FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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You should know that

Omaha has many splendid factory sites awaiting development and offers unusual inducements to great industries.

Article X is beginning to look like "XX."

At that, three cases of "2.75" is not an especially heavy cargo.

Perhaps you have noticed that the Ludendorff apologia has finally "made the front page."

If one or two pickpockets were landed in jail it might relieve the public apprehension

One thing demonstrated by Borah's visit is that the people are not unanimous for the

Headquarters of the A. E. F. is now at Washington, with General Pershing still in command. Borah's broadsides are breaking down a lot

of carefully-built-up sophistical defenses for the League of Nations. Things are slowly settling down, whether

the treaty be signed or not. Given time enough, peace will declare itself.

One burglar taken red-handed is greater than the capture of several pints of whisky in the interest of good order.

The "muny" ice business ought to be on a asis that will serve the people, who should have the first call on its output.

Omaha continues to be the healthiest city the United States, due to its salubrious climate and the careful habits of its citizens.

Two hundred thousand applications for seats o the World Series at Cincinnati indicates a full attendance on opening day if nothing else.

Bonding companies realize the possible effect of the present control of the Omaha police force, even if the commissioner does not.

Another Nebraska potash plant has started p after a shut-down of many months. The industry may yet flourish in spite of the German

That "equinoctial" hurricane over the Gulf was about on time, even if the weather bureau does insist there is no connection beetween auch storms and the season.

An Iowa man who spanked his wife because she neglected her dish washing may have been a little brusque, but a lot of old-fashioned folks will think he was on the right line.

"Charlie" Grasty is on the wrong train, if e thinks there is not a negative feeling in the great and glorious west. He ought to travel with the "trailers" for a few days.

One of the food probers comes up for air ong enough to announce that some prosecuions may follow his inquiry. Most people would be content with lower prices.

Boston is meeting its police strike with ommendable firmness, and sets a good example for other communities. When the relation between the police department and the public better understood, such difficulties will not encountered.

The Doughboy

General Pershing said, on his arrival in New York: "The American doughboy is the finest soldier in the world, and it did not take the Germans long to find it out." That is not a mere compliment. It is not the ordinary pride of a commanding officer in the quality of the men under him. It is the deliberate judgment the first soldier of the United States, made after intimate association for two years with he soldiers of nearly every civilized nation in he world, both friend and foe. It is the judgent of our own people, based upon accomlishment and not solely upon national pride We may believe that it is also the unexpressed udgment of the higher officers of other armies. oubtedly we have jumped from last place to first place in the estimation of the world as our military capacity. Nations which forearly held us in light esteem, such as the con-emptuous remarks of the German military eaders before and at the time of our entry nto the war reveal, will make no warlike cal-alations in the future which do no put down he United States as a large factor in the prob-We shall be such a factor, not because shall seek war, but because those who go war will try their best to keep us out of it. his means that they will not go to war at all there is probability that we would be against em. This is where the United States would exert a compelling influence for peace as a courty to the league of nations, a determining factor, not alone by our high ideals of right and wrong against which nations would then testitate to act, but because of our demonstrated

That is what the doughboy has done for us. le has shown the whole world that not only we as a nation go to war to uphold the tht, but that our individual soldiers go into ttle filled with zeal, determination, energy intellectual initiative to such a degree that iers less inspired cannot stand against They have shown that we are a nation ideals, in accord with which we seek to live d to sustain which our young men are willing battle and die.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE LEAGUE AND THE LAW.

One of the regrettable features of the discussion of the proposed League of Nations basis. Points involved, important as they are to Americans, do not include all on which criticism may fairly rest. An objection that in some minds is paramount above the others raised is that as contemplated, the operations of the league will be governed by expediency and not entirely by right. It makes no provision for the growth and development of law or for the firm establishment of justice. Settlements will be such as will temporize and not and just.

The Shantung instance fairly illustrates this. England, France and Russia bid against Germany for the support of Japan in the war. They were willing in the emergency that Japan should be permitted to recoup itself at the expense of China. None who has studied the case, and this does not except Mr. Wilson, believes that justice has been served by the terms of the treaty awarding to Japan all that Germany held or claimed in China. Expediency alone governed. So to in Fiume, in Danzig, and

The objection raised by Elihu Root in his letter of last March has not yet been fairly met. Relations between nations must eventually rest on the fabric of international law, an institution of slow growth, but capable of inestimable service. Talk about the abolition of political intrigues and diplomatic chicanery is idle, when the nations undertake to set up a tribunal whose decisions lack the support of recognized principles.

Opportunity was presented at Paris for the setting up of a great international court, from which would issue determination of questions resting on legal right. This was not done, and the failure to make such provision indicates a structural weakness in the plan that will have to be remedied before permanence can be as-

Effect of the Borah Meeting.

When Mr. Wilson left Omaha last Monday, his ardent supporters set up the assertion that he had clinched the case for the League of Nations, so far as this neck of the woods is concerned. They are not quite so confident today. Senator Borah's reception was not less impressive than that given the president, and the demonstration brought out by his closing remark, that he was against any league whatever, must have given a chill to those who had claimed everything for the president's attitude. If the visit of the senator has had no other effect, it has made clear that local sentiment is not entirely one-sided in the matter, but that a very respectable element of opposition exists in this section, which has been claimed with assurance by the league advocates. It is a direct reply to the president's statement, made here, that the voice most audible at Washington is not that of the people. This insinuation that the popular branch of the government does not represent the people is thus fairly met. Opposition to the "swallow-it-whole" plan has found its voice, and it is not to be ignored.

Professional Service and Pay.

Doctors are reported from the east to be moving in the formation of a union for the better protection of their professional interests, with especial regard to compensation. Nurses Omaha are about to take somewhat similar steps. Such action must astound if it does not shock the careless public. In the case of the Omaha nurses, the reported intention of the body is to protect thee afflicted from extortions said to have been practiced by some who were called into service during the "flu" epidemic last fall. This is commendable from any aspect, A peculiar relation exists between doctors and nurses on one side and the public on the other. It is not possible nor desirable to establish a rigid schedule of fees. Something of the sort does exist, perhaps, but generally is considered basic rather than arbitrary. Ethically, doctors and nurses are required to serve without hope of reward, other than that which comes from the conscious satisfaction of ameliorating humanity's ills. Practically, the fee is almost invariably founded on the patient's ability to pay, modified in some degree by the experience and professional attainments of the practitoner. It often occurs that the eminent doctor gives the best he has where no compensation is forthcoming, and the nurse devotes herself with equal unselfishness in such cases. But where other things are equal, no reason possibly exists for not paying well those whose lives are given over to lessening human suffering through ministrations in time of sickness. Yet to the end of time the verse written by Dr. Holmes will probably apply:

God and the doctor men alike adore-Just at the brink of danger, not before. The danger past, both are alike requited; God is forgotten and the doctor slighted.

Training for Policemen.

A friend asks The Bee to state what sort of training is contemplated for the policeman of the future. It is rather difficult to give a comprehensive outline in a few words. We can easily fix essential requirements for an ideal policeman. He must be intelligent, courageous, possessed of self-control, have an understanding of the rudiments of the civil as well as the criminal law, this to supplement the regulations in his book of rules, and be wholly devoted to the service of the public. Only evildoers should fear him, and all should respect him; such a man will naturally respect himself. To this training may be added detailed knowledge of matters that would come within the purview of the police department. He should be carefully schooled in first aid processes, be versed in many things that need not here be catalogued, but most of which will suggest themselves to one who studies even casually what is involved in preserving peace and order in a busy city. Such men do not abound, but must be made. A field for a specialist is here open. Let a training course for policemen be established with the support of the several city governments of the country, or give such opportunity in connection with the regular work, and make it an object for the men to fit themselves for better service and possible advancement, and the public will be the gainer.

The new rule allowing the deduction of 'luxury" taxes from taxable income will not only reduce income but greatly complicate the taxpayer's bookkeeping and provide such small relief that most men will ignore it. Who is methodical enough to keep track of the 2 cents he pays on a sundae or the nickle on a movie

Views and Reviews plan is that so far it has turned on a limited | Contrast of the Wilson and Borah Meetings

It has been a big week in Omaha with two first-rank public men addressing us on the League of Nations in quick succession. Presidential visits are still too occasional to become commonplaces, and though Mr. Wilson and his charming wife had been in Omaha three years ago, their appearance exerts the same magnetic fascination. The president was in fine spirita bit more serious than the last time he was those that determine definitely what is right here, when he laughed and joked at the features of the Ak-Sar-Ben historical pageant which he reviewed-but perhaps it was because he had more serious business in hand. Mrs. Wilson looked more trim of figure and better poised, but, as before, was found by those near her to be sparingly talkative. The president had the speaking role and bent earnestly to the task of pleading the cause of the covenant without change or reservations, but must have felt that it was a real job he had undertaken. While most attentively listened to, there was an absence of that responsiveness that tells an experienced speaker that his hearers are thoroughly in accord with him, in fact only two or three times did he hit the mark hard enough to bring back a good loud echo. It was a static atmosphere around him.

The Borah meeting Friday, on the other hand, was dynamic every moment. From start to finish the speaker was roused and spurred on by rounds of applause following each telling Interruptions and questions from the audience, evoking sharp answer or quick rep-artee, showed the Idaho senator at his best. In a word, the speaker had the crowd with him and the crowd did not hesitate to let him know that fact.

meeting here compared with those he has been addressing in other cities. "It is the best meeting I have had on this trip," was the reply. "I've talked perhaps to more people at some other places, but to none more enthusiastic in their reception to me.

confess it more than met expectations."

I asked Senator Borah later how his

Nothing is so deceptive as estimating crowds. I overheard an argument as to which of the two assemblages was the larger. My opinion is that they were just about equal in numbers. For each occasion every seat in the Auditorium was occupied and all available standing room occupied. If it were possible for more to get in, the opening was overlooked by those unable to effect an entrance. president had the advantage of the added attraction of the first lady of the land, which may explain the fact that fully half of his hearers were women-or was it because he spoke in the morning and the senator spoke at night? The Borah meeting was made up of at least two-thirds men and many wage workers and soldiers, as well as business and professional men. The most significant part of the two meetings is the conclusive proof af forded by them of the keen interest of all classes of people in this over-shadowing question and their intense eagerness to learn more about it. This is indeed an encouraging sign the times.

In Washington recently I met on the same day two other distinguished orators who have in times past stirred Omaha audiences on opposite sides of another great issue. Passing through the senate marble room who should be holding forth there but that eminent Nebraskan, William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan had stopped off to tell a congressional committee how to solve the railroad problem by letting the federal government take over the trunk lines and leave the state governments to own and operate the branch roads, just as he had proposed in his famous Madison Square Garden speech on his homecoming from his trip around the world, and was not the least abashed that his proposal struck no more popular chord now than then. I greeted him and remarked how well he looked. "Yes, I'm feeling fine," he exclaimed. "I hope I look as well." Mrs. Bryan, he informed me, was much better than she had been and "doing nicely." In the evening I ran across Bourke Cockran, who had come over from New York to head a delegation that was to present the Irish cause to the foreign relations committee. He has aged of course, but seems hearty, and asked about

Cutor Rosewater

Human Kindness in the Navy At a time when criticism of their former officers is being indulged in by a good many men returning from military and naval service, the story of how a young naval officer served a young Houston gob and earned the asting gratitude of the sailor boy and his Houston mother comes by way of refreshing

The gob from Houston was a member of he crew of a naval vessel sailing from an eastern port to the Pacific. The ship touched at a Texas port a few days ago briefly to renew some supplies, but the crew was not allowed shore leave. Upon learning that one of the sailor boys on board was from Houston the young officer came ashore and telegraphed the sailor's mother, and later when the stay of the ship was lengthened, he secured special permission for the young man to come to Houston for a few hours and loaned him the money for his fare.

And the officer had known the Houston lad only four days, so his actions could not be charged up to favoritism.

Perhaps this was an extraordinary case, and this officer maybe had an unusually big heart in his breast, but this story of him accords much better with the traditions of the gallantry, bravery and respect of their men which have grown up about our navall officers than do some of the stories of criticism that have been going the rounds recently .- Houston

Progress and Restlessness

Discussing the present troubled condition of the world and tangled condition of the world's affairs, a supposedly great statesman rises to remark that what the world needs is a rest. It is all right as a figure of speech, perhaps, but the truth is it doesn't need a rest at all; rest is the last thing in the world that a man or a nation "needs." And rest comes at the end.

If the gentleman means that we should devote more of our time to work and less to worry he is correct. We do need a surcease fom worry. But if he means by "rest" inaction -then he is mistaken. Too many people confound rest with inaction. A change of work may prove beneficial, laying aside the customary toil of the day for toil in some other field, under the head of play, is generally wise, if the toil has been prolonged. But the fellow who is best able to rest is the one who is

busiest when he is enjoying his rest. There is rest in this world only in the cemeteries-and there are dead nations enjoying rest just as there are dead men. If the world "lays down," if it seeks inaction, if it tries to stop the everlasting grind, if it even forgets that there is anything to discuss or to criticize-then it lies down to rest in the graveyard of forgetfulness. All of these apparently great annoyances of the day, all of this "mulling around," all of these sharp discussions and fierce criticisms are helpful; it is the only way men and nations and the world can hope to make progress.-Columbus Dispatch.

Hints Home Health Some Objections to the

Reliable advice given in this column on prevention and cure of disease. Put your question in plain language. Your name will not be printed. Ask The Bee to Help You.

Precautions Against Flu.

Apprehension of a return of the "flu" pandemic disturbs a great many people. Medical authorities can give no guaranty of immunity against the disease, but hope with the result of their experience of last winter to support them to be better able to meet its ravages if a recurrence should come. Precau-tions such as were then advised hold good. These are to avoid excesses of any kind, to wear warm, comfortable clothing, eat moderately of plain, wholesome food, sleep in well ventilated rooms, bathe frequently, see that the normal functions of the body are not suspended for any reason, and not to neglect a cold, however slight. "Cover up each cough and sneeze" still prevails, and any who may feel symptoms are advised to consult a physician without delay. Some comfort is extracted from analysis of the data gained from last winter's disastrous experience.
The outstanding fact is that the
"flu" does not leave wrecks behind,
as some other less dreaded diseases do. Investigators in Buffalo have dealt with 33,880 cases of influenza reported between October 1, 1918, and April 1, 1919. Of these 3,179 died. Each of the survivors were visited by an investigator, who inquired if any after effects of the 'flu" had been sustained. Only 748 claimed to have experienced any ill effects following recovery from the disease. A follow-up inquiry de-veloped that 501 of these had fully recovered, 216 reported they were improving and four had died. Closer examination shows that the "flu" does not increase the tendency to

It is very certain that 33,880 cases of pneumonia, typhoid fever, diphtherla, measles, or almost any other grave disease, or 33,880 major operations done under an anesthetic would have left more after-effects, more organic disease of heart and kidneys, more consumption and more chronic bronchitis, more chronic invalidism than followed in the wake of the epidemic of "flu

Hay Fever Prevention.

Victims of hay fever almost unanimously subscribe to the state-ment that the current year has been unusually severe on them. They do no try to prescribe a reason for this, but are content to accept the fact. As the time for their relief approaches, they are comparing notes and as yet only agree that the disagreeable disease shows no abatement in the ravages locally. Scheppergrell of New Orleans, who is at the head of the national association for the study and preven-tion of hay fever and kindred diseases, says his campaign on the rag weed in the region of New Orleans has reduced the number of sufferers there by at least one-half and has lessened the intensity of the afflic No such campaign has been set on foot in this section of the country, although the society has frequently recommended that it be victims. For the treatment of developed cases he advises:

Calcium chloride, or, better, the less firitating calcium lactate, given in 15-grain doses after meals, well This is occasionally benefit. In some cases 15 grains of blearbonate of soda three or four times daily is of benefit. It is given

hay fever get much help from 10 to 20 drops of saturated solution of fodide of sodium given diluted three times daily.

are involved he uses bicarbonate of soda; boracic acid, each 15 grains;

salt, 3 grains; distilled water, 1 He has found vaccinations with ordinary nose bacteria to be of service during the course of the attack.

Cultures can be made from the nose of the patient. The vaccines are given hypo-dermically and during the course of the acute attack; when the acute attack subsides the use of vaccine is stopped. This vaccination during the attack is not to be confused with

immunization done before the sea-son, and in which polens are used It's an Art. Now that the saloon men have been scared by the police, we will begin to believe lawyers when they sny that pleading at the bar is no cinch.-Kansas City Star.

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indonation in the contract of the contract of

When War Supplants League Reason

Auburn, Neb., Sept. 9 .- To the

We must become more consistent

be heard; for when one side only is heard it follows that that one

side is, and will be aglow with the

unreal and untrue. The truth does

not have to make or urge the toler

ation of law, custom or prjudice to

When war is declared, justice is

set aside and thousands of grafts

made possible, and many thousands

of grafters and profiteers invited to take a part in the demands that

freedom of speech and the freedom

of the press only a dream.
So far has this barring the free-

dom of speech and of the press been

carried that many have reached the

conclusion that patriotism consists n aiding in bringing on and main-

taining war with all its attendant evils; and that religion consists in

war, and to advance this or that

narrow and erratic ism in the name

of Christianity.

If we are to be even a distant

relative to what we professed to be

but a few months ago when we talked about the steps the United

States was going to take toward

for real peace and true humanity

the world had ever seen, or was to

see, then we must at least contend

We go to Sunday school, where i

is said that the youthful mind is formed, and find beloved youths en-

gaged in the manual of arms, and

the same is called the Boy Scouts, and the boys are handed great wads

while addressing the Sunday school

recite the cruelties and cussedness of the other fellows, and declare

that it makes his blood boil to think

of the other fellows; we hear one of the teachers declare that he

would like to see every soldier in

the ranks of the enemy lying dead on the battlefield and the wolves

gnawing their bones; we hear an-

be brought about when every one of the officers of the army of the

enemy have been stood up with their backs to the wall and shot

down as a concluding step in the program of the great war; we hear

the church congregation called up-on to go into their closets and when

they have shut the door to pray for the success of our army and the

annihilation of the other fellow's,

what they had been cussing and de-

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urness, stopping stomac

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nouncing the other fellows for ex-

answer their prayers-just

ther declare that peace can only

some of the teachings of today

of flattery; we hear the

right as a counterpoise to

bringing about the greatest victory

doing all possible to aid the hell

bar or exclude candid criticism.

Omaha, Sept. 11 .- To the Editor I have always been an reason for hope and encouragement physician, born 1878. admirer of the wisdom of the men who built the constitution of the United States, and at this time I am today is found in the fact that some particularly impressed with their of our state and national publicawisdom in requiring that all treaties must be approved by two-thirds of tions are disposed to step aside from the straight and narrow and

wholly undemocratic regime and stand for freedom of speech and That observation was inspired by the spectacle of the president tak-ing upon himself the sole duty of freedom of the press, without which true democracy cannot exist. negotiating a treaty to end the war in which the United States took than to contend or demand that

such a prominent part.

I say the sole duty, for the other members of the commission

The United States asked nothing and got nothing, for the president went over obsessed with the sole idea of a league of nations, which after adoption proved to be a Brit-ish version of his idea. His speech in which he an-

nounced that he was going over to participate in "open covenants openly arrived at," now reads strangely in view of the fact that he senate knew nothing officially of the treaty till they had to force it

The fact that Great Britain has six votes in the assembly of the league of nations while the United States has only one does not help to bring support to it as it stand

The president in one of his re cent speeches said that the objec-tion to the treaty and league were so weak that they were not hard to beat. If he is right, why is he making such a strengous effort to beat them by leaving Washington at this time when matters of immense importance to the nation are under consideration and should have his constant presence there, to spend 30 days in swinging around the cirle making special pleas for swalowing whole the treaty and league. I do not want to see the United States placed in such a position that it will be obliged to use its forces n any quarrel in which we have no nterest, and I do not believe tha there is even a respectable minority of the people who want to see our army and navy used as a universal

treaty in my opinion is the pro-vision that takes the province of Shantung from China and gives it pan. Although promises are that it will ultimately be reto Japan. turned to China, the promises are only verbal and ultimately is very indefinite. Shantung is China's "Holy land," it contains the sacred ndefinite. mountain which the Chinese have worshiped for 4,000 years, and it contains also the birthplace and tomb of Confucius, who stands for he Chinese as Christ does for the Christian, and it is not only a maerial wrong to China but a senti nentally religious outrage, and the crusades show us the strength that ies in religious sentiment. The president says that increased

One of the worst features of the

roduction will remedy the high evel of prices, but I wish to say that the return of peace will bring the Underwood tariff again on the the Underwood tariff again on the country, and the trade journals showed that under the operations of that tariff in December, 1914, there were 900,000 men unemployed n the United States and that conlition continued until the demand for men to manufacture munitions war gave them work, and we know that our democratic Senator Hitchcock tried to stop the export of those munitions which were giv-ing employment to great numbers of people. Now the Underwood tariff cannot be changed while Mr. solution. Wilson is president, for we know how bitterly opposed he is to anything that has a hint of protection

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Some cases of hay fever are helped by a solution of two gains of menthol in an ounce of liquid petroleum, sprayed in the nose. It

makes other cases worse. Solutions when some genius is going to disof cocain and adrenalin should not cover a way to convey to a corpse a comprehensible impression of the As an eye wash when the eyes process of extinction which has completed its devitalization or words to that effect.—Houston Post.

HEAVY

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tion. For the most emphatic superlatives would fail to do full justice to the matchless

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David H. Touzalin, Nathan Shelton. Charlie Wilbur, Will and Paul Hoagland, Richard Gray, Will Burroughs, Alf Donaghue, Arthur Putnam, Lionel and Louis Maroney and a son of C. W. Hayes. A concert at the Coliseum closed a very successful two weeks' exposi-The Misses Clara and Lillian Del daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dellone, have gone to Loretta convent, Joliet, Ill., to take up a course of study.

George T. Lindley, with Potter, Cobb & Meikle company, born 1865.

Edna Dean Proctor, poet, author

and traveler, born at Henniker, N.

H., 90 years ago.
Alice Stone Blackwell, noted writer and suffrage leader, born at

East Orange, N. J., 62 years ago. Lord Robert Cecil, who has held

many high posts in the British gov-

ernment, born 55 years ago. Rt. Rev. Rogers Israel, bishop of

Erie, born at Baltimore, 65 years

artist and illustrator, born at Rox-

The A. N. chapter of the P. E. O. met in secret conclave at the home of Miss Fitch, 2426 St. Marys.

The following boys left this week

attend school at Kemper Hall, avenport, la.: Wilkie Edwards,

Charles Dana Gibson, celebrated

the Protestant Episcopal diocese

bury, Mass., 52 years ago.

Davenport, la.:

Don't Be an Easy Mark. Philadelphia savant says: "If the chalaza of an egg is well defined showing you the chalazas, or chalazii of the eggs you purchase. You'll have to carry your eggs home in a pail, but what of that?—Boston

pecting or looking for,-and yet the other side is not allowed to say:
"Come, let us reason together."

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