# THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press of which The See is a member, is ex-clusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of our spe-cial dispatches are also reserved. BEE TELEPHONES: Private Branch Exchange. Ask for the Tyler 1000 Department of Particular Person Wanted.

For Night or Sunday Service Call: OFFICES OF THE BEE:

Home Office, Bee Building, 17th and Farnam. frices:
4110 North 24 | Park
6114 Military Ave. | South Side
ffa 14 N. Main | Vinton
2516 North 24th | Walnut Out-of-Town Offices: 286 Fifth Ave. Washington Seeger Bldg. Lincoln

Daily 65, 830—Sunday 63,444

APRIL CIRCULATION

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailer to them. Address changed as often as requested

### You should know that

Omaha is second in the world in receipts of hogs and sheep and third in receipts of cattle.

The match between the president and the senate comes next.

"Dempsey to enter vaudeville" sounds almost as a matter of course.

Maybe Lake Manawa is not big enough for a seaplane to operate on successfully.

Oklahoma sent half its doctors into the army. and yet no serious decline in public health was

leave whenever they wish, but not to go where Now that the "experts" are out of the way,

Holland says the Hohenzollerns are free to

the president and others may get a chance at the front page. Neptune and Aeolus make a pretty strong

combination for transatlantic voyagers to buck,

either below or aloft. Omaha's experience with a safe, sane and dry Fourth was such as ought to encourage its

repetition through all time to come. France has adopted the Fourth of July as an extra holiday. Other nations, especially

Great Britain, are privileged to follow suit. Local banks were ready when the comptroller called for a statement, and the aggregate

showing must convince any of their solidity. Having heard the news, the crew of the R-34 is bringing its own schnapps, but this does not

Senator Poindexter sticks to the Monroe doctrine, which is most encouraging proof that

limited.

of the union.

One hundred thousand dollars will offset a couple of blackened eyes and a broken jaw fairly well. Many a man has taken as much and had only his bruises to console him.

That watch tower is an imposing addition to the scenery at Sixteenth and Harney. Wonder how it will work? Reminds one of the "welcome" arch, which finally was so unwelcome.

Italians are vigorously assailing the problem presented by the cost of living, and, although we may scarcely commend the method adopted, it at least has the merit of efficiency from the standpoint of the ultimate consumer.

As is customary whenever anything big in the way of news is to be handled, The Bee beat its braggart contemporaries to the public with its extra edition so far that "there was no second." When it comes to serving the public The Bee always leads.

Perfidious Albion has aimed another dastard blow at suffering Erin, the British government having decided to solve the housing problem in Ireland by building homes for the workers, and paying half the cost out of the public funds. This is treachery, indeed.

# No Race Suicide in America

The census report on vital statistics, births and deaths for 1917, the midyear, just issued, shows that the United States has fared well as compared with the rest of the world. While nearly all the European countries, certainly those engaged in the war, have shown a marked increase in the death rate, a reduction in the number of births and an actual loss of population covering a period of over four years, this country reports marked improvement. There is evidently no race suicide in America, and the population is increasing by natural growth, by the excess of births over deaths. We are not dependent upon immigration for growth, and the facts brought out by the census may have some influence on congress in considering legis-

lation on this subject. It is to be regretted that our vital statistics do not cover the entire country, but only two-thirds of it. This is due largely to the neglect of the southern states in failing to collect their vital statistics. This has shut them out of the registration area," the district ih which the figures are collected. Louisiana, Mississippi and other southern states have been working to correct this deficiency for years, and we hope soon to have the health conditions of this entire

section made known to the world. As it is, the report is most encouraging, showing a steady reduction in the death rate, not only in the aggregate, but proportionately. The rate for the year was 14.1 per 1,000. The improvement is illustrated by the figures given for previous years: In 1910, a rate of 15.0 per 1,000; in 1900, 17.6; 1890, 19.6, and 1880, 19.8. There has been a slight check during recent years, and the health record of 1915 will probably not be equaled for some time. Last year, with our influenza epidemic, is certain to make

The number of births for the registration area was 1,353,792, and estimating for the rest of the land at the same rate, there were 2,135,-658 babies born in the United States in 1917. With the better treatment and care observed, it is probable that a greater percentage will grow up.-New Orleans Times-Picayune.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM.

No official announcement is made as to just what Mr. Wilson will do after he reaches home on Tuesday. Unofficially, it is given out that he plans a speaking tour, personally, to present his program to citizens of the country. The advisability of this course has been questioned by some, but it may be accepted as settled that if the president deems it expedient, it will be undertaken.

He will not need to spend much time in defending the underlying principles of the League of Nations. That work has been well done by others, and the matter has been so thoroughly debated that it may well be doubted if there vet remains anyone who has not reached a conclusion on the principle, at least. Some of its details, however, may require explanation, but this might better be given to the senate, unless the tour is to develop support for the executive against the legislative branch of the government.

If this be the purpose, it is unfortunate. The people elected a republican congress because of dissatisfaction over the course pursued by the democrats, and this in face of a personal appeal from the president for an endorsement of his policies. At the present time, the most important thing is the hearty co-operation of all citizens, and of all branches and departments of the government. Efforts to give the war a partisan tinge were rebuked, and any atdeserves condemnation.

Mr. Wilson has not been frank at all times with the senate, nor the public. He asked a "white card," and when this was not granted him, he proceeded as if it had been. The time is now at hand for a decision.

It is within the power of the senate to reserve action as to any article in the treaty, or the covenant for a league of nations. It is also within its power to amend any of these. The document will be considered on its merits. Popular opinion favors the league, and it may be given official endorsement, but the co-ordinate branches of the government under the constitution must recognize one another.

## Getting on an Even Keel Again.

Two bugaboos that have been rocking the boat of late are laid away. Both had to do with threats to make the Fourth of July a day of terror for decent people. On the one side a set of agitators promised, even to the last minute, a nation-wide strike in protest against the Mooney sentence. The other outfit proposed a repetition of the bomb outrages, but on a wider scale. It can not be denied that these threats caused considerable apprehension. No one could tell exactly what forces were behind them, and so the issue was awaited with trepidation.

When the American Federation of Labor repudiated the Mooney strike, its advocates insisted the leaders did not have control of the men in the ranks. This has been disproved. Members of trade unions have showed themselves true to principles, and, self-disciplined, unwilling to take part in a demonstration the sole purpose of which was to overawe the courts. Labor has asked that Mooney be given a new trial, because of suspicion that attaches to the manner of his conviction. But the self-conpresage a long stay, as the cargo is said to be fessed I. W. W.-bolshevik extremists do not

element of the social problem. Murderers of this type are not easy to overtake, and as long he has no thought of leading Washington out as they are at liberty, danger exists. The hunt is up, however, and Uncle Sam will not rest till he has set his heel on these snakes.

Plainly, affairs in America are settling down. Law and order rule, and justice sways the minds of men, who seek only an even chance and a square deal.

# Food Prices and the Law.

The Department of Agriculture throws its weight in favor of some law that will give the government control of food production and distribution, to the end that prices be stabilized. This has been proposed many times within the last few years, usually in interest of all the people. At the moment it is put forward in behalf of the beef and mutton growers. Such experimental control as was exerted by the federal government during the war was to guarantee that prices to the producer would not fall below a certain basic figure. It was not suggested at any time that the rise should be limited. Under stress of war economy, people turned from meat to other articles of food. Prices since have enabled them to continue on this basis. Demand having gone below supply, prices are coming down on beef. Not that the consumer can notice, but the producer feels the change. In time, perhaps, we may have a beef steak or a juicy roast at something like the prices asked in the days before prices were fixed to stimulate production. Just now the great American public is wondering whether the cost of living depends on any of the natural laws of trade, or on the modern rule of "let your conscience be your

# Surplus Army Food for Sale.

The offer of the United States government to sell to cities at 20 per cent less than cost in carload lots surplus canned vegetables, bought for the army, with the understanding that the same be resold to consumers at the prices for which they were purchased, is within reason. So far the effort to dispose of the immense stocks of foodstuffs held by the army has been on a basis that would maintain the high cost of living. In most instances, sales have been made to packers. This has naturally occasioned much complaint. The government commandeered large quantities of food within the last two years. taking the entire output of many factories and canning plants at rates that gave large profits to the owners. It may or may not be good business to resell this food at a rate that will make the federal government whole. It should not, however, be disposed of by any plan that will enable private purchasers to secure another large gain through the process of retailing it to consumers. The people have paid for it once, to be fed to the soldiers. They ought to have a chance to buy it back for themselves at a

Gossip is rife that the president and secretary of state have had a tiff over the instructions left behind when the executive sailed for home. Mr. Lansing, however, accepted the assignment with the full knowledge that he would only be required to say "yes," and so has no particular kick coming now.

Dodge county holds up its head today, having wiped out an old score with the public.

# Views and Reviews About Long and Short State Constitutions

In connection with Nebraska's forthcoming constitutional convention the remark is frequently made to me with slight variations: hope the convention will give us a short

We don't want any of those constitution. lengthy new-fangled documents. I believe a constitution should be confined to essentials and leave the details to be inserted in the statutes by the legislature.'

This raises the interesting query, "What is short constitution?" and this question I have it applies specifically to syphilis. As tried to answer for the satisfaction of my own curiosity. All the constitutions of the United States and of the several states have been gathered together in one compilation called "Kettleborough on State Constitutions." Although printed in small type and on thin paper, they make a nice little volume of 1,645 pages. The constitutions here set forth are arranged alphabetically by states, together with the amendments that have been made. Of course some pages are partially blank, but the number of pages of printed matter allotted to each furnishes a rough measure of the length.

As the constitution of the United States is perhaps more familiar to most people than any state constitution, we may visualize that by not-, ing that it occupies 11 pages of this volume and that no state has a constitution of so small compass. The two that come nearest to it are those of Connecticut and Vermont, each filling 16 pages, and other short ones, by this sort of tempt to turn the peace treaty into a party issue | measurement, are Rhode Island and Indiana with 17 pages, then Iowa, Kansas. North Caro- ments passed by civic governments. lina with 18 pages each. New Hampshire extending into the 19th page, and all the rest running from 24 and 25 and 26 upwards.

At the other end of the line we have Louisiana with the longest constitution of the lot, filling 87 pages, being nearly eight times as long as the constitution of the United States. California's constitution requires 70 pages, and is therefore over six times as bulky as the federal meanest citizen voices a protest constitution. Oklahoma's constitution fills 58 against infringements of his personal pages, Colorado's constitution 47 pages, Kentucky's constitution 45 pages, Maryland's constitution 42 pages, the Texas constitution 40 pages. Nebraska's present constitution, with all amendments, is really modest in demanding only 28 pages of the book, which is probably a trifle below the average.

In the matter of length it will be observed that the southern states as a rule present more ist, even if many corrections in the bulky documents than the northern states, presumably because they go into great detail about their election machinery, especially designed to keep the blacks from voting regardless of the on enforcing police power illegally federal prohibition against abridgement of the as illustrated by the decision apfranchise; also that for the most part the earlier | pended to this article. state constitutions are the short ones, this, despite the fact that the second largest, that of California, was framed and adopted 40 years ago. Louisiana's 87-page fundamental law is the product of a constitutional convention. which sat in 1913 and which was in session only

While all of the constitutions have been public approval. But with due conmore or less modified by amendment, excepting those most recently adopted, the basic law, that | matter, the real good came as a reis to say the last revision, dates back over a sult of the education and punishcentury in some instances. Massachusetts, for example, still goes under its constitution of 1780, all changes having been by means of Vermont's constitution bears the date of 1793 and Maine's of 1819. called a constitutional convention in 1913, but when the delegates assembled, instead of writing a new constitution, they merely wrote amendments to make it meet new conditions. Ohio had a similar experience in its last constitutional convention, which met in 1912. The old constitution of 1851 in its main features was left intact subject to the proposal of some very control the acts of the labor unions of America. radical amendments, which, however, were not apparently reputable men and wo-ratified in their entirety.

Nebraska had three constitutional conventions, but only two constitutions. The territory achieved statehood under a constitution framed in 1866. An effort was made in 1871 to have examination of that small get a new and broader constitution, but the minority of persons caught in a raid, work of the convention was repudiated at the or are we to have general examinapolls. The second effort gave us the present tion of all citizens for social disconstitution of 1875, which has stood up now eases? The benefits of the former constitution of 1875, which has stood up now with very few amendments for nearly 45 years. The record shows that more proposed amendments have been beaten in Nebraska than adopted, although one section, that relating to the make-up of the supreme court, has been amended twice. A woman suffrage amendment | tures take up this question, frank, has been voted on and defeated twice, prohibi- full and open discussion, let us hope, tion first rejected, was finally adopted. 1897, 12 proposed amendments were submitted ments. all at one time and all of them rejected. The last one submitted, requiring full naturalization for voting citizenship, was adopted last year. will be seen therefore that the first decision our coming convention will have to be whether to undertake a comprehensive revision to be ratified as a whole, or to restrict its work

Cutor Rosewater

# Some Old-Time Drinks

to specific amendments.

The Historical society of Pennsylvania early its career translated into English an account by the Swedish traveler Israel Acrelius of the fferente sorts of strong drink that were popular hereabouts.

"Mamm" was made of water, sugar and rum, and was the chief stock-in-trade of many a tavernkeeper. "Manathan" was rum, sugar and tavernkeeper. beer. "Lillibub" was made of milk, wine and "Tiff" was beer, rum and sugar poured on buttered toast.

"Sampson" lived up to the name-a mixture of cider and rum. he ingredients of "sangaree" were wine, water, sugar and nutmeg. When brandy and sugar were added to cider it became "cider royal." "Raw dram" was the title for straight rum.

Tea, coffee and chocolate were popular. "Small beer" came from molasses and "table beer" was brewed from persimmons, pounded up with the seeds, mixed with wheat bran and baked in an oven. If among the innumerable beverages of the

time a man could find nothing to quench his thirst, he must have been hard to satisfy. The Pilgrim fathers were much distressed health officers in such cases "to make examinations" of suspected persons because they were reduced to drinking water when they came to the New World. But Higginson, of Salem, proudly told his contemporaries: "I can and ofttimes do drink New England water very well."-Philadelphia Ledger.

# More German History

It is now reported that the former war minister and quartermaster general, Von Stein, of Germany, is going to write a book in which he will make some sensational revelations concerning the antecedent history of the march through Belgium. It is said that he will relate how the

war plan of 1914 arose and came to be adopted. Some time ago it was given out that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff were each about to write a book in which they would tell the truth about the war and disclose many things hitherto kept secret. If they all adhere to their promises and tell the truth they will make the trial of the former emperor of less importance, for it is just that

truth which the trial should bring out. Also they should make an effort to get together and make their stories agree, else confusion will result and the testimony of all of them go for nothing. If the purpose of each of these war leaders is merely to offer a defense of his own part in the affair and to disclaim responsibility, their books will be curios only and serve no useful historical purpose.-Indianapolis life regard as sacred until lost or

### Home Health Hints

Reliable advice given in this on prevention and cure of disease. Put your question in plain language. Your name will not be printed.

Ask The Bee to Help You. Examination of Persons for Social

Below I am printing a recent deision of the supreme court of lowa on the right to examination in that state of persons suspected of having a social disease. As will be noticed one of the points raised by the court is that such an examination cannot be enforced "before it is authorized by a clear and definite expression of the legislative will," the implication ers. What then will the Iowa legislature, or the legislature of any other state do, granting that it has the And what will the citizens power? do to influence the legislature one way or the other when such a drastic proposal is made. Preceding the great war a few

states required certificates of health rom physicians prior to marraige freedom from disabling disease, including tuberculosis, insanity and venereal diseases among others. Such a law is geneal in its application, and on this score cannot be criticized. But since the war, on suggestion and with the assistance of the government, social diseases were singled out for special suppression largely through the police power of enact-The saying is trite, "necessity knows no law," and as in war anything or everything may be declared a necessity, the late war witnessed many infractions of the law by those in authority without a protest from the And that is as it should be—a nation at war must strain every resource to win, and only the berty when so much is at stake. The American people have responded nobly to every call made upon them to uphold every enactment for the common good, whether it was right or wrong from the viewpoint of peace times.

But we are at peace now, to all intents and purposes, and the same urgent necessities of war do not exminds of many are just as urgent from another standpoint, viz., the social. But, however urgent these corrections may seem, we cannot go

The examination of certain per-

sons for social diseases during the war was for the protection of our soldiery against inefficiency due to contracting them. The effectiveness of the army was being jeopardized. and any measure to counteract it had sideration of everything done in this ment of the soldier, restrictions on his liberty, and the removal of temptation and opportunity from the vicinity of camps. Examination, detention and treatment of wemen Vermont of the town anywhere was so small, in comparison with the actual numof women of this class, that it makes such a contention laughable. Ask your physician what he thinks of this matter. Ask him the relative number of private and clandestine prostitutes. And while you are asking him questions along this line, let him answer you to what extent are to what extent are they afflicted with venereal diseases. His answers may surprise you. All of which has a direct bearing on any laws that our legislature may pass. Are we to both directly and indirectly are negligable and only protect the erring enforcement of the latter would protect both guilty and innocent to the extent that such a law is enforceable. Should our next or future legislawill be preliminary to any enact-

(Wragg against Griffin, Sheriff, et al. (Iowa), 170 N. W. R. 400.) The supreme court of lowa sustains a writ of habeas corpus, and orders the release of the petitioner therefor, in this case wherein the court says that the question presented may, in its final analysis, be stated

as being:
"May the local board of health of the city of Des Moines, on suspicion that the petitioner is afflicted with a venereal disease, or has been exposed to such contagion, lawfully order him under arrest and subject him by force to an examination of his person and compel him against his will to permit a quantity of blood to be extracted from his veins, and then be held in continued durance until the blood has been sent to ar expert in a distant city and by test thereof it is determined whether such petitioner is or is not in fact so diseased?"

After having examined with some care the various statutory provisions and board of health rules to which its attention was called, the court is forced to the conclusion that the power is nowhere provided either expressly or by necessary implication. While the statutes in terms authorize boards of health and health officers to deal with quarantinable diseases, there is no express provision for interfering with the liberty of persons who are merely "suspected" of being diseased. Special emphasis was placed on that part of the rules of the state board of health wherein it is made the duty of the mayor to direct the chief of police to cause persons suspected of being diseased 'to be investigated," and authorizing and to detain them as long as it may be necessary to determine whether they are so afflicted. But even here there is an entire absence of any express authority to subject a suspected person to an examination by physical force or by an extraction of blood from his body by violence for experimental purposes. Men and women were examined and treated by physicians for sexual diseases for generations before the so-called "Wassermann test" was discovered or invented, and, so far as this cour is informed, with reasonably reliable results. At least there was no evidence here that, even in the technical phrase of physicians, the word "examination" in such cases is under stood as necessarily meaning a blood test by the Wassermann method, or by any other method involving violation of the person, and, in the absence of such explicit authority for the subjection of a person to such treatment on suspicion alone, it ought not to be approved as a valid exercise of authority.

This petitioner may be a bad man. but the court has no right to as-sume such a fact for the purpose of minimizing his claim to protection of the ordinary rights of person which law and the usages of civilized forfeited by due conviction of crime.

## Properly Resents Thoughtless Sneer

Harrisburg, Neb., July 3 .- To the tion I want to ask you: Are all the people in Omaha inclined to treat with scorn people who do not live in Omaha?

and "Mr. Silly" and "Mr. Jersey Bull' sneered at me because I lived in Harrisburg, a town of 200 habitants. The fact is, I don't even live in Harrisburg. I live on a ranch 15 miles from there. other day you published a letter from a minister and he was sneered at as a preacher from a country

During the last 25 years I have met a number of Omahans, and now that I remember the kind of men they were. I am sure my question should be answered in the negative. Away back in the '90s 1 met the war-horse of Nebraska journalism, Edward Rosewater.\ Later, I met the one and only Jim Dahlman, and still later I talked with A. L. Sutton. These men, and about a score more, impressed me as being men whose souls would respond with a hearty amen to Robert Burns' poem entitled "A Man's a Man for a' That." That is to say, if a man is a real man it doesn't matter where he lives, or what he does, or what kind of clothes he wears, he is still a man for a' that, and so I suppose it is only the riff-raff, the flotsom and jetsom, that, as Shakespeare says, Too oft doth congregate in our marts of trade," who think they are big city.

somebody big because they live in a However, it might be well to remind "Mr. Silly," "Mr. Jersey Bull" and the other fellow, who sneered at the minister because he was a small town preacher, that of all our presidents the ones that we remember with peculiar affection were the products either of a small town or of God's great out-in-the-country. It might also be well to recall the fact that the greatest preacher who ever trod this old war-marred, gravescarred, sin-cursed world was born in one small town and lived until he was 30 years old in another and men of Jerusalem, just like those in Omaha, sneered at Him and asked, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" EDWIN WARD.

of crimes, he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can the state compel him to submit to a medical or surgical examination. the result of which may tend to convict him of a public offense, and, if there be any good reason why the same objections are not available in a proceeding which may subject him to ignominious restraint and public ostracism, it is at least a safe and salutary proposition to hold that, before the courts will uphold such an exercise of power, it must be authorized by a clear and definite expression of the legislative will. This the court does not have, and in its judgment the restraint of the petitioner, not as a diseased person whose detention in a separate house or hospital the statute authorizes, but solely as a suspect and for the avowed purpose of forcing the exposure of his body to visual examination and compelling the extraction of blood from his veins in search of evdence of a loathesome disease which may or may not exist, is a deprivation of his lberty wthout due process of law, and he s entitled to be set free.

#### Australian Railroad Wrinkle. Australian engineers have invented switches for use in railroads where three rails are laid to accom-

modate cars of different gauges.



# "Dress and Address"

and prosperity for himself and his family—is dress and address. often heard and accepted everyneed but say that man's appearance in dress bespeaks many of the essentials necessary for success in any of the world's activities. A man dressed with care, scrupulously clean; a pleasing countenance; the exposition of other minor details impresses one with a pleasing personality or ad-

DO YOU POSSESS THESE IM-PORTANT QUALIFICATIONS? If you do, you command respectful attention among your fellow men. You carry with you a dignity which everyone respects. You obtain maximum efficiency in your work; you are

No matter how well you dres--if your teeth are neglected you are self-conscious of this neglect; this self-conscious feel ing is reflected in your every act your vitality is lowered; your ef ficiency is lessened and failure in your work is courted. The great er percentage of men who fail in life's work are men who are careless with their personal appearance; neglect their teeth and are shiftless in their habits. These facts apply equally to the profes-

The Day We Celebrate. C. C. Crowell of the Crowell Lum ber and Grain company, born 1874. Clarence H. Walrath of Walrath

Sherwood Lumber company, born W. J. Connell, attorney-at-law, born 1846. John Alperson, cigar man, born

Princess Victoria, second daughter of the late King Edward and sister of the present British sovereign, born 51 years ago.

J. Murray Clark, president of the Royal Canadian Institute, born at

St. Mary's Ont., 59 years ago. Katherine Tingley, world head of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, born at Newburyport, Mass., 67 years ago. John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, born in

Powhatan county, Va., 54 years ago. Thomas Gallagher, representative in congress of the Eighth Illinois district, born at Concord, N. H., 69 years ago.

### Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

The congregation and Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian church on Saunders street, enjoyed The wan, exhausted world lifts up her a basket picnic at Hanscom park head a basket picnic at Hanscom park head hander supervision of Rev. W. J. From broading on her dead, To catch the message clamoring down the

Henderson.

Real estate transfers for the day reached \$172,168; building permits granted, \$21,700.

J. B. Mason is building a \$7,000 home in Walnut Hill district, on George street, near Lowe avenue.

Omaha now holds first place in the Western baseball association.

Hon. James E. Boyd sold Boyd's opera house on Farnam street to Mr. O. M. Carter and a number of the stockholders of the American Loan and Trust company.

ODD AND INTERESTING

From brooding on her dead.
To catch the message clamoring down the sky
That heralds what is finished at Versailles. Into her faded eyes creeps heaven now; Porgotten joy grows fair upon her brow; Her hands, unclenched, fail open and outstretch to touch that future she so yearns to teach the work of the sum of the stockholders of the American Loan and Trust company.

ODD AND INTERESTING

ODD AND INTERESTING

At St. Paul, John Frost, commonly called Jack, was overcome by the heat while working in his potato patch.

The potato of the potato of

The inventor of a new tree plant of int. tool claims it will do double the int. tool claims it will do double the To make the dream come true?

—Edna Mead in the New York Times. amount of work of implements now in use.

An aeroplane that actually lifts itself from the ground with flapping has been built by a French inventor. Blinded Australian soldiers are to

be provided by their government with houses at a weekly rental of Even when charged with the gravest An inventor has hinged a carpenter's square and provided it with a third strip, calibrated in inches and

to be used in connection with the two arms for many pur-The foremost woman potato pro ducer of America is Mrs. Hilda B. Neilson of Sebastapol, Cal., whose

seed potato standards have been

uneral Winances

then heard
As surely as an actor hears his cue?
Or shall we fall in things that we must do

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"I heard Second-story Bill killed Bur-

Yes; Jim called him a reformer."-

June-ls that her dad or her husband

Bess—Her dad, of course. She's asking is opinion of something.—Boston Globe.

"You know, last night they got into the grocer's, broke open his safe and took \$3,000."

"He should worry! He'll get that back in a few days."—New York World.

Wigwag-I saw your name in print the

ner cay.

Bighedde—Thas-so? Where?

Wigwag—I was looking up your number
the telephone directory.—Philadelphia

Private Austin-Have you any elastic

Corporal Arnold—What do you want clastic blankets for? Private Austin—So they'll stretch when I do—Overseas Camp Dodger.

"What's good for a black eye, Bill"
"Oh, a small piece of raw beefsteak."
"Yes, but supposit 'yer ain't no bloomin'
tillionaire?"—Boston Transcript.

Blondine-Doesn't Gerty Giddigad make Biondine—Doesn't Gerty Giddigad make, something awful?
Brunetta—Yes, I don't know whether is her syssight that is bad or her judgment.—Youngstown Telegram.

PEACE.

We supply a meritorious funeral and keep the charges within the price-bounds dictated by reason. With the finest equip. ment to be found in any undertaking establishment in the community we are prepared to serve you in a courteous, satis-

#### N. P. SWANSON Funeral Parlor (Established 1888) adopted by eight of the western 17th and Cuming Sts. Douglas 1060

J. T. YATES.

Sovereign Clerk.

TO REMIND YOU

# Woodmen of the World

Leading Fraternal Insurance Society. A Home Institution. Not Operated for Profit.

Why Not Insure Yourself and Family

Certificates \$250 to \$5,000. Rates Reasonable But Adequate. Ring Douglas 4570. No Charge for Explanation.

W. A. FRASER, Sovereign Commander.



The two most potent assets a man claims-to attain success To define this expression so where for its homely logic, we teeth which indicate care and

confident in your own ability; you inspire the confidence of

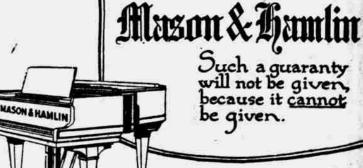
sion as to the laity. SEE DR. TODD TODAY-Dress up; prepare for the success that should be yours; build up confidence in yourself; inspire confidence of others; preserve your good health; get in condition and remain so. Every facility known in advanced dentistry is employed in Dr. Todd's Dental

NEW LOCATION - Fourth floor, Barker block. Elevator entrance on 15th St., off Farnam G. W. TODD.

ne measure ul a piano's superiority is readily found in its quaranty.

Isk the maker or the seller of any other piano for a guaranty equal to that given with every

Ask us to show you WHY



Representatives for Kranich & Bach, Vose & Sons, Bush & Lane, Brambach, Kimball, Cable-Nelson Pianos and Apollo and Gulbransen players.

All Our Prices Are Cash Prices. Terms if Desired. Liberty Bonds at Par.



1513 Douglas Street.

Attractive Rate MONEY LOANED on OMAHA REAL ESTATE Easy Re-Payment Terms

**Prompt, Courteous Service** THE CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION 1614 HARNEY STREET

NO COMMISSION