

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (including Sunday) per week, 10c. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50. Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.00. Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—B. Scott Street. Lincoln—119 Little Building. Chicago—154 Marquette Building. New York—Rooms 1101-1102 No. 21 West Thirty-third Street. Washington—1314 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department. Remittances. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only recent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George E. Teschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complete copies of this Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1910, was as follows: 1. Total number of copies printed, 49,880. 2. Total number of copies distributed, 47,700. 3. Total number of copies not distributed, 2,180.

Net total, 1,204,800. Daily average, 46,873. GEORGE E. TESCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1910. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

If Philadelphia cannot settle its street car strike, it might go to Cleveland for advice.

The fashionable dress suits for men are to have a shawl attachment. Why not a fascinator?

Chicago papers are all talking about a safe and sane Fourth of July. Put it in cold storage for a while.

A constitutional amendment to change the date for the appearance of the ground hog will be in order.

It is no wonder that Council Bluffs lost the convention on the flip of a coin. When it comes to coin, bluffs seldom work.

It is rather peculiar that the "City of Brotherly Love" should be the scene of the worst strike riot of the whole year. What's in a name?

Auto show sales must be a good deal like an auction in which the owners and their agents do all the bidding and the other fellow pays the price.

The statement of the Santa Fe vice-president that chemicals will prolong the life of ties has absolutely no reference to prolonging the ties of life.

Unless warm weather comes along pretty soon so that the "helpful hen" can get busy the price of Easter eggs will match the price of Easter hats.

How fortunate for us that while Senator Tillman is off watch by reason of impaired health, Senator "Jeff" Davis is on deck fully qualified to perform.

Many a prize fighter has lost the belt before, but never until Stanley Ketchel had his stolen, has it been taken away from the owner without a fight.

It looks as though it would be some time before the State Fencibles of Philadelphia would be heard from again. They did not do much but get licked.

Such little mistakes as that of a jury signing the wrong verdict, as in the Iowa case, might result sometimes in a poor devil getting hanged and that would be altogether too much of a joke.

According to the press despatches, the Tibetans have elected a new Dalai Lama, but it must be a mistake. The Tibetans held neither convention nor primary and heard not a single keynote speech.

The increasing immigration is pretty good proof that the high cost of living in this country is not keeping anyone from coming here to better his condition, because conditions abroad are, by comparison, just as discouraging to the ambitious wage-worker as ever.

The total vote in the special election held in Sioux City, which resulted in the adoption of a commission form of government, was only about 5,000. Sioux City would hate to have its census population built up on this figure by multiplication at the usual rate.

If the House of Lords is being so overbearingly abused, why do not the members of that body appeal to the mothers of American heroines. Poor little things, they would be taken into the bosom of the family and protected from such unkindness as has been coming their way.

Capitalizing the Tax.

The debate on the income tax at Washington is revolving around the point whether the proposed constitutional amendment would, or would not, empower congress to impose a tax on incomes derived from investment in state and municipal bonds, and whether taxes on such instrumentalities of local government would not impair the borrowing power of our states and municipalities.

From the standpoint of constitutional law these questions are interesting and possibly intricate, but they simply raise dust to hide the real matter in controversy. The objection urged to vesting congress with power to tax incomes derived from state bonds is not prompted by a desire to protect the credit of the states so much as it is by a desire on the part of investors in such bonds to escape taxation, and it is not a tax on the income from the bond, but that tax capitalized which is at stake.

Suppose congress should levy a tax of 1 per cent on all incomes without exception; it would leave the relative value of income-producing properties exactly as they are. Suppose congress should levy such a tax with an exemption in favor of state bonds? Then, other things being equal, state bonds bearing 5 per cent interest would be worth more than an industrial bond bearing 5 per cent interest to an extent equal to a capitalization of 1 per cent of the annual income. On future issues of state bonds no appreciable difference would be felt, because on new purchases the investor would figure the income from the current rate of interest and would buy at a price to produce that rate. On all existing holdings of exempted securities, however, the imposition of a tax on incomes from all other sources would produce a rise in market value proportionate to the capitalization of the tax.

This is not mere theory, but is the lesson of practical experience which has been demonstrated time and time again. Imposing a tax which becomes a fixed charge on one class of property and not on another simply results to the benefit of the present owner of the exempt property, and a distinction in source of income subject to an income tax would have the same effect.

No Monopoly On Culture.

In the fascinating narrative of her personal experiences which the late Helena Modjeska is giving her multitude of friends and admirers through the Century magazine, describing her first tour of the country with its burden of one-night stands, she interjects this sage remark: "I have heard people say, 'What does it matter how the play goes in such a small town as this?' It is a great mistake. Men and women of culture can be found everywhere, even in the smallest corners of the country."

We wish this observation of Modjeska, a dramatic artist of foreign birth in a strange land, could be brought home forcibly to those who delude themselves with the idea that there may be a monopoly of culture and that the cultured people of our country are all huddled together in a few big cities of the east. If culture consists of the qualities of refinement and appreciation of good literature, good music, good art and good drama, it is something which is subject to neither patent nor copyright, nor can it be cornered by marketing with wealth. Culture is not an exotic, requiring peculiar soil and climatic conditions, nor does it thrive only in big population centers.

As Modjeska truly says, men and women of culture can be found everywhere, "even in the smallest corners of the country," and the cultured people of the interior will measure up on the average with those at the hub of New England or overlooking the Palisades of the Hudson. More than that, the depth to which culture reaches in the strata of our population is steadily increasing, and it is safe to say that we have a greater proportion of cultured people today than ever before in our history.

Social Demands of Our High Schools.

As the school year is drawing nearer its close the social side of high school life becomes more and more of an important factor. Club hops, organization proms, class fetes and other society functions tend to make the spring season of the high school year one round of wearying social indulgence. So marked is this tendency in some communities that these functions are the most expensive and formal of the year and when the closing days of school have come the young people may well ask for a vacation.

It may be questioned whether or not our drift is to overstrain the young people of high school age. Society standards in school are naturally high and are getting higher. Young men must furnish carriages and flowers and the young women must wear gowns of elaborate and fashionable make. These are expensive in themselves, to say nothing of the amount of effort and money spent in the management of the whole affair. As a rule the prime movers in these elaborate social events are financially able and willing to "see them through," although those involved in the whirl may not all be so blessed.

Under all circumstances, whether parents are able to allow the young people concerned to go the limit, socially or not, the exaggerated social life of high school days creates new ideals, so exacting as to be injurious. If the immediate years following school and college life are full of irresponsibility and social frivolity, business and professional men are led to

pronounce modern education a failure and a step back to the progress of affairs. Of course this can be effectively denied, but it can not be denied that social diversions outside regular school training are altogether too often overdone. In many sections the demand is rising for a revision of high school work for practicality. It is a good idea and will probably benefit education by changing some of its details. But one of the things which may well be looked after while seeking to make our high school more effective for real education would be to rationalize and bring to a commonsense basis the social demands which custom makes on high school young people.

The Cost of Sickness.

According to Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell university, the cost of sickness to the United States may be conservatively estimated at \$1,000,000,000 annually. In this is included only such sickness as incapacitates people from working and requires medical attendance. Minor ailments not requiring a physician's services would add \$250,000,000 more. Prof. Jenks gets at it by figuring the loss through sickness on the average by every member of the population to be thirteen days every year, and asserts that by proper care probably nine-tenths of this loss could be saved.

To prevent this sickness waste would, of course, require sanitary housing, proper exercise and rational diet and abolition of various excesses and abuses. The contemplation of the colossal figures suggests, none-the-less, that it is worth while to try to do something to put the doctors out of business. It might be far more satisfactory, and much more economical, to introduce the system credited to the Chinese—for the patients to pay their physician for the time they are well. To put every graduate in medicine on a liberal pension would be a paying investment, even if only half of the \$1,250,000,000 of the sick cost could be saved.

Working Toward Better Citizenship.

A striking feature in American affairs during the present winter has been the exceptionally large number of investigations into graft, unfaithfulness, bribery, irregularity in financial affairs, an overturning of laws long standing on the statute books and criminal procedure. The press has been full of these cases and new indictments and new investigations bid fair to "keep the ball rolling" for months to come. The charges range all the way from "spiritual wickedness in high places" to political brigandage and brutal crime, and the individuals involved vary from the highest in political and industrial life to the lowest in the make-up of society.

Influence of Forests On Climate.

Several weeks ago it was announced that Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, had denounced the prevalent notion that forests increase rainfall and prevent floods as based principally on imagination and unsupported by facts. The detailed report made by Prof. Moore to the house committee on agriculture, containing the data on which this conclusion rests, is now at hand and presents some most suggestive material. Prof. Moore, and no one in this country has higher recognition as an authority on climatology and meteorology, admits that he, himself, has changed the opinion he previously held on this subject. He formerly believed that forests controlled the flow of streams and that climate was so affected by cutting away the forests that drouths were largely increased and the well-being of future generations was seriously menaced, but he has been lately convinced that the facts and figures fail to support these inferences. Not that forest preservation and reforestation are not imperative or desirable for many other reasons, but that this one argument often used in behalf of reforestation is not a sound and valid argument.

In his report Prof. Moore brings together scientific observation which goes to show that marked climatic changes are essentially universal and not local, whereas the influence of forests on climate, if they exert any influence, must be purely local. The remnants of great forests are found in many places in this and other countries, indicating that the streams recede first and that the forests are last to disappear; that instead of the removal of the forests drying up the streams, the drying up of the streams preceded drouth that killed the forests. Observations of moisture precipitations going back as far as records have been kept, in some cases for nearly a hundred years, fail to disclose any large variation for ten-year averages, notwithstanding the tremendous changes in the reforestation of the country around about. Among these tables are the measurements taken here at Omaha for thirty years. Arranged in ten-year periods, these precipitation figures show an average for the first and third periods greater than for the second, although that for the third is still smaller than that for the first, whereas the prevailing notion would have it that the rainfall should be increasing here because the trees and foliage in this vicinity are notoriously more plentiful than they were thirty years ago.

Prof. Moore also combats the assertion that there is a marked tendency to increasing floods in this country as a result of deforestation. Precipitation measurements and river stages averaged for periods of years show a ratio entirely independent of the removal of the forests which were supposed to hold the moisture captive, equalizing the flow of water in the

streams and preventing floods. Prof. Moore declares that, notwithstanding the destruction of our forests, floods are not of greater frequency or greater duration than formerly. A child is apt to believe that the rustling of the leaves on the trees makes the wind blow. If Prof. Moore's observations and conclusions are sustained, the long cherished theory, that forests make moisture rather than that moisture makes forests, will have to go in the same class with the delusion that the leaves move the wind instead of the wind moving the leaves.

Make It Twenty-Three.

Denver Republican.

A Harvard professor declares that a man can live on 23 cents a day. It is a pretty safe prediction that the heirs of the man who does it will never try the same plan.

Another Ox Gored.

Kansas City Star.

In Philadelphia the corrupt traction company, which for years has debauched the politics of the city, has suddenly become almost deafening in its clamor for law and order.

Who Cares for Equality?

St. Louis Globe-Tribune.

Former Governor Sheldon's plan for a Nebraska prohibition law in which two prohibition votes will annul three license votes might prove effective, but it would hardly be equitable.

A Unit on Rations.

Boston Globe.

Major Woodruff of the army medical corps takes sharp issue with some college theorists who think that the regular army soldier is overfed. The soldier boys, no doubt, will agree heartily with Major Woodruff.

Bumper Crop of Hay.

Chicago Tribune.

Battling Nelson appears to have had his day, but you can't use him as a frightful example when depicting the emptiness of a pugilistic career. He made his hay while the sun shone, and he has the proceeds of his crop profitably salted down.

The Uplift in Africa.

Washington Star.

After this touch of high life every African village owes it to itself to lay in a supply of high hats, frock coats and brass band instruments. The tide of popularity is turning toward the dark continent, and there is no telling when a reception committee may be needed.

Economy and Congress.

Chicago Tribune.

The people complain of high prices and inadequate incomes, without realizing how much the situation is aggravated by the vast expenditures of the national government. If it were to take less from them they would have more money to spend. If they could be made to see that, congress would suddenly become economical.

Uncle Sam's Rival.

New York Times.

"Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," sang the pioneers of the west, but the Little Father is rich now when Uncle Sam has little left to give. Russian families settling in Siberia receive 1,000 acres from the government land office, and each allotment contains forest, meadow and arable land. Moreover, the Little Father has spent \$1,000,000 in settling medical men in the colonized area, \$75,000 on schools and hospitals, \$500,000 on roads and \$2,000,000 on agricultural machinery. "This teaches, my dear little boys and dear little girls," the good teacher will say, "after bidding them to write a figure as a step to be based on a list of their geography books. 'That there are worse things in the world than an absolute monarchy.'"

OLD INDIAN WARS RECALLED.

Memorial for Battlefield at Fort Recovery.

Boston Transcript.

The lower house of congress has recently passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a monument commemorating the officers and soldiers who fell in the two battles fought at Fort Recovery, O., in the Indian wars of Washington's first administration. To most Americans of today these are forgotten battles, yet in proportion to the numbers engaged they were among the bloodiest on record. The first of these is better known as "St. Clair's massacre" though the term does not fit, for it was a fierce conflict between St. Clair's army and the confederated Indian tribes of what was then "the west." It occurred November 4, 1791, and of the 1,400 men St. Clair commanded sixty-two officers and 630 soldiers were killed and 350 wounded. The second engagement was almost three years later, when the garrison of Fort Recovery, which had been built on the scene of St. Clair's defeat, repulsed the attack of the allied English and Indians. On this occasion twenty-two American officers and 120 soldiers fell. Altogether there are more than 800 Americans who perished in this fierce struggle, and their graves are scattered and local sentiment has set up some primitive mounds and bounds for their resting place. The rapidity of the advance of the white man across the continent is realized when it is remembered that though these battles were fought in the heart of "the Indian country," the battlefield is in Mercer county, Ohio, about ten miles this side the Indiana line.

and carried off 3,000 shingles belonging to the other fellow, is certainly entitled to special consideration. No such exhibition of freedom has been manifested since the Japanese "rescued" the valuables of the U. S. S. North Dakota from the ocean.

Incubators are handy things. Besides raising chickens in them they are now being used to test seed corn. Perhaps, after a while, a fellow may be able to hatch any sort of a scheme in them, such as a political keynote speech. It is recommended for that purpose, and also for brooding over a grouch.

The raised rates on live stock transportation are now said to hit the farmer. It begins to look as though everybody were getting hit this winter and if it is not for one thing it is for another. It is up to some one to hit the cause of all this trouble and stop the general slugging bee.

New Jersey has awakened and, while so thoroughly in the grip of the biggest trust known, is starting an investigation into the methods of the meat trust in that state. Sometimes the worm turns and bites the other fellow.

The Wyoming man who had to have a plank bed instead of a hospital cot and fresh air cooled to 18 degrees below zero in order to be comfortable, has very evidently been leading the simple life.

The Pinchot-Bullinger controversy threatens to end up in just where it began—a long-drawn-out row with good "space filling" testimony for slow winter months.

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Commonsense and Life Insurance. To keep young is something we all want to do. And it's mostly about by not thinking about it. You can't keep young if you are always dwelling on those terrible things that may happen when you're young no longer. That's why some people save. Saving is fine, excellent, provided you can find out in advance that you are getting the saving worth the saving. It's a mean thing after you've done without your tobacco for a week, to hike into the sweet store. What's to be done about it anyhow? Easy! A life insurance policy means saving plus. No risk of falling into the long sleep with \$10,000 at the bank. Not only is your life insured, but you are insured against your own inclination to shake the baby's bank with your "sure thing." Insure yourself and be assured. Don't let the wife and kiddies run the risk of having not only lack of syrup, but actually no cakes at all. It simply means that you deposit a part of your savings with an insurance company instead of a bank. The bank simply pays you back what you put in; but the insurance company pays much more. No bank in the world is as strong as the Equitable.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES. "Strongest in the World". The Company which pays its death claims on the day it receives them. H. D. NEELY, Manager. Merchants National Bank Building, Omaha. ASSOCIATE AGENTS: J. O. PHILLIPPI, E. H. PICKARD, CHARLES VULTEE, Cashier, GEO. M. COOPER, H. FAY NEELY, W. O. ROMIG, ANTON LUNDSTROM, J. F. BECKMAN.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN. Sympathy may speak best in silence. Strength is largely a matter of discovering allies. Many a thorn lies hidden in a bunch of soft words. Influence is our shadow falling often far beyond our reach. No man is right with God who is asked with his fellows. The way to get even with your detractors is to disappoint them. For the understanding of others the heart is the best philosopher. There is no nourishment in the bread of life when you use it as a club. The more serious a man is the more he knows the value of a smile. The religion you can leave at home will never get you a home forever. Your religion was born in the wrong place if the happiness of a child irritates it. Come to know folk by love and you will not need to do much guessing about God. You can let loose a lie in a second, but some have spent their lives trying to catch up with one.—Chicago Tribune. DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES. She—Harold, do you speculate? Harold—Well, I'm engaged to you.—Life. "You were a long time getting me, John, dear?" "And you were a long time waiting, pet!"—The Circle. "Has the 2:30 train gone?" "Yes, ma'am, five minutes ago." "When's the next train?" "Four-fifteen, ma'am, going to you." "Thank goodness, I'm in time!"—Lippincott's Magazine. "Jane is so practical. She has postponed her wedding." "Yes, she said she knew she would have to wait until eggs were cheaper, or go without a wedding cake."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Does your husband play bridge well?" "Some portions of it," replied young Mrs. Torkins. "Everybody says Charley is a good loser."—Washington Star. Maud-Jack swears that he would traverse seas and oceans to look into my eyes. Ethel—He called on you last night, as usual? Maud—Not last night; he telephoned me that it was raining too hard.—Boston Transcript. Wife—What sort of a play would you like to see? Husband—Something lively, that keeps you awake, and has plenty of music in it. Wife—Um. You'd better stay at home and take care of the baby.—Life. "Why do you persist in having muddy boots?" inquired the fastidious friend of a farmer. "I'm disgusting myself as a farmer," replied Mr. Higgins. "I want people to think I am prosperous."—Washington Star. Caller—I have been told that your bachelor brother is an avowed misogynist. Mrs. Gaswell—Why, Mrs. Jipes, there isn't a word of truth in that. He's a Congregationalist.—Chicago Tribune. The girl (rather wearily, at 11:30 p. m.)—I don't know a thing about base ball. The boy—Let me explain it to you. The girl—Very well, give me an illustration of a home run.—Judge. "Dr. Fourtly, don't you believe the time is coming when the swords shall be beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks, and men shall learn war no more?" "And I do, Brother Millsap." "But when?" "About the time when that other prophecy is fulfilled—and men shall the end come."—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT. Boston Globe: A Coney Island man called on President Taft to urge the adoption of a "universal Christian flag," with a white ground and blue center field in which rests a red cross, for use in the armies and navies of the world. It is hard to see just what armies and navies have to do with Christianity. Chicago Record-Herald: Believing that men are able to pray better alone, a Kansas City preacher has arranged to have the men and women of his congregation worship in separate rooms on prayer meeting evenings. He has probably made a serious mistake if he has gone to any trouble for the purpose of providing a large room for the men. Charleston News and Courier: A Baltimore minister declares that dancing is responsible for more immorality than any other amusement, and quotes Cicero as saying that "No one dances unless he is either drunk or mad." The learned minister seems to have confused the sensuous dances of the Imperial City with the wholly enjoyable, artistic, delightful and unobjectionable dances of the present day, our reference not being, of course, to the dances exhibited on the stage. The Baltimore minister would certainly be able to distinguish between a Roman punch and one from the Chatham artillery of Savannah. PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Forty hammering rounds puts Cadillac, Mich., on the map. One more day of February. Let joy be unconfined over the passing of the short and ugly month. Twenty-two wearers of the Carnegie hero medals put the finishing touches on their courage last year by getting married. Mr. Fairbanks' visits to European capitals serve as an advance notice of the big show when Roosevelt appears in the main tent. A succession of smashing noises and compulsory exercise were needed to convince the country that Philadelphia is fully awake. Dr. Wiley says that in fifty years alcohol, "take and wind will run the world's machinery. The combination is going some right now. Mr. Bat. Nelson is not quite as handsome as he used to be, but a purse of \$12,000 will help to ease the pain and reduce the swelling. Dispensers of summer sodas have reached the conclusion that a few more inches of foam will be more acceptable to consumers and the till, than a direct advance in price. Crunching bubbles will be a fashionable exercise. According to the Massachusetts standard of beauty, as defined by Curtis Guild, Jr., J. Pierpont Morgan's picture could not get a place in the chrome case. Pierp. does not lean much on personal plebeianity, but even envious critics concede the handsome proportions of his pile. Some editors abroad, like their professional brethren at home, accumulate trouble by their partiality for Bryanisms. Lt. General Peck, a publisher at Lahore, India, is on trial for sedition, his offense being reprinting one of Bryan's letters on British rule in that country. Not only the cost of living, but the difficulties of living have become an acute problem with certain New Yorkers hitherto enjoying the fat of the city. Mayor Gaynor's crusade against political baronies has already reduced the city's payroll to 100,000. The judge is quite expert in throwing the harpoon. Our Birthday Book. February 27, 1910. Herbert G. Hoel, department manager for McCord-Brady company, was born in Omaha, February 27, 1871. He has been in the grocery business with McCord-Brady company since 1899, representing the house on the road and as manager of various branches. Charles Kishneff, clerk in the general offices of the Burlington & Missouri Railway headquarters, was born February 27, 1881, at Wauatcha, Kan. He has been in the railroad business for ten years, the last five in his present position. C. C. Wentler, newspaperman, is 42 years old. He was born in Providence, R. I., and by profession is an analytical chemist and pharmacist. His first newspaper work in Omaha was done on The Bee.

THE NEGLECTED ONE. The poets have written of mothers and wives. And sisters and sweethearts of wonderful charm. Have told how they've influenced all of our lives. And set us in paths where we met with no harm. No laurel we'd take from a womanly brow. Nor silence the praise from the voice or the pen. But this is the thought we would bring to you now. That father deserves a kind word now and then. "His father who hustles from daylight to dark. That comfort may come to the loved one at home. The father who rises each morn with the ark. The father who loses the hair from his dome. With worry and fretting o'er all of the bill. The father who trudges the highway along. To keep up the markets, the marts and the mills.— But father has not been enshrined in a song. Ah, here's to the fathers! Their hearts are as kind. As ever were those that the women possess. Their hands are as gentle, and certain to find. The way to relieve all the childish distress. Pay tribute to womankind; lavish your praise. Repeat all their virtues again and again.— But do not forget, through the toll-free way. That father deserves a kind word now and then.

PURE MINERAL SPRING WATER. Our firm has for 20 years been headquarters for all kinds of Mineral Waters. We are careful buyers and distributors of several kinds and handle our goods altogether. We guarantee a few: Crystal Lithia (Excelsior Springs) 5 gal. Jug \$2.00. Half Super Excelsior Springs) 5 gal. bot. \$2.50. Buffalo Lithia Water, 1/2 gal. bot. \$2.00. Sulphur Spring Water, 1/2 gal. bot. \$2.00. Iodine Water, 1/2 gal. bot. \$2.00. Recent Water, iron, qt. bottle \$2.00. French Vichy Water, 1/2 gal. bot. \$2.00. Carlsbad Sprudel Wasser, bottle \$2.00. Apollinaris Water, qt. bot. \$2.00. Return allowance for bottles and jugs. Delivery free in Omaha, Council Bluffs and South Omaha. Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. Corner 16th and Dodge Sts. Owl Drug Co. 16th and Marney Sts.

Our Birthday Book. February 27, 1910. Herbert G. Hoel, department manager for McCord-Brady company, was born in Omaha, February 27, 1871. He has been in the grocery business with McCord-Brady company since 1899, representing the house on the road and as manager of various branches. Charles Kishneff, clerk in the general offices of the Burlington & Missouri Railway headquarters, was born February 27, 1881, at Wauatcha, Kan. He has been in the railroad business for ten years, the last five in his present position. C. C. Wentler, newspaperman, is 42 years old. He was born in Providence, R. I., and by profession is an analytical chemist and pharmacist. His first newspaper work in Omaha was done on The Bee. COULD HE BEHIND A STRAW. "She" fed me on corn doggers. "As hard as any rock, Until my legs began to weaken. And my knees began to knock. And I got so very thin. I could hide behind a straw, But things are very different now. "She" uses "Fride of OMAHA." MRS. N. R. WILSON, 277 1/2 Ohio St.