

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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You should know that
The annual mean humidity of Omaha is 69.3 points lower than New York and 5 points lower than Chicago.

Old King Corn is perked up mightily.
Baltimore's mayor seemingly doesn't care a darn about the Irish vote.

Let us hope the president is right about the peak having been passed.
The council is going to see if we are getting 7-cent service. Much of it is not.

These late summer showers are answering the question as to next year's wheat crop.
J. P. Morgan is going to take a vacation. This may give some of the rest of us a chance.

How can a man who only killed ten claim to be the "champion murderer of Germany?"
Now Serbia is mobilizing against Roumania, so quiet and lovely are matters in the Balkans.

Local engineers and firemen are advised to read what the president said to the shop hands before staging a strike.
Only two men of the thousands of Americans who went into battle are now unaccounted for, so carefully has the work of checking up been done.

So far there is no sign of the resignation habit having reached head of the Postoffice department. Clerks may quit, but Burselon never.
Five dollars for three-minute wireless talks to London is said to be in sight, but this will not help connections in the old home town one bit.

Having married eight women without burying or divorcing any, a New York man is now giving expert advice on courtship. You must admit he is qualified.
Home building is more active in Omaha than any other western city, according to the United States Chamber of Commerce, but more homes are needed here, for Omaha is growing.

If we are to have a general tie-up of railroads, September 2 will be as good a day as any to start it. The sooner that is over the quicker the public will be freed from the exasperating menace.
A Mexican impresario is offering Caruso \$10,000 apiece for ten performances. As long as the bandit industry continues to flourish, the Mexican sybarites can enjoy anything, no matter what the price.

American commissioners in Paris are restless over the waste of time on minor matters that do not concern the United States. They are getting a first-hand illustration of what the supreme council of the League of Nations may show later on.
Strikers at Los Angeles are showing the lack of consideration for even their own interests that is more destructive of trades unionism than any combination of employers possibly could be. It is splendid to stick when right, but suicidal to hold on when wrong.

When Labor Learns
Since the signing of the armistice Great Britain has been swept by strikes that shook it to its center. In one quarter and another, month after month, unrest and disorder reigned. At Belfast and Glasgow industry was paralyzed. At Liverpool all shipping was tied up. In London local transportation was halted. The metropolitan police were in a state of revolt. Hundreds of thousands of miners in Wales and Yorkshire walked out and mills were forced to shut down for lack of fuel. The triple alliance of transport and railway workers threatened to challenge the government to a test of strength. No one could foresee to what excesses labor might be driven under the whip of reckless agitators.

At last the crest of the storm has been passed and the clouds are breaking. After the fearful strain of five years of war and the turmoil of readjustment to peace conditions, it is coming to be understood by the British people that they cannot live by agitation and idleness, and that productive work is the only practical solution of their troubles. In months of turbulence no other cure has been discovered, and none ever will be.

In this country we have not yet mastered the lesson of experience of less fortunate nations. Our losses in the war were relatively light. After hostilities ended there was no long period of general unemployment such as the British government was obliged to meet by a system of special allowances. But social unrest and labor disturbances have slowed up all classes of American industry when the whole world was calling for American foodstuffs and American goods.

The first impulse of labor seems to be to strike, as the one sure means of promoting its prosperity. To cut down production, to lower efficiency, to shorten the hours of work, appears to be the accepted principle on which the high cost of living is to be reduced. Somehow, it is thought, food and clothing will be made cheaper and rents lower by forcing prices higher at the command of wage workers. It cannot be done, either here or in Great Britain.—New York World

WILSON TO THE WORKINGMEN.

President Wilson addresses the American people through his communication to the railroad shop hands, and very succinctly sums up the economic situation in these words:

It seems to me and I believe it will seem clear to every thoughtful American, including the shop men themselves, when they have taken second thought, and to all wage earners of every kind, that we ought to postpone questions of this sort until normal conditions come again and we have the opportunity for certain calculation as to the relation between wages and the cost of living. It is the duty of every citizen of the country to insist upon a truce in such contests until intelligent settlement can be made, and by peaceful and effective common counsel.

The president's expressed opinion that the cost level has reached its peak may or may not be generally shared, but his conclusion that spasmodic and inarticulate advances in wages contribute to the maintenance of the unsettled condition is sound. His wholesome advice to the working men should be accepted by them, and by the country in general.

Until production has been restored to normal activity, and the unrest now prevalent has been supplanted by settled effort to create and not merely to consume, the problem will continue. The Bee has many times insisted that the question is an individual one, for each citizen to answer for himself. He may patriotically assist in bringing about the stabilization of our social and industrial life, or he may selfishly seek his own personal advantage and thereby aid in delaying the adjustment.

If health is again to prevail in American affairs, it will be because all the citizens have acted wisely. Leaders are grappling with tremendous responsibilities right now, endeavoring to keep the old ship moving head on across the storm-tossed waters of business, and will succeed only if those on board do their share in helping.

We may be pardoned if we express the wish that Mr. Wilson had shown insight as clear and backbone as firm in 1916, when he was giving his assent to the Adamson law. He might have spared his country a world of trouble.

Modern Life and Education.

Major Barratt O'Hara has broken out in a new place, this time with the suggestion that "our restrictive laws close the doors of opportunity for men and women who acquire their education through hard study at home." This would be important if true. The illustrations the eminent major employs, that George Washington could not have attained entrance to an officers' training camp, and that other presidents of the United States would equally have been handicapped is worthy of the man who has built up his reputation by the worst form of demagoguery, that of retailing half-truths.

Admission to the officers' training camps was purposely fixed at a moderately high educational standard, in order that the work of intensive training necessary to the production of young officers for the great army might not be hampered from the first by the presence of men whose elementary education did not equip them with such knowledge as would enable them to properly comprehend the instruction given. If the major will pursue his inquiries a little farther, he will discover that six of the nine generals lately assigned to duty as instructors in military science in the War college have risen from the ranks.

The door of opportunity was not closed to them, and all through our national life we find men and women occupying important positions who gained their training in that hardest of all schools, the University of Hard Knocks. But this does not set aside the fact that the boy or girl who has been graduated from a modern high school has a distinct start in life over the one who has not had such training. And all our organized effort is bent in the direction of providing for each of the children of America the greatest possible amount of educational advantage before thrusting them into the battle of life.

Recall Petition Short.

City Clerk Hunter reports the recall petition recently filed as being "manifestly insufficient." This refers to the lack of signatures, and does not deal with the wholesale allegations of fraud made against it. The incident will direct attention to the uncertainty of the language of the law, which specifies that the petition must be signed by voters in a number equal to the "highest vote cast" at the election. Just now the local authorities rule that this means 30 per cent of the vote cast for the proposition to purchase the gas plant at the last city election. In Lancaster county, the court held that it must be 30 per cent of the total vote cast. Here is a discrepancy. It is easy enough to determine the total vote cast at the election, or on a separate proposition, but suppose one of the commissioners had polled a higher vote than the single proposition, how would the matter be determined? The votes cast for him are plain enough, but how could the vote against him be determined? The difficulty with the recall is easily remedied by adopting the suggestion made by Judge Redick for the impeachment of public officials, but as long as we have the law its operation must be borne with, however courts may hold as to its application.

Treaty With France Gets "O. K."

The report of the judiciary committee of the senate on the legality of the treaty with France will probably bring about its early consideration by the foreign relations committee. Chief of the objections to the treaty was its possible unconstitutionality, but this has been cleared away. The committee, in reporting its conclusions, warns the world of its belief that Germany has been vanquished, yet "nothing but force is likely to restrain her from seeking world domination at the earliest opportunity." This was the belief at the peace council, where the tri-partite agreement between America, England and France was entered into. "Such a treaty is clearly warranted by international law and usage, and is therefore within the scope of the treaty making power of the United States," says the committee. Whether the treaty be immediately ratified, or not, it will be accepted in spirit by the people of the United States, who are willing to accept the moral obligation. Knowledge of the fact that they must also encounter the combined strength of the United States and the British empire is about the only thing that will deter the Germans from attacking France, and this knowledge will be their.

In the Bermudas

National Geographic Society Bulletin.

The Bermuda islands suggest the adventures of Robinson Crusoe in their colonization and present in their later chronology a curious parallel to United States history, with the events consistently predated by a number of years.

A principal group of the British West Indies, some Englishmen suggest the Bermudas should be ceded to the United States in part payment of the American war loans to Great Britain. The Robinson Crusoe comparison obtrudes because the island was discovered and later settled, as the direct result of shipwrecks and the settlers had to build themselves a bark to set sail again. As for the anticipation of American colonization, on a miniature scale, it may be noted that the colonization took place seven years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass., that witches were burned, Quakers were persecuted and miscreants were ducked, before similar occurrences are recorded in New England; and that slavery was abolished in 1834.

The Bermudians protested long before 1776 against the mother country's rule, until the island prisoners were over full, but relief came, in their case, not through declaration of freedom, but by the accession of Cromwell.

But the essential point of contact of the American with the Bermudian arises from the all but forgotten fact that, while the immortal Lafayette gallantly helped the colonies conclude their way of independence, the Bermudians supplied the ammunition to begin it.

So acute was the need for powder in 1775 that George Washington wrote to the governor of Rhode Island that "no quantity, however small, is beneath notice." Learning that there was a store in Bermuda, and that the islanders were anxious to have the embargo lifted on shipment of food supplies from the colonies, Washington addressed a letter to the people of the island, who had shown themselves sympathetic with American revolutionists, promising them ample supply of provisions and "every other mark of affection and friendship which the grateful citizens of a free country can bestow on its brethren and benefactors" if they would make this ammunition available for the Continental army.

The powder had been procured and with it the Continental army compelled the British to evacuate Boston.

Not only the sale of the powder, but the fact that Bermuda allowed the colonists to have salt, so incensed the governor of Bermuda that he upbraided the citizens for treason and feelings ran so high that he was removed. His successor was a native of Salem, Mass., whose loyalty to the mother country was such that he gave up large estates in the colonies rather than join the revolutionists. He was connected both by blood and by marriage with the Winthrop family. Under his rule the island's full allegiance to England was restored.

He was succeeded by Henry Hamilton, during whose administration the town of Hamilton, was founded and named for him. This town today is the seat of the island government. It has a population of less than 3,000.

Hamilton is on Main island, or Bermuda, while St. George, the former capital, is on the island of that name. There are more than 300 small islands in the Bermudas group, of which only a score are inhabited. The total population of the islands in 1916 was little more than 20,000, of whom about one-third were white. Bermuda suffered, during the war, by the cessation of the American tourist patronage, which had doubled the entire island population in preceding seasons.

The Bermudas attracted visitors because of their mild climate, which knew no frosts, and by their scenic beauty. The evergreen islands are clustered with exotic plants of numerous varieties, the roadways are "scented and scented" with sweet smelling flowers, their shores are penetrated by crystalline coral pools, and the waters about are noted for their ever changing and vivid color.

The islands lie off the coast of North Carolina about as far as Cleveland is from New York, and at about the same latitude as Charleston, Fort Worth and San Diego. They are 677 miles from New York.

Juan Bermudez, sailing from Spain to Cuba in 1515, with a cargo of hogs, discovered the islands when a storm blew him to their shores. Apparently he left some of his hogs there, for later visitors found the animals on the island. From him the islands were named and thus originated the "hog money," coins stamped with a hog on the reverse and a ship on the other, which still are presented in various collections. The islands were settled through the efforts of Sir George Somers, who became impressed with their fertility and beauty during a sojourn enforced by the wreckage of the ship which was carrying him to Virginia.

The Revolt of Food Control

Three senators, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, and Ransdell of Louisiana, join Gronna of North Dakota in a scarcely veiled threat to filibuster against any food control amendment that will send profiteers to jail. Cotton and wheat are apparently standing together for the exploitation of consumers in so far as the personal pocket interest of their spokesmen will permit. Gronna says the farmers are against the anti-profiteer law. And that is possible if not probable.

It may be frankly confessed that the law means, as Hoke Smith phrased it, "the prosecution of the individual for a wholly new and unheard-of crime." But if wholly new crimes have developed in the growth of civilization, should they go unpunished for lack of precedent?

Sinful it is for a man to be selfish and grasping. If selfishness threatens the comfort, even the very life of the community, we think it may properly be made criminal and punishable. Profiteers' selfishness does menace the community. The people in all our cities know it. Neither western wheat raisers nor southern cotton raisers seem to understand the cities' feeling.

The real question to be settled before such a law is enacted is whether it is enforceable. If it bears only on those who obey voluntarily as good citizens, it does evil rather than good and tends to bring all law into disrepute. And let us repeat here what the eagle has more than once said: that high prices are made inevitable by conditions; that only extortionate profits can be trimmed by the most drastic of penal legislation.—Brooklyn Eagle.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

John H. Harte, contractor, born 1854.
Owen Johnson, author of numerous popular novels, born in New York City, 41 years ago.
Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, born at Allegheny City, Pa., 62 years ago.
Charles G. Dawes, noted Chicago financier, former comptroller of the currency, born at Marietta, O., 54 years ago.
Herbert Charles Sadler, head of the department of marine engineering, the University of Michigan, born in London 47 years ago.
Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
J. A. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias, addressed the local order at Central hall.
Omaha played a winning baseball game with St. Joseph at Lincoln.
Mrs. T. E. Jones and Mrs. William Rawitzer have gone to Chicago and Wisconsin for two weeks.
Prof. H. W. Caldwell, associate teacher of history in the state university, is in the city preparing statistics of the early history of Omaha's schools to be furnished to the education bureau at Washington.

Our Free Legal Aid

State your case clearly but briefly and a reliable lawyer will furnish the answer or advise in this column. Your name will not be printed.

Let The Bee Advise You.

Bathing Beach.
C. B.—I have often read your column of free legal advice, and so I am submitting to you a question which arose among a group of fellows about the right of the Carter Lake club to keep a person out of the beach when the person enters by the way of the lake.

A member of the club said they own the beach to the center of the lake, but several of us understood that the lake is government property. Such being the case, anyone would have the right to swim anywhere on it. If one entered from the shore he would be trespassing on the club's ground, but if he enters from the lake he would remain in government waters and would not be arrested. The club holds that they own it to the center of the lake, and so any one entering the beach in any way trespasses their property. Which is right?

Answer.—We think that there is a right to swim or float upon public waters as well as to sail upon them, but we do not think that this is an attempt to use them for bathing purposes, as these words are commonly understood.

Division of Property.
P. H.—I have a good home here in town which I paid for myself, but two or three years ago I signed it over to my wife and since that time it seems she got the children to go against me and make it a real hole for me. I told her we had better divide up and quit, but she says no. Now is there any way I can get half the property by law?

Answer.—You can sue for divorce and ask for alimony. The division of the court then would be left to the court.

Divorce.
C. G.—You have to reside in this state two years. As to expense better see a local attorney.

Farm Paper.
W. A.—I signed a farm paper for one year and paid for in advance. When time was out they would send paper for two or three weeks and then would stop for some time, then would send again. I kept this up for about one year, then wanted me to pay for the same. Please advise what is best to do. Can they collect or not?

Answer.—If you accepted the paper and did not notify the publisher that you desired the same discontinued you are liable for it. If the paper only came at intervals you would not be liable for the year subscription price.

Custody of Children.
B. C.—The court granted a divorce and gave me the custody of my two little girls. My former husband in about three days applied to the court for a writ of habeas corpus and get the possession of the children. Can he do this or not? He says that the father retains the custody of the children.

Answer.—If the court had jurisdiction that made the decree then an application would have to be made to the court and your husband could not get possession by habeas corpus proceedings.

Negotiable Note.
J. G. W.—I signed a note guaranteeing the payment. At the time the note was made I was going to the note that I waived demand and notice of protest. Can I be sued along with the maker or must the suit first be started against the maker and then if the judgment is not paid can they sue me?

Answer.—Your signing the note makes you a party to the contract. You are an endorser and you may properly be sued with the maker in the same action.

Shipment of Live Stock.
M. D.—I shipped some cattle to Omaha and the railroad company for some reason or other delayed the shipment. Is the railroad company liable for the depreciation in the cattle owing to their delay?

Answer.—To entitle you to recover for the loss of the cattle, you must prove that the transportation of live stock it will be necessary for you to show by competent evidence the length of time ordinarily required to transport the shipment from the place where it was received to the place of delivery, and that the railroad company negligently delayed the shipment longer than actually necessary.

Breach of Contract.
H. S. E.—I signed a contract to exchange my house for some land. The party with whom I made the contract refuses to make the exchange. Please let me know what my rights are?

Answer.—On refusal to perform a contract for an exchange of property the injured party may at his election terminate the contract as terminated and sue for his damages.

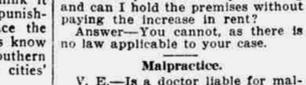
Profiteering.
S. A. R.—My landlord has served notice that at the expiration of my lease that he would double my rent. This is a pure case of profiteering and should be made criminal without paying the increase in rent?

Answer.—You cannot, as there is no law applicable to your case.

Malpractice.
V. E.—Is a doctor liable for malpractice where he has never received any pay or compensation? Answer.—It would make no difference whether the doctor had been paid or not. There is a liability, provided he has been guilty of malpractice.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

NOW THAT I HAVE QUIET EVENING AT HOME, I'LL TRY TO HOPE OUT THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.



AND HE DID

OUR cash prices are our time prices—

We take Liberty bonds at par.

A. Hospe Co.

1513 DOUGLAS ST. The Art and Music Store.

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

(Peggy and Billy visit Cloud Land, where King Sun tells them of his love for Princess Rainbow. Word comes that the princess has disappeared.)

The Storm King's Challenge.

THE wall of the Rainbow Dancers, telling of the disappearance of Princess Rainbow, caused a wild flurry in the court of the Sun. The king himself seemed to pale, then suddenly his head blazed out in hot fury.

"This is the work of Storm King, my wicked rival," he raged. "I'll burn him up with all my hosts. What, ho, my fiery army! Unsheath your swords of flame. This day shall we do battle!"

The mad anger of King Sun scared Peggy and Billy. And they grew more scared as the soldiers

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BEWARE, FEMALE 'SKEETER.'
May Be Some Satisfaction to Know Makes Her After Summer Work. The male mosquito does not bite; his bill is so blunt that he could not be a bloodsucker if he wished. It is the female mosquito that does all the deadly work of fever propagation, according to a writer in the Scientific American.

In the autumn the males die, and the females seek winter quarters. They hibernate in dark corners of cellar and garret, and on the first warm day of spring are out laying their eggs. Save when extended by the arrival of this hibernating period, the life of the female is one or two months; the male, on the other hand, lives but a few days. The food of the mosquito is the juice and nectar of plants and, of course, blood—though not necessarily that of man; animals, reptiles and even caterpillars are bitten with the same freedom.

The female mosquito lays from 50 to 100 eggs at a time, on any quiet bit of water. In about three days they hatch, and though at first the larva is very small, it grows rapidly and attains full development in a few days. We have then the familiar wrigglers of the old-time rain barrel and the uncovered cistern.

During the larval stage, which lasts from seven to fourteen days, the material variety can be distinguished from all others by the curiously inclined by virtue of the fact that it lies with its body parallel to the surface of the water, while the other species hang with their heads downward.

"Rainbow dancers sadly sing, And dance no more at call of King. For our faithful Princess Rain, Seems to have vanished into the air."

King Sun, Peggy and Billy alighted from the chariot at the very top of the arch, where stood the empty throne of Princess Rainbow.

"How would you advise me to get hold of a capitalist to help me get this sudden increase in the price of the market?" "Get hold of a sucker who can raise the price."

Mr. Newlywed—Where did you put all those unpaid bills, darling? Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, I knew they were troubling you, John. I just destroyed them all.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Dohs—Did your son have a good war record in the navy? Hobs—Rank! He only brought back the croix de guerre.—Great Lakes Bulletin.

You would not, of course, knowingly buy a piano whose tone would gradually deteriorate, even with the best of care.

Investigate carefully, and you will find that the Mason & Hamlin alone of all pianos has a tone and resonance which improve with age.

No wonder it is highest priced as well as highest priced. Ask us to show you why.

OUR cash prices are our time prices— We take Liberty bonds at par. A. Hospe Co. 1513 DOUGLAS ST. The Art and Music Store.

DAILY DOT PUZZLE

drew their blazing swords. The air quivered with heat waves, the dazzling light that filled the throne room turned red and yellow—a hot menace of danger.

The same thought came to Peggy and Billy at once—if all this burning fury were set free it would destroy not only the Storm King and his army, but also the whole world. Peggy cried out in alarm: "Wait, wait, your majesty! Keep cool! Keep cool!"

King Sun turned toward Peggy and glared at her until she shook in her shoes. He looked as if he were about to blow up like a volcano. But instead of blowing up, King Sun suddenly burst into a great laugh.

"Ho, ho! Keep cool! That's a good one on me, Ho! Ho!" And the soldiers all tittered at the thought of King Sun keeping cool. This surprising mirth gave Peggy a new idea. "Let's find Princess Rainbow before we do anything else," she said. "We can't find her if you and your army go raging around in a hot fury."

"You're right, wise Princess Peggy," quickly agreed King Sun. "Forgive me for being such a hothead. What shall we do?"

"Let's see how the princess disappeared. Tell us all about it," said Peggy, turning to the Rainbow Dancers.

"All right. It was so sudden we scarcely know," wailed the dancers. "We were dancing happily in our arch, rejoicing because the storm had been driven away, when suddenly a black cloud appeared above us. It whirled around and around until we grew dizzy watching it. Then we heard a startled cry, and when we looked around our beloved princess was gone."

"Perhaps she, too, became dizzy and fell from the arch," suggested Peggy. "If you will have your armies search the earth at the foot of the arch, King Sun, we will look through Cloud Land."

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