HE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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You should know that

Omaha is the natural marketing point for the richest per capita large territory.

King Corn is safe now till frost time.

It was a merciful rain, too, for it cooled Chicago's riot spirit.

The coal dealers do not like the muny coal yard. That's very evident.

Omaha is a long distance from salt water, but it is some station on the navy's map, just the same.

According to present market prices, that was about an hundred-million-dollar rain for Nebraska. In these days of inflated prices, it will no

longer do to speak so disparagingly as to call it a million-dollar rain. This stocking-less fashion suggests com-

batting the H. C. L. by going without some other unnecessary garments. To balance up these mid-summer fur sales,

we may expect a mid-winter clearance of straw hats about six months hence. But remember that boosting the tax rate

is only boosting another factor that makes for high prices and high wages. Lenine threatens to quit again. Some day

the Russians will take that fellow at his word, and his retirement will be permanent. Chairman Cummings assumes the custo-

mary democratic attitude towards a serious situation, but he may live to change his mind.

Chief Eberstein makes quite a concession by admitting the possibility that the conduct of one of his patrolmen needs looking into.

When the war began, everything on the helves was marked up to meet the situation. Now that the war is over, why not reverse the

Some American dramatist is about to have imperishable fame thrust upon him. Jack Dempsey is to be furnished an "act" suitable for his abilities.

The issue is raised, so we are told, "What will Governor McKelvie do?" O pshaw! What will President Wilson do? What will Mayor Smith do? What will all of them together do?

That Egyptian princess who comes here looking for a husband who is young and temperamental ought not to have any trouble in finding one. The woods are full of such in America.

The chairman of the democratic national committee tells the president that the people are 10 to 1 in favor of the treaty and the league covenant. But he does not support his assertion with proof.

Unhappy is the governor who has a special session of the legislature on his hands .-

Just about in the same fix as the president who has a special session of congress on his

A trade balance of more than four billions of dollars on a total foreign trade exceeding ten billions is the stupendous record of America's commerce for the year ending June 30. It is the greatest in our history. Declining prices may reduce this in the matter of dollars, but foresight and energy will not let it drop much in the actual volume of commodities sent abroad.

Food Prices Too High

Herman H. Halladay, state commissioner of animal industry, says the farmers of Michigan are not cultivating their farms to full capacity. He says the reason is because the farmers cannot get labor enough. Other experts in the state agree with Mr. Halladay. There is an economic maladjustment, they say, between farm and factory production. By payment of big wages the factory keeps labor from the farm, and hence food prices become so highpriced that the big wages mean little.

This situation has existed to some extent for years. Many people have pointed out that season when the farmer needs labor is the slack time in factory work, when inventory and overhauling decrease the need for factory labor. If the factory labor could be got to the farms when the farm needs them, and in quantities the farm needs, the farm-labor question would be solved. State and nation have made attempts to do this. Individuals, inspired by war patriotism, helped. But it should be a concerted, state planned and controlled movement to make it fully effective. The question is of such moment that immediate and thorough examination

ending in constructive action should be made. But while experts insist that purely innocent economic causes are accountable for much of the high cost of food, they insist that the public pays far too high a price for its food, even granting that farm production is short of what it might be. Their argument that the government should have strict supervision over the processes of distribution, so that the public may know where the mulcting takes place, is sound. In that way relief from present high prices would be gained.—Detroit News

PROFITEERING.

Talk about profiteering is rife and unquestionably in many cases with good foundation of fact. No one has any sympathy for the willful and criminal profiteer and everyone would like to see him get his just deserts.

But talk about instituting legislative investigations and passing new laws to put a stop to profiteering strikes us as just beating about in the air. Our statute books here in Nebraska are right new full of laws defining criminal conspiracies and prescribing penalties for them. There are laws against cornering the markets and price boosting and extortion and cheating, which, if enforced, would put a stop to the great mass of the complaints of profiteering. We also have laws which make it the duty of certain officials to enforce the criminal statutes. We have an army of regularly constituted prosecuting officers, and if they are inadequate to the task, we can have a special grand jury in every county in the state. If a grand jury cannot get at the facts how can any other set of investigators expect to do any

If there is a call to go after the profiteers, let the work start without waiting for more laws, and let it proceed without dust raising or camouflage.

Superheated Partisanship Rebuked.

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore performs a really timely service for its readers in the south by reminding them that the opposition to the president's plans does not flow from mere partsanshp. Referrng to and commenting upon a letter from Hon, John B. Knox of Alabama, "one of the foremost lawyers of the south and a man of high character," who is against the Leagne of Nations plan, the Record

When southern papers denounce all who opposed the League of Nations as doing so from partisan motives; when they refer to these people, as the Atlanta Constitution did, "political buzzards," and as one of the leading religious papers of the south last week spoke of senators who were opposing the League of Nations as doing so from "the rankest partisanship, utterly blind and fatuous," seeking only to embarrass the president at whatever cost to the country or to the world, they would have difficulty in classifying such men as Mr. Knox, whose democracy and integrity can not be questioned, and who opposed the League of Nations. It is a lamentable fact that even some of the religious papers, carried away by bitter partisanship themselves, are denouncing those in congress who oppose the league as though they were without any sense of honor or integrity or moral responsibility to the nation and to the world. People who take this position merely show that they have lost the sense of Christian charity and fairness. They are denouncing those whose honor and integrity is certainly equal to theirs, and they find in abuse of their opponents the only argument they can advance for their position.

And here is a short sermon that may be applied in Nebraska as well as in the south. The efforts of the democrats to make a partisan question out of this tremendous issue, and their denunciation and villification of all who do not agree with the views of the president deserve the dignified rebuke that is thus ad-

Budget for the Federal Government.

A committee has been named in the house. to report not later than March 1, on legislation looking to the adoption of a hudget system for the federal government. This is one of the most important of all reconstruction steps. Not that it is new, for the point has been raised again and again, always to be met by the house clinging to its constitutional prerogative regarding appropriations and the increasing abuses that have grown up under it. When the Sixty-fourth congress adjourned, the democrats made a pledge that in the Sixty-fifth all appropriations would go through a single committee, that there might be no duplications, overlaps or similar wastes of money. This promise, like a great many others made by the democrats, was not carried out in letter or spirit, with the result that a riot of extravagance prevailed. How extensive this was is shown by the fact that the present house, in the hasty revision of the appropriations passed by the democrats for the current fiscal year, was able to save a billion and a half, without in any way hampering the administration of the government. In 1910 it was estimated that \$300,000,000 a year could be saved by such a system. If that was true then, it is reasonable to almost double the estimate now. Whatever saving may be accomplished by the plan will be for the good of the people, and so the announcement from Washington will be most welcome to taxpayers.

Sunday Ice for Omaha.

The Sunday ice situation is beginning to percolate through the minds of the city councilmen, and they are apparently coming to realize the hardship that is enforced on the citizens by the existing ordinance. The fact that on last Sunday a hospital, a hotel and many private houses were without ice because of the foolish arrangement that exists show how much suffering is caused by stopping this great service for one day a week. It should be continuous, just as are the other activities of city life on which the comfort and health of the community depends. Common sense as well as public decency demands it. Only slight readjustment of working forces will be needed to put each ice handling concern in the city in position to make Sunday deliveries. Until this is done, some part of Omaha's people will suffer for want of ice, just as has been the case since the ordinance was put on the book and its enforcement ordered.

Blacks are not alone in abuse of liberty in the north. It takes two to make a fight. A little forbearance on both sides and a mutual recognition of the rights of others will avoid anything that might lead to a race war.

Whether a criminal can be sentenced on his plea of guilty is about to be determined by the Nebraska courts. It looks like a quibble, but if the point is settled once it may serve to quiet an uneasy legal mind.

A British peer hopes that country will never have to build a navy against the United States. Must have had a remembrance of John Paul Jones, "Old Ironsides," and Oliver Hazard

France is inclined to delay ratification of the ppeace treaty until the United States senate acts on the Anglo-Franco-American pact. The Paris conference did not end the war, after all.

Financial Psychology

From the New York Times. Baron Jacques de Neuflize is of the opinion

that credit is largely a matter of psychology. He has come to America in behalf of the Bank of France to aid in establishing credits, the object of which is to restore the value of the franc so that trade with us may be resumed in full volume, and his first appeal is for a fuller mutual understanding.

Throughout the world, as our phrase goes money talks; but in each country it speaks a different language. Our vacabulary is that of a people accustomed to deal on a large scale with definite material values. We have in abundance what the world most wants, and it has been our custom, very largely, to let the facts of the quiet sector, and 17 days in the situation conduct our propaganda. Our money talks in monosyllables. When it is a question of invading new territory the method has disadvantages, as we have found to our cost in in South America. Even in France there are difficulties. An American office suite furnished of the division that the armistice in mahogany, with a multitude of telephones and stenographers, does not convince the French buyer. He smells out waste, and his cautious, analytical mind tells him that in all fighting, their share would have probability he and his customers would have to pay for it. So widespread is this economic instinct that, if a French salesman who is traveling second class sees a customer traveling third class, he dodges to the cheaper compartmen for fear the customer will conclude that there is somewhere an illegitimate profit and demand lower prices. In America a salesman thinks that he owes it to his own credit, and to the credit of the house that employs him, to breathe an air of prosperity. It pays to advertise. In France what pays is reasoned salesmanship, with a New Year's gift to the customer's wife and always a word for the children. Money talks clearly, reasonably, with a human touch. Baron de Neuflize does not say this in set terms; he suggests it merely, and he does so with unfailing humor and address. But in speaking of the French attitude with regard to the proposed sale of bonds he was admirably

Cautious as the French are, they feel that their situation is basically sound. Of the 5,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 francs of trade obligations outstanding at the time of the moratorium of 1914, only a little over 6 per cent are still unpaid, and at least half of that sum is made up of debts left by men killed in the war. Halfruined factories are operating under tar-paper roofs and with paper partitions within-ye turning out wares of the accustomed standard. Labor troubles have on the whole been successfully handled. French confidence is most clearly evident in the fact that the investment market is good; the loan of 1,500,000 francs recently issued by the city of Paris is quoted at 3 per cent premium. Admittedly, the problem of financing the French government by converting short-term securities into long-term bonds is a big one; but France understands its people and is confident of solving it. The one vitally serious problem is of making it possible to get goods from abroad-the problem of reestablishing the purchasing power of the franc. The basic values are there in material resources and the energy, intelligence and thrift of the French people

Baron de Neuflize offers this little address to hesitant financial psychology: "In 1914 you pitied us from the depths of your hearts, but you said: 'Poor France, it will never be able to stand against Germany!' We did stand against Germany; with your good help and that of our neighbors we have driven the Germans back. Now you say again: 'Poor France. it will never be able to work again and pay its debts!' But we are able to work-are working. Already your sympathy is with us; in the end you will realize that to help us is good

Deport the Alien Enemies

a bill providing for the deportation of more than 500 dangerous alien enemies now confined in the internment camps in this country. The harmless aliens-sailors from the German ships. refugees from the far east, and so on-have long since been sent back to Germany, and there may be those who will think it is not wholly consistent to do the same with men whose activities before and during our declaration of war were directly harmful to the interests of the United States. But there is a difference.

The aliens already returned to Germany were for the most part persons who wanted to go back; the aliens to be deported under the proposed law are Germans who lived here, often for many years, and who repaid the opportunities offered by America with plots and propaganda designed to break the unity of the American people and make our war efforts useless. Some Germans of this class, no longer regarded as dangerous, have already been released and are going about among their old associates. It was said a few months ago that something more than a thousand of the Germans interned here were regarded as dangerous; if only half that number are included in the bill now before congress, it is evident that our authorities have not erred on the side of strictness. These persons ought to be sent back to Germany, and never allowed to land here again. They came among us and were received as friends, and they behaved as enemies .- New York Times.

Courtesy in Dealing

If you are in a store selling goods, try to please every customer who comes along. Do it for your own sake if not for the customer's Being kind, courteous, upright makes one better in character and demeanor than if he were irritable, suspicious and stubborn. The only happiness lies in the finer traits of one's nature We almost hate to say there is business in it too. One likes to patronize another who has some soul in his life. If he were the head of a big store we would see that the clerks were pleasant and polite or they would go. Insisting upon this requirement would be a favor the employe. And the head of the house should set the example. He should be as courteous and pleasant as he expects his clerks to be. He should not go about with a grouchy face, looking as if he thought his employes were poor white trash, doing the worst they could. A great store is an educational establishment, teaching all concerned, employes, customer and proprietor, that the surest way to be noble is in doing noble things.-Ohio State

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. Charles H. Gietzen, dentist, born 1876. Sir William Watson, present-day English poet, born in Yorkshire 61 years ago. Samuel V. Stewart, governor of Montana, born in Monroe county, Ohio, 47 years ago. Charles Francis Adams, lawyer, great-great-

grandson of President John Adams, born at Quincy, Mass., 53 years ago. Dr. Winthrop J. Osterhout, professor of botany in Harvard university, born in Brook-

lyn, N. Y., 48 years ago. Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, Catholic bishop of Sacramento, born in Wexford, Ireland, 78 years

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. Chief of free postal delivery at Washington

has announced the issuance of an order for five additional carriers in Omaha. The Methodist church was filled at the crazy social, which was greatly enjoyed by all. Mrs. Clarence H. Sobotker gave a delight-

ful picnic at Hanscom park. The postmaster's report for last month shows the sale of stamps and envelopes to the value of \$18,384.34.

Friend of the Soldier

Replies will be given in this column to questions relating to the soldier and his problems, in and out of the army. Names will not be printed.

Ask The Bee to Answer.

Eighty-Eight's War Record. G. D. H .- Your young friend may e telling the exact truth, and may be exercising the soldier's privilege of exaggeration. However, the offi-cial records show that the \$8th, which was about the very last division to be called into the active zone, a total of 18 days on the battle front. Its battle losses are recorded as 27 killed and 63 wounded. The division also is credited with having taken three German prisoners. It is not the fault was signed just as it was getting into real action. The men who composed it were of the same quality sthose who bore the brunt of the come a little later had the war continued, and they are therefore en-titled to all credit for their part in the war. Many men who did not get to France at all, and many others who did not see the front were as brave and as eager a sthose who went over the top.

Many Questions Answered. P. W. R .- The 31st infantry will be held indefinitely in Siberia is on duty there, guarding the railroad and looking after American interests, and no orders have been issued for its removal.

W. R. M.-The Second division has been ordered home and is now. The first units have just reached New York and the others are at sea on the way over.

G. A. D.-The Fourth division has not yet sailed, nor has a date been announced for its departure. It was ordered to prepare for return home last month, and will no doubt soon be on its way across the Atlantic. Watch The Bee for announcement of the date.

Father and Mother-The latest announcement with reference to the Third division is that it is to be withdrawn from the German area it has been occupying, and will commence entraining for Brest about August 5.

Private-You should be promp in your remittance of insurance premium to the Bureau of War The department has been quite lenient in the matter of accepting belated remittances, but is not likely to continue the policy indefinitely. Letters containing remittances postmarked on the last day of the month are accepted as having been paid within that month It will be a serious mistake for you to forfeit this insurance, as you never be able to get as good insurance at so low a rate again.

Ex-Service-The service button may be obtained at the Army building, Fifteen and Dodge streets. Show your discharge paper and the button will be given you without charge.

Marine—It is understood that the men who enlisted in the marine corps for the four-year term while the war was on may change the terms of their enlistment to "mer-gency only." Applications for such change must be made before September 1, 1919. Jesse-The First corps artillery

park still is with the Third army and has not been assigned to early con-

Walter-A soldier who reported to It is good news that congress is preparing Write to the zone finance officer, sending him a copy of your discharge papers.
Soldier-Premiums on insurance may be paid by check, cash, draft or

money order MUCH IN LITTLLE.

An oyster produces 400,000 eggs annually, but of these only 400 or less reach maturity.

To enable women to carry reserve supplies of perfumery a l finger ring has been invented. Japanese harbor improvements in

Kobe and Moji are being under-taken to the amount of \$13,000,000 An English scientist has had much ccess with an electrical treatment to increase the germination of sev-Two gasoline-driven engines have

been invented to fill trenches without the use of shovelers, wagons or overhead cableways. Australian manufacturers are making pressed steel water pipe 28

feet long by 30 inches internal diameter at a plant in Bombay. Crossing the Berkshire breed of hogs with the native pigs in the Philippines has made a profitable hog out of the island runt, and would no doubt also improve the Chinese hog. In Hongkong the Midyorkshire hog is proving a sucboth crossed with native hogs

THE FLAG WILL BE TRUE TO

and when kept pure.

He may have naught but his army clothes, His bundle, his scars—and his vim; But he has been true to his country's flag, And the flag will be true to him. Again he will join the homeland folks

And the soldier will be no more; And some will not know he'd been called to face Mad hell with its thundering roar.

He may come back to a home and love And a "job" he may call his own; But sometimes a solder has no kin— And he walks through the crowd—alone. But the hero is sure of the Stars and Stripes
Stripes
Whose proud colors will not grow dim;
For he has been true to the grand old

And the flag will be true to him.

—Anna Pauline Reinhold.

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DAILY CARTOONETTE.

NOW WILLIE - I WANT YOU TO THROW THOSE BRICKS OUT OF THE YARD AT ONCE



Little Folks' Corner 3

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

"THE CIRCUS BIRD."

(Judge Owl is anxious to join a circus. Peggy and Billy plant him in a hothouse and he grows quickly until he becomes the biggest bird in the world.) Judge Owl's Fun.

H OO! Hoo! Get me out of here before I grow through the roof," hooted Judge Owl from the Billy and Peggy were scared when they saw how big he had become. They had no idea that he would grow so fast. And he was still growing. His head rose against the glass roof, and the roof began to creak and crack. If Judge Owl

to go smash. "Stop him growing, Billy, or he will break all Gardner Phil's glass!" shrieked Peggy. But Billy didn't know how to stop Judge Owl unless he put a weight on his head, and it would have to be a ton weight to do

swelled up any more it was bound

In the hothouse was a chain and windlass and Billy saw that by winding up the chain he could raise the glass roof. Perhaps if he could let Judge Owl out that might stop his growing. Acting on this idea, Billy began to work at the windlass and in a jiffy he lifted the sash off Judge "Now fly out," cried Peggy to the

"Heo! Hoo! How can I fly while my feet are still planted?" screeched the Judge, flapping and struggling until the hothouse was a smother of feathers.

Billy seized a shovel and Peggy eized a spade. Diving under the mass of feathers they began to dig. It was a big job because Judge Owl's claws had grown as fast as his body, spreading out in the ground like the roots of a tree.



Hoo! Hoo! Get Me Out of Here Be-

The Bee's A

New York City, July 29 .- To the a union of the executive, legislative Editor of The Bee: No reservation by the United States senate either of If its decision, however erroneous the Monroe doctrine or of the United is disregarded, an international boy-cott, embargo or taboo will be fol-lowed by an international war, in States reserved right to withdraw from the league of nations would be effective unless at the time such which it is the duty of every memreservation were attempted to be exercised the council of the league tional war to the utmost of its

Virginia, New York and Rhode Is-land to secede from the federal union contained in the respective rati-fications of the United States constitution by those states, was held to be during the civil war. By the in their ratifications of the constitu-tion of the right of those states to

States, p. 145. New York's ratification of the fed-eral constitution declares "That the powers of government may be reassumed by the people, whensoever

tory, pp. 190, 191. Rhode Island's ratification de-

vation by a majority of each house of congress to the treaty of peace

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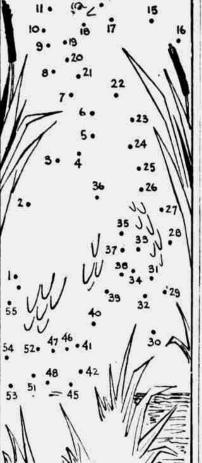
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Out among the cat-tails see A great - from Kankakee.

Draw from one to two and so on to th and will soon be as big as a house hooted the Judge. Peggy and Billy dug as fast as they could and soor had the dirt loosened around one Judge Owl gave a big heave and up came the foot out of the ground. He gave another heave and up came the other foot.

"Hoo! Hoo! I'm free!" hooted the Judge, rising heavily into the air. It happened that Blue Jay and Reddy Woodpecker were flying past, just as Judge Owl, looking like a huge feather balloon, sailed up from the hothouse. They gave one look, and then with wild shricks went scooting for Birdland. "A bird monster! A bird monster! Everybody fly for your lives!" they

And everybody did fly. General

with Spain was held to be "abso

lutely without legal significance.'

The council of the league of na-

ions is an autocracy like the holy

sole judge of its own powers. It is

and judiciary merged into one body.

ber state to support the interna-

to believe that in an emergency the

because reserved or the reserved

right to secede perceably allowed, than was the like reserved right in

- Micholas

L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

There is no more reason

183 U. S. 180.)

alliance, without any supreme court or any other council or legislative body to hold it in check. It is the

then approved of its exercise.
Such reservation might be as worthless and ineffectual as the like reservation of the alleged right of sword of war and labor and later by the decision of the federal su-preme court, it was decided that notwithstanding express reservations

secede, the federal union was per-petual and indissoluble. Texas vs. White 7 Wallace, 700, 722, 725-6. Virginia's ratification of the federal constitution does "declare and make known that the powers granted under the constitution being de-rived from the people of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppres-sion. 2 Documentary History of Constitution of the United

it shall become necessary to their happiness." 2 Documentary His-

clares "That the powers of government may be re-assumed by the people, whensoever it shall become Documentaary History, p. 311.

In Fourteen Diamond Rings vs.
U. S. 83, U. S. 176, 179-180, a reser-

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DAILY DOT PUZZLE

Swallow, sweeping down from the sky, caught one swift glance of the judge and pelted away for Birdland at record speed. Bob-o-link forgot his wife in his hurry and got a fine speeding when she caught up with scolding when she caught up with him. Mr. Oriole became so much excited that he dived into a wasps' nest, mistaking it for his own home, and had to do some mighty fast fly-ing while he tried to explain the matter to the angry wasps.

"Hoo! Hoo! Too! Too! I'm the biggest bird in the world. Everybody is afraid of me," whistled Judge Owl gleefully as he saw the other birds flee. "Hoo! Hoo! Scoot!" he strength of chasing after Scoot!" he screehed, chasing after them. And the birds scooted before. In less time than it takes to

some hiding in houses and sheds, some rising among the clouds, and some making for their faraway nests. "Hoo! Hoo! It's fun being the biggest bird in the world," exulted Judge Owl Then he swooped down toward Peggy and Billy, and before they knew what he was up to he had seized them, one in each claw, and was carrying them swiftly away.

tell they had raced out of sight,

"Here, here, drop us!" yelled Billy. "No, no, we'll be smashed!" shricked Peggy, looking with alarm at the height they had reached from the ground.

"Hoo Hoo! Peggy and Billy are scared. Hoo! Hoo! What fun!" screeched Judge Owl. "Where are you going?" demand-

ed Billy.
"Why, to the circus, of course. I'm the biggest freak in the world." Soaring over trees and houses, Judge Owl headed for the circus tents at the edge of town.

(Tomorrow will be told how Judge Owl



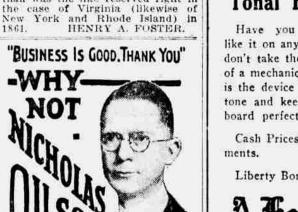
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