THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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You should know that

Omaha's manufactures are exported to all parts of the world, and in many countries are preferred above all others.

The probes have not as yet hit the spot.

Pskov has been taken again, but we hear nothing of Przmysl.

Nothing seems to dampen the enthusiasm of the local burglar, however. Preachers are now talking of going on

strike. Only the housewives are left. Fire insurance rates are going back to pre-

war figures, which were high enough. Fiji islanders have begun to wear shirts.

Last of the simple life is thus dispelled. Having squelched the "reds" in Europe,

Sam Gompers now has a chance to do the same in the home land.

"The old waltz is coming back," declares a dancing master. Hurrah, and let us have some other old customs along with it.

German railroads are threatened with a shortage of fuel and American with a shortage of help. Which is worse?

Put it in writing, says Judge Gary to the union spokesmen. This at least will avoid confusion over what actually was said.

"The peak is passed," said the president. "Higher prices are coming," say the food jobbers. Where does the pocketbook get off?

One reason the public no longer smokes the old-fashioned 5-cent seegar is because the dealers are now selling them two-for-a-quarter.

Mayor Smith's ordinance to punish destruction of food reminds us that the democrats refused to pass such a law in the legislature of

A nephew of Herr Hohenzollern, living in Detroit, has had his name changed by the courts. The other was too tough, even for Detroit.

England is not ready yet to receive visitors, and therefore keeps up passport restrictions. Britannia has all the "reds" she can comfortably care for now.

Omaha will be mighty glad to have the president as a guest on his western tour, and will surely show him a good time if he comes. This goes without strings.

Josephus Daniels has now been lulled by the ukuleles, but we doubt if he has seen such a hulahula as was staged when old Cap. Cook called on King Kamehameha.

The War department seems to have about the same trouble in getting the supplies to the civilians as it did to the soldiers. It only functions well when it is spending money.

Chairman Colver of the Federal Trade commission wants funds for the proposed inquiry into the canning trade. Maybe if he digs deep enough he may find out why the secretary of war gave the salmon packers a chance to make a double profit on the commandeered goods.

Salaried Man Has "Stuck"

Attorney General Palmer said something the other day when he was discussing the proposed investigation into the apparently too-high cost of living. He said that while economic conditions were the fundamental cause of the high prices of necessities, violations of laws designed to prevent concerted raising of prices also might be partly responsible, and then he went on:

There is no doubt that the majority of the people are more prosperous than ever before, farmers and wage earners especially. The man who has suffered from high prices has been the salaried man. I wish we could do something to help him. I'm open to suggestions."

While the ones who have suggestions to offer are putting them into presentable and workable shape, it is an appropriate time to pay a deserved tribute to the qualities of the average salaried man who has borne the burden of the high cost of living incident to the war and who has suffered perhaps more than the men who have been in big profitable busi-ness, more than the farmer who has reaped a harvest of gold from his fields, more than the wage earner who has found increase after intrease awaiting him on demand.

The average salaried man has kept on the tob; he has fed and clothed his family some-aow; he has done his full share in buying bonds and sticking away thrift stamps and in giving to all the war causes; he has pinched and economized, taken on extra work evenings and spent is holidays and off-hours in the home garden; e has done his duty in the main bravely, loy-

ally, patiently, nobly. The biggest thing about him is that he hasn't kicked and howled; he hasn't threatened and menaced; he hasn't bombed or bolsheviked; he hasn' often complained. He has, indeed, sorne the middle of the big load and been a good citizen about it. He is not a whit less of a hero than some others whose work has been more spectacular and whose suffering has been more sanguine. He deserves a tribute!-Savan-

WHAT GOMPERS MAY DO.

No man in America has a greater opportunity for public service at this moment than Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. It would be saying too much to intimate that he can still the unrest in the ranks of labor, but it is not an overstatement to say he has greater influence with labor organizations than any other man.

We have had several exhibitions of late of unruliness on part of organized labor, local unions refusing to listen to international officers, and in other ways showing petulance and disinclination to follow orderly procedure.

While the war was on the patriotic service of Samuel Gompers was unquestionably great. His voice and his work for America during the last two years were of inestimable value. This year his time has mainly been occupied with service in a broader field, and he has but returned from a great conference at Amsterdam, where, to use his words, "the definite and final repudiation of bolshevism by organized labor" was finally accomplished. He does not come, he says, to interfere with labor's program, but to help his fellow unionists. This is what might be expected of him, but it is possible he may see a way to help the union men of America by assisting them to come to a better understanding of the problem of living as at present before us.

He may by his advice and counsel be able to induce the workingmen of the country to bend their efforts to the realization of the big opportunity before them, that of producing the material things of which society is so sorely in need. This can be done without interfering with the legitimate program of labor in any way. The more that is created the more there will be to divide, and when this is made plain to the men who are threatening to stop production, they may revise their program. Mr. Gompers has a chance to do his country and the world a great service, and without lessening the opportunity of the workers in the least.

Passing the Buck to the Buyer.

Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers alike are merrily passing the buck to the consumer right now. It is not the high cost of living, they argue, but the cost of high living, that is the basis of all the trouble. In a certain sense this is true, but not all of the scandalous practices of profiteering may be laid against the buyer.

One Omaha wholesale grocer uses for illustration the 5-cent cigar. His choice for an object lesson is not happy from his standpoint. In no branch of trade has profiteering been more flagrant than in tobacco. From the moment the first war tax was put on tobacco products the price began to mount, one manifestation being the addition of 1 cent to the selling price where the tax was one-eighth of a cent. Thus every time the government got a dollar the tobacconists got seven.

But tobacco may be dispensed with, without lasting harm or inconvenience to its users, and therefore may be dismissed as a factor in the general problem. The explanation given the investigators does not account for the fact the selling price of coffee has doubled within a year. Folks may prefer to purchase the roasted and ground instead of the green berry, but this does not explain why the selling price jumped from 30 cents in 1918 to 60 cents in 1919.

If buyers prefer package goods it is because they have been carefully trained to ask for them, assured of their superior qualities and economy in the end. It is also true that bulk goods of excellent grade may be purchased at considerable saving, but to bring them into general demand requires the reeducation of the buying public.

Shoes and clothing present similar phases, both actual and psychological. Careless extravagance is to be blamed chiefly because the profiteer deliberately takes advantage of this aspect of the case. The careful buyer may save a little, but it will not console him any to be told that he is aiding in keeping up the price

Japan, Asia and the World.

Demands from Japan that the consortium formed by the great powers for the financing of China do not include Manchuria and Shantung amount almost to notice that these great provinces are looked upon at Tokio as peculiarly under Japanese care. When it was recognized at Paris that Japan has especial interest in China, the reason was supposed to be that of propinquity rather than proprietary. The Shantung award of the peace conference naturally heightens the impression in Japan that the world recognizes its claims to control instead of merely an interest.

Prior to the war the Japanese were active in setting forth the doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics," and the political revolt plotted in India was part of this program. A "Monroe doctrine" for China also was talked of. One of these aimed at Great Britain, with which government the Japanese were under expiring treaty arrangements. The other was notice to the United States that the great empire of China was to be made a basis for Japanese exploitation and strength. Some part of this program has been changed by the course of the war. The revolt planned for India failed miserably, and while the problem of that dependency is causing concern at London, it is far from being acute. It is not alleged anywhere that England has sought to purchase immunity from Japanese interference in India at

the expense of China. America's interest in China is direct as well as collateral. Only the strong protest of this government prevented a dismemberment of the empire long ago. To this country the supporters of the republic over there look for aid. As the inquiry tears the wrappers off Japanese duplicity, the importance of the Shantung award looms bigger. Democrats may feel that the treaty can be forced to ratification with this section unchanged, but they mistake American sentiment in reaching such a conclusion.

Price of raisins does not depend on supply, according to an Omaha jobber, but on the whim of the California fruit growers' combine, and so everybody will pay more for the fruit hereafter. This looks like one spot on which the attorney general might land with his anti-trust

Advance word from Europe is to the effect that a warm welcome waits the American tourist with money. Thus one of the ancient and profitable industries is recovered from the de-

Strike Against Efficiency

From The Philadelphia Ledger. Mr. Gompers needs to hurry home to advise

the executives of the unions of iron and steel workers against the folly of ordering a general strike in the interest of twelve basic demands, many of which are a direct and an indirect attack on industrial efficiency, while others merely ask for conditions of work which the employing companies have set up for years in their plan of operation and which looked to paying more than the union rates to all employes, but not at the expense of production or of technical expertness. Indeed, the steel corporation might well point out that in its encouragement to the men to invest their earnings in the companies and in its support of various movements started by men like Mr. Schwab and others to promote a community of interest, that the steel trust had done more than the extreme doctrinaire unionists to im- it and for the college there, from prove the condition of labor and to give it a standing by the side of capital than could now be secured by the twelve demands of Secretary Foster and his friends. Since in great issues of this kind the public

has a deep concern, it would seem that the steel corporation unionists can hardly claim that they will have public approval of their intention to throw the whole steel and iron production out of joint. For any examination of the wages paid employes of the steel corporation will show an amazing advance far above any increase in the cost of living, and, after the railroad men, makes the steel men the best protected labor of the country. The average annual wage of the steel corporation men in 1908 was \$728, as compared with \$721 for the railroaders. But in 1919 the steel men were getting \$1,950 and the railroaders \$1,505; an increase of 160 per cent for the steel workers and 110 per cent for the railroaders. Not only has the cost of living not increased at a government. His private practice rate to overcome these advances, but these advances have been made at the expense of the poorly paid teaching and clerical forces of the country and also at the expense of the small business man who has experienced no such increase in returns, while for him, as well as salaried workers generally, the advance in the held by his father, the Hon. James cost of living has been formidable in every sense of the word. For the unionists among the steel corporation employes to ask for "further increases" and at the same time to suggest a curtailment in the hours of work with provisions which would prevent the companies exhibition in Toronto, is the most from advancing or taking on those physically and mentally best fitted to give results is to ask for things that are more or less matters of exploded industrial dogmas, since high wages with shorter hours under the conditions the union demands set out would lower production, increase prices and set up a vicious circle which would menace the public as well as hit

at our industrial supremacy. The uncompromising character of the proposals of the twenty-four steel workers' unions is not so evident on its face as was the recent proposal of the railroad brotherhoods for the expropriation of the railroads under a triple management and nationalization; but there are in the steel union proposals a direct threat to the employes and to the public that the more level heads in the American Federation of Labor may well ponder over before they encourage Mr. Foster to deliver an ultimatum to the steel corporation. The railroad brotherhood heard from the public and has changed its line of attack, and Mr. Foster might well take this hint before setting out to start an industrial war on unsound premises.

Five Farmers Tell Food Facts

Five representatives of state farm bureaus who went to Washington to confer with President Wilson ate a plain dinner in a "modest When they got the bill of \$11 they figured that the producer of the food, the ing the Spanish war and later was farmer, had received 82 cents of the \$11, considerably less than the tip the waiter no doubt xpected.

The five farmers are right in saying that cer ever elected governor of a Philipcutting the farmer's share in half would save less than 4 per cent of the bill. They are right in the view that applying the "first-aid remedy" of food embargoes at home "to create foster anarchy and revolution abroad should not be the policy of the United States." Strange "policy," indeed, to starve in 1919 our customers of 1920 and the years to come!

This Washington dinner illustrates once more what the World has long contendedthat the high cost of living is not the fault, or is the fault in but slight extent, of the price at the farm, the orchard and the truck patch.

The man who dines at a "first-class" hote knows that he pays more for the lights, the orchestra, the location, the surroundings, than for his food. Far more important is it that the poor man, whether he eats at home or in the cheapest restaurant, cannot escape the cost of a distribution system greedy, wasteful and inefficient.

Government cannot cope with economic conditions that are the result of the war, but something can certainly be done about the wors system of distribution to be found in any civilized country, a system which not only invites but encourages and promotes profiteering .-New York World.

A Luminous Example

The total expenses of the trial of Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune are estimated at fully \$500,000, exclusive of the court costs, which the Tribune must pay by virtue of the judgment of 6 cents damages returned against it.

This is a withering indictment of the administration of the law in this country, which is they are responsible for the movenot ameliorated by the fact that both of the ment of so much grain to the mar ket.—Minneapolis Tribune. contestants had great wealth and resources. It is outrageous that Henry Ford or any other man should have to spend \$250,000 in proving that he is not an anarchist. -It is outrageous that a newspaper should have to spend \$250,000 in defending itself in a suit in which the plaintiff's reputation was damaged to the extent of 6 cents. It is equally outrageous that a jury of men compelled to earn their living should have to waste more than three months in hearing the testimony and arguments in a case which an English court would have disposed of in 48 hours at most.

The Ford case is a luminous example of how justice should not be administered.-New

The Day We Celebrate. Charles S. Elgutter, attorney-at-law, born

York World.

Frank B. Johnson, secretary-treasurer Omaha Printing company, born 1860. John W. Towle, civil engineer and bridge contractor, born 1872.

Dr. Elmer E. Brown, chancellor of New York university, born in Chautauqua county, Y., 58 years ago. Charles S. Whitman, former governor of New York, born at Norwich, Conn., 51 years

James Couzens, the present mayor of De troit, born at Chatham, Ont., 47 years ago. Bellamy Storer, former United States ambassador to Austro-Hungary, born in Cincinnati, 72 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

A convention of Methodists was held at Hanscom Park M. E. church, representing the Epworth League interests of this district. Delegates attended from Nebraska, the Dakotas and Colorado.

The board of appraisers of the new post-

The board of appraisers of the new postoffice met and agreed on the value of each lot in the proposed site.

C. M. Haynes has returned from the west.

Miss Daisy Doane gave a dancing party at Hanscom park. Mrs. G. W. Doane and Mrs. Charles Keller were the chaperons,

People You Ask About

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

Charles G. Dawes. Charles G. Dawes formerly was comptroller of the currency in the Treasury department at Washington w is president of one of the prominent trust companies in Chicago. During the war he rendered valuable services as head of the civilian advisory committee created to look after American interests in France. Mr. Dawes is a native of Marietta, O., and has done much for which he was graduated. He has made a record not only as a lawyer and a financier, but also as a political leader, being very close t McKinley, both prior to and after the election of the latter as president. He is a thinker on problems of state and of finance, and some of his thoughts have found permanent form in books and formal addresses.

Canadian Legal Light. Sir James Aikins, who will pre-side over the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar association to be held in Winnipeg this week, is the present lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and one of the eminent legal lights of the dominion. He is a native of On-tario, was educated at Toronto university and studied law. From 1879 to 1896 he was counsel for the justice department. In 1900 he was appointed counsel for the Manitoba with corporations and with banks wind, but no longer downward. Peghas been large, and to this was added the duties and rewards of being solicitor of the Canadian Pacific still wider. She had fallen on a railway in Winnipeg. In 1916 he was small, dark storm cloud, shaped like Cox Aikins, in 1882.

Great English Business Woman. Lady Rhondda, who will be among the distinguished visitors at the opening of the Canadian National notable business woman in Great Britain, and director of no fewer than 30 business concerns. She is the only child of the late Lord Rhondda, the "Welsh coal king," from whom she inherited an enormous fortune. During the lifetime of her father she was his active part-

ner and the manager of some of his largest business enterprises. With her father she embarked from the the Lusitania, having a thrilling experience in the rescue. The purpose of Lady Rhondda's present visit to spection of the great mining and pulpwood properties of Ontario which she has many millions invested. She is accompanied by here husband, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, and her mother, the Dowager Vis-

American Army Officer.

countess Rhondda.

Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, who has been appointed as American representative on the interallied military commission which will go to Budapest to arrange terms of an armstice, is one of the best known officers of the United States army. A native of Michigan, he was grad-uated from West Point in 1890 and was assigned to the infantry branch. He saw active service in Cuba durcessful as a pacifier of Philippine tribesmen, and enjoys the distinction pine province by popular vote, hav-ing been chosen in that capacity in Tayabas in 1902. General Bandholtz was director of the Philippine constabulary for six years. In 1916 he was made commander of the instruction camp at Plattsburg and later

RAILROAD MEN BUY FARMS.

he saw active service abroad.

Trainmen Are Heavy Investors, Real Estate Agents Say.

Extraordinary activity in the chase and sale of farm lands in Minrevealed much interesting information in regard to the present ownership of farm lands, according to Minnneapolis farm land dealers. One fact disclosed is that railroad men in recent years have become heavy investors in farming properties. This is particularly true of con-

ductors and engineers. "After an engineer has made daily trips for a number of years through rich, producing lands, he seems to become attached to farm property," said one farm land dealer the other day. "This leads him to invest, so that when he is no longer able to serve his company, he has an invest ment that serves to bring him a good ncome in later years of life."
Railroad officials in the Twin

Cities assert that it is surprising to know that ratiroad operating men are ters. It may be, they say, because passengers in the northwest are always discussing crops; or, in the case of freight crews, it may be because

SAID IN FUN.

"I wish," said the helress, "that I could sure of being loved for myself alone." "Be sensible about it."
"Eh?" "You must remember the fact that you having \$1,000,000 doesn't render you any

"These here crowned heads of Europe "Yes, Peleg?"
"Ain't enough of 'em left to indorse good brand of axle grease, by heck."

Beach attendant (excitedly)—Don't go

Fair Bather (coldly)—I'm not a man.-Jealous James—Is that fellow who lways hanging around you your tam Calm Carry-No; he is my pet dear,

She: You ought to be ashamed of stealing a kiss.

He: You're equally guilty. You received the stolen goods.—London Tit-bits.

AT NINETY-SEVEN

Oh stalwart Soul at Ninety-seven!
What Spirit doth they life secure?
Why linger at the gate of Heaven?
Do earthly pleasures still plure?
My Spirit Guide is Hygeia,
Sweet Goddess of Longevity.

Why did you pass the Three-Score year, Why did you pass the Three-Score year,
Life's proper end as fixed by man?
Did Euthanasia not appear,
And tempt you with sweet Lethean?
Ah yes, but Hygela, faithful Guide,
Forewarned me of her base design
And bade me in her care abide,
And untold years would still be mine.

By Strength you reach the year Four Score
Where toil and sorrow waited you.
Did Hygeia still your trust implore,
And promise length of life anew?
She hade me Moses imitate,
Live with the Lord as friend with friend,
Eyes would not dim nor strength abate.
Though life to six score years extend.
—Stephen Smith in Good Health.

Little Folks' Corner 3

DREAMLAND **ADVENTURE**

By DADDY.

"CLOUD LAND."

(Peggy and Billy sail to Cloud Land in soap bubble balloons. Threre they meet king Sun, who is in love with Princess Rainbow. The princess disappears and when they search for her. Peggy also van-

Sun and Storm in Battle. WHAT has become of Peggy?

It was all very simple. As King Sun and Billy watching the grown dizzy and lost her balance In an instant she was sliding down the steeep arch at terrific speed. In she went so fast that by the time Billy spun around in answer to her cry of distress she had scooted out of sight.

It was like sliding down a railing—one that went on and on seemingly forever. Just when Peggy began to wonder how far she would go she shot off the end of the arch like a hullet from a gun aiming right for a great cloud bank

far below Peggy shut her eyes in fear. She thought she was going to get an awful bump. But no, she plunged right through the cloud bank and down and down, until of a sudden she felt a gentle thud. This was followed by a quick change in her motion. She was still going like the gy opened her eyes in surprise. And what she saw made her open them by an ugly little black man.

"Who are you?" gasped Peggy.
"I'm thunderbolt," rumbled the black man in a voice like distant thunder. "I don't need to ask who bow folks. And you're the second one who has come thumping down on my storm cloud today. don't you stay up on the rainbow where you belong?" As soon as he spoke Peggy knew

what had become of Princess Rainbow. She had fallen off the arch just as Peggy did.
"What did you do with Princess
Rainbow, kind Mr. Thunderbolt?" she asked politely, making her voice sound just as nice as she could. She lidn't like this grouchy black man but when she looked at the earth,

an awful fall she'd have if he made her get off his cloud, she thought it

"Who Are You?" Gasped Peggy.

The Bee's affin affin & Hamlin

Editor of The Ree: In reading your protest against the enormous raise in ents, we have not seen anything bout the flats at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Jackson streets. These five-room flats have been renting for \$30 per month. Under-stand these are flats not apartments ind the tenants heat them and pay the water bills, etc.

These flats were sold August 1 and are now managed by C. W. Calkins real estate firm. August 6 the tenants were notified that beginning September 1 the rent-al would be \$55 per month, a \$25 mired and were given nine days in

These flats sold for \$30,000, and as there is nothing furnished the tenants, and no janitor service given, what can be the reason for the enormous raise? They are now realizing almost 20 per cent on the VINCENT J. SUTER.

Immigrant Has \$41,000 Orchard. Yakima, Wash.-Mike Tonkoff oday purchased the E. Brundt 40-acre orchard, the oldest commercial orchard in this valley, paying \$41,000. The story of this orchardist is noteworthy. Eleven years ago Tonkoff, a Bulgarian, came to the United States an impoverished immigrant. For a time he drifted about in New York, learned sufficient English to make his way to Spokane and worked there for a time. He came to Yakima nine years ago and rented a five-acre place. He still is renting a 10acre orchard. The productivity of Tonkoff's holdings has long been a byword in the neighborhood.-

spokane Spokesman-Review. Curbstone Philosophy. It is believed that the most philosophical remark made in any peace crowd was the remonstrance in London to an impatient specta-"Ere, we've waited for five years for peeace. Carn't you wait another five minutes for the bloom-

DAILY CARTOONETTE. HUSH! I THINK I HEAR MY WIFE COMING! FUST AS A SURPRISE, I'LL JUMP OUT AND KISS HER!

ing procession?"-Punch, London.



DAILY DOT PUZZLE

Noodle's brother is quite thrifty, Wish to see him? Trace to fifty. Draw from 1 to 2 and so on to the end

would pay to be unusually agree-

"I took her to the palace of the Sterm King, and that's where you are going now," he grumbled. "I've got to hurry because Storm King has summoned his army to fight King Sun. And what do you think they're going to fight over Princess Rainbow! A lot of foolish bother, I'd call it."

The cloud sped forward faster han ever, soon coming to a gloomy castle of dark clouds. Thunderbol led Peggy into a court yard, and there she found Princess Rainbow a prisoner. Before she could speak to the princess there was a rumbling roar and the Storm King himself rushed out of the castle doors at the head of his army. He was of monster size and most terrifying to look at. His voice was a peal of thunder and his eyes flashed light-Around him were hundreds and hundreds of ugly black men

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1513 DOUGLAS ST. The Art and Music Store.

Dashing pell mell across the court yard, Storm King and his warriors mounted small dark clouds and sped forward to meet King Sun's army, which had been hastily called into action the minute Peggy had disappeared from the rainbow. Then there was an astonishing battle-all in plain view of Peggy and the princess, who were held prisoners in the court yard. Spears glittered, burning rays of sun darted hither and thither, lightning flashed.

thunderbolts crashed. In the center of all this fury Storm King and King Sun fought each other. Storm hurled blasting electricity. Sun met him with blistering heat. From above Storm's soldiers emptied whole clouds of soldiers emptied whole clouds of water upon Sun's blazing head, try-ing to put out the fires in which lay his strength. But, glowing powsteam, which choked and smothered

Storm's soldiers.

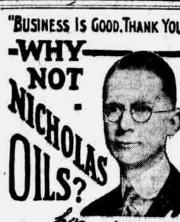
Billy Belgium, rushing into battle with King Sun, found himself helpless as he dodged lightning holts and blasts of heat. But, tripping over a cloud bank, Billy had an idea. The clouds were like snow-why not make cloud balls and fight them? As quick as thought Billy acted. He packed the fluffy stuff into a hard ball and sent it flying at Storm King. Bang! It hit him out in surprise at this unexpected Bang! after ball followed swiftly, striking on nose, mouth and chin. Blinded by the stinging balls, Storm King soldiers rushed forward, yelling cries

(Tomorrow will be told how Peggy makes use of Billy's idea in escaping from the Storm castle.)



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