

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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You should know that
From no other city can goods be distributed into the "Omaha Empire" so effectively as from Omaha

Thank goodness, the climate is behaving.
One thing the country does not need is more strikes.

Wonder if Carranza ever reads the ultimatums sent from Washington?
The Navy department asks for \$15,000,000 to repair warships. They earned it.

"Joe" Bailey has started a new democratic party in Texas. The old one certainly needs revision.
So Omaha will have to put up with the old jail for another winter. Dear me, but times are hard!

The president still insists he is right and the rest of us are wrong on the daylight question. Oh, very well.

A stenographic report of some of the sessions held by the "Big Four" at Paris would be a mighty interesting contribution to current history.

One cause of the high cost of living may be found in the ambition of a lot of people to have things they can not afford under the best of conditions.

The cat never has caught up with its tail, but it keeps right on trying. This example ought to encourage the pocketbook in its pursuit of the necessities of life.

The consumer can help a lot in solving the present cost problem if more care is given to purchasing. Too much careless buying is at the bottom of most of the trouble.

Bohemian socialists are showing their trustworthiness by fomenting for a monarchist with the duke of Connaught as king. President Masaryk has worked ahead of him.

We have to go to Lincoln for many other things, so why not go there for our search warrants, too? It may be against the law, but that does not matter so much these days.

Evidently the president plans to take no chances when the senators call on Monday. It would help a lot more if both sides were to put their cards on the table and act accordingly.

A food inspector says the practice of allowing food to rot in refrigerator cars is common throughout the country. We know it, and that is the basis of complaint against profiteering.

New York theater managers refused to arbitrate with their former actors, and decline to submit their differences to mediation. They ought to study up on what happened to the laisair.

Governor McKelvie and his cabinet discussed the high cost of living, but they were only following the housewife, who has had the matter up with her "cabinet" daily for many weeks.

If Ban Johnson is unhorsed in the base ball world and the New York producing managers are upset by the actors, the ball park and theater may get back to the status of amusement centers.

A bankrupt Kentucky liquor dealer has presented a new angle, by setting up that the big stock of whisky he has on hand is not property under the law. His creditors will be more interested in the outcome than anyone else.

Henry Ford might frame that verdict alongside his letters from Frau Schwimmer. He is exonerated from the charge of being an anarchist, but a lot of his fellow-countrymen have classified him quite definitely under another heading.

The Proper Caper
The president is entitled to credit for a wise move when he notified striking shopmen that he would not consider their requests for increased wages until they returned to their work and recognized the authority of their leaders.

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BRINGING EUROPE TO "BRASS TACKS."

Herbert C. Hoover has performed a greater service for Europe just now than he did while administering the food supply that saved the belligerents from succumbing to starvation. He has warned the peoples of the continent of their economic situation, and advised them as to how to get back to a solid footing. We may readily doubt that the helpfulness of his sound advice will be appreciated for the moment, but as it comes to be adopted, its beauties will be discovered.

Europe, he says, can now feed 350,000,000 of its 450,000,000 people. The rest must depend on imports. To purchase food credit must be established, and credit only can exist when supported by goods offered in exchange. Therefore, the Europeans must turn to an immediate increase in production or go hungry.

The logic of this is inevitable. Americans have contributed enormously to the support of Europe since the war began. For the moment it is impossible to estimate the total cost of relief afforded, in money, in kind and in personal service, but if easily mounts into billions of dollars. One notable contribution is the appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be expended by the president at his discretion in providing food for the hungry over there. This drain on America can not be kept up indefinitely. We are the richest people in the world, and generous as well, but there is a limit to our capacity to give, no matter how willing we may be.

Also, there is a limit to our patience. We have watched with amazement the progress of numerous little wars since the great one was brought to an end. We have seen Russia break up into a welter of social and economic chaos; we have seen the orderly German mind driven from its moorings by the Spartacists, and have noted with pain the development of strikes and other social disturbances in Great Britain and France, all of these things contributing to the cost of living.

Our situation is made the less bearable by reason of the fact that the people of Europe are bidding against us in our home markets, not only for the surplus, but for the things we need, and this competition is made possible by the fact that European credit for the time rests on the generosity of Americans. The hundred-million-dollar contribution which the tax-payers must meet amounts to just that much in the process of permitting those who receive its benefits to extend their credit on this side without producing the goods to pay the bill.

Mr. Hoover's warning to Europeans should be carefully heeded by them. Their future depends on their willingness to earn their own living.

Cadorna Unjustly Blamed.
An Italian military commission has just committed what seems to be a most unjust act, intended to dim the military record of one of the real heroes of the late war. It has placed blame for the Caporetto disaster on General Cadorna, holding him responsible for the depression and lack of morale that brought such overwhelming calamity to Italian arms.

The report takes note of the contribution from socialist and clerical propaganda, yet lays the blame on the general who had written one of the brightest chapters in the history of his country.

Cadorna is not a politician, but a soldier. From the beginning he had the opposition of the socialists and the clericals—strange combination of interests, but one that was potent to unhorse a German imperial chancellor also—and while he was fighting his way through the Julian Alps and the Dolomites, and planting his guns on the plateau that commanded the passage from Vienna to the Adriatic, these politicians were mining the ground behind him with propaganda. It was touched off at Caporetto, and the rout followed.

And now a nation deliberately betrayed by its own citizens is asked to believe that its greatest soldier is blamable for the results brought about by the schemers. The report of the commission may be accepted by the Italian government, but history will some day shed a strong ray of light on the secret councils of those who so nearly turned the course of the war by their treachery.

Another Weak Railroad "Solution."
The "Warfield plan" for solving the railroad situation presents in some aspects a remarkable similarity to the Plumb plan. Chief of this is the guaranty of income on railroad investments. It is a well established principle that railroads should be permitted, all other things being equal, to earn a reasonable return on the money invested. It is a practical fact that most of the railroads in this country did not meet this measure of success. Reasons for this are sometimes obvious, sometimes obscure, but the effect is always the same. To tax the public in order that an unsuccessful railroad may be turned into a dividend-payer will meet the requirements of the holders of the stock that is unproductive and therefore of only speculative value, but such a program is manifestly unfair to the well managed and efficient roads that have paid their owners, and to the public as well. Putting a premium on inefficiency is not going to help in restoring the transportation industry of the United States to a healthy condition.

"Daylight Saving."
The president is insistent that the "daylight saving" law be kept on the books, setting off whatever disadvantages may be forced upon the farmer by the gains in eastern factories. It is hard to follow him on this line of reasoning. The effect of the law on the farmer is direct, and easy to understand. How it may be offset by turning the eastern factory worker out of doors at 4 instead of 5 by the sun is not clear. But it is not the workers alone who are affected by it. Mothers have pointed out their difficulty in getting babies off to bed by daylight, and out of bed in the morning an hour ahead of time, in order to keep on the president's schedule. Housewives have met with trouble along similar lines, and generally the effect of the law has been anything but what was promised for it. The absurdity of inconveniencing so many of the people at a time when an 8-hour work day may be readily cut out of the fourteen hours of daylight without waste must appear to any who is not merely obstinate.

The photograph of the mayor "opening" the munny grocery lacks action.

A Dangerous Illusion

Frank H. Simonds in the Review of Reviews.

It seems to me plain that the league of nations cannot immediately, at all events, whatever its machinery is or may be, deal with the problems of Europe directly. On the other hand, an association between the United States, France and Great Britain, based upon the principles of the league of nations, destitute of any imperialistic ambitions to be satisfied at the expense of other countries, controlling the food supplies of the world and the raw materials, still possessing orderly government, may exercise an enormous influence in the world. It may well be that Italy, having to choose between Germany on the one hand and such a combination of the democratic nations may, little by little, forget its present bitterness. And with Italy joined to the three western nations, the menace of a new German coalition will be greatly minimized.

Certainly until French men and women, American men and women, British men and women are willing to send their sons to the Danube, the Carpathians and the Vistula, to enforce decisions made by the league of nations, it will not be possible for the league of nations to prevent conflicts between the races of central Europe, nor is it conceivable that the tribes which have been fighting for centuries for racial aspirations, will at once surrender their bows to decisions which are made by a tribunal without power to enforce them.

Therefore, to believe that we have made peace at Paris, up to the present time, is one thing, to me to encourage a very dangerous illusion and to believe that the league of nations can preserve world peace, while itself relying upon moral suasion, is equally a dangerous dream. At Paris we have so far reached a basis for settling the accounts outstanding between Germany and its enemies. Not until Germany has paid those debts shall we have a real settlement, and Germany means to avoid payment if it can.

As to the league of nations, it is, so far, only an association between three democracies, the French, British and our own, to preserve world peace, to stand for certain ideas and ideals, to urge and to champion the idea of settlement of future differences between nations by peaceful rather than by warlike methods, to prevent the recurrence of the recent world tragedy. But so far the league of nations is no more than the association of these three nations, and it is nothing if there be any break between these three powers, any lessening of the ties which necessitate close co-operation and complete understanding.

As it stands today, the league of nations means to France nothing more, in fact, than an Anglo-French guarantee against a new German attack. It means to Britain only the promise of a future Anglo-American association in the world, closer than any previous relation, an alliance based upon common purposes and common ideals. There are those in both countries who hope that it may be the foundation of a new order in the world, yet even for them there is a clear perception that this can only be after years, and there are few in either country who do not believe that if America now refuses this co-operation and association, then the outlook for world peace and for civilization is dark indeed.

Meantime, the task which remains to be performed at Paris is not merely the largest, but the most important, of the war. It is the task of the general task, which confronted the allied countries on the morning of the armistice eight months ago, but it is also the most momentous and difficult task any body of statesmen have ever had to undertake. Beside it the congress of Vienna was child's play. So far we have only made a beginning, and a very modest beginning. The main work is still to be done.

Basis of Social Unrest

The wave of social unrest which is passing over the world at the present time might have been predicted by any careful student of history. Every great war in the past has brought an aftermath of this sort. The unrest of today is more widespread and more acute because the war was such a vast affair in comparison with all previous conflicts.

It takes but little reflection to realize that the world cannot be ripped up by its roots, as it has been during the last five years, without unsettling most of the old economic relations and impairing faith in the old social order. War places a premium on force, not on reason, on violence, not on deliberation and compromise. This war has been a vast affair in comparison with all previous conflicts.

Ordinarily the material destruction which a great war brings to the world would turn men's thoughts to economy and retrenchment. But in the United States we have had no great material destruction in the ordinary sense. On the other hand we have spent billions so lavishly as to propagate the idea that the resources of the nation are absolutely without limit. This babel of voices calling for the subsidizing of so many things out of the public taxes is one of the results. Considerable sections of our people have lost all sense of financial proportion. They imagine that our resources are boundless while as a matter of truth we have been burning them up at a terrific rate during the last two or three years.

The war, moreover, has impaired the habits of industry among millions of men, not merely among those who were actively in the service, but among the still larger number who found themselves diverted into new fields of work by reason of the emergency. Getting back into the old grooves is a slow process. We must not expect readjustment too quickly nor by unwise measures seek to hasten it unduly. It will take its own time as it has done after every other war in human history.

In a word, the present unrest cannot be explained on economic grounds alone. It is in part at least psychological and goes far deeper than any mere question of wage and price levels.—Boston Herald.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Allen C. Scott, president of Scott-Omaha Tent and Awning company, born 1882.
Willis Gratz Sears, district judge, born 1860.
Henry W. Dunn, retired chief of police, born 1862.

Joseph B. Fredenburg, attorney-at-law, born 1881.
Most Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, archbishop of Philadelphia, born at Girardville, Pa., 54 years ago.
Sir Joseph Pope, under secretary of state of Canada, born at Charlottetown, P. E. I. 65 years ago.

Julian A. Burruss, the new president of the Virginia Polytechnic institute, born at Richmond, Va., 43 years ago.
James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture of the United States, born in Scotland 84 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
"Sweet Lavender" was presented at Boyd's opera house.
Ex-Senator Van Wyck has accepted an invitation to address the 10,000 and more laboring men of this city at a picnic to be held September 2.

The Board of Health went on a tour of inspection looking for a pest house location.
The tennis tournament, which has been in progress for two weeks, is ended. The champion of the singles is Doane of the Chicago Street club. Lathrop and Purdon of the Y. M. C. A. club won in the doubles.

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.

Only Contact Mines Used.

Reader—Only contact mines were used by the American army during the war. A great many thousands of these were made and most of them were planted in the North Sea, where the Americans were successful in putting down a mine barrier which had been declared impossible. During the war great many tales, most of them apocryphal, were current, concerning improved torpedoes and other offensive projectiles, but so far as we know none of them have been adopted into American practice. The chief contributions to naval warfare were the mines, and the electrically operated U-boat by sound. The first of these was invented by an English naval officer, the other two by Americans.

Pay for Air Service Cadets.
Two Lieutenants—Under the rule laid down by the War department in February, 1918, cadets in training for commissions in the air service between the dates of April 1, 1918, and June 30, 1918, were entitled to pay at the rate of \$100 a month. This applies to those who were discharged from the service, as well as to those who received their commissions. If you were not paid on this basis, make a statement of your claims to the director of finance, 4203 Munitions building, Washington, D. C.

Travel Pay.
Soldier—The law in regard to travel pay is now interpreted to mean pay to your bona fide place of residence, rather than the place of your enlistment. You are entitled to receive the rate to your home. If, as you state, you were given only 3 1/2 cents per mile to the place of your enlistment, you should make a claim for that additional 1 1/2 cents per mile on that distance, and 5 cents per mile additional to cover the expense of reaching your home. Apply for the difference to the director of the War department, Washington, D. C.

Many Questions Answered.
A Soldier's Wife—Motor repair unit 310, which has been part of the Third army, was reported on August 2 as assigned to early convoy. This means it will soon reach America.
J. J. M.—Service park unit 810 is located at Nevers, France, where it will probably remain until sent home.
Sweetheart—A. P. O. 736, which was at Aix-la-Bains, has been discontinued. We can not tell you where to address letters for a soldier who was stationed there. If you write to the adjutant general of the army you may obtain his present address.

WAR ON TURKEY BUZZARD.
Live Stock Commission in Texas Says Bird Spreads Anthrax Germs.
From the Dallas News.
Fort Worth, Tex.—The turkey buzzard, once regarded as a friend of mankind and protected by special state laws, is now regarded as an enemy, and the state live stock commission has issued a special bulletin advising that the unattractive bird be shot, trapped or exterminated in any way that will serve to put an end to it.

Ruthless war on the buzzard has been declared because it is the opinion of scientists connected with the commission that the scavenger bird in eating the carcasses of infected cattle carries the germs of anthrax to other herds and thereby spreads the disease among the herds. The buzzard is found among beef cattle of the great southwest.
Anthrax, or charbon, is a very dangerous disease, and is transmissible from animals to man. Whenever a person has reason to believe that the disease exists in a community, it should be reported to the commission, so that an investigation may be had and remedial measures applied. There is great possibility of anthrax being carried through the indiscriminate or injudicious handling of the disease, and the products used in its suppression. Anthrax vaccines should only be administered by those who understand how to administer them and who have received special training in work of this kind.

PATIENCE, MY BELOVED

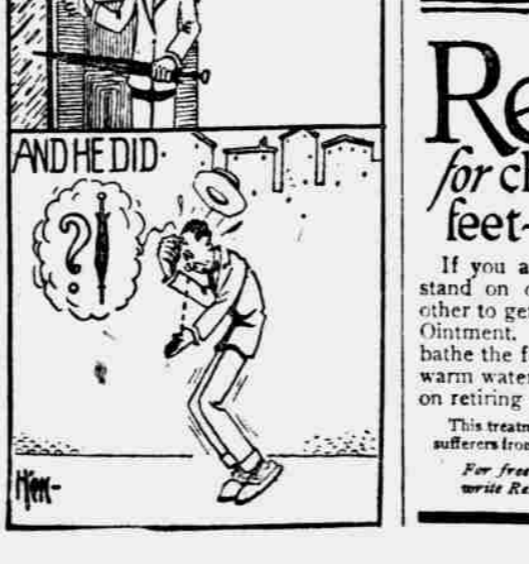
You see me changed, and say I do not smile;
Ah, let me wait, for I would rest awhile;
Some day, perhaps, the time that I might tell
I'll hear from me whose soul grew sick in Hell.
You was so young, and oh, my heart was light;
My blood was hot, impatient for the night;
And now, returned, you seem to think
Should still be gay, who saw my comrades die!
Not from the dead who sleep beyond the seas,
Has age, old age, so newly come to me,
But from you, dear ones, who have waited
To welcome me whose youth died yesterday.

You know me silent, who was made for song.
A dreamer now, who struggled with the world,
In your eyes the question that you ask
Disturb my spirit that's behind a mask.
How can I answer till my youth returns,
The pain departs that in my bosom burns?
I love you, love, but would that you might see
The way to patience till my tongue can speak.
—Edward S. Van Zile in the New York Times.

DAILY CARTOONETTE

HEY-WIFE-IT'S RAINING, SO I'LL HAVE TO CARRY YOUR UMBRELLA TO THE OFFICE TODAY!

AND HE DID.



Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

"THE SINGING STRANGER."

(In this story Peggy and Billy find a mysterious stranger on a peculiar quest in Birdland.)

The Stranger in Birdland.

"LISTEN!" cried Peggy to Billy in Belgium. "There is a stranger in Birdland."

Both stopped still in their play. Straining their ears, they could hear a sound that came faintly yet sweetly, from far within the woods.

"Chee-chee-oo-yoo-oo-yoo-cheer-up-chee-wee-chee-wee!"

"I never heard a bird song like that," declared Billy. "Who can the stranger be?"

"Rappety-tap-tap-tap. That is a mystery, drummed away by Woodpecker on a hollow tree.

"A mystery!" chirped Bob-o-link from the meadow, where he was fastening on weeds and seeds.

"A mystery!" shrieked General Swallow from the air above.

"A mystery!" hooted Judge Owl from his hollow den in a tree.

"A mystery that keeps me awake in the daytime wondering who the singer can be. Please go and see, Mr. Princess Peggy, so I can sleep in peace."

"Of course, I'll go and see," replied Peggy, eager for a new adventure.

"And we will go with thee, sweet Peggy and bold Billy, to see them solve the mystery," sang Bob-o-link. Mr. Canary, Brown Thrush and Chest-bird in quavering rhyme, up-chee-wee-chee-wee!" sang the

stranger again. Guided by the sound, Peggy, Billy and the birds made their way through the sunlit tangle of trees and vines and bushes.

The singing grew louder and sweeter with every step Peggy and Billy took, and soon the birds were telling pretty little notes in harmony with it.

Arriving at a pretty glade through which purled a babbling brook, the voice of the mysterious bird rang out so loud and clear that they looked high and low among the trees and shrubs to find the songster. But no stranger bird was in sight. Instead, their eyes presently made out a little green cottage, half hidden among the bushes and vines. The song was coming from this cottage.

Suddenly the strange song ceased. In its place came the charming call of Bob-o-link. Then sounded Mr. Canary's most thrilling notes, and when it died away there came the soft, rich, swelling melody of Brown Thrush. Warbler's song followed, and the piping trills of Cat-bird.

"Cheer! Cheer! Here's a new mystery," chirped the birds. "We are here, as you see, yet our voices are coming from that strange house with it."

Peggy and Billy listened in surprise. Then all of a sudden the same idea came to both of them. "Perhaps it is a prison house and the singers are unhappy bird captives," whispered Peggy.

"Yes, some trapper may be making war on Birdland, and the Giant of the Woods did before he was reformed," whispered Billy.

Another burst of melody came from the house, and the beautiful notes of the best of Birdland's singers in one jolly melody.

"It's a happy song," whispered Peggy, "and it's just what we need, not sing with such joyousness."

"Wise Princess Peggy," twittered the birds, much relieved at this thought, "perhaps it is a trapper, and there came a rustling and a fluttering and twittering from the woods and a flock of birds rushed into view making straight for the cottage.

"Why, there are our mates and little ones!" chirped the birds with Peggy and Billy. "Where are they going?"

Jollier, gayer, more enticing came the song from the cottage, and slowly the door swung open. Louder swelled the inviting call, and through the entry swept the mates and little ones, chirping happily as they welcomed their captives, our mates and daddies. "We've come, our mates and daddies. We've come, we've come at your call!" And as the last one crossed the threshold the door swung behind them.

"It's a trap!" gasped Billy to the

American spirit, and it will always be easy to find an additional pole. HENRY LINDEMAN.

Disown "a Certain Mr. Behrens."

Omaha, Aug. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your issue August 13 there was a letter written by a certain Henry C. Behrens, relating to the American relief fund for central Europe. The writer apparently in good faith attempts to defend our organization against your recent editorial. Mr. Behrens, however, has no connection with our committee, nor was he present at the organization meeting. I therefore, on behalf of our relief fund, desire to disavow all responsibility for any statement made by Mr. Behrens or any one else not connected with our organization.

Mr. Behrens, for instance, made the statement that "we demand our constitutional rights." Now it is no part of the purpose or intent of this movement to demand or enforce our constitutional rights. We have no concern with our rights, constitutional or otherwise; for it is inconceivable that any one would deny or seek to oppose "our right to organize for charity," nor did I consent to any such purpose or intent, as such a denial. The right is, of course, not one guaranteed by the constitution, but only by the good sense of the American people. It is true that we expect the latter contributions to come from Americans of German descent, but our appeal extended to all who might feel inclined to help a starving baby. Our work is exclusively charitable and humanitarian, based not on the constitution, but on that instinct of compassion that is the noblest of people. It is nationalistic only in the sense that it would be a matter of pride to us if America would take the lead in this noble work.

WILLIAM STERNBERG, Secretary of the A. R. C. E.

"BUSINESS IS GOOD, THANK YOU"

WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS?

"We demand our constitutional rights, etc., says Mr. B. Oh, yes, you do. But what about your constitutional obligations? You say you will fight for these rights, but while you do so, see to it that you don't neglect your obligations under the glorious Star Spangled Banner, otherwise we will give you free passage to see Kaiser Bill.

I admit your nerve writing a letter like that in these days when the German nation stands at the judgment seat of the world. You certainly must be asleep to the American sentiment. It is made Kaiser Bill boast to Ambassador Gerard, saying, "We have 500,000 residents in America," to which Mr. Gerard replied: "Yes, and we have 500,000 and one telegraph poles on which to hang them." That shows

the American spirit, and it will always be easy to find an additional pole. HENRY LINDEMAN.

The Bee's Letter Box

"Forget It, Mr. B."
Omaha, Aug. 14.—Editor of The Bee: Allow me a little space to comment on Mr. Henry C. Behrens' letter of the 11th inst.

Mr. B. puts much stress on the rights of German-Americans to organize societies for charity to help their relatives in Germany, which trait ordinarily would be very commendable. But the help could be rendered individually instead of collectively to avoid reviving the memory in this country of the many German-American societies of old, which during the war forfeited their charters and being the homes of German Kultur and pro-German propaganda.

When Mr. B. says that "All German-Americans intensely pro-American," etc., I would say, "forget it, Mr. B. forget it!" Don't mention it again. Among what nations in this country was there the most pro-German propaganda and traitors? The American nation is very liberal and generous, but Mr. B. must remember that the Germans will be no grata in the homes of the American people and the whole world for at least one generation on account of the inhuman warfare started and atrocities committed on the other side and traitors on this side. Attila and his Huns in their time were gentlemen compared with the Hun progeny of our time.

With all respect for culture, even the German "Kultur," it is strange, and still more so, that while our Kultur has penetrated their mind and made them one of the most intelligent nations on the earth, it has left the hearts untouched. It is a nation with a brilliant mind and a devil's heart. Therefore we found some of them right among us with citizenship papers in their pockets, boasting like the Romans of some of their privileges, while in their hearts they are fully in accord with the enemy of this country. It is a wonder that with all these facts before their eyes, the Americans have an antipathy for, not to say animosity, against the revival of these German societies of any kind or form.

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