

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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Governor Shallenberger has decided that one democratic legislature on his hands in one term is quite sufficient.

Washington news item: "The day was given up to speeches, largely political." Anything unusual in this?

If a new \$1,000,000,000 copper trust is really on the boards, watch out for a certain "Tom" Lawson to break into black-faced type once more.

Nobody at Washington wants to guess how long the Ballinger inquiry now in progress will continue. Well, there's the Brownsville investigation for a marker.

The indictment over in Chicago of a bunch of city officials and contractors for graft must be intended as a signal for Lincoln J. Steffens to hot-foot to the city on the lakes.

We note an item to the effect that all the newspapers published in Webster county are raising their subscription prices at the same time. Mere coincidence, of course.

Dr. Wiley has been telling a congressional committee how to test eggs by dropping them into water with a 10 per cent salt solution. We know an easier way than that.

To Edgar Howard: Never mind. We, too, have sometimes given ungrateful governors well-meant advice which they failed to appreciate—to their subsequent sorrow.

One of the proposed provisions in the Illinois primary law requires all officers of all political committees to first be elected precinct committeeman at the primary. Not a bad idea.

It is to be hoped that the light-fingered gentry are not overlooking the rising market quotations to the extent of losing track of where petit larceny ends and grand larceny begins.

That fellow, Taylor of Custer, has again upset the democratic apple-cart by filing for nomination for congress in the Sixth district. That particular Taylor is always a disturbing factor.

It should be understood that all this fuss in Illinois over the Ton bill has nothing to do with weights and measures, but, on the contrary, relates to the franchise which a terminal company is after in Chicago.

James J. Hill blames the high food prices on the telephone habit of housewives in ordering for their larder. The thing to do, then, must be not to stop eating meat, but to order on the telephones.

City Comptroller Lobeck has been honored with a place on the board of trustees of the newly formed League of Nebraska Municipalities. The question is, Will our ambitious comptroller be content with that bouquet?

"Texas is prosperous," says a Texas congressman, "but it is in spite of, not because of, the republican tariff." Possibly. But the last time we had a democratic tariff neither Texas nor any other part of the country enjoyed prosperity.

The average price for silver bullion for last year was a trifle over 52 cents an ounce. Did not a distinguished statesman once tell us that an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat would always command the same price in gold?

Around the Circle.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Jan. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: Ask some of the people that are howling about the price of beef how they would like to buy steers at 48 per head, then feed them 50 worth of corn and hay, then add \$3 or \$4 for freight and expense of selling, then have the buyer tell you there was no demand for the meat because people don't eat meat because it is too high. Your steer will cost you close to 100 when you get him to market. If he has done well he will weigh 1,400 pounds. You could get about \$5.50 per hundred now, or about \$7 for him, besides the labor of taking care of him a winter like the one we have had. If they think the farmer and stock feeder is having so good a time and his money comes so easy, why don't they get out and go to work? There is room. The farmer can't get help enough. If they would drink a few less cans of beer and not go to the theater so often they could buy meat. ARTHUR J. GRIER.

This communication from a farmer giving the farmer's side of the high-cost-of-living problem emphasizes the fact that it is not food, or clothing, or any particular ingredient of the necessities of life that has alone gone up in price, but that the market forms a complete circle. The farmer, who pays top-notch figures for his feeders puts into them corn which commands record prices and pays full commission for selling, can get his money back and reap his profits only on a high stock market, which means stiff prices for dressed meats bought by the ultimate consumer. But the advice to the meat boycotters to drink less beer and cut out the theaters is just as wide of the mark. The brewery affords part of the consumption which keeps farm products high, and the people who cater to the amusement public are also sending the money back to the farmer by eating meat, bread, butter and eggs.

The one-idea man who wants to blame it all on the tariff, or on the trusts, or on railway extortion, or on the avaricious farmer sees merely surface indications. It is plain that the whole standard of living of the American people, from top to bottom, has been rising, although more in some spots than in others and perhaps with an unjust distribution, but, nevertheless, one and all are earning more, spending more and living better than in years gone by. The real problem is not to break the circle, but to remedy the evils and to equalize the benefits of this higher standard of living.

A Plea for Fair Play. While a few small-bore newspapers in different parts of the state are chronically addicted to taking shots at Omaha, our people here must not get the idea that all, or any large number, pursue this short-sighted policy. It is worth while noting that the Kearney Hub, commenting on the shabby treatment accorded the Corn show by certain outside papers, not only vindicates itself, but deprecates the spirit of knocking occasionally manifested elsewhere. Says the Hub:

Omaha, Lincoln and the smaller cities of the state are all a part of Nebraska; they are all helping to build up the state as well as themselves, and there should be a good feeling and fair play all around. And here's again hoping that the Corn show stays with us next year—not with Omaha, but in Nebraska.

That is the progressive view to take of laudable enterprises that mean more prosperity for Nebraska no matter in what part of the state they may be geographically located. No big meeting, convention or exposition can be brought to Omaha without being brought to Nebraska. If Omaha foots all the bills, but shares the benefits with the rest of the state, it ought to have that co-operation which it stands ready at all times to reciprocate in every reasonable way.

Japan and the East. Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs for Japan, has outlined in his address to the Diet a policy that Japan may well be counted on to maintain if possible. It has been no secret for months that Japan is of the mind to retain as far as possible all advantage in Manchuria, as the control of commerce with interior Asia depends much on the Manchurian railway, which passed under Japanese influence as a result of the treaty of Portsmouth. The polite declination of the mikado's government to enter into the neutralization scheme tentatively suggested by Secretary Knox, which carried with it the abandonment of Japanese pretensions to paramount influence in Korean and Manchurian affairs, was hardly a surprise. It was something of a disappointment, though, for it set farther away an assurance of peace in the Far East.

Russia may be depended upon, if true to Muscovite tradition, to plan for the recovery of influence and territory lost as an outcome of the war with Japan. Harbin is as vital to Russian ascendancy in the east today as ever it was, and the czar's government will work to the end of its recovery. The Japanese realize this, and will therefore cling all the more tenaciously to their present advantage. They realize, too, that if the matter is again put to the decision of war that Russia's advance will be on different lines. These facts are but a part of the serious problem the mikado and his advisers are facing. The rehabilitation of their national resources, the disposition of pressing domestic questions and the maintenance of prestige in dealing with the world powers give to the Japanese statesmen ample occupation without their seeking for other issues.

By assuring the "open door" policy Japan in some degree puts Russia in a position where any move of aggression will have the color of an unfriendly act towards other European powers and the United States. It is this tactical advantage Japan clings to in declining to consider as feasible the Knox plan. It is to be regretted that

Japan's affairs are in such condition at present as to leave open this cause for contention with Russia, but the interests of the other world powers may be of such importance as to obviate the clash that seems certain to follow the present situation if continued. In the meantime, the efforts of Japan to extricate itself from a really perilous predicament will be watched with much interest by students of world politics.

No Extra Session Now. With the announcement by Governor Shallenberger that he "does not think the situation such as contemplated by the constitution as warrant for an extra session" an end will presumably be put to extra session talk in Nebraska for the time being. In his conclusion that no emergency contemplated by the constitutional provision empowering him to convene the legislature exists at present, the governor is eminently correct.

In explaining, however, why various subjects of proposed legislation are not urgent, the governor resorts to pettifoggery. He devotes his attention exclusively to the defunct deposit guaranty and the income tax amendment, when in truth the demand for the extra session worked by the democratic whip-pullers put no stress whatever on watching out the defunct guaranty measure. In fact, they cared very little for the guaranty scheme at any time and only came in for it at the last session because Mr. Bryan cracked the whip over them.

Neither was the ratification of the income tax amendment the moving cause, although a plank was incorporated into the last democratic state platform pledging an extra session to put Nebraska, as Mr. Bryan's home state, on record as the first to ratify. That plank, if it had had any binding force on democrats, would have required the governor to convene the legislature at once, but having ignored this platform pledge for six months, the governor feels fully justified in ignoring it a few months longer.

The governor is completely silent as to the real reasons behind the extra session agitation. Democrats who started signing up democratic members of the legislature wanted an extra session for political purposes, pure and simple. The pledge was circulated promising support to an initiative and referendum bill for which those who like to echo Mr. Bryan have been clamoring. Their idea was that the enactment of the initiative and referendum at this time would save the democrats from embarrassment on the liquor question in the impending campaign this year. Coupled with that they had a scheme to change the method of electing supreme court judges with a view to making a few places for aspiring democratic lawyers, and probably held a few other strictly partisan cards concealed up their sleeves.

would never have been hatched. Anything to get the job. Governor Haskell is asking the legislature of Oklahoma for appropriations aggregating \$1,000,000 for the maintenance of state institutions and executive departments. For the baby in the sisterhood of states Oklahoma is going a pretty good gait.

When South Omaha wants a street paved at county expense it invites the county board down to discuss it over the dinner table and gets a quick response. Still, South Omaha has no exclusive copyright of the scheme.

It is really not so important who instigated the grand jury inquiry into the alleged meat combine at Chicago as it is to get at the facts and stop any unlawful conspiracy, if such a conspiracy exists.

The latest number of the Commoner heads two columns of closely printed reading matter with the caption, "John W. Kern's Opinion." Kern? Kern? Where have we heard that name before?

Now, All Together! Louisville Courier-Journal. Let us hope that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis may live to see larger results from his activity against the Beef Trust than history finally recorded in the Standard Oil case.

Stretching a Point. Chicago Record-Herald. Be of good cheer. Although the price of shoe leather is going up because people are eating less beef and making it necessary for the butchers to kill fewer cattle, no such excuse can be advanced for an increase in the price of rubber boots.

Too Tough to Serve. Chicago Tribune. Some of the philanthropists engaged in the packing industry say there would be no trouble if the people would learn to like the cheaper cuts of beef. Some other solution will have to be suggested. This is a progressive country. It has got past its chuck steak period.

An Unintentional Avowal. Pittsburg Dispatch. The Chicago beef packers say that the boycott will not hurt them, but the stock raisers. Which looks like a plain, though perhaps involuntary, avowal that they hold the power to prevent the farmers from selling cattle to people who will butcher and sell the meat at reasonable margins.

Mixed Drinks. Boston Herald. Former Candidate Chaffin of the cold water party says that Bryan's candidacy in 1912 will be on a democratic-prohibition platform. All the democrats and all the prohibitionists in the country, combined, might possibly pull off the election for him. But what a mixing of drinks!

A Problem for Time. Philadelphia Record. When Arizona and New Mexico are admitted the time will approach when there will be no more territories to be erected into states. There will remain Alaska and Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Panama canal zone, the Philippines and Guam. Whether any of these will be fitted in course of time for American states is another question. As for the most important of them, the Philippines, the imperialists appear to be content to let them remain colonial dependencies forever.

HEAD OF THE PARTY. Confidence of Republican Factions in Cleveland Leader. When several hundred of the "insurgent" republicans of Nebraska met in Lincoln, last week, to consider plans for defeating Senator Burkett for re-election, the general discussion of republican needs and problems had not gone far before it became evident that one thing upon which they were agreed was that President Taft, worthy of the continued confidence of his party. There was criticism of men close to him in influence and leadership, but the president himself was declared to be sound and safe to support and follow.

That is substantially the attitude taken by the so-called "insurgent" republicans and senators in all that they have done and said at Washington. They have expressly declared that they recognized the president as the leader and head of the republican party, and they have disclaimed any intention of opposing his policy or antagonizing his leadership. With President Taft, they have insisted that they were regular and thorough republicans as any of the members of the senate and the house.

There is no doubt that the great body of republicans in all sections will stand by the president, and that the good intentions, in the wisdom of his good policies, in his personal uprightness and squareness of course. All that they criticize is the tendency which they think they see at the White House to trust too much to reactionary leaders, such as Cannon and Clegg, and to rely too much upon the fair words of men of the country who are treacherous and dislike. The great mass of republicans everywhere look to see the president improve his position by breaking with Cannon completely and by working out from under the shadows cast by unbecoming conditions and combinations of circumstances, in the first few months of his term.

Our Birthday Book. January 29, 1910. William McKinley, president of the United States, was born in Niles, O., January 29, 1827, and died the victim of an assassin's bullet. All over the country the pink carnation, which was Mr. McKinley's favorite flower, will be worn in tribute to his memory.

The Right Rev. Thomas Bonacom, bishop of Lincoln, was born at Thules, Ireland, January 29, 1847. He became bishop in the Roman Catholic church in 1897. Frederick Palmer, journalist and war correspondent, is 77. He is a Pennsylvanian. Fred T. Upham, one of Chicago's capitalists of industry and assistant treasurer of the republican national committee, was born January 29, 1861, at Racine, Wis. He made his strike in lumber, and has also branched out into the coal business.

Newton C. Blanchard, governor of Louisiana and former congressman from that state, is 61. He is a native of Louisiana. Meyer Klein, the wholesale liquor and cigar dealer, was born in Germany January 29, 1868. He came to this country in 1886 and has been in business in his present location in this city for ten years.

Thomas E. Brady, attorney-at-law, of O'Connell in the Bee building, is 48. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, and is a graduate of the law department of the State university of Iowa.

Some of our democratic friends want to change the constitution so that supreme court judges may be elected by districts. If the democrats had won out in the last Nebraska election with their three candidates for judge, or even one of them, this district scheme

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Poor and the Nations of the Earth.

American sympathizers of the Boer cause some ten years ago may recall how they were thrilled by a lecturer's recital of the heroism of the warrior of the veldt. The lecturer was an American who purposely visited Oom Paul's colonies during the early months of the war, and came home filled with burning zeal for the burghers to strive to promote their cause in the United States. From that time on, the Rocky mountains, in public halls and churches and in public prints, the lecturer sang the praises of the Boers, rang alarm bells in the ears of lovers of liberty, and sobbed for the woes of freemen struggling against the oppressor. A speaker of the Fourth of July, and the little difficulty in reaching the heart chords of a sympathetic audience, alternating cheers and tears as he moved his oratorical work painting from the victories of the Tugela and Spionkop and Modderspruit to the tragedy of the Boerberg. Friends of the cause cheered and helped him on, and the unfeeling scoffed at his oratory and jeered at his motives. Here and there it was charged that the lecturer was in the pay of the Boer government. Later on, when peace came, the lecturer showed himself a man of unusual integrity by building up a business of considerable magnitude in his town. Then the scoffers scoffed some more and asked, "Where did he get it?" Some of the questioners were Missourians, but they were not shown. Not then. Possibly now. At least a statement comes from South Africa by way of London which squints in the direction of the American who played the oratorical game for a couple of gold. In a lecture delivered at Cape Town, recently, and republished in the London Empire, Dr. Reitz, secretary of state under President Kruger, and later president of the South African republic, expressed great admiration for the United States, but added that when an American was deceitful he was "almost as slippery as a 'schelm' Afriander."

The incident related by Dr. Reitz, as published in London, will help Missourians and a multitude of others to a keener appreciation of the cheer and tears that responded to the cheer and tears of a pioneer a decade ago. "About three months after the commencement of the war," relates Dr. Reitz, "there came to us an American. He was so sorry for us, and so convinced of the justice of our cause, and so proud, that we thought—since he was an eloquent speaker, and known as such in his own country—we would give him a good lump of gold to take with him, so as to enable him to give lectures in America, to pay for the hire of halls, and write in newspapers, in order to induce his countrymen to intervene or to insist upon arbitration. When I gave him that gold, he said, without my saying a word for it, 'I shall give you an account for every cent of this,' and when I was helping to pack the ingots of gold into packing cases along with koodoo horns, lion skins, and other such things which I had made him a present of, he added: 'I trust that the Lord will bless every grain of this gold and will help you out of all that was the last we saw of it; and when I was in America shortly after the war, he heard of me and came near me, and I heard that he had suddenly become, in the state where he resided, a great landed proprietor.'"

Sumas MacManus, writing in the Travel Magazine, gives a comprehensive answer in brief space to the query why Ireland does not take a prominent place either among the agricultural or industrial nations of the world. He writes: "The Irish government raises a revenue of almost \$20,000,000 in Ireland annually, which is \$20,000,000 greater than the revenue of Norway, \$25,000,000 more than the revenue of Denmark, double the revenue of Switzerland and three and one-half times greater than the revenue of Greece. In return for this revenue, Ireland has not been encouraged to build up its industries and reconstruct the country in a commercial sense. The railways are controlled by British interests, and the carriage of British goods through Ireland is at preferential rates, which preclude competition by Irish manufacturers. British goods can be shipped from London to Siles, for instance, at cheaper rates than can be obtained in Dublin to the same point, and in the south of Ireland merchants at Cork have found it cheaper to ship through London. As a further illustration, eggs can be imported into London from Normandy, France, at 21 shillings a ton, and from Denmark at 35 shillings, while the staple of Britain in Tipperary contributes 45 shillings a ton for conveying his eggs to London."

A remarkable instance of judicial zeal in defending the sanctity of a religious publication is reported in Austria. A woman grocer in Cracow bought a lot of old newspapers to wrap her wares in. Among them was a copy of the Messenger of the Heart of Jesus. An official warning not to use this paper for wrapping was given her and every copy she could find was destroyed. Later a policeman found a package of sugar wrapped in a part of the Messenger. The woman was thereupon prosecuted for "violating an institution of the Catholic church" and despite her defenses that the incriminating package had been made before she had received the warning, she was condemned to seven days' imprisonment and one day's fasting. An appeal was made against this sentence to the Polish section of the Vienna supreme court of Cassation, on the ground that the religious figures printed on the outer sheet of the Jesuit organ were not consecrated and that the woman herself had not used the paper with sacrilegious intent. The court nevertheless confirmed the Cracow sentence in all particulars.

The American consul at Stockholm, thus summarized the working of the Swedish income tax law: "The progressive income tax now in force and apparently working satisfactorily, took effect in 1903. The value of incomes taxed that year amounted to about \$20,000,000, while the incomes taxed in 1909 were \$28,000,000. A total of 284,000 corporations, financial institutions, banks and individuals paid the tax, which, being a graded one and divided into eight groups, yielded to the state about \$4,500,000. Private individuals whose incomes are below \$270 are exempt, but over that amount to \$40 the tax begins in the first group. Of this first group there are 225,000 persons who paid. In the last group, covering the incomes over \$27,000, only 250 persons were subject to the tax, but they paid over \$900,000."

Brazil has established a postal savings bank in connection with its postal service. Interest is paid on deposits from 30 cents to \$500 at the rate of 4 per cent, and when deposits have reached the latter limit they may be converted into government bonds, if the depositor so desires. Deposits to be drawn upon do not draw interest and all deposits not called for after thirty years revert to the government. Such a system is well calculated to increase the interest of every depositor in the government and hence tends to make better as well as more frugal citizens.

Political Drift.

Proceedings are about to be instituted in Ohio courts to recover \$400,000 alleged graft secured in by former state officials.

James J. Starrow, defeated candidate for mayor of Boston, reports having spent \$102,350 in the campaign, exclusive of side bets.

"Naval Officer Stone," reports a San Francisco paper, "has been introduced to his quarters and his clerks." In these few words is compressed the pathos and tragedy of John P. Irish walking the plank.

Five hundred employees of New York City have been dismissed because there was nothing for them to do. Things have come to such a desperate pass in the big town that drawing one's pay is not considered work.

The most complete and distressing look-out of the new year is that declared by New York's mayor against the once flourishing union of Tammany Hall. Chuek steak is becoming a rarity to patients trained to portershouse and mushrooms.

Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, though possessed of ample means, is not a political "easy mark." He testified in Milwaukee recently that he was urged to put up \$250,000 to stimulate a political deal, but he cut the figures to \$1,000 and coughed gently.

It was reported in Washington that Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York, Governor Harmon of Ohio, Governor Marshall of Indiana and David R. Francis of Missouri have tacitly agreed to stand together in an effort to prevent William J. Bryan from controlling the democratic national convention in 1912.

Colonel Jack Chinn, Kentucky's vaillant champion, has broken out in a new spot. He was pistol-whipped stopped by law. "I have observed," he says, "that about seven out of ten men, after having killed another, offer as a defense the plea of insanity, emotional or otherwise, and that the general public usually says about the other three out of ten, 'Why, he must have been crazy.' Now, I'm going to propose that it be the law that every man caught with a concealed weapon be presumed to be insane, that he be taken before the county judge and sentenced to not less than ten days in one of the insane asylums of the state, and that he be so confined that he will be compelled to listen day and night to the ravings of the maddest of the mad."

VERGING ON THE RIDICULOUS. The Practice of Telling Other People What to Eat. Louisville Courier-Journal. The world is full of well meaning individuals who spend a considerable portion of their time in telling their fellow men what to eat and how to eat it. These persons forget that eating is largely a matter of likes and dislikes and that a regimé that is acceptable to one palate is entirely distasteful to another. The old saying has it that what is one man's meat is another man's poison. The physician may prescribe a diet for his patient because he knows from experience what is best adapted to his particular case. The layman who undertakes to lay down a universal diet for all will have his troubles for his pains.

No one has yet had the temerity to recommend total abstinence from eating, but, judging from some of the ridiculous things that are getting into print, the suggestion will appear in due time.

Radical Change of Tune. Pittsburg Dispatch. In view of the recent declaration of the sugar trust that none of its officers was involved in the customs frauds it is somewhat startling to have the secretary pleading an immunity bath.

ROYAL Baking Powder. The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. Absolutely PURE.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Proud Mother—Sit down at the planner, Maria, and play some of the tunes you heard at the concert yesterday. Daughter—Aw, ma, there weren't any tunes. That was all classical music—Baltimore American.

"Look here, doctor, how much are you going to charge me for this operation?" "Oh, you've got enough to worry you now without facing the 'L-ife."

"I thought you said your son was highly educated." "He is. He was the highest man in his class at college."

"Then how do you account for the fact that he has succeeded in writing the words of a popular song?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Doctor, do you think eyeglasses will alter my appearance? Inquired Mrs. Gunson anxiously. "I shall not expect them to improve your looks," replied the physician.—Lippincott's Magazine.

"The selenograph is acting very strangely, professor." "Don't mind it. All the trolley poles and power houses in the country are shaking over the story of the Edison storage battery."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You're looking for new quarters I hear," said Kildner at the breakfast table. "Yes," replied the talkative boarder. "Why?" "Here's an ad in the paper that should interest you particularly: 'To rent—nice room for gent. with gas.'—Catholic Standard and Times.

COST OF WOODING. W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Post. I met a lover sighing. His cheeks were red and pale; He wept: "Of grief I'm dying; My airts have no avail. I woo a lovely maiden, But my poor heart must break— My rival calls there, laden With gifts of sturgeon steak!"

I've taken her to dance, I've spent my cash for shows, I've tried to help my chances, 'Gainst when I would propose. I've fed her pounds of candy, From most expensive shops— My rival jests will bandy, And brings a dozen chops!"

"I've sent her heaps of roses, A violet garland, Expensive! Holy Moses! I nearly bought the store. My rival rich as Croesus— And homely as a ghost. Is now the one that pleases— He sent a four-bit rose!"

"O, sir, I crave your pity, A stranger though you be, Yet know that in this city None is so sad as me. (Or, I, to be grammatic!) I've drunk wine to the drags, My rival, bold as Goliath, Said: 'Here's a dozen eggs!'"

My petty gifts she flouted, My plea she laughed to scorn, I'm baffled and I'm routed— "I wish you were my own!" And while words on leaving Were throbbing in my ears, He gave him up to grieving, And drowned within his tears.

Not in Milk Trust.

The Original and Genuine HORLICK'S Malted Milk. The Food-drink for All Ages. More healthful than Tea or Coffee. Agree with the weakest digestion. Delicious, invigorating and nutritious. Rich milk, malted grain, powder form. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Others are imitations.

Make Money Growing Fruit in the Northwest. You can realize \$500 to \$1,000 per acre per year from apples, pears and peaches, \$300 to \$500 per acre per year from berries; \$300 to \$500 per acre from grapes. Gratiifying returns from vegetables, grains and alfalfa, also. The irrigated lands in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon reached by the Northern Pacific offer you the most profitable opportunities for farming and fruit-growing to be found anywhere in the United States. The prize-winning fruits almost invariably come from orchards in the Northwest. The climate and the soil are great factors in the popularity of our irrigated Northwest lands. Don't delay too long—write tonight for information about the State that interests you.

Our Birthday Book

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