THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of December, 1915, was 53,534.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1916.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

January 15

Thought for the Day

Selected by Kate Hungerford

Serene I fold my hands and wait
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea
I rail no more 'against time nor fate
For lo, mine own shall come to me.
—John Burroughs.

No use disputing over a discrepancy of a degree or two on your thermometer.

Safety first for lawyers—the contingent fee contract must be protected at whatever cost.

Tha S. R. O. sign on the murder trial court room proves that the lure of the salacious is still powerful.

But what will the "watchful waiting" patriots do without the Huerta bogeyman to hold up as a horrible alternative?

Perhaps "Jim" might have sung a different tune, had the senator helped him land one of those fat federal building jobs.

The "'Billy' Sunday" style is fine for a few weeks of revival meetings, but as a steady every-Sabbath diet it does not seem quite so popular.

Douglas county can get away from its floating debt by 1917. But only on condition that the drafts on the treasury are kept down below the receipts.

No serious objection to increasing the governor's salary will arise if advocates of the raise will guarantee a corresponding improvement in the quality of the goods.

Berlin and London father radically opposing stories of the Bagdad campaign. When two such experts disagree on war points, it behooves neutral guessers to climb a tree.

Well, what else would one expect from a chief of the insular bureau who holds his soft berth by grace of the same appointing power responsible for the Phillipine governor-general to whose work he can give nothing but praise?

Every seaport from Buzzard's Bay around the canal to Seattle sits up and takes notice of its needs in the way of defenses, navy stations and things. The prospect of sharing in preparedness "pork" thrills with joy every tidewater hamlet on two oceans.

Anyone who refers to the president's plan as "militarism" is misrepresenting it to create unjust prejudice.—Lincoln Star.

Suffering children! Whom does this democratic newspaper oracle aim at? Can it be a certain distinguished democrat who makes his home in the same town?

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

At the residence of Mayor James E. Boyd, Miss Margaret Boyd gave a euchre party to about sixty couples of Omaha's most fashionable people. The first prize for gentlemen, a handsome Japanese waste paper basket, was won by Mr. Patrick, while the lady's prize went to Miss Wilbur. Nate Crary carried off a cabbage head as the booby prize.

The first masquerade party of the Union Star occurred at Metropolitan hall. The success of the ball is credited to the efficient management of Master of Ceremonies N. H. Nelson; floor committee, Henry Dunn, Ira Vess, T. W. Burchmore and John Burchmore.

The Florences, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, presented "Our Governor" at the opera house. Despite the chilly night and impending blizzard, the audience was large and loud with applause.

Vierling, McDowell & Co. of Chicago have purchased the Richards' foundry on the tracks near Seventeenth street.

Oliver W. Mink, comptroller of the Union Pacific treasury, went east.

Delegates to the firemen's state convention at Seward, are: No. 1, Charles J. Hunt and W. J. Whitehouse; No. 2, D. W. Lane; No. 3, Louis Falst and George Steel; Thurston hose team, Jerome Pentzel and W. J. Coots; Deluge hose team, Charles Fisher.

Omaha people who have started on the California excursion are S. R. Brown, Edmund Peycke and Henry Livesey.

Ralph Modjeska and his bride are in Omaha, stopping for the present at the Millard.

Hon. Ben Barrows, former consul to Dublin, has returned to make his permanent residence in Omaha.

Republican Reunion.

Call it "reunion" or "coming back," or whatever term may please, the process of unification of the forces constituting the republican party is actively operating in all sections of the country and the selection of the same time and place for the convention of the "progressives' party" is the simple recognition of an existing condition. In Nebraska, perhaps more than in other states, the unification has reached an advanced stage and, by the time the primary is at hand, it is doubtful whether enough voters will still be adhering to the third party to make any kind of a showing. With the more than 72,000 votes registered for Roosevelt in Nebraska in 1912 shrunk to about 9,000 polled by the bullmoose candidates in 1914, it is unreasonable to look for, at most, more than 3,000 bullmoose votes in the coming primary, so that sixteen national convention delegates so chosen would represent not to exceed 200 constituents apiece. The bullmoosers doubtless find this situation staring them in the face also in other direct vote states whose primaries, as they come to be held, beginning with Minnesota sixty days hence, should therefore disclose the extent to which the unification has already gone with the rank and file regardless of the sparring for position by the so-called leaders.

What has brought this all about is pointedly explained by the Chicago Tribune when it says:

There can be no rational doubt of the necessity for a reunion of what is, in fact, despite the split of 1912, the strength of fundamental republicanism in the nation. Unquestionably, as we view the situation, there is vital need for a restoration of the aggressive nationalism which has been the essence of republican policy from the birth of the party out of the travail of rebellion and disintegration. At such a crisis of its history as the country now confronts there is a call for constructive action, for the vigorous organization of the national energies, for the leadership that builds and moves courageously forward. We have had enough and too much of negative polices, foreign and domestic, of evasion of vital issues, and of lofty generalization gilding infirmity or confusion of purpose.

Having experienced another three years of democratic incompetency and inefficiency, the country must look for its salvation to the united forces of republicanism.

Huerta, Wilson and the Future.

Victoriano Huerta's death finishes the chapter of Mexican history so far as he was one of the chief actors, though it does not by any means conclude the incident in which he and the president of the United States came so closely together. It matters not for the moment how Huerta came to power in Mexico, for his offenses and his good deeds alike have gone before a higher court. What is of interest is that our president, who has talked so loudly about not "butting in" on the Mexicans did interfere to the end that Huerta was not permitted to establish himself in power. Direct intervention could scarcely have been more effective than the course pursued by Mr. Wilson in his refusal to deal with Huerta as head of the Mexican government.

At that time all the wandering armed bands in Mexico save those of the Mexican government, found favor at the White House and this policy was steadily pursued, until a process of elimination forced a choice between Carranza and Villa. Little enough existed to distinguish between this pair, but by some divination not as yet disclosed, our president made his choice. One was recognized and the other outlawed, despite the oft-repeated assertion of President Wilson that he would not meddle in the affairs of the Mexicans.

This record of intrigue will require a lot of explaining some day, and we may in time find out what John Lind reported back after visiting Mexico City.

Submersion of Montenegro.

The war wave has rolled over little Montenegro, and ends its existence as an independent state. The achievement is startling as further evidence of the inefficiency of the campaign of the Allies in the Balkans. The French, English and Italian forces have so far achieved nothing to materially affect the Teutonic advance in the peninsula. The signing of an armistice, the first of the war, is proof that Montenegro realized that no help could be had from the armies that were of no avail to Serbia. Taking over the little country increases Austria's control of the Adriatic, and puts a considerable damper on Italy's dream of territorial expansion. Furthermore, it gives the German forces absolute domination of the Balkan peninsula, with whatever of advantage that may come from that condition.

Montenegro has always been a considerable factor in Balkan turbulence, and its status is not even now definitely fixed. The point of interest just at present is that hostilities can be suspended by an armistice.

Getting Into the Danger Zone.

The Ford doves, having been organized at The Hague on a permanent basis, with salaries and an expense fund to support them, become a different flock of birds from that which set out on a fool's errand a few weeks ago. They are now rapidly approaching the danger zone. As an impulsive venture planned to show the philanthropic purposes and desires of certain well-meaning persons, it was quite harmless, and held little that might be objected to. As a permanent institution, supported by ample private funds, it takes on another aspect. Just how it can accomplish anything without in some way getting into the currents of the war isn't exactly plain. If it does get busy, it approaches trouble, for it is quite certain the belligerents will resent any systematic meddling in their affairs, even by this devoted band. We may need to be prepared yet, in order to rescue the peace propagandists.

It is gratifying to American sense of justice to find the New York probate court vindicating the memory of Mrs. Frank Leslie from the aspersions of would-be heirs. The attack on her character, as the court indicated, had no other basis than greed for her fortune. That it failed utterly is heartening evidence of cupidity overreaching itself.

My, but isn't our democratic senator's paper fearful lest the republicans in Nebraska patch up their factional differences and really get together! The senator knows that a united republican party in this state spells defeat and private life for him.

Why Men Are Bald

Dr. A. R Reynolds in American Magazine.

MOST men became more or less bald. Woman do not become bald. Woman's hair meets with vicissitudes; it gets dry and brittle and even becomes thin, but women do not become bald as men do, on top of the head.

What is the reason? If the average man who is losing his hair be asked how he accounts for it he is likely to say that with him it is hereditary. If he be asked if he inherited his baldness from his father or his mother, he will say: "Why, from my father, of course!" If he then be asked if any of his sisters inherited baldness from their father, he will say, "No," and he begins to lose faith in his theory of baldness. There are endless theories of baldness that do not stand any rational test or give any clue to the difference in this respect between men and women. Even the medical authorities give no adequate and convincing reason for baldness in men. They give their theories, and a very few of them hint at the right thing; but nowhere in standard medical works that can be found after diligent search is a satisfactory explanation of the baldness in men given.

What is the difference in the habits of life, with reference to the hair, between men and women? Men cut their hair short and women do not. Men wear hats that grip the head and women do not. These two items constitute the whole difference in habit between the sexes with reference to the hair.

There is no evidence that the cutting of hair in any way impairs the roots of the hair. On the contrary, there is a popular impression that cutting the hair increases its growth. If it does, in the nature of things it must be a very limited aid to growth. On the other hand, if constant cutting of the hair has a tendency to make the hair on the top of the head fall out, why does it not have the same effect upon the hair on the lower part of the head, the neck and the beard? The only inference is that cutting the hair has no effect in producing baldness.

The hats that men wear, then, are the cause of their baldness above the hat line. Women also wear hats, but their hats are fastened to their hair and do not grip the head as men's hats do. All other causes of baldness, such as infections, seborrhea, etc., affect both sexes alike and are, in fact, more difficult to treat locally in women than in men because of their long hair.

How does the hat affect the growth of hair in man? By compressing the arteries, the veins, the lymphatics, and to some extent the nerves that supply and nourish the hair. It is not because the hat is hard or soft or that it keeps the head too hot. It is because the hat band compresses the vessels and starves the roots of the hair. Caps may do the same thing, but caps as a rule do not grip the head so tightly as hats do.

The main vessels carrying nourishment to the roots of the hair on top of the head and carrying waste matter away are in front of the ears on the under side of the skin and are easily compressed between the skin and the bony structure of the skull. Two other groups of vessels are in the forehead on either side of the median line. They supply the hair above the forehead. Two other groups supply the back part of the head on either side of the median line.

Baldness usually begins at the summit of the crown toward the back part, at the distant and weakest parts of the vessels furnishing circulation. In such cases the pressure has been on the vessels on the side of the head. Sometimes the baldness begins above the forehead and is the high forehead type of baldness. In these cases the pressure has been upon the vessels in the forehead. Sometimes the head is bald low down in the back where the pressure has been upon the vessels in this region. When the head is completely bald on top, the pressure has been on the entire vascular supply of the scalp.

Why is it that same men are bald and others are not, while all wear hats or caps? The difference is due to the shape of the head. No two heads are shaped exactly alike. Some heads bulge out in front of the ears and permit the hat pressure. Other heads do not bulge out in front of the ears and the hat makes no pressure, and there are varying degrees of fullness that permit of varying degrees of pressure and produce varying degrees of baldness. Some foreheads are full in the median line and rounded toward the sides, which permits pressure on the frontal vessels that starves out the hair on the front of the head. Some foreheads are nearly straight across from side to side with distinct corners on each side. Then the hat rests only on the corners of the forehead and the frontal vessels are shielded from pressure. In this type the hair is retained above the forehead. Some head have a protuberance on the back of the head that prevents the hat from fitting tightly and prevents pressure on the two little groups of vessels on the back of the head, and prevents the baldness that is low in the back of the head. Some heads are so free from corners and protuberances and are so round that a hat fits tightly down all around quite like one length of stovepipe over its mate. Heads so shaped become bald earliest and most completely.

The shape of the head may be inherited from father to son. This is the part heredity plays in baldness, and it is the only part.

It is well known that hatless Indians are not bald, and there is no account of baldness among other savage races. The hat-wearing American negro man becomes bald quite frequently, but the negro woman is exempt.

The reasons that prompted the wearing of hats in the first place naturally excite curiosity: they are worn to shield the eyes from the glare of the summer sun; they are worn for warmth in winter and a protection from rain, but the chief reason for the hat in the present day is found in an effort to ornament the person. It adds to the stature and to the general importance of the individual, and the higher the hat the greater the importance. Such are the dictates of fashion. None of the reasons given are sufficient to warrant the loss of the hair.

What is the remedy?

The common sense answer is to do away with hats altogether, either as an ornament or as an article of utility. When there is any real need for a covering for the head something else can be discovered that will serve the purpose and do no harm to the hair. The ladies, too, should be cautious in the use of the Grecian bandeau, rubber bathing caps, automobile caps, or other headdress that girdles the head. To be safe, no headgear should be drawn tightly around the head.

What about the treatment for hat baldness? When the vessels that nourish the roots of the hair are destroyed, they cannot be restored. If they are only partially destroyed or impaired, massage of the scalp, especially along the course of the vessels, will be useful. All lotions, singeing of the hair, etc., are useless, as the trouble is due to lack of nourishment from within.

Should the mat maker and the hat dealer be held responsible? Not at all. The hatter is in business and endeavoring to sell the public the kind of hats they want. But perhaps it will be wise for some enterprising hatter to make a scientific study along the lines herein suggested and learn to fit nondestructive hats to the heads that need them, and so constructed that the pressure will rest only upon the corners of the forehead and on the center of the back of the head.

Too Late.

The country preacher knew that he had offended many of his parishioners by advocating the closing of a certain right of way, which the public had been accustomed to use, but he never knew how seriously he had offended them until he had a talk with a man who had "got religion" at a recent revival meeting.

"So you want to know exactly what the folk up my way are sayin' ag'in you. Is that it?" asked the parishioner.

"It is," said the preacher.

"Well," was the diplomatic reply, "all I can say is, it's a pity you didn't ask me before I get converted."

The Bee's Letter Box

Denies Arp Voices German View.

OMAHA, Jan. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note the communication from Henry Arp of Kennard, Neb., which you head "The German Viewpoint," and which you publish with an explanatory note by the editor:

Exception is made for this lengthy communication in order to let our readers learn how the German sympathizers regard the situation.

Now you should have known that when you penned that explantory note that the rank extremism expressed by Henry Arp is merely Mr. Arp's idea, but by no means the "German viewpoint," and is shared in by few if any German-Americans.

Mr. Arp is either one of those few who allow their German sympathies to run away with their common sense, or was "made use of" to write just such a letter for the very purpose of injuring the good standing of German-Americans before the public. That should have been obvious, and by giving the unusual space to such a peculiar communication you appear as in sympathy with the general effect, especially since similar lengthy communications are generally blue penciled and emasculated. This view is apparently confirmed by an editorial appearing on the same page when you tried to discredit a certain party by the statement that his education was "made in Germany because our American public schools were not good enough for him," his parents having given him advantage of one or two years' schooling abroad. This looks very much like a thrust from ambush, in support of which you take a fling at those who through accident of birth, sympathize with Germany in its hour of need.

You know that I am a tolerable good republican myself and dislike to see any more of us driven into the democratic fold. Trusting that in justice to yourself you will give this space in your columns, I am,

F. HAARMANN.

Democratic Saving.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Jan. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: If any person cares to look over matters a little he may convince himself in a little time that the principal saving the democrats have given this country is the saving of a few busted democratic politicians in about every community. Two principles seem to have developed out in this administration. First, to save busted democrats, and get the matrimonial habit if one gets near the White House. I am told that the Ladies Aid societies are generally talking about the matter, and they, of course, are not supposed to talk about anything but sacred matters, except under the most excruciating circumstances.

Up here where we live, right in God's country, where we have nothing worse than chicken thieves (of course a lot of them), we had a case of democratic salvation, too. A man had gone busted the forty-fourth time, and was again going in the natural way the forty-fifth time. He was a democrat, of course, and there seemed to be an intense desire to save him. There was not much ink wasted on petitions for an appointment, and we all wondered how that one was saved. After inquiring we came to ourselves and found that Secretary of State Pancho Villa Weelum Geenings O'Brien, Prince Charles and Abdul Hamid von Hitchcock had no need of petitions. They just said the word and he was saved. Why under heaven should a little thing like the appointment of a United States district attorney keep a democrat from being saved?

I had not been to church for about two years and I felt like a cat in a strange garret when I did go. The preacher started off on his sermon and within five minutes began to tell how great was the administration in times of war. I did not think much of it. Next time I went to another church and felt a little better. The preacher talked about five minutes and broke off to telling how great the administration is in times of war. When I got out I said to my partner: "For the love of Mike, have the preachers changed their religion?"

The next time I went to another church, and they were very polite in that one. They asked me to sing in the choir. I went up, and when I thought I was doing my best I saw the people smiling. No doubt they had heard an ungodly squeak from the choir. Soon the preacher began to talk, and within five minutes he broke off and began telling how great is the administration in times of war. When the services were over the preacher shook hands and said: "Brother why don't you give your heart to the Lord and be saved??" I said: "Not at the hands of free trade and the democratic party." I never have been so badly busted that the bankers have come to my rescue. We live in a golden age.

WALTER JOHNSON.

This Language Argument.

OMAHA, Jan. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Allow me a few words regarding this "language argument" going on in your valuable paper. I, as all other true Americans, am not in favor of teaching foreign languages in our public schools at the state's expense, and, really, we should not allow it at any one's expense. It promotes clannishness, as any one can readily see, besides it tends to confuse children's minds as to the fundamental principles of our own language. It stands to reason that no one can learn more than one thing at a time and learn it well, whereas foreigners speak nothing but a foreign language at home and (most of them allow nothing else spoken at home) the children have to try to learn it at home and English at school, with the result that they can only command a very small vocabulary in each.

We do not want the "babel" of Europe instituted here. If we give one foreign language equal footing in our schools with our own, we will have to do the same with all the rest.

I've only lived in this country thirty years, and while not an expert grammarian, have done fairly well in view of the fact that I'm not one of the "chosen efficient torch bearers" of "kultur and civilization." It becomes more evident as time rolls on that foreigners come here merely to enjoy the liberties of our government and transplant the seeds of discord and intrigues of the governments they leave behind them.

Our language is firmly established and organized, contains as large, or larger, vocabulary than any language in the world, and every facility is afforded the foreigner to learn our language, customs, etc., if he will only show a willingness to live up to his declarations.

One thing the world needs very badly is an international language, which every nation should adopt on equal footing with its national tongue and enforce its teaching. In a short time it would be universally spoken and soon become the only tongue of the world.

F. W.

Tips on Home Topics

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Germany has recognized Carranza, and this should swell him all up, for there are lots of people whom Germany won't speak to.

Indianapolis News: Twelve carloads of cigarettes are being shipped from Savannah to the European battlefields, enough to furnish the war correspondents with gas bomb stories for months to come.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Another thing that takes joy out of life is to spring a prediction of famine prices for gasoline just when we're about to take advantage of prosperity and the lower price of automobiles.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The recrudescence of barbarism in north Europe in an age which fancied itself civilized will cost the great powers of the world, in outlay for preparedness, more than all of the plagues and famines of history.

Springfield Republican: "I think that in a democracy," Mr. Garrison says, "every citizen should be under the identical responsibilities as to duty to the nation." If that means conscription, it may be said that compulsory military service antedates democracy, and historically is closely related to slavery. There is nothing democratic about it except in the sense that even a democracy in a time of deadly peril may have to resort to it.

Christian Science Monitor: One of the most glaring forms of "fake" journalism in the United States has been the signed article by the prominent amateur or professional athlete, an article purporting to report contests and to judge the same. The fact has been, in many cases, that the article had a journalist for its author, the athlete selling his name to be appended to the story. Under the new code for amateurs, just adopted at the largest conference representative of athletes ever held in the country, it has been decreed that hereafter an athlete who thus trades on his prowess must be debarred, if detected and proved guilty. Now for enforcement of the rule.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"Pop, are the people in congress all temperance cranks?"
"Of course, not, son; why do you ask?"
"Then why do they have to be arrested to get them to the bar?"—Chicago Post.

"I once thought seriously of marrying for money."
"Why didn't you then?"
"The girl in the case did some thinking, too."—Louisville Courier Journal.

"Stout people, they say, are rarely guilty of meanness or crime."
"Well, you see, it's so difficult for them to stoop to anything low."—Stray Stories.

Teacher—What's the difference between a monarchy and a democracy?
Pupil—They are just the same.
Teacher—Wrong.
Pupil—Well, teacher, they will be in another twenty years.—Life.

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE,
MY FIANCE HAS MANY FAULTS, SHOULD I TELL HIM ABOUT THEM NOW OR WAIT TILL WE ARE MARRIED?
—ADA SCHWARTZ.

WAIT—AFTER YOU ARE MARRIED, YOU WILL HAVE MORE TO ADD.
J. K.

"A natural phenomenon has been discovered in a fish which can give shocks with electrical flashes from their eyes."
"Humph! any woman who knows how to use her eyes discounted that phenomenon long ago."—Baltimore American.

"Do you think our munition plants should be owned by the government?"
"I do! I'll go further. I believe that our army and navy should be owned by the government."—Life.

Boarder—This beef is very tough; it is evidently from an old cow.
Mrs. Hashleigh—Let me tell you, sir, that the tenderest beef I ever ate was from a cow 15 or 20 years old.
Boarder—That's easily explained; the cow was so old she was childish.—Boston Transcript.

"Did the deacon die from the infirmities of age?"
"So the chauffeur said who ran over him. He couldn't seem to hear, see or jump!"—Puck.

"Husband, we ought to do something to correct that child. He is very meddlesome."
"Let him follow his natural bent. He will go far in life as it is lived today. The way to be great now is to insist on regulating the affairs of your fellowmen." Kansas City Journal.

A BIT OF RHYME.

And now since Ford has come again
From o'er across the sea,
And left his faithful, peaceful men,
We'll see what we shall see.

He made the start and gave, we learned,
A good fat wad or two;
He pays the bills for all concerned,
All honor, Ford, to you.

He did what in his power lay,
That others would not do,
To try to stem that awful fray,
A generous act and true.

We have some men with gift o' gab,
Who, peace inclined, do meet,
Discuss the subject fore and aft,
Then dine at some retreat.

But gatherings of this milder sort,
With chiefly grub in view,
Will never reach the nearest port;
There's drastic work to do.

Some twenty thousand sons, they say,
All splendid, stalwart men,
They're sacrificing every day,
When shall this cease—yes, when?

Should Uncle Samuel "Prod the steed,"
And in official way,
Turn on the light and take the lead,
There'd be a powerful sway.

For when this smoke has cleared away
And peace shall reign again,
Posterity will surely say,
"Ye fools, 'tit might have been."

Scotia, Neb. T. J. STOETZEL.