

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION, 51,700

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of February, 1915, was 51,700.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 24 day of March, 1915.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Thought for the Day. Politeness is like an air cushion. There may be nothing solid in it, but it eases the jolts of this world wonderfully. —Ason.

Women on the Public Welfare board—why not? Economy and parsimony never do team work.

General prosperity is playing two prime favorites abroad—powder mills and hospitals.

Diplomacy's typewriting machines furnish the only visible keys to the international situation.

The jitneys found the name ready made; they certainly would not have gotten it through a prize contest.

A market week in a market town is reciprocity with the bark on. It profits the visitor and the market man.

The legislature is always chuck full of future governors, congressmen and judges during the closing weeks before adjournment.

The general health of the armies is pronounced splendid. The better the material the greater will be the execution of the guns.

Still, if our lawmakers were relieved of everything in the nature of tinkering with the Omaha charter, what would they find to put their time in on?

Why, of course, when the Commercial club is with us, it is Omaha's most representative body of business men, but when it's against us, it's a bunch of reactionaries.

With 300 prisoners in the county jail, what a fat rakeoff the sheriff would have had if his 50-cent day feeding graft had not been knocked in the head as a result of the fight made by The Bee.

Bread riots and poverty are gripping the Spanish people. At the same time Italy has confiscated 15,000 tons of provisions shipped from a Spanish port to one of the warring nations. Evidently the premium price of contraband goods blinds the Spanish merchant to home needs.

Philadelphia papers are ventilating what is dubbed "the scandalous conduct" of lawyer legislators acting at the same time as attorneys for corporations. Quaker City scribes have undergone such a regeneration that they are unable to differentiate between the lawyer and the lawyer.

Mount Stover, a Sierra neighbor of Mount Lassen, is blowing off steam and smoke and giving other signs of a desire to break into the tourist belt. The wondrous resources of this country are no more remarkable than their readiness to supply in an off year all the thrills globe trotters dot on.

Nebraska's Happy Family. The democrats of Nebraska, evidently place much dependence on the truth of the remark attributed to Henry Watterson, "The More Quarrels the more democrats." At any rate they continue their internecine strife with such apparent gusto as would convince an outsider that they enjoy fighting. Just now "Brother Charley" Bryan and Berge, the ever hopeful, are being accused of interfering with and directing the course of legislation, to the end that the followers of the secretary of state in the president's cabinet may have some advantage. Just where it comes in is not so readily discerned, but if a rival democrat can see it, or thinks he can, it is much the same as if it really did exist.

This is only a single phase of the much-mixed situation, in which is involved the hopes and fears of an army of aspirants for high office, who are now casting about for an opening in the line through which the big federal offices of the state have been tied up for so long a time shows no signs of loosening, thus adding to the complexity of the problem from a democratic point of view. In the meantime, the high and low leaders of the party, with no regard for responsibility of office or otherwise, are mingled in one grand scramble for the big political prizes that are to be hung up next year.

The only regrettable part of the flare-up is that business of the state is affected by reason of the rivalry between the factions. Otherwise, the people of Nebraska could heartily enjoy the exhibition.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the West Side Building association, with these officers: President, J. A. Wakefield; secretary, Walter B. Williams; general superintendent, Sidney South; other directors, J. P. English, Alvin Finch and W. H. Alexander. The association will develop a residence district in Hanscom Place.

Honorable James E. Boyd is back from Washington, where he had the pleasure of witnessing the inauguration of the first democratic president in twenty-four years.

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Time for Greater Omaha.

Greater Omaha by consolidation with South Omaha and the other suburban towns seems nearer to consummation right now than ever before. Everybody, even those opposing, concede that consolidation is inevitable, although the opponents for one reason or another want to fight it off a while longer. If, however, those who favor Greater Omaha now, rather than in the indefinite future, would make themselves known and heard free from pressure and coercion, they would undoubtedly be found to constitute a decided majority, not only in Omaha, but in South Omaha, Dundee, Benson and Florence as well.

The legislature should be made to realize that there is only one community here in the whole Greater Omaha territory, and that the boundary lines which separate the areas under different city governments are purely artificial, undistinguishable, except when drawn by a surveyor. There is not another community in the United States that occupies the anomalous position of being subject to half a dozen different and independent local governments, and if existing in any other state, this situation would be promptly, and without hesitation, relieved by the necessary legislation.

Greece and the World War.

Surface indications point to Greece as being the next country to enter the world war now under way, and it is morally certain the arms of the Hellenes will be ranged on the side of the Anglo-Russo-Franco alliance. This decision is but the indirect result of the conflict between the Germans and the Allies; under normal conditions Greece would remain neutral, but with Turkey in the war, Greece can hardly keep out. The deep rooted hatred of the Turk, fed by five centuries of never ceasing strife, is ingrained in Grecian politics, and no ruler or cabinet may hope to withstand its influence. Racial and religious antipathy, fierce and implacable, has kept alive this conflict, and still urges on the Christians of Greece to war against the Moslem. The task before the king and his cabinet is most difficult and delicate, unless it be, as is hinted at, that the crisis is but a subterfuge and that war has already been agreed upon, the formal declaration to be shortly made.

Greece is apparently determined to have a part in the impending dismemberment of the Ottoman empire, but the presence of the Hellenic forces will not seriously affect the progress of the struggle in Europe.

Amending the Amending Clause.

The legislature at Lincoln is again wrestling with proposals to amend the amending clause of our state constitution, presumably to make it easier to change our fundamental law. We now have three ways of amending the constitution—one by constitutional convention, one by the initiative, and one by propositions submitted to the legislature. In the last election amendments were submitted by both of the last two methods, but failed of ratification because they lacked the necessary majority, despite the fact that the three amendments submitted by the legislature had all the party circle votes counted for them, regardless of the desire of the voter.

Now, we see no good reason why the process of amending the constitution should be any different in the matter of vote requirement, whether by initiative or by submission. A majority of votes cast on the proposition equal to 35 per cent of the total vote as required for initiative amendments should also suffice for submitted amendments, but only on condition that the party circle fiction is abolished. To count a vote "Yes" or "No" on a constitutional amendment because a cross is put in a circle at the top of the ballot is a far-fetched and dangerous subterfuge, and the only wonder is that it has not gotten us into serious trouble.

Business Prospects Improving.

Spring normally portends renewed activity in the business world, and the present notes no exception. News of steel mills resuming work with full forces is most encouraging, while the railroads announce the early employment of an army of men in the work of repairs and projected extension. Ten thousand of these are to be engaged at Omaha within the next few weeks. Commercial agencies report fewer business suspensions, and the first week in March shows a greatly improved condition with the railroads. A call from the comptroller of the currency, put out on Monday morning, is answered by the Omaha banks with a showing of greatly increased deposits and a considerable increase in loans and discounts, indicating that money is not hiding, but is really at work in the business world. No season ever promised better at this time for crops, and all around the outlook is most encouraging. Business is plainly picking up.

Nebraska's Happy Family.

The democrats of Nebraska, evidently place much dependence on the truth of the remark attributed to Henry Watterson, "The More Quarrels the more democrats." At any rate they continue their internecine strife with such apparent gusto as would convince an outsider that they enjoy fighting. Just now "Brother Charley" Bryan and Berge, the ever hopeful, are being accused of interfering with and directing the course of legislation, to the end that the followers of the secretary of state in the president's cabinet may have some advantage. Just where it comes in is not so readily discerned, but if a rival democrat can see it, or thinks he can, it is much the same as if it really did exist. This is only a single phase of the much-mixed situation, in which is involved the hopes and fears of an army of aspirants for high office, who are now casting about for an opening in the line through which the big federal offices of the state have been tied up for so long a time shows no signs of loosening, thus adding to the complexity of the problem from a democratic point of view. In the meantime, the high and low leaders of the party, with no regard for responsibility of office or otherwise, are mingled in one grand scramble for the big political prizes that are to be hung up next year. The only regrettable part of the flare-up is that business of the state is affected by reason of the rivalry between the factions. Otherwise, the people of Nebraska could heartily enjoy the exhibition.

Care of the Wounded in the Great World War

By DR. RICHARD DERRY

American Hospital in Paris. At the outbreak of the war the Americans resident in Paris conceived the idea of starting a hospital for the care of wounded in Paris, and that time a large school building that was given to them by the French government to be used as a hospital. I went over to Paris the first week in October. At that time there were about 150 or 175 patients in the hospital. The first two or three weeks of October we didn't get a great many wounded, and that in spite of the fact that pretty spirited fighting was going on along the lines. In the middle of October the president and the military governor of Paris came to the hospital and approved of what we were doing, and a very little while after that the French governor made a promise of sending us ten patients a day. That promise was strictly adhered to, and from that time on patients came in, ten every day.

Peril of Shrapnel Wounds.

Just a few words about the nature of the wounds. The wounds were of three varieties, the shrapnel wounds, wounds from rifle bullets and wounds from bayonets. On my division, which had about 100 beds, I had eighty-two cases of shrapnel wounds, there were twenty cases of rifle bullet wounds and only one bayonet wound. Now, of those shrapnel wounds, every one of the cases was an infected wound. Of the rifle bullet wounds, four of them were clean. And with the others that were infected, the infection was milder, not of as serious a nature as it was in the case of the shrapnel wounds. Now, of course, it is easy to see why the shrapnel wounds are so tremendous in number. Large pieces of shrapnel, carrying with them pieces of clothing, with whatever dirt is on the clothes or in the clothes, mean that when the wound of entry is a large one and the wound of exit is a still larger one, the tissues between the two points are tremendously contaminated by dirt. The result is that these wounds are all infected. And it was often possible to recognize in these wounds, and pick out, the materials of red and blue of the French soldier's uniform. We even found pieces of wood and straw in the wounds and other foreign bodies of that sort. Now, it is significant that there was only one bayonet wound. I don't know exactly how to explain that, for we read in the papers of bayonet charges. I can only say that probably most of the fighting at that time was fighting in the trenches, and there were very many bayonet charges made.

Those Who Die on the Field.

It was interesting to note that out of these cases, which numbered in all about 150, there were five patients with abdominal wounds, I mean by that penetrated wounds of the abdomen. That is very significant. I think it fairly represents the very, very small proportion of cases of those who receive abdominal wounds who recover. Twice I had an opportunity to go out behind the lines, once behind the French, and once behind the English. I was particularly interested in the question of abdominal wounds, and I came to the conclusion, as have many before me, that the patients with abdominal wounds never come off the battlefield, or out of the trenches. There were three cases of fractured skull. That is also significant. A majority of these patients die on the battlefield. I had four cases of gaseous gangrene in the 150 cases, which is 2.6 per cent. As a matter of fact, almost all of the wounds contained gas. One could feel the crepitation of gas under the skin. That was, in the majority of cases, caused by colon bacilli, or some such organism, forming gas.

Variety of Nationality.

Most of the patients, the great majority of them, were French. We had in the beginning, in October and September, a great many English. We had a few Turks. The German wounded that came to Paris were sent to some military hospital where they could be kept in confinement. The Turks were very appreciative of the care they received and the food they got. We discharged one day a number of them to their friends, discharged them to some convalescent hospital. They went there, and after spending a day or two there they drew invidious comparisons between the food they received there and ours. In one of my wards I had a Russian count who was serving as an orderly, and he did extremely well. He was a very pleasant man, was a person of means, and in many cases would try to bribe patients who had poor appetites to eat. We had one Turk whose appetite was poor and the count would bring him a plate of soup and he wouldn't want it; then the count would give him a piece of silver and perhaps he would take the soup, or perhaps he wouldn't eat it, and then the count would give him a piece of gold and then perhaps he would eat the soup. The count said to me, "I give him silver and I give him gold, but he always tries it with his teeth to see if it is real."

Loyal to His Four Wives.

There was an Arab in the ward who had had some injury to his arm, and two weeks after his injury everything had been going all right. Suddenly one day he refused to eat. A day went by and another day went by, and he ate nothing. Finally we got an interpreter to talk to this Arab, and he said, with tears in his eyes, that he was a family man and had four wives in Tunis. He showed a letter from one of his wives saying that they had no food and they were starving there, and the Arab said he could not eat our good food while his wives were starving in Tunis. This collection was taken and sent to his wives, and from that time on the Arab was happy again. The patients on their arrival at the hospital were in a condition of tremendous exhaustion. I don't think I have ever seen men so exhausted. Very often, for the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours, they would sleep practically the whole time. They were entirely all in they were just dead to the world. But from that time on, after they had gotten over their first exhaustion, they came around, and it seemed to me that they showed basically pretty good stamina and very good physical condition, because of the way in which they handled some of those terrific infections.

About the Ambulance Service.

I would want to speak of the ambulance service of the hospital. The work began with only a few ambulances, but, since the beginning of the war, the ambulances have grown in number. I think they have now upwards of seventy running from the hospital. Some of them are running to the station, or which I have spoken, to bring the wounded back. Others are connected with various parts of the English or French lines. The duties of the ambulances connected with the army directly are to bring the wounded from the field dressing stations and field hospitals, which are ordinarily situated a short distance back from the trenches, to base hospitals or evacuation hospitals as they call them, which are usually situated at the nearest railroad. From that point the wounded are brought by rail down the line. The war has brought out the tremendous importance of ambulances. They are of great use, because of the length of the time before the wounded can be removed from the trenches. It cannot be done in the day time, only at night, and that means that the man's physical condition is poor.

Percentage of Deaths in Hospitals.

On December 31 the hospital had 80 admissions to that hospital in Paris, and sixty-five deaths. That means a death rate of 81.25 per cent, which is very high. I think the lowest death rate in any war was in the Spanish-American. The Russian-Japanese war was a little bit lower than this. But that is just one hospital, and it isn't fair to say that the mortality throughout France is that. It seems to me that the treatment has grown very conservative, more so than ever before. In war surgery, it appears that the tendency is to leave the wounds alone, to combat the infection and depend upon the powers of nature for looking after the patient. Perhaps the only point in which surgery has gotten a little bit more radical is in the matter of amputation. It seems to me, from what I saw over there, that it was better to take off a leg than to subject those men to chronic bone disease which might go on for years and years, and I rather think that is the feeling of other men there who have seen the work.

It is believed that an excellent substitute for silk has been produced in Panama by crossing the blooms of certain wild fiber plants with a species of cocoon silk. The result is a staple of texture finer than cocoon silk, but with a tensile strength about five times greater.

The Bee's Letter Box

A Compilation that Compares.

SOUTH OMAHA, March 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: In 1900 the city of South Omaha was credited with 20,000 population. In 1910 it showed up with 32,361, a large increase of 59.2 per cent in ten years. In the year 1901 the expenses of the city government amounted to \$102,000. In 1914 the city expenses were \$398,000. What have we to show for it? Why should we not be satisfied with this? Why increase city expenses \$196,000 when there was such a small gain in population? LEGOS.

Woolster Wants Bryan to Resign.

SILVER CREEK, Neb., March 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: Mr. Bryan in Washington cuts a most pitiful figure, and ought to be regarded as a manly prize about him to resign his position as secretary of state. Three times a candidate for president, lauded by his admirers and I was one of them—a long time ago and one of the greatest statesmen of the age; and now nominally at the head of the great department of State, he sits there in his office (when he is not out lecturing) attending to merely routine work, if anything at all except quarreling over appointments, while the schoolmaster that he made president and the underlings beneath him, attend to the great affairs of state. For whoever hears Mr. Bryan's name mentioned in connection with any foreign affair of importance except in a perfunctory, or incidental way? It is always President Wilson that speaks unless sometimes, perhaps, Mr. Lansing, chief law officer of the department, as when of late he explained that our foreign relations were in a very critical condition. In times past some of our secretaries of state have followed their mothers or grandmothers in the use of baking powder, which in some instances is a mistake. There has been just as much improvement in baking powder as in other commodities. I am glad to find that baking powder has kept up with the times. Some housewives have been led to believe that the cream of tartar powders are the best goods to use. This is a mistake, resulting no doubt from the constant efforts of the Twenty Million Dollar Baking Powder Trust to create a prejudice against all goods save their own. Their goods should be least desirable on account of the large quantities of Rochelle Salts remaining in the food. The other extreme is the cheap and "Big Can" baking powders, which sell all the way from ten cents per pound to a nickel. These are even less desirable than the high-priced goods. I can say nothing in their favor. They are never economical; frequently leaving the fact of baking powder. Evidently the housewife does not appreciate the value of baking powder in her kitchen and in her baking, or she would have informed herself. This is a subject that is quite important. A great many of the housewives today have followed their mothers or grandmothers in the use of baking powder, which in some instances is a mistake. There has been just as much improvement in baking powder as in other commodities. I am glad to find that baking powder has kept up with the times. Some housewives have been led to believe that the cream of tartar powders are the best goods to use. This is a mistake, resulting no doubt from the constant efforts of the Twenty Million Dollar Baking Powder Trust to create a prejudice against all goods save their own. Their goods should be least desirable on account of the large quantities of Rochelle Salts remaining in the food. The other extreme is the cheap and "Big Can" baking powders, which sell all the way from ten cents per pound to a nickel. These are even less desirable than the high-priced goods. I can say nothing in their favor. They are never economical; frequently leaving the fact of baking powder. Evidently the housewife does not appreciate the value of baking powder in her kitchen and in her baking, or she would have informed herself. This is a subject that is quite important.

Hummer's Free Act.

OMAHA, March 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: As I see other people recommended for commissions, I would like to boost for Joseph B. Hummel for reelection, as I think he has given entire satisfaction to the public in improving all the city parks and making playgrounds for our children and amusement for the older ones, too, such as our public bathing beach and ball grounds, golf grounds tennis courts and our beautiful green house in Hanscom park. BR SHOGREEN, 628 Franklin Street.

If There Is to Be a Chinese Wall.

OMAHA, March 8.—To the Editor of The Bee. The latest event of the war abroad, and one which will have a far-reaching and disastrous effect upon commercial and industrial conditions in the United States, is England's action in the blockade and contraband issue, stopping not only our exports to Germany, but also exports from Germany to the United States. No one can foresee the seriousness of that measure, but it goes without saying that it will injure trade and manufacturing in the United States fully as much as it will injure the interests of German exporters. It would seem to me, however, that on the other hand it might prove a blessing in disguise: 1. By giving an impetus to the development of industries in the United States, and an incentive to produce ourselves that which under England's ukase we cannot import. 2. By bringing home to the purchasing public in the United States the unnatural and shameful preference given to imported goods. The tardiness of many Americans to foreign customs, and the giving preference to imported goods merely because they are imported, has been a disgrace for many years. These new conditions should arouse the patriotism of the American public to such a degree as to practically bar any and all imported goods which can be produced in this country. Why cannot we adopt the "Made in America" policy, even though we have to copy after Germany? There is a long list of articles which have been extensively imported which are produced in better quality and at a lower price at home, but merely because they are not made in America, they are boycotted by many Americans, who believe that calling for imported goods is smart, shows better taste and requires a larger bank account than the common people possess. If they only knew how many real good domestic goods are palmed off for imported goods as imported and sold for imported goods prices. There is no necessity whatever for importing from abroad such goods as foreign soaps, or preserves, or certain cloths

THE HOME POETS.

Genius. An old man waked with a yawn and blink, And saw a star through the window shine. His brain grew clear and began to think; His thirty pen began to drink From a neutral bottle of writing ink; In the chain of genius, such a link. Then the world looked up in fear and dread, At the wonderful things that it had read; Words that the bottle of ink had said, In tracing the path the pen had led, Guided by hand that was guided by head Of a sleepy old man as he lay in bed. —DAVID.

Street Car Bonster.

A thing worth discussing, Which has caused quite a fuss, Is our street car service. And the new "Jitney Bug." Why crab about service? This company gives us. And pass up a stand-by? For a new "Jitney Bug." Going downtown this morning While the streets were a muss, Did you look for a street car Or a new "Jitney Bug." Our mothers have taught us That we should not fuss. So stick to a street car. Not a new "Jitney Bug." —BOOSTER.



MARIAN COLE FISHER A National Authority on the Subject of PURE FOODS and the ART OF COOKING.

In a recent interview on baking powder stated as follows: In fact, very many women woefully uninformed on the subject of baking powder. Evidently the housewife does not appreciate the value of baking powder in her kitchen and in her baking, or she would have informed herself. This is a subject that is quite important. A great many of the housewives today have followed their mothers or grandmothers in the use of baking powder, which in some instances is a mistake. There has been just as much improvement in baking powder as in other commodities. I am glad to find that baking powder has kept up with the times. Some housewives have been led to believe that the cream of tartar powders are the best goods to use. This is a mistake, resulting no doubt from the constant efforts of the Twenty Million Dollar Baking Powder Trust to create a prejudice against all goods save their own. Their goods should be least desirable on account of the large quantities of Rochelle Salts remaining in the food. The other extreme is the cheap and "Big Can" baking powders, which sell all the way from ten cents per pound to a nickel. These are even less desirable than the high-priced goods. I can say nothing in their favor. They are never economical; frequently leaving the fact of baking powder. Evidently the housewife does not appreciate the value of baking powder in her kitchen and in her baking, or she would have informed herself. This is a subject that is quite important.

Now is the time to look at offices

If you are thinking of moving this spring, now is the time to make your selection.

We have only the following offices to show you and we may have nothing at all in a couple of months. Just now, we have no small offices, but applications will be received and if changes occur, applicants will be given first choice.

The offices listed below include some of the most desirable in the building, if the size and arrangement please you.

- Suite 222: This is a very choice office on the second floor, facing the corridor around the court. It is partitioned for a very comfortable waiting room, and two private offices. It has north light. Price, per month \$45.00
Room 420: This is one of the corner offices which is considered so very desirable. It is 20x20 feet, and has two windows facing north and two west. The large vault is particularly desirable for some classes of business. The door of this office is directly at the end of the hall, so that the sign may be seen by everyone walking down the corridor. Price, per month \$40.00
Suite 426: This suite offers exceptional space and desirability for the price. It is divided into a waiting room and two private rooms. It has north light and its occupants receive all the service and comfort of a well kept office building. Price, per month \$27.50
Ground Floor Room: Especially adapted for printing office. This has been occupied by a printer for many years and on account of its location in an office building and in the heart of the office building district, the location itself is an asset in this business or any similar business. It has an entrance from the court on the very satisfactory light and ventilation. It likewise has the advantage, from the standpoint of insurance and safety, of being in a fireproof building. The floor space is 1,232 feet. Price, per month \$100.00

Apply to Building Superintendent, Room 103

THE BEE BUILDING COMPANY