic form of government that would rest on common sense and produce the business-like results people expect in administration of public affairs. In redemption of this promise, the several laws creating the numerous agencies through which the state's affairs were managed under the governor have been collected and codified, with but little alteration, and a few additional sections to give the whole vitality, and enacted anew as the "code" bill, against which the hue and cry is raised.

Its purpose is to give to Nebraska better service for money expended. It takes no authority away from the people, and gives to the governor no power of appointment he does not already possess. It was enacted to give effect to a distinct pledge made in the platform of the republican party, the terms of which were plainly set before the people. The fierce attack now made on it finds origin in partisan opposition. And that in brief is the story of the "code" bill, which will be told the voters.

Putting a "safety first" sign on a wind-shield will not cure the speed demon who drives his machine along crowded thoroughfares at such a rate as to endanger all around him. Measures that transcend any form of moral suasion yet devised must be adopted to meet this fellow. Omaha has been pestered by him for years, and he is as numerous now as at anytime since his presence first was noted by a terrified public. More definite praishment strictly applied must be handed out to the reckless drivers.

China does not accept the award of Paris with the grace Japan had hoped for. Warnings from Tokyo to Peking are not likely to help the situation, either. The Allies have another real problem on their hands here, it seems.

Forest and Lumber Supply

From the New York Post. The American who wishes to build a houtoday pays 75 per cent more for lumber than before the war; and his dealer will tell him that peace has not brought the likelihood of material reduction. Even if there were no in sistent European demand for our lumber, the home demand would be more than the mills could easily supply. One reason is given by Henry S. Graves, chief of the federal forest service. At both the New England forestry conference and the Lumbermen's congress in Chicago he pointed to the dangerous shrinkage of our forests. He quoted southern experts as saying that in ten years the original supply of southern pine would be all but exhausted, and in six years 3,000 mills would have eaten themselves out of occupation. He pointed to the fact that lake states have ceased to be imber exporters and are becoming importers. In Chicago he urged the public ownership of forests as imperative. The states must acquire large forest areas. "We have enough non-agricultural land to produce for all time lumber in abundance for ourselves and export," he said; the public must share with the owners both their responsibilty and the burden of securing the essential objectives." Most of us know vaguely that this continent

was originally richest of all in forests, and they have been extensively cut away. When we became a nation they covered about 1,000,000,000 acres; in 1910, 550,000,000; today, little over 500,000,000 acres. It is the best half that has gone. Only about 1900, when higher lumber prices provoked thought, did the nation begin to talk preserving and replacing its forests. All but 2 per cent of the mills in this country are cutting on lands not publicly owned. These lands were estimated by President Van Hise eight or nine years ago to contain 2,000 billion feet of saw timber; and in 1913 we cut 44,000,-000,000 feet. At that rate, if there were no replanting, we should exhaust the private forest in 40 years and would take all but inferior timber much sooner. But we are likely even to exceed this rate of cutting. The Chicago congress was eager in discussing the possibility of developing a large export trade. That western Europe would have to obtain 7,000,000,000 feet of lumber yearly was the "cheering message," as the American Lumberman calls t, brought by Roger E. Simmons. The Belgian forests have been swept away; the French have lost 1,700,000 acres of timber; the British voluntarily sacrificed an astonishing acreage, re-ducing even Windsor forest from 7,000 acres to Russia, which formerly exported a greater bulk of timber than America-though not a greater value—it is said to have lost 11,000,000 acres. Political turmoil there and in the Austro-Hungarian region, formerly a large exporter, is expected to prevent any great shipments for years. In Europe destroyed buildings will consume a vast amount of lumber, and there, as in America, postponed building must

be carried through. With the probability that our annual lumber harvest will rise to nearly 50,000,000,000 feet, it is time we looked forward to see whether such a pace would hurry us. We have been cutting lumber over three times as fast as it grows. As yet we have succeeded, despite the government's splendid activity since Harrison's administration in forming forest reserves, in placing only about one-fifth our forest area under fedprotection. Half the states own forest terested in the welfare of the new lands-New York's the most valuable-but the total state area is a drop in the bucket. We cannot escape the conclusion that an effort must be made to bring privately owned lumber lands under a control which will enforce economical and cautious lumbering and effect their systematic reforestation. We can recall when Michigan was the great lumbering centre; then Wisconsin; then, as these forests melted away Minnesota; now it is the Pacific coast and the south. Our loss by careless cutting is authoritatively estimated at 25 per cent and the government has demonstrate

ests that it can be reduced to 10 per cent. But steady reforestation must be our main support if we are to supply timber to a populaion that within a generation may reach 150,-000,000. As Mr. Graves says, we have plenty of land unfit for aught else. The National Conservation commission reported a decade ago that proper remedial measures would give America an annual growth of nearly 30,000,000 cubic feet of timber, one-fourth more than was then being used. Reforesting is not always cheapthis year 370,000 trees are being set out in Olympic National forest at a cost of \$12.50 an acre. But the south, with its warm, moist climate, is admirably fitted for the rapid growing of trees. California has found the Australian eucalpytus, a quick-growing tree of ex-cellent wood, profitable on even agricultural Many large areas will reforest themselves if properly cut over and given a little subsequent care; many lightly forested can be made to bear a full stand of trees. But private owners must be ready to welcome much more of governmental interference and control if these results vital to the lumber industry are

Surplus of War Material.

The enourmous accumulations of unused var materials on this side the Atlantic probably do not represent one-half the actual American war supplies and implements. Huge deliveries in France of foods, guns, trucks, aeroplanes and other materials were made during the three months immediately preceding the first arrangement of the armistice and the bulk of this material was never used. It was part of the equipments for the expected smashing American drive in the spring of 1919-the drive which was scheduled for Berlin. Most of this material will be sold on the other side if there is any market for it.

According to a statement made after an in spection tour of the main American storage centers in France, there are about 20,000 aeroplanes that have never been uncrated, there are about 40,000 army automobiles, which will be offered for sale on the other side "by the acre." There is a huge refrigerator plant that contains 2,000,000 tons of fresh meat. This last mentioned stock is probably being steadily drawn upon, as the American army of occupation must be maintained and the last of the mustered out American contingents will not come back before some time in August.

Besides, there is an American-built railroad, which, including sidings and switches, represents more than 400 miles of trackage. Powerful American-built engines and thousands of cars are included in the rolling stock of this railroad for handling the American army and its equipments .- Baltimore American.

The Day We Celebrate.

W. G. Ure, city commissioner, born 1867. Ellis H. Wilson of the Wilson McCarthy

Tailoring company, born 1869. Edward W. Simeral, lawyer, born 1855. John L. McLaurin, former United States senator from South Carolina, born in Marlboro county, South Carolina, 59 years ago. Edward Weston of New York, celebrated electrical engineer and inventor, born in Eng-

land 69 years ago. Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

George Humphrey, the well known Winnebago chief, Wa-Ne-Ma-Neka, called on the county commissioners. He was one of the chiefs who deeded Council Bluffs to the government 48 years ago.

The Omaha Motor Railway company, with an authorized capital stock of \$1,200,000, filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. Samuel D. Mercer is president, W. B. Millard,

secretary.

The Swedish Lady Concert company appeared at Washington hall. The horse car company is laying a track on Sixteenth street from Farnam to Capitol avenue.

People You Ask About

Information About Folks in the Public Eye Will Be Given in This Column in Answer to Readers' Questions. Your Name Will Not Be Printed. Let The Bee Tell You.

Nebraskans in the Cabinet. How-many Nebraskans have cabinet positions, and is our state fairly resented in this respect?-F. M. If you mean how many Nebrashold official positions in the cabinet departments, the answer isthree. They are:

Ben G. Davis, chief clerk, Department of State, salary \$3,000. Samuel Patterson, auditor for treasury, salary \$4,000.

John J. Pringle, chief clerk, War department, salary \$1,800. are approximately 225 such posi-Nebraska seems to have fair representation, at least so far as numbers go, for it must be rethe 225 officers claim Washington, D. C., as their home, and this number must be excluded in comparing Nebraska's representation with that

Wheat Administration. Will you please tell me who is in charge of wheat administration in the United States?-A Reader. Julius H. Barnes is the newly appointed federal wheat director. intimates that the United States government may set the world price on wheat if conditions warrant such action, is one of the foremost American experts in the grain trade. He comes from Duluth, but his business activities reach as far as Winnipeg on the north and New York in the east. While the United States was at war he directed the activities of the Federal Food Administration Grain corporation, in charge of the government's buying and selling of grain required for America and the piercing needles." When he left civilian life to work for Uncle Sam Mr. Barnes was head of the largest wheat exporting firm in the world, and it was his handling of the problems that the war opened for his firm and for the trade that led to his being summoned by the president to quit private life and become a national and international servant.

Lithuania's First President. Anthony Smetona, who has been chosen first president of Lithuania, actively connected with that country's fight for independence ever since he entered public life 20 years He was born at Shauliai ago. Lithuania, the son of an organist. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Libau and the University of Moscow. Mr. Smetona is one of the few prominent Lithuanians who remained in the country during th German occupation from 1915 to 1918, protesting against German oppression. His selection for the pres idency has met with the general approbation of those best acquainted with the general condition of af-



Bloomfield, Neb., May 2 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Does the automobile law recently passed by the legislature go into effect at on not until July. A READER. Answer—The automobile law pass-ed by the recent session of the legislature is now in effect.

New York and London Ulysses, Neb., May 3 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Which city has the most population, New York or Lon-

Who are the bolshevists? Answer-According to the 1917 estimate the population of New York 5,737,492; the British census of 1911 gave the population of London as 4,522,964. The bolshevik are anarchists; the name applies particularly to a group of Russian socialists, and means the

"whole program" as distinguished from the "menshevists" or "lesser program" faction. Their object is the destruction of all capital of whatever form, the abolishment of law and the substitution therefor of congress ever put into effect. I am the will or whim of the workers; in a public worker and am one of the Russia only those who espouse the consumers of food and consider I Russia only those wno esponse the doctrine are recognized as bolshevists; all "intellectuals" or educated this as the producer of food. If it was not for the consumer we would was not for the producer. The cluded with the "bourgeoise," and have no need of the producer. are to be exterminated with the aristocrats, the idea being that everything may finally come into the hands of the ignorant, the uneducated and the unfit. Efforts to implant the doctrine in this country have come since the signing of the armistice, fomented by radical so-cialists and Industrial Workers of and calling 5 o'clock 6! This is the the World agitators.

Hats Off to Colonel House. Council Bluffs, Ia., May 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: Well, say or think what you please, Col. E. M. port this law.

Council Bluffs, Ia., May 3.—To the most lazy people want to do. I certainly hope to be able to help support this law. House has "put his man across." People wondered what the astute lonel was doing in his trips abroad as special representative of Wilson. They, too, wondered what qualifications he possessed that he should be selected for a place on the peace delegation. Now we all know. It was the colonel's job to land the president in the league of nation's presidency and he did the job well. The little wire-puller from the Lone Star state is no longer merely a commonwealth politi cian; no longer simply a national politician—he's a world politician of the first water. Guess Mr. Wil-son knew what he was doing when he hitched his wagon to this star

DAILY CARTOONETTE



Little Folks' Corner 3

DREAMLAND

ADVENTURE

my own fighting, and that's enough."
"Good!" cried the knight. "Fair
Princess, the revolt is at an end."

By DADDY.

(King Bird would usurp Peggy's place as Princess of Birdland, but falls in tests imposed by the Mysterious Knight. When he flees from a wild dog, the knight meets

CHAPTER VI The Mystery Revealed.

THE Mysterious Knight, trying to subdue the supposed mad dog. clasped him in a desperate hug, The frenzied beast struggled fiercely, clawing all the while at the knight's for the gallant steed replied in heatbeen an ordinary suit of clothes it would have been torn to shreds the first few minutes.

around the dog's head in such a way as to shut off his wind and hold him still. Then, to Peggy's astonishment, the knight began to pull out the oristles in the dog's nose "Oh, stop! That's cruel!" cried

who couldn't bear to see Peggy. even a mad dog tortured. The knight went right on pulling out the bristles, but his gallant steed, which had kept close at hand during all the excitement, turned toward Peggy and gave her another of those mystify-'Please stop!" begged Peggy.

"And let the poor beast suffer? That would be cruel," was the knight's strange answer. knight's strange answer. These bristles are porcupine quills., The dog met the porcupine that escaped from us, and was foolish enough to fight him. This is what he got—his snout and mouth full of smarting,

Then Peggy understood and she was ashamed for having doubted the knight. He was as merciful as he was brave. "There, that's a lesson for you." the knight said to the dog, as he

plucked out the last needle. "Now get home with you and don't you sam, winking at Peggy. "Climb on bother the birds again." oother the birds again." The dog needed no further order. He slunk away as fast as he could. "The third test!" cried the knight

'Hurrah! Hurrah!" shrieked King story. Bird, flying down from the tree top. 'Hurrah for the Mysterious Knight! Hurrah for Princess Peggy, ruler of Rirdland!'

"Are you satisfied?" asked the "I'm satisfied to let you and Princess Peggy do the fighting for Bird-land," answered King Bird. "I'll do

Goodby, every one. Away, away, my gallant steed.

Other names were mentioned for the ground to say them nay. Other they were only amateurs by comem and dined 'em. He sent his candidate out "stumping" and he "brought home the bacon." The said Mr. Wilson has been repudiate They at home. He was given a vote of no confidence by his own people. Bu the gentleman with the empty title just kept on sawing wood and when the smoke had cleared away his man Friday walked off with the You bet he's the candy and again I say, "Hats off to him

J. H. J. Black. For the New Time.

Cushing, Neb., May 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: A letter appeared in your Letter Box, May 3, concerning the daylight saving law. I think this is one of the best laws producer gets up when he feels like it, works when he feels like it, and the goes to bed when he feels like it. ing people, who like to have an hour's extra rest in the evening. Talk about destroying the fine sumfinest part of the day and these hours should be spent by ambitious in work, instead of lying abed as

> Light in Denmark The use of acetylene for illumination has reached such proportions in Denmark that nearly 200 different kinds of lamps have been invented

Callus? Peel It Off Quickly! Nothing On Earth Like "Gets-

It" for Corns and Calluses.

A spot of thickened skin on the bot-tom of your foot which so often makes walking an agony, is as easily removed by wonderful "Gets-It" as any hard or soft



Callus Comes Off Like Banana Peel callus Comes Off Like Banana Peel!
corn anywhere on your toes. Look at this
picture. A few drops of "Gets-It" did the
work. The callus comes loose from the
true flesh. No irritation whatever. You
peel the callus right off just like a banana
peel—peacefully painlessly. "Gets-It"
does the same thing to any corn, without
the use of sticky plasters, irritating salves,
greasy ointments or bundling tape. There's
no fussing—no knife, no scissors to use.
"Gets-It" is used by millions, because it's
comomn sense, and it never fails. Try it,
prove it.
"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back
corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but

corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at any drug store. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sold in Omaha and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.'s Stores.—Adv.

"Bring him around next week and we will have a tourney," laughed the knight. "Now I must escort our fair princess home." He mounted his gallant steed and swung Peggy up before him. "Goodby, me. Away, away, my gallant steed. Off they set at a merry pace for home, but the knight kept urging

his velvet trappings and his blanke which had completely disguised

another of her friends? "Hi yi! Hi yi! A little more pep, my sprightly nag!" cried the knight At that Balky Sam balked. He stopped short in his tracks, and Peggy and the knight went sailing over his head into a clump of shrubbery The shock sent the knight's helmet flying away, and there he stood re-vealed before her, grinning his old familiar grin

me this time!" she cried. ruefully

"I'll not stand to be called names," he brayed stubbornly. "I'm not a sprightly nag. "That wasn't calling names. That ras only an affectionate term used by knights of their old war horses.

They climbed on, and in a jiffy there was Peggy back home. What became of King Bird's challenge to Sir Knight will be told in the next

"It has been quite an expense to keep my boy in shoes because he is

Neolin Soles THIN PEOPLE SHOULD TAKE **PHOSPHATE**

Nothing Like Plain Bitro-Phosphate t Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and



soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and wom-en who keenly feel their ex-cessive thin-Thinnes. due to starved

GEORGIA HAMILTON. Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply this deficiency so well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as bitro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by Sherman & McConnell in Omaha and most all druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nerves directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary phosphoric food elements, bitro-phosphate quickly produces a welcome transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently being astonease in weight frequently being aston ishing.
This increase in weight also carries with

it a general improvement in the health Nervousness, sleeplesaness and lack of en-ergy, which nearly always accompany exergy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, soon disappear, dull eyes
become bright, and pale cheeks glow with
the bloom of perfect health. Miss Georgia
Hamilton, who was once thin and frail, reporting her own experience, writes: "Bitro-Phosphate has brought about a magic
transformation with me. I gained 15
pounds and never before felt so well."
CAUTION:—Although bitro-phosphate
is unsurpassed for relieving nervousness,
sleeplessness and general weakness, it sleeplessness and general weakness, is should not, owing to its remarkable flesh growing properties, he used by anyone who loes not desire to put on flesh.—Adv.

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and you will

reputation count

is indicative of a

superior musical

"You're a brave fighter, Mr. Mysterlous Knight." acknowledged King Bird, "but I know one flyer you can't whip." his gallant steed to greater and greater speed.

"Hi yi! Hi yi! Hurry, hurry, hurry, my gallant steed," he shouted.

Then Peggy got another surprise, ed language:

"Hee-haw! Hee-haw! I'm galloping my head off now! If you want to go faster, hire an airplane." "Balky Sam!" gasped Peggy. And Balky Sam it was. Peggy hadn't recognized him before because of But who was the knight? Was he

"Billy Belgium! Well, you did fool "And I'd have fooled you longer if this rascally old mule hadn't balked," said Billy, rubbing his head

Balky Sam sat down in the road



very hard on them. But since wearing shoes with Neolin Soles his shoe bill has been reduced 66%," says J. Allison Allen of Amity, Arkansas.

On the importance of Neolin Soles

as a money saving factor there are thousands of parents who agree with Mr. Allen. Because Neolin Soles give catra wear where most shoes war out quickest, they cut your shoe bills down.

Ack for Neolin-soled shoes when next new shoes are needed, either for yourself or for your children. You can get them at any good shoe story. get them at any good shoe store. And take your worn shoes to the repair shop and have them re-bottomed with

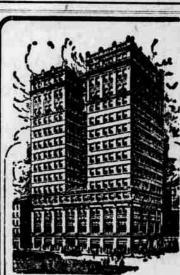
Remember-these soles are created by Science to be waterproof and cor fortable, as well as long wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

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A small Savings Account started at the First will one day develop into a sum that means a great deal to you.

This Bank was organized in 1857 and has continued in business since that time without merger or consolidation. It is fully equipped to han-dle the banking business of every class of customers.

vited to avail yourself of the SERVICE OF THE FIRST, and remember, there is always a welcome for you here.

You are cordially in-

First National Bank of Omaha