

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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**STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.**  
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3. Sunday Bee	31,500	4. Total	129,550
5. Less uncollected copies	1,000	6. Net total	128,550
7. Daily average	4,250	8. Total for month	128,550

C. C. ROSEWATER,  
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1906.  
(Seal) M. J. HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

The cold wave flag has not had very hard usage this winter at all events.

The Omaha Indian supply depot has to be rescued once more from the jaws of the dragon.

While the ice dealers are congratulating themselves they are probably no better pleased than the farmers who are watching their winter wheat.

A large number of eager real estate brokers are anxiously awaiting promulgation of the site selected for the new Union Pacific headquarters building.

Admiral Rojestvensky intimates that the defeat of Russia was to some extent due to thieves; but until he names the thieves the Japanese will be entitled to the glory.

It is always risky for famous men, and women also, to write confidential letters—even Pat Crowe wrote one letter which should have been burned before it was mailed.

With its announced appropriation of \$15,000,000 to be spent in improvements this year the management of the Santa Fe railroad shows no great alarm over proposed regulation.

Insurrections are so frequent in Santo Domingo that the correspondents are to be excused if they mistake a raid of bandits for the beginning of a new presidential campaign.

British liberals doubtless desire to see how Balfour and Chamberlain will divide lack of power since they have decided to allow the former premier to enter Parliament unopposed.

Having again turned down the woman's suffrage bill Iowa legislators may prepare to fight it out on the same line when the next legislature meets—for here is a contest without end.

Swift and Company are going to put up ice by electric light, but, with the present weather indications, it may not be necessary to cut ice by electric light in these parts, to insure a good crop.

Rumors regarding the reception to be accorded the Hepburn bill in the senate indicate that several members of that body are getting ready to retire from office at the conclusion of their present terms.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things for a photographer to aspire to a seat in the city council. When he takes his position flashlight photos of turbulent sessions will become a feature.

Our double-ender contemporary is still feeding the community with sawdust pie editorials on the telephone situation. "And we want it distinctly understood that we do not wish to be understood."

Andrew Hamilton should have no difficulty in deciding whether to refund the cash or hand it over to the lawyers by fighting extradition. The Greene and Gaynor case has established a valuable precedent.

Now that the rate bill has reached the senate the country will probably hear more of that traditional widow and orphan whose financial interests always lie so near the heart of Wall street speculators.

An agent of Swift and Company testifies that he feared the figures of his company would fall into unfriendly hands if given to Commissioner Garfield. Indirect evidence accumulates that the judge who issued that permanent injunction made no mistake.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The general feeling in congress is said to be unfavorable to large naval appropriations at this session. It is stated that in an interview with the president the chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, Representative Foss, told him that a strong disposition existed in the house to curtail appropriations for the navy for the ensuing year and that it probably would require considerable effort to secure the enactment of legislation authorizing the construction of additional war vessels. It is understood that the sentiment in the senate is also quite generally for curtailing naval appropriations. The chairman of the senate naval committee, Senator Hale, is well known to be of this mind, believing that our sea power is already sufficiently strong, or will be when the warships being constructed are completed and in commission, for the protection of our interests and the safeguarding of our rights.

In his annual message the president said that the standard of efficiency that has been reached by our navy must not only be maintained, but increased. "It does not seem to me necessary, however, that the navy should—at least in the immediate future—be increased beyond the present number of units. What is now clearly necessary is to substitute efficient for inefficient units as the latter become worn out or as it becomes apparent that they are useless. Probably the result would be attained by adding a single battleship to our navy each year, the superseded or out-worn vessels being laid up or broken up as they are thus replaced." There will perhaps be nowhere any objection to this conservative suggestion. No one can desire that the fine navy which has been created shall be allowed to deteriorate in strength or efficiency, and if the standard reached can be maintained by the addition of a single battleship each year the country can afford the expenditure. It would manifestly be unwise, while other nations are increasing their naval power, to permit ours to decline. So far as Great Britain is concerned we need not concern ourselves about her steadily growing navy, but it is well to bear in mind what Germany and Japan are doing in the matter of increasing their naval strength. It is not necessary that we enter into any rivalry with these powers, but it is expedient that we do not permit ourselves to fall far behind them in sea power.

A difficulty now confronting the navy is that of obtaining a sufficient number of officers and men for the ships already in commission. At present the United States has under construction and nearly ready for commission six battleships. It is a question whether there is an adequate supply of trained officers and men for them. It was pointed out just after our war with Spain that we had put afloat all our available officers and men in our first fighting line and that if a single disaster had compelled us to man another fleet we could not possibly have done it, even if the ships had been forthcoming. Of course conditions have since somewhat improved, but there is still a lack of trained officers and men. To go on increasing the number of warships without being able to supply men for them would be inexcusable folly.

**THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.**

President Roosevelt's appeal for contributions to help the people of northern Japan, where famine prevails, will undoubtedly meet with a prompt and generous response. The advice which have been received by the State department concerning the conditions in the affected provinces show them to be extremely serious. The primary cause of the famine is the failure of the rice crop in districts having a population of nearly 3,000,000. It is reported that thousands of people are living on roots and leaves, sometimes mixed with a small quantity of rice or flour. An investigation in one of the provinces showed that more than a quarter of a million of people are in extreme distress, with no possibilities of saving life without aid.

The American people have always been found ready to help the unfortunate in other lands. They were in hearty sympathy with the Japanese in the mighty struggle with a powerful enemy and they now have an opportunity to give substantial evidence of American friendship for the people of Japan. Prompt relief is needed and those who are able and willing to contribute should do so without delay. The president states in his appeal where contributions can be sent and doubtless provision has been made for immediately forwarding all that shall be made. Let it again be demonstrated that the hearts of our people are ever open to the appeal of the suffering, of whatever race or land.

**BRITISH MILITARY WEAKNESS.**

The new British Parliament will doubtless be called upon to consider the question of increasing the military establishment, which according to high authority is at present entirely inadequate. A short time ago Field Marshal Roberts, in a public address, declared that the nation was as absolutely unprepared for war as it was in 1890. He urged the adoption of a million men as the military standard, half of which would be needed for the defense of India and the other half to fit the nation to maintain a European struggle. Lord Roberts said he had heard of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance with enthusiasm, but he pointed out that national conditions and national necessities were subject to change and that the alliance only applied to Asia and not to Europe, where the danger was greater.

Another suggestion to the British government regarding the army came from Japan, in the form of a statement by the Japanese minister of war that Great Britain would be expected to raise the

standard of her army to conform to that of her oriental ally. The obvious meaning of this is that Japan considers it would be one-sided for her to maintain a large and effective army, while Great Britain remained satisfied to support a weaker and less effective force. Although the statement was regarded by the British as somewhat offensive, when considered in connection with the declaration of Lord Roberts it cannot fail to impress the government as worthy of its serious attention. What the views of the liberal ministry may be on the subject of army increase it is impossible to say, but the probability is that it will not favor the Roberts proposition to raise the standard of the army to a million men. It seems a safe prediction, however, that it will be found necessary to materially increase the military establishment and also reform it.

**THE BEE AND THE CATTLEMAN.**

Three tailors of Tooley street once got together and issued a proclamation to the world in the name of "We, the People." A like number of stockmen have gotten together at Mullen (not Minden, Neb.), and ordered resolutions printed denouncing The Bee as "unfair, unjust and to be condemned" for declining to print a communication that found ready access to the columns of the local popocratic paper. The letter returning the contribution to its alleged author is the best explanation of The Bee's attitude toward the cattlemen and reads as follows:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th with the enclosed article, which you express yourself confident will not be published because of our prejudice. Not wanting to disappoint you, we return the article. We are not aware that any misleading ideas about your country have gotten into circulation by reason of misstatements in The Bee. If there have been any such misstatements, and you will point them out with their corrections, we will be pleased to correct them.

Another article refused publication in The Bee with the answer that the attorneys of the indicted land fences should try their cases in the courts and not in the newspapers was a bitter arraignment of the administration, charging it with attempted intimidation of the judiciary and creation of public opinion, while at the same time trying in like manner to use The Bee to influence the court and public opinion in the other direction.

The Bee has given full hearing to both sides of the land-fencing controversy. What is more to the point, The Bee has been perfectly fair in the matter and has refused to circulate the sensational misstatements scattered broadcast by other papers, to which exception is justly taken. For its unprejudiced position the duly accredited representatives of the cattlemen have expressed their gratitude. It is not the function of The Bee, however, to hold a brief for the defense. The cattlemen have always had "a square deal" in The Bee and have no right to demand more.

Following the illustrious example of the Board of County Commissioners, the city council has unanimously adopted a resolution directing the chief of police to enforce the ordinance against assault and battery. Why the council did not also order the chief of police to enforce the ordinance against spitting on the sidewalk and swearing at crosswalks is a profound mystery. Come to think of it, were not these instructions to the chief a direct slap at the police commission, and especially to Candidate Broatch?

The need of a workhouse to furnish exercise for city prisoners is admitted by everybody except the beneficiaries of the county jail-feeding graft. The difference saved between paying 10 cents a day for boarding prisoners in the city jail and more than twice that sum when they are transferred to the county jail would make the money put into building a workhouse a paying investment from the start.

While the real estate publicity committee is casting about for means of bringing Omaha to favorable attention of outside people, the suggestion may not be in order that subscribing in the name of prospective investors for an Omaha newspaper that stands up for Omaha day by day and gives a continuous picture of Omaha enterprise and progress would fill the bill best of all.

State Treasurer Mortensen is said to be preparing for a journey to the supreme court to ascertain whether a man who occupies one state office is eligible for promotion to another state office. To this there certainly can be no serious objection, especially as the supreme court holds its deliberations only one story above the treasurer's office.

When Secretary Taft tells of the benefits received by the Filipinos through American control of the islands he should not fail to remember the "festas" occasioned by the visits of distinguished citizens from the United States.

If John Mitchell can devise a plan by which anthracite miners can secure higher wages without compelling the consumer to pay more for coal, he will show powers above those generally accredited to man.

Japan expects to be out of debt by 1942. If it accomplishes this task it will prove wiser than European nations whose experiences have demonstrated that it is easier to get into debt than to get out of it.

**For This Moderation, Thanks.**

Baltimore American.

The world is to be congratulated. The Moroccan volcano has up to date erupted nothing more dangerous than hot air.

**Working Up a Scare Head.**

New York Commercial.

Between London and Omaha dispatches the world was given its weekly Sunday scare. This time it was another Boxer uprising in China. It evidently will not

do for the government arms supply corral at Omaha to work nights without taking the alarmist correspondents into its confidence.

**Borrowing Trouble.**

Washington Post.

Some persons are giving themselves needless worry about what Miss Roosevelt will do for her duplicate presents of cut glass and fine china. The hired girls will attend to that later on.

**Real Test of Greatness.**

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Great Britain may have ceased to be a first-class power in the estimation of Japan, but Japan will not realize fully what a first-class power means until it asks for a renewal of some of its loans.

**Gossips Working Overtime.**

Washington Star.

Fortunately Mr. Lodge and Miss Roosevelt are in no sense obliged to read all the slush that will be published about their marriage, by persons who mean well, but are not content to let young people be quietly happy.

**New Cemetery Promoter.**

Chicago Record-Herald.

The "pink elephant cocktail" consists of whisky, wood alcohol, bay rum, witchazel, lemon juice and water. It killed the inventor, a military prisoner on Governor's Island, and left five of his companions seriously near death. The difference between it and some other cocktails is that it works quicker.

**"A Development of Civilization."**

Baltimore American.

The act of Columbia university abolishing football has been recognized as "a development of civilization," the recognition taking the very practical form of a handsome bequest. This is one of the leading indicators of the progress of civilization, where the opinion toward the college game, it was given some enough and to spare, and in accordance with the well known but queer instinct of human nature under such circumstances has proceeded to hang itself. The enthusiasm of the game have pushed it to the point where its brutality and fatalities have become almost intolerable.

**Wealth, Poverty and Virtue.**

Chicago Tribune.

Some plants need the sunshine, others the shadow, some the moist heat of the tropics, others the cold dryness of the north. If they do not flourish where they are, a change of environment may reveal their true nature. Some souls need wealth in order to bloom, others are destroyed by it, but wealth is not to blame. The sordid cares of poverty, the unrelenting struggle for existence, may harden, or embitter, or shrivel the soul, but it is not the temptations of wealth. Whatever figure of speech is used the idea is that the soul becomes something farther from perfection, something other than it might have become in more favorable circumstances. Some men have been made better by loss, whether the loss of dear friends, or position, or health, or money. To others poverty is essential for the blossoming of the virtues, so far as one may judge. Wealth or poverty may equally show a soul as good or bad. The mad pursuit of wealth is another thing entirely. It is not an influence or an opportunity, but a revelation, and at the least shows moral blindness already far advanced.

**OPENING THE PORK BARREL.**

**"Our Davies' Evil System Lives After Him."**

Washington Statesman Transcript.

To redeem promises made while republican members of the house were "insuring" against the Philippine tariff bill and the joint stock bill Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants will seemingly have to open the way for an omnibus public building bill. The committee on public buildings and grounds is preparing to report such a bill about March 1. Practically every member of the house has introduced a bill for a public building in his district; some of them have introduced as many as five. If all the bills that have been introduced should be passed it would take \$55,000,000 out of the treasury to foot the bill. The committee is trying to keep the bills that will be reported down to about \$15,000,000.

In presenting a measure carrying this amount it will endeavor to give every man, woman and child a piece of the "pork." It is safe to assume that if the house passed a bill carrying \$15,000,000 the senate will add from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 to it. So it is reasonable to expect that this year's bill, if it meets with fair weather, will carry something over \$25,000,000.

These omnibus building bills have been severely criticized. They represent a species of graft. It is true, of course, that it is desirable for the government to erect a great many buildings, for dignity's sake, but it is equally true that they do not pay. The cost of care of the smaller public buildings almost invariably exceeds the rental which the government had formerly been paying, leaving interest on the investment wholly out of account. Such bills would not be looked on with so much suspicion if they were not used regularly as a vote getter for party measures in the house of representatives. It has come to be an old story that at the beginning of every session announcement is made that, on account of the condition of the government's finances, there will be no public building in victrol red satin as to neither limbs and gear and buff of coat and waistcoat. Two stand just under the arch of the portico. Two others are placed at the front door. When the visitor finally penetrates into the mansion there are two others to point the road to the reception chamber. Six servants, just as shade less gorgeously appareled, are on duty in the Fairbanks house when a public reception is going on. Observers of all this magnificence agree that, while the country is generally drifting away from old-fashioned social values, the simple life is further out of sight in Washington than elsewhere.

Speaker Cannon was eating dinner in his Washington home a few evenings ago when a visitor called on what he spoke of as a matter of importance. The servant, not knowing the stranger, said Mr. Cannon was not at home. The caller started away, remarking: "The business is of no importance to me, but is of moment to the speaker." Just then "Uncle Joe" appeared and invited his visitor to come in. The servant remarked that Mr. Cannon had "come in by the back way," rather a difficult feat considering that there is no rear door to the speaker's residence.

**Who Will Protect the Consumer?**

Chicago Chronicle.

Threatenings of another great coal strike are growing louder and angrier. But neither of the parties to the disagreement has thus far shown any consideration for that vast majority, the coal consuming public, which, if the strike comes, will have to pay the cost, as it has been steadily for three years and is still paying for the last great strike. Already each side is beginning to call for government intervention. If the government intervenes at all it is not its first duty to the always suffering public? And if the very first element of that first duty is not the enforcement of peace and order against all disturbers then what is governmental duty?

**Choose**

**Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder**

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In handy metal cans or bottles, 25c.

**Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder Co.,**

## BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

**Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.**

Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, finds another evil to knock and is swinging his hammer with much energy in behalf of the babies. He is convinced there are too many acetons abroad in the land designed to assist nursing mothers, and that their principal result is to relieve mothers of their babies and the home of its joy. This is a grave indictment, but the professor insists it is warranted by the facts. More than a million babies, he claims, have been sacrificed by drugs and half that number by impure milk. "We do not know," he says, "whence comes the milk we have left at our homes or the conditions under which it is produced. There are a thousand and one possibilities which might have combined to make what is intended for a food the most virile poison that chemistry can produce."

"I have found that the foods we daily consume are so fraught with germ life of a harmful nature that I am almost afraid to go to the table. The butter is tainted, there is little other to be found anywhere. Canned goods are kept years and sold for the genuine article. I speak particularly of condensed milk. If we know nothing of the fresh milk we get, surely our knowledge is more limited as to the product that is put in cans."

"The Lord intended us to resort to cans only to tide us over one season, until green fruits could be had again, but the canneries don't know this. There is no law requiring them to stamp the date upon their goods; if they did, it would kill the sale."

A distinguished foreigner was being shown through the capitol by an American friend and the two gentlemen, having spent some time in the gallery, passed through the senate lobby, where the portraits of the two great statesmen, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, hang opposite each other. The guide pointed out these paintings, saying:

"And here you see the portraits of some of our great statesmen of the past."

"Ah, indeed," remarked the distinguished foreigner, admiring Webster's solemn likeness. Turning around to Henry Clay he exclaimed with astonishment in his voice: "But how do you get the picture of this cigar man here?"

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania is one of the few members of congress who come near living up to the "early to bed" proverb. Rarely is he out of bed later than 10:30 o'clock and often taps sound for him an hour earlier. By 8 o'clock he is up and at work, and by 10 o'clock he is in bed looking over the previous evening's mail. By 9 o'clock, when his clerks arrive, he has arranged a lot of work in such a fashion that it may be finished speedily, for he is always at the capitol in time for committee meetings at 9 o'clock. Reading in bed is his only disposition and he indulges in this luxury a great deal.

A tall, thin countryman, the typical "Jay" of the comic papers, who is so seldom seen in real life, even in the most rural regions, was wandering around the house corridors recently trying to find a place where he could get in to hear the debates. Finally he brought before a door which he evidently thought led to a gallery, though in fact it was the main entrance through which members enter.

"Mister," he inquired, attracting the doorkeeper's attention with a prodigious cotton umbrella, "how much does it cost to get in here?"

"I can't tell you exactly," responded the doorkeeper. "The price varies. It cost William R. Hearst \$50,000; it cost Curtis of Kansas \$5,000, and there are some men who get in for nothing, but all those are from the south."

The attire of Congressman Murphy of Missouri does not meet with the approval of the negro messenger who stands guard over the private office of the first assistant postmaster general, Mr. Hitchcock. When Murphy came into his service, the negro was a homespun suit. He is still wearing it. One day he came in with a suit with Mr. Hitchcock. "Hol' on, boss, nobody but congress can go in dar," said the messenger as Murphy started in Mr. Hitchcock's office. Murphy proceeded to explain, but the messenger interrupted. "Ah, he can't help it," he declared. "Dem's my olders." Murphy showed his card and walked in, leaving the negro apologizing. "He don't dress like a congressman no moaner rabbit," was the negro's comment.

Senator Tillman and Representative Gillespie, the two democratic congressmen who are doing their best to make insomnia chronic with President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, are of the same physical type of men. They look as if they had been hewn out of blocks of granite with a huge hammer. They are both dark and rather forbidding in their aspect. Gillespie has a poor eye, so that the resemblance is heightened, because Tillman lost one of his eyes when he was a youth.

In speech, however, they are unlike. Gillespie is soft spoken, while Tillman is rather harsh. Gillespie is serving his first term. Neither he nor the senator from South Carolina ever hopes to win anything in a beauty show.

In the matter of splendor Perry Belmont's Washington residence outdoes most others in the capital. There are six liveried butlers in victrol red satin as to neither limbs and gear and buff of coat and waistcoat. Two stand just under the arch of the portico. Two others are placed at the front door. When the visitor finally penetrates into the mansion there are two others to point the road to the reception chamber. Six servants, just as shade less gorgeously appareled, are on duty in the Fairbanks house when a public reception is going on. Observers of all this magnificence agree that, while the country is generally drifting away from old-fashioned social values, the simple life is further out of sight in Washington than elsewhere.

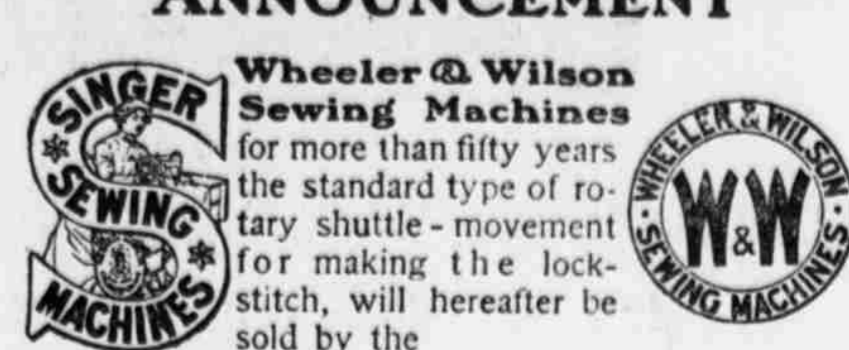
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## ANNOUNCEMENT



**SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.**

The Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. will continue to make these machines as heretofore, the change simply effecting greater economy in the cost of selling, a saving which will prove to be of material benefit to purchasers, who will now be enabled to select at Singer Stores

**Lock-Stitch Chain-Stitch Machines**  
Oscillating, Rotary or Vibrating Shuttle. Elastic Seam. No Bobbin, No Shuttle.

**Prices to Suit All Purposes.**  
Many Styles of Cabinet Work.  
Needles for All Makes of Machines.

**MACHINES RENTED, SOLD, EXCHANGED.**

**Singer Sewing Machine Co.**  
1514 DOUGLAS STREET

—ALSO—

**Nebraska Cycle Co.**  
15th and Harney Streets, Omaha, Nebraska.

**PERSONAL NOTES.**

Mr. Carnegie has made a conditional offer of \$10,000 for the erection of a public library at Downpatrick, Ireland.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid has received from the Royal Astronomical society of London, on behalf of Prof. W. W. Campbell of the Lick observatory of California the society's gold medal for spectroscopical researches.

The Chinese commissioners continue their adventures. Their latest was met by penetrating unexpectedly into a well masked ball in Philadelphia, where they were unrecognized until after they had been generally and hilariously congratulated on the success of their makeup.

Congressman Calder of Brooklyn, now serving his first term, mailed 40,000 letters to his constituents asking for suggestions. In a week he had received 1,400 replies, most of them urging him to stand by the president as regards leading measures proposed. He is much pleased with the result of his experiment.

This is told of James Lick, the eccentric San Francisco millionaire who founded the famous observatory bearing his name. When taking anyone into his service, he always asked the person to plant a tree upside down—the roots in the air, the branches underground. If there were any protest the man was at once sent away. Lick saying that he wanted only men who would obey orders strictly.

**MEAT CONSUMING COUNTRIES.**

**Argentina Cutting Into Export Trade of the United States.**

Philadelphia Record.

A recent publication by the Department of Agriculture shows that Great Britain imports more meat animals and packing house products than all the other countries of Europe combined. The value of such British imports for 1904 was \$25,000,000. For the same year Germany imported \$21,000,000, the Netherlands \$20,000,000 and France \$20,000,000. Other European countries imported smaller amounts. Nearly all the live meat animals imported in Great Britain come from the United States and Canada.

The British fresh beef trade seems to be drifting away from the United States. Five years ago 75 per cent was supplied from this country, 2 per cent from Argentina and 22 per cent from other countries. In 1904 55 per cent came from the United States, 39 per cent from Argentina and 6 per cent from other countries. Argentina, with a population no larger than Pennsylvania, is fast establishing an important rivalry with the United States in furnishing to our most important customer not only fresh meats, but breadstuffs.

The very considerable exports of packing house products from the United States to Germany after the new German tariff goes into operation are likely to reach the German market, if at all, through the ports of the Netherlands, whence they will be re-exported. The curtailment of our trade through hostile tariff legislation is made more alarming by reason of its diversion to other sources of supply, which year by year are becoming more capable of supplying the demand of importing countries.

**HEROES WANTED.**  
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

I'm just a plain American. And mighty proud of the nation. I hold as how in everything. We lead the whole creation. We're boss opportunities. And men of brains and grit. And as the "van of progress" I reckon we are "it."

But we're kinder short of heroes—I grieve to see the same. When I think of them that should be. I blush the blush of shame. Our leaders—at a distance. Seem worthy of the nation. But few of them that I have seen. Will stand investigation. They've lost