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Telephone Tell Time—Headline.
They ought to; they consume enough of it.

"When I was at the North Pole, Peary was in New York," says old Doc Cook. Ah, wait till the chautauque season reopens.

It will not be a short ballot this year in Nebraska. Biennial elections double up the entry list for both the primary and the finals.

Grapejuice manufacturers doubtless have not overlooked the secretary of the navy in sending out their spring advertising literature.

That Chicago suburb that elected a millionaire lawyer for dog catcher is going to rid the town of undesirable canines. If money and the law will do it.

According to dependable informants, Omaha is not the only city where a clean-up of crooked lawyers and dangerous blackmailers would meet a long-felt want.

Yes, but who is the "peanut merchant from Omaha" to whom our old friend, "Bill" Price, refers as trying to boss democratic politics down at Lincoln?

No, neither can we for the life of us understand why any intruder should want to break open a desk in order to mess up papers belonging to a county commissioner.

Evidently Villa is trying to see how many kinks he can put in the British lion's tail without arousing the old monarch, and it is our opinion that but for the canal tolls he would have found out long ago.

Bankers and business men all over the country are protesting against the raw deal perpetrated by the federal banking board. Omaha has good company in manifesting its displeasure, if that is any consolation.

The regional bank committee reported that it gave the bankers in the various cities a chance to express their preference for districts. The bankers emphatically deny this. Who is responsible for the "short and ugly"?

How zealous the railroads have become to observe the anti-pass law to the letter. Here is a railroad man shivering in fear of prosecution should free box cars be placed at the disposal of Kelley's army strikers. It goes without saying that the roads would much prefer to carry them in Pullmans at regular passenger rates.

Lancaster county democrats report that the voters generally are well pleased with the way in which Nebraska's democratic delegation in the national house and senate has been conducting itself. Which ones? How can anyone be pleased with the conduct of all of them when so at variance with one another?

President Wilson's high ideals and sincere purposes are not brought into question even by his opponents. Conceding these makes it all the more difficult to understand why he makes such wholesale use of the sinister power of patronage to whip members of congress into line for his pet measures and personal wishes.

The Kansas City Star thinks the fact that Missouri drew two of the regional banks is proof positive that there was no politics in it, arguing that putting two in one state would be notoriously poor politics. But Kansas City pulled every political and personal wire to connect up with the board members having this allotment to make. Putting two in one state may have been poor politics just as perhaps preferring Richmond over Baltimore, and Dallas over New Orleans, is plainly poor politics, but it is none the less politics.

After careful scrutiny of the election returns with reference to the position of the president on canal tolls, the local democratic organ concludes that the defeat in New Jersey is "disappointing" and "disquieting"; that the Massachusetts outcome "might and might not have some significance" and that it is "silly" to credit Underwood's victory to his position on the tolls repeal bill. Looks to us as if this were what in legal parlance is called a "confession in avoidance."

Even at that, the reasons seem rather obscure why any set of retail merchants should object to raising the weight limit of parcel post weight, conceding that they might have had valid objections to inaugurating parcel post in the first place.

Cummins on Canal Tolls.
In his speech before the Hamilton club Senator Cummins states the canal tolls issue fairly and squarely, and distinguishes between the two points involved in a way that should help people not versed in its intricacies to a clearer understanding.

The question of tolls or no tolls on coastwise shipping, the senator says, a purely domestic concern in which no foreign nation has any business to intermeddle. Concede that toll exemption is in the nature of a subsidy, it is for us to decide whether such encouragement to our merchant marine is advisable or desirable. It was decided by congress once that toll exemption should be the rule, not only to stimulate the coast-carrying trade, but also to provide indirectly a regulation of railway rates in competition with water transportation.

The other question is whether any treaty obligation justifies Great Britain in demanding that we operate the canal to suit its wishes, and build up the carrying trade of foreign ships at the expense of ours. On this Senator Cummins says there are no two sides—that to accept the British construction of the treaty, or to yield our indisputable rights simply for the sake of friendship, would be for us an ignominious proceeding.

The feature of the situation, which the senator does not sufficiently emphasize, is that the president has not asked for repeal on its merits as a ship subvention, but solely as a concession to Great Britain. Free tolls were incorporated into the canal measure only by the votes of democratic senators and congressmen who, though on record as favoring this method of encouraging the shipping trade, are now asked to change their votes, not from any changed conviction, but in deference to the president's wishes and Great Britain's demands. Senator Cummins makes it plain that no congressman or senator who voted for free tolls heretofore has any excuse or justification now to vote for repeal, but, on the contrary, impugns his own sincerity by summersaulting just to keep in the president's good graces.

Congress and Its Powers.
With all the complaint of the growing tendency of the executive encroachment upon legislative functions and prerogatives, congress is not wholly blameless for the dissipation of its powers. Its policy of delegating authority to boards and commissions of wide, sometimes even sweeping regulatory power, must be considered, together with the infringement of the executive to get at a real analysis of the situation. Congress, undoubtedly, would be ready with explanations and defenses in behalf of its position, yet the fact remains that it cannot keep its normal inherent powers and at the same time delegate them to such agencies as it may create.

A New York publication cites several such investments recently made by congress, the effect of which is to diminish, if not weaken, its own resident power. For example, it delegates power to the Treasury department over importers, a right of espionage to the Postoffice department over the mails, railroad regulation to the Interstate Commerce commission, sweeping powers of a similar character to the new Trade commission, and so on. Now, all this represents a process of subtraction, which congress sustains only at a direct loss to itself. It seems wholly inconsistent, therefore, for its members to continue to reiterate so loudly against executive usurpation so long as they, themselves, are equal offenders.

It is our belief that the country is growing impatient at the autocratic tendencies of the White House and will before long demand a halt, but at the same time the situation will not be adequately dealt with by ignoring the weakening processes at work within congress. Yet we are frank to say that the country is not awake to this phase of the subject, if, indeed, congress is.

Some Winter Wheat Figures.
This is a time when winter wheat makes a most interesting subject of discussion, especially this year, in view of the enlarged acreage devoted to the crop and the government's latest report showing a condition of 95.6 per cent, which is 11.5 per cent higher than the average for ten years. It was estimated that 36,566,000 acres were sown to winter wheat last fall. Going back to the yield per acre, we find that the average for ten years has been fifteen bushels. If the increase in the status of the crop to date were maintained—11.5 per cent—it would give us a yield of 16.7 bushels per acre, which, computed with the acreage, would make a total output of 609,650,000 bushels.

Needless to say, some of the ground is always lost. The average acreage abandoned for the last ten years has been 9.8 per cent. Suppose we deduct this from the estimated area planted and apply the 16.7 yield to the remainder, we still have 551,000,000 bushels at harvest time. The fact is, of course, that while blights may yet come, winter wheat that ranks 95.6 per cent perfect on April 1 stands a mighty fine chance of making a bumper harvest, and with the option of taking the bright or dark view of the situation, we are going to pick the former.

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Flashes Fight, Why Not Men?
Omaha, April 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been wondering for some time by what strange train of reasoning Dr. David Starr Jordan, Secretary Bryan and the lesser lights in the peace movement came to hold their peculiar views on that pastime of our ancestors which is called war, but now a light breaks in upon me, and from an article in the World's Work I learn that Dr. Jordan discovered the wickedness of war by fishes. He found that fishes do not have armies and do not carry on organized warfare. When there is fighting it is one fish against another fish; the weaker fish gets his and the stronger fish survives, breeds strong minnows and thus the race of fishes is strengthened and improved, which, as Peary would have remarked, is pretty to observe. Turning from his fishes to humans, the doctor was so horrified to find that nations draft their strongest and best males into their armies and send them off to be shot on the battlefield, leaving the weakling males safe at home to live on and breed weaklings after their kind, and thus during the centuries war has put the skills under the nations of the earth and has kept them sliding until at last they have reached their present condition of degradation.

To illustrate this deplorable fact, the doctor points out to the millions of weakling England, with its millions of weakling males, unemployed and unemployable, brought into existence by England's wicked policy of sending the cream of her male population, generation after generation, to die on foreign battlefields. This is wonderful, but is Doctor Jordan quite right in describing the class of men who in the past have enlisted in the British army as the cream of the nation's manhood? I do not think that the best men of a nation breed often take up arms except as volunteers, and England has never been strong at volunteering. The Boer war was an exception to this rule, and Dr. Jordan probably looks upon that war as a crime; but who will say that any amount of peace powwowing, arbitrating and compromising could have broken through the wall of old prejudices and hatreds as those years of good stand-up fighting did? The men of England went into that war thinking the Boers were "pig-headed, immoral Dutchmen." Today Boer and Briton are working side by side, and doing good work, too. They understand each other now.

Dr. Jordan's view of the human male as purely a breeding animal is rather startling to me. I can appreciate Stone-well Jackson falling at the head of his troops in the night attack among the thickets of Chancellorville and dying among the men who he had taught to love him. But I am afraid I never could understand the ideal Jackson of Dr. Jordan's mind—Jackson kept safe at home in a box stall and used as a sort of registered stallion. After all, the doctor admits that fishes do fight, and why should he deny this pleasure to human males, or demand that they follow the example of fishes and each six-foot man roll up his sleeves, select a likely little weakling and abolish him, in order that the law of nature, the survival of the fittest, may continue its useful functions. G. E. H.

A Clergyman Sees Things.
FAIRMONT, Neb., April 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: I sincerely hope you will give this little note a place in the "To The Editor" column.

News note in Bee April 9: Although 75 per cent of the women registered in Chicago took advantage of their newly gained franchise at yesterday's municipal election, none of the women candidates for city council was successful, receiving only a scattered vote.

The vote in Chicago tallied nearly 400,000. The number of men who voted was 238,907, 75 per cent of those eligible. Editorial in Bee April 9: Under the new equal suffrage law, of more than 21,000 Chicago women registered only about 50,000 voted at the primaries, and less than 100,000 at the city election. The fact that several women were running as candidates.

Evidently there is something wrong somewhere about the editorial sanctum. If your estimable paper or there would not be such a wide difference between the facts reported in the news columns and the deductions drawn in the editorial columns.

We are all willing to concede you your privilege of opposing equal suffrage. And we are the more willing to do this seeing to whom you are most indebted. But we want you to edit fair.

Note—The editorial comment was based on the figures in the press dispatches printed by all the papers Wednesday morning, which show more complete figures were embodied in subsequent dispatches.

Political Tips

The first state-wide primary in Pennsylvania will be held May 2. The filing of nomination papers close on April 19. Full state tickets are to be filed and party candidates chosen for United States senator.

Report persists in Ohio that former Senator Forsaker will enter the race for the seat of Senator Burton. The nature of the provocation is not given, but Forsaker probably imagines, like one John L. Sullivan, that he has one more fight in his system.

During the late primary campaign which ditched the water wagon in Alabama, Richard P. Hobson turned loose from ten to twenty speeches a day while Underwood stayed on the job in Washington. Viewed in the light of the returns the remark of the parrot is pertinent: "I talked too much."

Oregon continues to lead as a legislative experiment station. The latest proposed novelty incubating in the initiative nest is a constitutional amendment abolishing the familiar biannual legislature in favor of a single-chambered body. The proposition gains strength from the belief that state senators are an obstruction to popular rule.

Editor McKelway of the Brooklyn Eagle gives a belated explanation of the reason why President Cleveland did not go to Indianapolis to attend the funeral of Vice President Hendricks. His failure to do so and his absence as to the reason for his absence caused much adverse comment at the time. Mr. McKelway says that the president remained away on account of the request of Senator Edmunds, who feared some mishap which would put a repulsion in the presidency, although the people had elected a democrat.

In Other Lands

Unrest and Distress.
Unrest, distress and increasing burdens of government are marked features of the struggle for existence in Europe at the present time. The swelling cost of government is world-wide, but is particularly burdensome in Europe, where every resource is squandered for additional revenue. In England and Italy labor troubles aggravate the perplexities of the governments and threaten serious disturbances to trade and industry. Over 20,000 British miners are on a strike for a minimum wage, and the stoppage of coal production, if continued very long, will seriously affect all lines of industry and cause widespread hardship. The recent strike of workers in Rome is followed by a demand of state railway employees for better wages and improved conditions. Unless the demands of the workmen are conceded or compromised by the state, a strike is to be declared. The government appears willing to concede some of the demands, but not all. The increased expense of \$400,000,000 is too great a strain on a national treasury already impoverished. The most distressing news from all over Europe prevails in Austria, where unemployment and destitution taxes the resources of the government to prevent the horrors of famine. In eastern Galicia, a vast territory bordering on Russia, with a population of 4,000,000, one-fourth of that number are said to be on the verge of starvation due to an almost total crop failure for two years past. Extraordinary efforts of the government and the well-to-do toward relieving the distress are unequalled. The necessities of Galicia, while the needs of the unemployed in Vienna, Budapest, and other cities, strains local charity to the utmost. With the hope of relieving the situation somewhat the government has relaxed emigration restrictions, and thousands of able-bodied young men are leaving the country.

Constitution in the Air.
Britain's political pot has simmered down to the tepid stage. The home rule bill passed on second reading in the House of Commons for the third time. The bill will reach the House of Lords early in May and probably become a law in the month of June. Unionists passed up the challenge of the prime minister to test the temper of the constituency of Pife, and Mr. Asquith was returned unopposed without the formality of a ballot. An improved temper is noticeable on both sides—the unionists chastened by the dangers of the position into which the army blunder precipitated them, and the liberal coalition heartened by a narrow escape from overthrow. Meanwhile affairs in Ulster, the promised seat of war, move along without lull or lull, despite reports to the contrary. During the height of the army miasma, two weeks ago, the financial correspondent of the New York Evening Post reported that Belfast's industrial securities advanced from one to two points in the exchanges, and at the same time British consols rose a point, indicating clearly that business did not share in the alarms professed by the politicians. The unshaken purpose of the ministry to place on the statute books its three great reforms—measures—home rule, Welsh disestablishment and abolition of plural voting, before consenting to a general election, shatters the hopes and plans of the opposition and widens the road to compromise by consent.

Americans Abroad Pinched.
American residents abroad recently reported as protesting against the home-made income tax are in a very uncomfortable position. They are between two fires, front and rear, and cannot escape either. Uncle Samuel declines to relax the alleged "ruthless exacting" while foreign governments are too sorely in need of the money to pass up a contribution of American coin. In Germany, for example, Americans who hoped to escape the heavy income tax imposed for extraordinary military expenses, claiming exemption on the ground that the tax is a war levy and inapplicable to subjects of other nations, have little chance of slipping through the treaty hole. Officials of the German foreign office have announced that, according to the German view, the extraordinary tax is not a war tax in the strict sense. This tax is not on incomes. It reaches entire fortunes on a graduated scale, ranging from \$1.5 in every \$50 of fortunes up to \$50,000 to \$20 in every \$500 of fortunes of \$50,000 or more. The levy is in addition to the regular annual imperial taxes. To the victims the distressing feature of the situation is their inability to escape Uncle Sam's long haul on the Kaiser's contribution box.

Latest Balkan Row.
Prince William, the new ruler of Albania, starts in on his job of petty kingship with what promises to be a lively fight. On the southeast corner of Albania lies a stretch of territory captured by the Greeks from Turkey. It includes the towns of Koritza and stylos, the population of which is strongly Hellenic. By right of conquest and kinship of population Greece was entitled to the territory, but having agreed to abide by the actions of the boundary commission of the powers which awarded the region to Albania, Greece, protesting, withdrew its troops. But the inhabitants of Koritza refused to submit to Albanian rule, and have taken up arms in defense of their rights. Prince William has taken the field against the insurgents, determined to enforce his authority or start a few cemeteries in the vicinity. The extent of the rebellion is not known, but the Greeks, defending their claim to kinship with the Albanians, are not actually supported by Greece, are expected to welcome Prince William's troops to hospitable graves. The Balkans would not be Balkans if some one of its racial volcanoes wasn't in eruption.

People and Events

The state of Maryland is about to honor its favorite fighting son, Admiral Schley, with a monument costing \$25,000.

Colonel Arthur Yager, who has just been installed as governor of Porto Rico, has declared himself in favor of granting American citizenship to all residents of the island who desire it. Governor Yager is a native of Kentucky.

Judge Day of the United States court of the northern Ohio district has resigned because his salary of \$6,000 a year is considered inadequate. Ohio papers deprecate the notion that Judge Day's action will start a resigning epidemic.

It might be explained further that Dr. Mary Walker's rejection of two very attractive proposals was largely due to her aversion for skirts. The joy and happiness of trousers outweighed the cottage-canned pleasures of wedded life.

John Nicholas Brown, aged 41, son of John Carter Brown of Providence, R. I., qualified the richest man in the island with an inheritance of \$12,500,000 under the will of his father, with a few millions added by the recent death of an uncle. The youngster is bearing up bravely and seems to view the burdens of the future with calm resignation.

Colonel Seely, who so promptly shouldered all the blame for the British army miasma, is the modest possessor of a medal bestowed by the French government for swimming with a lifeline in a stormy sea to a wrecked ship off the Isle of Wight, thus saving nine lives. His D. S. O. (distinguished service order) he won by gallantry in the Boer war.

Selectman E. D. Britman, having been chosen chairman of the board in West Boylston, Mass., has been wearing since a silk hat throughout the day. When asked the reason for such hilarity he replied that his father wore the same hat forty years before when elected chairman of the Board of Selectman, and that he was perpetuating the custom.

The supreme court of Missouri denounces the Polar Wave Ice company of St. Louis as an offensive combination, aware it with a decree of ouster, which will be set aside if the company pays a fine of \$50,000. Stiffing competition, the crime of the St. Louis concern, occasionally gets its due. That's all the satisfaction St. Louis consumers get out of the decision. If the fine is paid, the state pockets the money.

Editorial Siftings

Philadelphia Ledger: Mr. Taft has not been losing weight without gaining it. He speaks with even more authority out of office than he did in office.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Ambassador Page's speech, which so amused his British audience, seems to have lost its "joker" on the way across. It is as harmless as mush and milk.

Boston Transcript: Iwanna Tumbo's Brazilian name is "Muy Simpatico," but even his bitterest enemy will concede that the person who put a "Simp" in Teddy's moniker committed a grave nomenclature blunder.

New York World: According to the records of forty-three insurance companies, bachelor girls outlive married women. Is this due to the fact that "hope springs eternal" in the feminine breast, or to the policy of "watchful waiting"?

Indianapolis News: The theory, advanced in New York, that the tango is good for the nerves may be correct enough, but the unfortunate fact still remains that it doesn't fool anybody in regard to the age of the dancer.

Brooklyn Eagle: The downtrodden have so many friends. The labor unions have Mitchell and Gompers and the trusts have the great lobbyists and corporation lawyers, some of whom they pay \$100,000 a year. Where is the spokesman before congress who represents 50,000,000 of the plain middle class, people who have no union card and own no part of any monopoly? Unless heed be given to that class it will rise and demolish both of the others.

Baltimore American: The plan of the little French girl of the old song who would have "the men who make the quarrels be the only ones to fight," finds sympathetic revival in the proposal of Representative Gray to declare war with Mexico if the ones who are shouting for war be organized into the first company to dash across the border and meet the armed Mexicans, their sons to form the second company when they are all slaughtered. Perhaps under such a point of view the warlike ardor would greatly moderate.

SMILING REMARKS.

Class "H Lawyer (Having Passed The Exams): "Well, I'm glad it's over. I've been working to death the last two years trying to complete my legal education." Old Lawyer—"Cheer up, my boy. It'll be a long time before you have any more work to do."—Akwgan.

Crawford—"You seem to think that the tango is more than a fad." Crabshaw—"It must be. If it were only a fad they'd be teaching it in the schools."—Life.

"Madam, can you describe the man you say jilted you by running off on the eve of your wedding with all your money?" "Oh, yes, sir. The last time I saw him he wore a cutaway coat and a getaway expression."—Baltimore American.

"Who gave the bride away?" asked Mrs. Evans of her daughter, who had just returned from the wedding. "Her little brother," replied the daughter; "he stood up in the middle of the ceremony, and smiled. 'Hurray, Blanche, you've got him at last!'"—New York Post.

"What kind of meat have you this morning?" asked the husband of the butcher. "The best steak we have ever had, sir," replied the butcher. "Here you are, sir; as smooth as velvet and as tender as a woman's heart." The husband looked up and said: "I'll take sausage."—Ladies Home Journal.

HER EASTER BONNET.
New York Times.
It was at the Easter service.
When the lilies hid the Latin,
In the pew we sat together.
She was gowned in amber satin,
And she shared her hymn book with me,
But my eyes were not upon it,
I was gazing, fascinated,
At her wondrous Easter bonnet.
It was crushed and curved and crinkled
Into strange and sudden angles,
It was swathed with yards of chiffon;
It was hung with glittering ornaments;
There were bows of lace and ribbon
And a dozen buckles on it,
And a wreath of crimson roses
Crowned that stunning Easter bonnet.
I had meant to pop the question
Walking home from church that morn-
ing,
And the ring was in my pocket,
But her chapeau was a warning,
For I knew the modest income
Never would suffice to keep him,
In those gorgeous Easter bonnets.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR
It conquers distance—at lowest cost. Think of it—thousands of Ford owners are traveling for less than two cents a mile. The Ford has given the freedom of the "open road" to the man of moderate income.
Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1916 Harney Street.

Why Travelers Like Tourist Sleepers

An increasing number of travelers to California each year make this journey in tourist sleepers. This increased patronage is quite natural, as there is a material saving between the cost of transportation good in standard sleepers and that good in tourist sleepers, while the latter are steadily improving in the important features of car building, interior design and comfort. Those in Burlington service have gas and electric light fixtures, carpeted aisles, lunch tables, lavatories, smoking compartments, and are carried in the Burlington's high class, electric lighted trains. Several tourist sleepers leave Omaha each week for California, under the escort of special Burlington conductors, whose sole duty is the care of our patrons. New add these features of the journey—Denver, Colorado's scenic panorama, Salt Lake, the Burlington's well operated trains, the interesting cities along the way—and you have a combination of travel attractions that explains the success of these Burlington Personally Conducted Parties.

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Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha
FOUNDED BY BEE FILES
This good Friday is being celebrated in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. Bishop O'Connor celebrated high mass at St. Philomena's cathedral.
The last grand roller skating carnival of the season drew a large audience at the Capitol avenue rink. It was a gaily-dressed assemblage. The prize of an elegant silver cup for the woman in the best carnival costume and an elegant pair of skates for the best skater, were presented to Miss Carrie Dinmore, who represented a flower girl, and the skates were given to George Miner, disguised as a girl. The baby elephant, put on by Messrs. Hitchcock and Helphrey, caused much merriment.
John H. Donnelly, secretary of the Union Stock Yards company, is back from attending a stockmen's meeting at Cheyenne.
The monthly report of donations to the Woman's Christian Aid association lists contributions including thirty pounds of meat each week from Mrs. James E. Boyd, fifty pounds of ham and fifty pounds of cornmeal from Mr. Weisman and one day's sewing by the seamstress at Mr. Falconer's store.
It was announced that religious services would be held in the lecture room of the Congregational church every Sunday afternoon in the Danish language, conducted by Rev. Henry Reichenbach of Council Bluffs.
The Union Pacific folks are still hauling the freight of the Sioux City & Pacific, the ferryboats not having been placed in running order as yet.
Mrs. R. H. Wilbur, 1318 Harney street, wants a -id for general housework.