

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier By mail per month per year. Daily without Sunday 4.00 40.00

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—318 N. Street, Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.

FEDERAL CIRCULATION. 54,328 Daily—Sunday 50,639

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of February, 1916, was 54,328 daily and 50,639 Sunday.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

"Birds of a feather flock together." Watch the grafters and fake reformers hitch up with "Bob," the prince of fake reformers.

Kansas delegates to the Chicago convention are uninstructed, but most of them are outspoken in their preference for Hughes. "Straws point the wind."

Residents of El Paso can well forget the annoyance of the campaign. Few towns on the Texas map enjoy the favor of toots from Gabriel's horn every morning.

The naturalization fee graft is just as odious as the fall feeding graft. Both are the same kind of a steal sought to be perpetrated by greedy public officials under color of law.

"Bob" is busy trying to explain how pocketing that \$6,000 of fee graft, in addition to his \$4,000 salary as district clerk, is the essence of honesty, but it is hard to make it go down with honest people.

The remarkable ease with which the capital of Montenegro was switched to Bordeaux suggests to Congressman Curry that his Milwaukee move, with the "suds" blown off, may not be as funny as it looks.

By all means, let us lift the railroad discrimination against Omaha as a stop-over point, but let us also keep on until we get a new Union depot, no much needed to accommodate passengers who stop over.

Congress at last moves toward national defense. From the mass of expert and inexperienced testimony gathered in three months it should be possible to chart the safe middle course between the jingo and the pacifist.

When the Commercial club passed the 1,000-membership mark, it was some achievement. When the 2,000-line, which seemed an impossibility then, is a reality, as it will be this year, another celebration will be due.

Turkey's minister of war, Envers Pasha, has a good start toward equaling the death record of King Menelik. His latest "assassination" originated in London, but he persists in living and devising trouble for the enemies of Islam.

It is plain that the taxpayers of Omaha are not to be losers from the re-advertising for bids for furnishing auto fire equipment. Incidentally, remember that The Bee put in some effective strokes to prevent the questionable deal being put across when it was attempted.

It turns out that William Grant Webster who filed for president in the Minnesota republican primaries, is entered here for vice president against our home aspirant. Now, we protest that this is a flagrant breach of the ethics of the political game, as she is supposed to be played.

Unseemly haste marks the deliverance of the New York World on the issue of W. J. Bryan's democracy. The World rules that Bryan "was and is a populist," but does not give proper weight to his zeal in hitching the family to the public payroll, which is a pretty strong brand of straight democracy in these days. Secretary Pool's periscope got the right range.

British troops are reported to have routed the followers of the Senusi prophet, scattering them among the sand dunes of the Sahara. The result is disappointing, inasmuch as the failure to capture the prophet deprives England's prophecy department of the services of an expert.

It is gratifying to receive assurances from the Mexican commander at Juarez, General Gabriel Gaviira, that "the crisis is past" and that "fear of trouble" growing out of the chase of Villa is over. The fact that Gaviira is able to sit up and issue a manifesto shows he is recovering from the fright.

A military expert is convinced that Turkey is bound to lose, no matter how the war ends. The same may be said of every nation engaged in the struggle. With mountainous debts piling up, "breaking even" is a practical impossibility.

It is gathered from Hiram Maxim's syndicated remarks on the subject that government manufacture of munitions would be "colossal folly," nothing less. This makes the munitions vote unambiguously against the government.

An Impressive Object Lesson.

A very interesting illustration of one phase of popular government is afforded by the list of filings of aspirants for public office as published in The Bee. These include only those the law requires to be made at the office of the secretary of state, but in themselves make a most imposing array.

One He Will Have to Take Back.

Throwing a bouquet at one of the candidates running for the nomination of governor on the republican ticket in Nebraska, that dyed-in-the-wool democrat, Edgar Howard, lets this slip out:

Well, here's one for Friend Edgar to take back. The duty on sugar which poor people use in their coffee is to stay by edict of the democratic administration commanding repeal of the act which would put it on the free list.

Every democrat on the ways and means committee voted for a protective sugar tariff and it went through the house almost unanimously. No one knows better than Edgar, however, that that does not necessarily mean that poor people will pay more for their sugar, for the tax is levied only on that part of the home consumption which is imported, and our own steadily expanding beet sugar industry is now producing a large part of our supply.

To paraphrase the phrase, "Isn't it a shame that such a noble democrat, as Edgar Howard is, should have to 'fess up to having gotten on the wrong track on the free sugar question.'"

The North and South Railway.

The long mooted project of a railway to cross the North American continent from north to south is again revived by an army officer. His discussion turns on a point in connection with the defense problem. Such a line will be very useful, and almost indispensable in connection with the guarding of the Panama canal, and for strategic reasons will get much consideration.

But it can be made of much greater service in other ways. Such a line will be a closer link between the United States and the republics of the south. It will not only facilitate communication and develop commerce between the countries it traverses, but it may aid in settling many questions that are now vexatious. Our relations with our Central American neighbors would be much more satisfactory if our contact with them were a little closer, and the great railroad proposed ought to be a factor in establishing the desired conditions.

Another Railroad Mystery.

It has been well said that one advantage a corporation enjoys is that it has neither soul to save nor body to kick. When several of these can conceal themselves behind another incorporeal and still more diaphanous body, registering their will through a joint agency they have thus created, this advantage is immensely increased. Such a body is the Western Passenger association, through whose operations the railroads entering Omaha have practiced discrimination against this city in the matter of rates and stop-over privileges for many years.

All the lines entering Omaha are members of this association, and as they constitute the leading and most influential part of its membership, the thought is natural that what they object to will not be permitted. It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that they willingly acquiesce in the practices from which Omaha continually suffers.

It is not alone in passenger concessions that Kansas City is favored to the disadvantage of Omaha. The Bee recently published a list of freight rates, showing how less is charged for a longer haul on grain that is diverted from the local market to the favored one further down the river. The discrimination, so open and so flagrant, has been vigorously but unavailingly protested against, until the railroads are fortified in it by the inaction of Omaha people.

Every railroad agent in Omaha will join in local complaints against an obvious injustice, but not one will take steps to remedy it. It gets back then merely to the question how long Omaha will submit to the unfair treatment accorded it by the great railroad lines that converge here.

When illicit distilling was common in Ireland there was an old man who went about the country repairing whisky pots. The gauger met him one day and asked him what he would take to inform him (the gauger) where he repaired the last whisky pot.

"Oh," said the old man, "I'll just take half a crown."

"Done!" retorted the gauger. "Here's your money, but be careful to tell me the truth."

"Oh, I'll tell you no lie, sir. I just mended the last whisky pot where the hole was."—New York Times.

A shipload of Scotch whisky direct from Glasgow reached New York safely and banished the danger of a shortage in highball ammunition. Hoot, mon!

Pennsylvania courts have knocked out the state law empowering judges to send lazy husbands to the rock pile and their earnings to the wives. The action of the courts gives the afflicted wives the right temper for exclaiming, "It was too good to last."

Divorce law as interpreted in New York does not give a detached wife the privilege of chasing her detached husband into clubs so long as he forks over the alimony. Accordingly, payment of the penalty of domestic liberty safeguards the pursuit of exclusive happiness.

A bill taxing bachelors from \$2 to \$5 a year made its appearance in the Maryland legislature. Penalty for non-payment is work on public roads at \$1 a day.

The immigrant housing committee, which is a part of the National Americanization committee, at a meeting in New York last week decided to offer prizes for the best designs for a house for a family to include two bedrooms, for a house for a family and four lodgers; for a boarding house for thirty lodgers, two to a room, and for a substitute for the freight cars used to house construction gangs on railroads. The committee moves quickly in the right direction.

Many Mysteries of Life Can Be Solved by Man

Garrett F. Serviss.

IN REGARD to the life history of the earth questions are asked in this subject which many minds are attracted by this subject. One wishes to know whether man, having arrived at his present state through many changes, has now reached the top of his possible development, or whether he is not, in some unconscious way, being changed continuously.

First, the capital feature of man is his brain, and this has manifestly been growing to relative size and complexity of organization for tens of thousands, and probably hundreds of thousands, of years. Whether we assume that the mind is simply a manifestation of the activity of the brain, or that the brain is only an instrument of the mind, the final result is the same as far as the development of man's physical form is concerned.

With a better brain more mental power can be exercised. On the other hand, the mind, if it be something acting upon and through the brain, may produce superior organization and stimulate growth and development in the brain cells by long-continued action. For ages it has been shaping and improving its tool, and while the brain is the seat of mental action, it is not the only part of man's body that is affected and modified by the activity of the mind.

A high intelligence shows in the face. We do not know how Shakespeare looked, for there is no authentic likeness of him in existence, but we are morally certain that he did not look like a brute or a thief or a murderer. That certainty is based upon universal experience. It requires some skill to read the "mind's construction in the face," but it can, in a large sense, be done. There can be no question that the general appearance of the human race, as civilization and intelligence have advanced, has changed for the better.

Some have assumed that life was started from an original germ by a special effort of creative power, and after that was left to natural development in accordance with the needs of its environment. We do find from the study of the rocks that the earliest life forms were comparatively very simple, and that the higher and more complex forms have appeared gradually, and apparently always by evolution or development, from preceding forms.

As governor of the great state of New York he established a record for ability, integrity and independence not equaled since the days of Grover Cleveland.

In the campaign of 1898 he took the stump for the republican ticket, and his triumphal tour across the country and through the great west is not yet forgotten. The people of this country thronged by thousands to hear the man with whose splendid achievements they were familiar. It is today a matter of common consent, wherever two or more republicans are gathered together, that in his presentation of the great national issues in that campaign Charles E. Hughes towered high above all our party leaders.

It was then that the virile personality of the man, his splendid Americanism, impressed themselves upon the republicans of this country. We are told "New occasions have made new duties in the political world, and as to not one of those duties does the public know how Hughes interprets them."

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New species have been coming into existence every geologic age, but always, as far as we can see, as a result of changes and modifications in older ones. Many species have gone out of existence entirely. Changes of climate, etc., have been powerful factors in altering the forms of life. We can watch that process going on under the influence of changes produced by ourselves.

If we cannot produce absolutely new species by our interference, we can produce many new varieties, and by intermixing many extraordinary forms. Look at what Luther Burbank has effected in this way. He has found that there is, so to speak, an underworld of undeveloped or forgotten forms and tendencies in the life forces of this globe, which can be brought out in what seems like new creations of beauty and usefulness. He does not pretend to create new forms of plants, but he finds that he can manipulate old forms and bring about new combinations and encourage hidden or suppressed tendencies, so that with sufficient time and effort, it might be possible to recloth the earth with a garment of vegetation far more splendid than any it has yet worn.

How It Happened. "Do you think any girl ever proposed in leap year, as they say, Jennie?" he asked.

"Not unless she was obliged to," answered the maiden.

"Mm! I never thought of that," he said, after a pause.

"But, George," she said, laying her hand affectionately on his arm and looking up into his eyes: "you, I am sure, will never force me to that humiliation."

"No—But it is to say of course not." "The ice was broken and three minutes later there was a job in prospect for the parson.—Boston Transcript.

His Information. When illicit distilling was common in Ireland there was an old man who went about the country repairing whisky pots. The gauger met him one day and asked him what he would take to inform him (the gauger) where he repaired the last whisky pot.

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Hughes—Who is He? OMAHA, March 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: The local democratic paper has an editorial under the caption, "The Hughes boom," that naively inquires, "Hughes—who is he?" and suggests that while Mr. Rosewater and "other standard politicians, whose ways are devious, are busy endeavoring to inflate the Hughes boom, won't some of them please tell us what the boom represents."

It is but a little more than ten years ago that Charles E. Hughes sprang into national prominence by his masterful conduct as special counsel of the investigation carried on by the Armstrong insurance committee in the state of New York. His pitiless exposure of the ruthless manipulation of the people's millions; his fearless pursuit of the high priests of graft in the inner temple of the insurance sanctuary, made strong appeal to both the imagination and the conscience of the American people. He drove the money changers from the temple, and since that hour every American home—where the thrift and prudence of the bread winner has made provision against his last hour—is more secure. From that day the manhood and integrity of Charles E. Hughes became a matter of nation-wide knowledge.

Immediately following his service with the Armstrong committee, the government of the United States sought and obtained his assistance as a special aid to the attorney general of the United States to investigate the coal situation, a matter of great moment to the American people, in which he rendered signal service.

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In the campaign of 1898 he took the stump for the republican ticket, and his triumphal tour across the country and through the great west is not yet forgotten. The people of this country thronged by thousands to hear the man with whose splendid achievements they were familiar. It is today a matter of common consent, wherever two or more republicans are gathered together, that in his presentation of the great national issues in that campaign Charles E. Hughes towered high above all our party leaders.

It was then that the virile personality of the man, his splendid Americanism, impressed themselves upon the republicans of this country. We are told "New occasions have made new duties in the political world, and as to not one of those duties does the public know how Hughes interprets them."

Mr. Editor, referred to "staggering" in a little film, I have no doubt he blushed while writing it. "We know that Mr. Hughes as governor of New York vetoed the 2-cent fare law." Governor Hughes' veto of the 2-cent fare law was one of the splendid evidences that he would rather do right than be popular.

The great and overshadowing issue of the coming campaign is Americanism. The next president of the United States must be an American in the broadest and best sense of the word. A man who knows enough to know that the traditions and the ideals of this republic cannot be separated; that one is the root, the other the blossom. The republicans of this country will demand as their leader in this campaign a man who is neither a mollycoddle nor a militarist. A man who is made of neither sob nor snuff nor who has no sense of purpose, of his high sense of justice, of his supreme integrity, of his lofty and fearless character. A man whose words and deeds have both rung true. A man whose Americanism is unquestionable. Such a man is Charles E. Hughes. And because of this his boom represents the best thought of the rank and file of this republican party. It is because of this sentiment that I have declared for Hughes if elected a delegate. I believe that many republicans will write his name upon the ballot.

WILLIAM F. GURLEY.

Fair Play for Omaha. OMAHA, March 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Referring to enclosed clippings taken from The Bee relative to railway passenger discrimination against Omaha, if the people of Omaha will stand together and be loyal to each other, and to Omaha at large, cutting out all political questions and special favors, the combination could be broken in under twenty-four hours. A. TRAYNOR, 398 California Street.

Editorial Snapshots. Washington Post: Congress becomes more strongly inclined every day toward that Iowa law which doesn't permit a presidential tip.

Springfield Republican: Local option wins over state prohibition in Vermont by the substantial majority of 14,396, which shows a growing feeling that home rule is the thing.

Boston Transcript: Dealers predict that owing to the scarcity of leather ladies' shoes are going up higher and higher this spring, but at that we don't expect them to reach the hen of the shirt.

Brooklyn Eagle: Posters in order that it may pay for the extravagance of this generation must be both sober and industrious. War and official waste are doing a lot to endow posterity with the saving grace of poverty.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Canadian justice has a good deal to recommend it. At Windsor a dynamite who, last summer, tried to blow up some buildings, one in an armory with several hundred men, was sentenced for life, and the judge said he saw no reason for clemency because the convicted man had failed to wipe out many lives.

Indianapolis News: Consider the poor packers and their burdens! New comes the Chicago firm of Sulzberger & Sons company with the report of the best business in its history, and net earnings last year of more than three and a half times the 7 per cent dividend on preferred stock. Conditions like this encouragingly indicate that if a sufficient increase in prices can be established a fair return on the investment will be possible.

BREEZY TRIFLES.

She—Did you let papa win from you at poker, as I told you? He—Yes, and he said that a dub who played such a poor game should never marry his daughter.—Boston Transcript.

He (brutally)—Women have no sense of humor, anyhow. She (pointedly)—Oh, yes, they have. The reason they don't laugh at the funny things they see is because they don't want to hurt the poor things' feelings.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"Why didn't you interfere when the cook chased the waiter with a cleaver and the waitress yelled murder?" "I thought it was an ordinary cabaret feature, couldn't understand what the waitress was yelling. I thought she was singing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, I AM A MAN 92 YEARS OLD AND AM IN LOVE WITH A WOMAN OF 91— SHOULD I LEAD HER TO THE ALTAR?

YES—BUT WATCH YOUR STEP!

"Shirts are pretty short." "Seem to be getting shorter, too. Just ease down the avenue."

"Reminds me of a street scene in a musical comedy when the merry villagers come on."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What do you think of the new evangelist, eh?" "Uh—well, sah," replied square-headed old Brother Batare, "he's a plumb all-right, and all dat, but 'stidder preachin' de Gospel he's tryin' to sell lots in de New Jerusalem and collect de money in advance."—Judge.

Maudie—What makes you think his intentions are serious? Mabel—When he first began to call he used to talk about the books I like to read. Maudie—And now? Mabel—Now he talks about the things he likes to eat.—Life.

"Do you believe in realism in the theater?" "Yes," replied the manager. "I don't care for it so much on the stage, but

getting real money in the box office is a great trick if you can do it."—Washington Star.

Wife—Dear me, you can never find a thing without asking me where it is. How did you get along before you were married? Hub—Things started where they were put then.—Indianapolis News.

"I see where they have been fighting near the side of the Garden of Eden." "Well, why not? Isn't that where all the trouble started?"—Baltimore American.

ON THE BEAT. St. Louis Republic. "Hopper" O'Leary, six feet in his hose, Soliloquized thus—(a package of woe): "No take up your copper—right here on 'is' beat. For eight hours per day—yeh, it's hard on 'is' feet. I watch all 'is' traffic, I handle 'is' crowd 'is' got the door devil sufficiently cowed. 'I know all 'is' reg'lars, 'is' dip an' 'is' hop. 'Th' fussy old ladies, 'is' 'Chink an' 'is' 'Wop. But 'is' me, O, Stephen, just lend me your ear. An' 'is' pipe 'is' dame comin'—now ain't she a dear." Sighed "Hopper" the copper.

So I piped the fair dame—(me and the cop) While the cross-town traffic was stalled for a block. "An up-to-date fairy," quoth "Hopper" to me, "Lamp the flash Kelly—O, Mother Mac—chree! Lord help 'is' poor devil who footed 'is' top. No wonder some fellas are lootin' 'is' till, 'is' she's makin' 'is' high sign—ah, this is 'is' What? 'Sufferin' Moseal! The wren is mub wife!" "Tipped "Hopper" the copper. "Lay off 'is' 'is' kid stuff," said "Hopper" next day. "I'm wise as a llama to what you will say. Don't pull 'is' old wheezes, I'm offn 'is' stuff. An' can 'is' bum voddy—your action is rough; B'lieve me, old topper, no more for 'is' lights. I'm settin' old-fashioned—'I'm, 'is' home nighs. 'Says 'is' story book does? A kiss at 'is' door?" "Yes, tell me 'is' truth—is that done any more?" Quoted "Hopper" the copper.

621 Residents of Nebraska registered at Hotel Astor during the past year.

1000 Rooms. 700 with Bath. A cuisine which has made the Astor New York's leading Banqueting place.

Single Rooms, without bath, \$2.00 to \$3.00 Double 3.00 to 4.00 Single Rooms, with bath, 3.00 to 6.00 Double 4.00 to 7.00 Parlor, Bedroom and bath, \$10.00 to \$14.00

At Broadway, 44th to 45th Streets—the center of New York's social and business activities. In close proximity to all railway terminals.

PAIN AND ITS RELIEF

By DR. E. L. ABOGADO

Ours is not a nation of Stoics. We are not indifferent to pain. We abhor it. Be it ever so slight, we fume and fret until we get rid of it, because it annoys us—it interferes with our work and pleasure.

And if pain is severe—the pain of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, gout or some acute nerve derangement, we are apt to regard it as sufficient excuse for a hurried call at the doctor's office.

In the aggregate, the American people probably suffer more annoying, sleepless pain than any other people on the face of the earth.

That is because of the intensity of our complex civilization—the strenuousness of our effort to secure dollars—the rapidity of our pace in pursuit of pleasure—the indignance of our appetites.

Rich, poor, saint, sinner, stay from the straight, narrow path of nature's immutable law, and Pain is so universally present, so much of the time, that one can scarcely find a home, in any walk in life, in all the broad land, that is unacquainted with pain. Pain is so common that to see a frown, is to bring forth the question, "Are you in pain?"

Despite the almost universal prevalence of pain in its various manifestations, it is a curious fact that some people dread to assume the responsibility of attempting to relieve themselves of it, almost as much as they dread the pain itself.

How fortunate therefore it is, that there is a simple and reliable remedy, which, because of its power to bring sure and speedy relief from pain in any form, may be termed a "pain specialist."

Ready to minister to the need of every one who suffers pain, regardless of its primary cause, anti-kamnia tablets await your call at every drug store.

The development of most diseases is heralded by pain and fever and while in no sense a cure-all, anti-kamnia tablets are exceedingly useful in a large number of diseases.

That is because these tablets are quite as effective as reducers of fever as they are as relievers of pain.

Therefore, they have their use in any disease where pain or fever exist, either together or separately.

It is gratifying to note that prominent practitioners everywhere have prescribed anti-kamnia tablets with most satisfactory results in the treatment of all kinds of headache, migraine, neuralgia, la grippe, and its after-effects; as a sedative in indigestion, gastralgia, dyspepsia, hysteria, and insomnia; as an antipyretic in intermittent and malarial fevers and bronchitis and for the severe pains of toothache, sciatica, rheumatism and gout.

You know full well when you are in pain or when you feel feverish and it doesn't require a physician's advice to tell you so—nor is a prescription needed to take anti-kamnia tablets. They may be obtained in any quantity desired.

You'll find it no longer necessary to take your every ache and pain to a doctor, when you have once learned of the quick relief afforded by anti-kamnia tablets, the pain specialists, at the corner drug store.

Krug Luas THE BEER YOU LIKE

is an aid to digestion and is especially appreciated in springtime. The hops employed in its manufacture are of the finest quality and act as a tonic.

Save Coupons and Get Premium Phone Douglas 1889 and have a case sent home.

Luxus Mercantile Company, Distributors.

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.