

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Peru is prepared to fight Ecuador. Time!

It is all up to Hans Wagner to redeem the city's good name.

How big is Omaha? As big as it is, it is getting bigger every day.

And Chicago followed Mr. Carnegie's vindication by re-electing Bath House.

When speaking of pirates in Pittsburg now you have to explain, base ball or otherwise.

"More liberty for sailors" is a new cry. They have the ocean. Do they want the earth?

The millers are not alone in desiring an early settlement of this bleached flour case.

It is a safe bet that none of the insurgents will be invited to ride in "Uncle Joe's" automobile.

Havelock goes dry and the shopmen strike. Patience, patience! Lincoln holds its election Tuesday.

Yes, but those 3-cent street cars in Cleveland did not report a profit till Tom Johnson had reached Europe.

Mere mention of this "long and short" haul matter starts by its striking similarity to "short and ugly."

Of course, Senator Lodge's bill compelling date labels on all food products placed in cold storage does not involve the hen.

It is too thin, this hurrah announcement of "Bryan and Roosevelt." Just a conspiracy to trap the Peerless Leader.

That Indianapolis stenographer who lifted the lid on a \$17,000 graft by six men ought to be able to get a good job in Pittsburg.

Attorney General Wickersham is trying to bust the Butter trust. Wait a month or so and Old Sol will soon have it on the run.

Henry Watterson insists that "royalty" recognizes in Roosevelt the man on horseback." The point is, Marsie Henry, it recognizes him.

The wet and dry election in Lincoln this week will decide whether a lot of social clubs will disband, or whether a lot of new clubs will be formed.

That is a nice way to do an old man—throw him off the rules committee and give him an automobile. Speaker Cannon should resent the imputation.

The great mistake that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson made was in not tarrying long enough to celebrate their birthdays with us.

"Good and Bad Muckrakers" is the subject of a discussion in a western paper. That other conundrum of "Good and Bad Trusts" was not yet settled at last accounts.

In Mississippi two state senators have a rough-and-tumble, while in Oklahoma the adjutant general, with a pistol in its proper place, informs the governor that "you cannot countermand my orders." Still, melancholy men pine for the good old days down south.

The Excluded Immigrant.

Have you ever given a thought to the pitiful fate of the excluded immigrant? Have you ever wondered what must become of the poor foreigner who has been kept up to hopes of liberty and better days, only to have the door shut in his face as he reaches the threshold and to be sent back to the depths of despair and misery?

According to the best available figures the number of exclusions by immigration authorities during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was about 10,000. The number during the preceding year was also about 10,000 and during the year before that it was about 13,000, so that within three years more than 33,000 immigrants have been turned back after reaching our shores and told that they could not enter what to them was to be the promised land. In addition to his tremendous number of exclusions after arrival, for the year 1907 65,000 persons were excluded on the other side of the ocean by refusal for medical reasons by the steamship companies to deliver to them tickets for which they had made arrangements. If this ratio holds good throughout, five times as many being intercepted at the point of departure as are turned back at the point of destination, the total number of exclusions for the three years would be nearly 200,000.

Some of these exclusions it is impossible to prevent or to avoid, but many of them, if not most of them, could be forestalled. They are due, first, to ignorance of our immigration requirements on the part of those who would come to this country, and second, to the indefinite and elastic terms used in defining the reasons for exclusion, and the harsh and often unfeeling construction put on them in their application to individual cases. Where our immigration laws debar "paupers" and "persons likely to become public charges" or persons assisted with "prepaid tickets," much is left to the judgment and discretion of the immigration inspectors. While only from 1 to 2 per cent of the immigrants are excluded, and of these perhaps only a small proportion without justification, still no one can tell what particular immigrant will become the victim of official blundering, and the order of exclusion when it falls on the hapless and helpless leaves him practically without remedy even if disposed to assert his rights.

What becomes of the excluded immigrant, is a question for whose answer we cannot wholly shake off responsibility. Imagine the case of the foreigner who has uprooted himself from friends, family and forefathers, disposed of his earthly belongings, got the means to come to what he has been led to believe is the land of milk and honey, and is then sent back as a person "likely to become a public charge." If he might by any possibility have become self-supporting and make himself a useful citizen, the prospect is absolutely destroyed by the act of deportation, and driven from pillar to post he must become nothing but a human driflet.

Resources and Efficiency.

What really gives warrant for the conservation of physical resources is that it does not exclude the conservation of national vitality. Guarding forests, mines and rivers against fires, accident and pollution is not only preserving property, but protecting life. Bridling mountain streams for power reservoirs, creating irrigation systems in arid or semi-arid sections of the west, not only makes possible new industries and new homes, but increases the scope of human comfort and conduces to human health and happiness.

Former President Roosevelt well understood the need of social improvement among the suburban population before the entire scheme of betterment could be perfected and so his country life commission had a real purpose. This and all the kindred movements of the last and present administrations promulgated for social uplift have the common effect of strengthening vitality by educating against disease. Here again the two systems of conservation work in harmony, for preventing disease is increasing economic productivity. The Committee of One Hundred on National Health goes so far as to reduce this proposition to a financial basis, showing that we lose by death in this country \$1,500,000,000 annually, computing each life at \$1,700 and each annual earning for adults at \$700.

But campaigns of reform are not to be based on dollars and cents in dealing with human life. The simple law of mortality is enough to guide in the conviction that work of this sort justifies itself. There is no fixed and final life limit. Experience shows that this limit depends on two prime factors, heredity and hygiene. The combat with tuberculosis and the so-called social diseases are a direct step toward the physical upbuilding of the race. So are the laws regulating sanitary conditions of shops and factories where children as well as men and women work. Child labor laws bear with particular emphasis on this phase of the question.

And this work is meeting with actual measurable results. In Massachusetts, a state of industrial plants, reliable statistics show the average duration of life to be appreciably length-

ening and the insurance experience tables generally point the same way. We must continue to carry along, hand in hand, these two movements, the conservation of natural resources and the conservation of vitality, producing national efficiency as the common result.

Can They Be Separated?

The essence of the scheme for negro disfranchisement, which the democrats are undertaking to apply in Maryland, is the separation of federal from state and local elections, and an outright color qualification to exercise the suffrage for state and local government. The theory upon which the Maryland disfranchisers have proceeded is that where the federal constitution prohibits the denial or abridgment of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, it refers only to participation in federal government, and that the federal government cannot interfere so long as the negro retains a nominal right to vote for elective federal officers.

This would be an ingenious way to circumvent and nullify the constitutional prohibition against negro disfranchisement if it were feasible, but there is room to doubt whether in practice any such sharp distinction can be made between federal elections and state elections, although it may possibly be made between federal elections and local elections.

We do not choose our presidents by direct vote, but by an electoral college composed of members chosen separately by the several states. Under the constitution the color line certainly cannot be drawn to prevent the negroes from voting for presidential electors any more than it can be drawn to prevent them from voting for members of congress.

United States senators, who must be regarded as federal officers in the same class as members of congress, are likewise elected, not by direct vote, but by an electoral college made up of members of the two houses of the legislature, and the election of a member of the legislature which is to choose a United States senator, is one step in the federal election.

In case of vacancy in the representation of any state in the senate the position is filled temporarily by appointment by the governor, and although one degree farther removed, the election of the governor who may appoint a United States senator, or of a lieutenant governor who may become governor, is likewise a step in the federal election.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the new plan of negro disfranchisement which Maryland has proposed can be put into effect without first running the gauntlet of the courts and being tested against the requirements of the federal constitution. If the Maryland plan should be upheld as being within the rights of the respective states it would no doubt be seized upon by other southern states as an improvement on the grandfather clause and put an end to even the semblance of equal manhood suffrage in all the southern states.

Foreign Missions and World Peace.

History records many serious international disputes provoked by foreign missionaries with more zeal than diplomacy, but in late years the foreign missionary has profited by past mistakes. If yesterday his presence abroad embarrassed his government in delicate relations, today it helps to strengthen those relations and promote amity. The modern missionary, in the large majority of cases, is a man or woman of every-day common sense, broad enough to comprehend the peculiar difficulties of the work, specially trained for it and impressed with the importance of avoiding political affiliations.

A few years ago several American missionaries were wantonly murdered in China. Some were women and their mistreatment was atrocious. One had given fourteen years of her life to work among the Chinese and her influence was great. With the lives of the workers, the church and school buildings were also destroyed. Here in the United States a feeling of resentment arose that called for financial restitution. But the church that had sent these missionaries into the field interposed. "We are a Christian nation. We have sent our representatives over there to teach them a religion of tolerance, patience, forbearance; to tell them of One who taught, 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay.' We cannot afford to deny the Christian faith to these ignorant people by any action of revenge." That was the answer of the church. China as a nation condemned the murder and punished the murderers, but the innocent people of China were not asked to pay for an injury they could not help.

sent to his field with that commission and command. The keynote, next to the gospel, sounded in the symphony of this formidable enterprise, is world peace, and the worker who creates a discord is promptly withdrawn from the field.

The sentiment of the business world toward foreign missions has undergone a revolution. It is because the foreign missionary has proved himself to be the pioneer of civilization and commerce and conservator of world peace.

Market Value of Dignity.

The remark attributed to Frank B. Kellogg that the government cannot expect to compete with trusts in paying salaries and that dignity and honor ought to count as an element in determining the pay of federal judges may be a little ironical, but it contains a big grain of truth.

The demand for higher salaries for federal judges is no different from that in other private and public positions. The one argument of high cost of living is offered as conclusive and, while it may be just to pay these public servants more, Mr. Kellogg is right when he says that dignity and honor must be computed in the summary. In this country, men have accepted federal judgeships whom salary could not tempt. The same is true of nearly every other office of great trust within the gift of the country. Senator Root gave up a law practice estimated to yield an annual income of \$300,000 for a cabinet position then paying \$8,000, and as senator he receives only \$7,500. Mr. Kellogg himself is credited with a desire to represent Minnesota in the senate, showing that he holds the value of official dignity and honor above other considerations.

It would be a dangerous time for this nation to change our accepted view of this question. The country, no more than a state, dare bid for public servants on the basis of remuneration, particularly must this be true with reference to judges who hold the solemn power of individual rights in their hands. It may be time to raise the pay of federal judges again as a matter of fairness to them, but it is not to be done merely to offset the extravagant fees that are exacted by the big corporation lawyers.

What Peace Costs.

A member of congress arguing against the bill for two new battleships has cited the fact that already 72 per cent of the revenue of the United States is spent for wars past or to come. Paradoxically that was an argument for the battleships, not against them. Militarism has defeated itself, powerful preparation for war has proved to be the first step toward international amity. The Hague tribunal and the navy yards work to one end, Roosevelt, the arch-apostle of a big army and great navy, forced the Portsmouth treaty that restored peace between Russia and Japan.

A few years ago the fear of a worldwide war in the Balkans disturbed the big nations. With a common effort they went to arming themselves for it. No similar period of history ever saw such wholesale preparation for battle, but the possibility of war vanished when peace was bought with battleships. So in voting for two instead of one or none, as some of the members advocated, congress is moving for peace. The two vessels are to cost \$8,000,000, which is the difference between the pension rolls in the United States for 1909 and 1911, but should help to save many times that amount in pensions, to say nothing of the lives those pensions represent. Our government has paid out in pensions since its beginning nearly \$4,000,000,000.

It is a strange anomaly that even in times of peace the heaviest expense of this and other nations is for militarism. On its army alone last year Germany spent \$190,000,000 and France \$160,000,000. To be sure this argues little for the progress of the Hague tribunal, which has espoused, not only the cause of preventing and settling international disputes, but that also of reducing armies and navies. If any headway is ever accomplished in this first step must be by securing an agreement from the powers to limit their armaments.

Peril of the Penny Lunch.

Milwaukee socialists, who won in the city election, tread dangerous ground when they offer the penny lunch as one of their multifarious benefactions. This is not the day of the penny lunch. Penny lunches, like pennies, are not popular; they are decidedly old-fashioned and if these political idealists have not learned this they have a painful lesson awaiting them.

But one might imagine that for a time this penny lunch would have a stimulating effect on Milwaukee's population. It would at least make it mecca for all who preferred the penny lunch to no work. Who is to pay for this sumptuous festival would be a matter of the least concern to these peripatetic beneficiaries, for certainly they would not if they gave only a penny apiece. A penny might buy a half slice of pickle, but what else? Beef and pork are no longer reckoned on a cent basis; it is in terms of ten dollars and multiples thereof that people speak of these luxuries. What then? Butter? Eggs? Vegetables? Fruit? And what about the fuel, light and other ingredients entering into the preparation of this penny lunch? And what of the taxpayers' wrath all their money into a common treasury to foot the bills, or

would that fall entirely on the rich socialists?

The serious side of this penny lunch is that the socialist party is on trial in Milwaukee. It remains to be seen whether its success at the polls was a good thing even to itself. Its platform promises everything from initiative and referendum to penny lunches. Everybody who is unemployed by the new city administration takes hold shall go to work at union wages and eight hours a day; every passenger shall have a seat in a street car; coal, gas, ice, electric light and bread shall descend in price; and poor women who have to wash for a living shall have city water free of charge.

As it is the socialists go into power in Milwaukee on a full-fledged, typical socialist platform and must be willing to have their success measured by their ability to make good on these promises. The mayor-elect enters office with a plurality of 7,000, which is a good margin. The people were evidently in earnest when they voted for him and expect results.

It remains to be seen whether he will go out of office with any or all of these pledges unredempted and if he does, the socialist experiment in Milwaukee will be judged by the record.

The late Thomas F. Walsh was a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, and notwithstanding his accumulation of multitudinous millions never forgot the lowly level from which he climbed the ladder. The self-made millionaire, in nine cases out of ten, is a far more useful citizen than the millionaire by inheritance.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner throws a bouquet at a democratic weekly which is published in a little town in Louisiana because "the editor is a lawyer." It is recalled that the editor of the Commoner himself tried that combination without serious injury to his law practice.

It is to be hoped those orientalist will not come to blows while disputing the authenticity of the alleged Babylonian fragment of the deluge story. Those broken bricks have given us altogether too much broken crockery already.

The savings bank deposits of the world are computed to amount to \$15,385,672,014. At 3 per cent the annual interest would be something like \$460,000,000. Evidently a penny saved is a penny earned.

"Is novel writing declining?" asks a contributor to one of the periodicals. That may be open to debate, but a lot of novel writers find readers declining to waste time on the second volume.

Why Not Work the Boot?

San Francisco Chronicle. About all the United States government can do to a foreign spy caught in military boots in time of peace is to sue him for trespass.

Specific for Weak Hearts.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Automobile riding is recommended by a physician for persons with weak hearts. It might also be a heroic cure for pedestrians who get in front of the auto.

Halley's Comet on the Blink.

Chicago Record-Herald. Astronomers report that Halley's comet has been wasting away and isn't going to be nearly as brilliant as it was expected to be. In fact it is likely to be about as disappointing as a new grand opera.

Outclassed.

Washington Herald. Mr. Bryan will experience no difficulty in effecting a quiet and unostentatious homecoming. Mr. Roosevelt has already completed his homecoming, and it will last until long after Mr. Bryan gets back.

Stripes Going Out of Style.

New York Times. According to a dispatch from Pittsburg, the warden of the western penitentiary, for the very poor reason that among his prisoners are included many "gentlemen" whose sensibilities are hurt by wearing striped clothes, has decided to substitute a neat blue uniform for that equally ugly and ignominious garb as the wear of all his charges who repay the privilege with good behavior. It is to be hoped that the report is correct as to the warden's intention and wrong as to his motive, and such in all probability is the truth.

Canada's Immigrant Regulations.

Indianapolis News. A government regulation has become effective in Canada, to be enforced till October 20, requiring every immigrant into Canada to possess \$25 and a ticket to his destination. Heads of families are also required to possess \$25 for each member of the family over 15 years old, and \$12.50 for each child between the ages of 5 and 15. From November till February, inclusive, the regulation requires that immigrants must possess a minimum of \$50 each, although exemption can be made for immigrants assured of employment on farms or as domestic servants. The authorities report that conditions were never brighter in the provinces and that immigrants are streaming into Canada at a great rate, many of them with capital in hand.

Our Birthday Book

April 10, 1910. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, was born April 10, 1847, at Buda Pesth. His first journalistic success was with a German paper and his first successful embarkation in English journalism was the Post-Dispatch at St. Louis. He has made the World one of the most influential and most profitable papers in the country. Frederick Bessinger, the well-known newspaper correspondent, was born April 10, 1852, at Susquehanna, Penn. His first big work was done on The Omaha Bee, from which he moved up to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, the Chicago Times-Herald and the Chicago Record-Herald, serving the latter as special correspondent in Paris. Max Sumner of the St. Paul market, was born April 10, 1854. He was in business with his father, but branched out on his own account in 1875.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

A man's faith is his real fortune. Love given away in order not to lose. Charity is not made to go far by spreading it thin. You cannot irrigate this desert by preaching for tears. Love lifts up when it does not know it is bending down. You cannot listen to God by turning a deaf ear to men. The more a man hugs himself the smaller he becomes. Any kind of thoughtless charity is pretty sure to be heartless. When piety is only skin deep it is quite likely to affect the lungs. A little sunny piety is worth a lot of moonshiny piety.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Minneapolis Journal.—The Jersey City typist who resigned because he is held should read the Old Testament. Elias did not resign when the newboys gazed him. He made them quit. Washington Post: Nevertheless and notwithstanding, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur motions Theodore Roosevelt "backwards" extraordinary to all the courts of the world in the interest of universal and perpetual peace. Any second to the motion, Mr. Carnegie? Brookline Eagle: Three Methodist ministers, sentenced to small villages in the highest part of Connecticut, have refused to go, and are being tried for mutiny. And yet, to him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms, the country village of Connecticut has a welcome of its own.

Sioux City Tribune: A comic result of Merry del Val's attempt, as his father said, to "humble a Yankee," is the hot challenge of Bishop Robert McIntyre of the Methodist church to Archbishop Ireland. He "brands" "John Ireland," and John Ireland replies that "McIntyre had better go to Rome." Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The New York Eastern conference, in refusing to do any thing in the matter, seems to have come nearest to meeting the Roosevelt ideal. In this connection Bishop Davis H. Moore's words are worth repeating: "In my opinion Mr. Roosevelt has acted simply as a beacon, any high-minded citizen of a country any where in the world, who is not a Roman Catholicism can never be in conflict with true Methodist Episcopalianism, and vice versa. By renewed devotion to the service of God, in serving our fellow-men, all such ill-advised agitation should be rebuked."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The esteemed Mad Mullah is cavorting around once more, seeking gods to decorate his scimitar. For a man reported dead as often as Menelik the Mullah is the liveliest mummy that has stirred the sands of the desert for many a year. Persons who do not know "Little Old New York" are inclined to wonder how a native could blow in \$50,000 in two years. Really the fellow's name was modestly "Just to show Missourians how much they respected their slumbers, burglars at Webb City carried a two-ton safe into the country and cracked it at leisure.

Owing to expected calls from socially prominent people, the warden of the penitentiary near Pittsburg has substituted "old-fashioned" stripes and substituted "classy" suits of blue. Once more assurances are given that the base ball umpire will be monarch of the field. Of course, the bleachers won't do a thing to his crown. An ordinance requiring date tags on cold storage food has been vetoed by the mayor of New York City. At the same time the California Board of Health issued an order requiring food foundries to give the age of eggs served to patrons. The report that Andrew Carnegie had a fainting spell when he was told of the graft in Pittsburg is indignantly denied. Sure, and who knows his "old-fashioned" old-fashioned stripes and substituted "classy" suits of blue.

FATTENING THE STRONG BOX.

Philadelphia Bulletin. Striking proof of the general improvement in business is afforded by the figures showing the condition of the United States treasury. During March there was an actual surplus of about \$5,000,000 in the income of the government over its ordinary disbursements. The treasury deficit, concerning which so much has been said and written, now amounts only to a trifle more than \$15,000,000 for the year. At the same date in 1909 it was more than \$85,000,000. Whatever its defects, the new tariff has been undeniably effective, thus far, as a revenue producer. Last month it brought into the government's coffers more than \$1,000,000 daily. At the same time, internal taxes are yielding handsome increases all around. This changed aspect of, of course, primarily due to the fact that American people are again reaching their normal pace both in producing goods and in purchasing them. When the country, broadly speaking, is prosperous, its material well-being is promptly reflected in the volume of cash pouring into the strong-boxes of Uncle Sam.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"John Henry, do you mean to tell me I talk twice as much as you do?" "Yes, dear, but I don't blame you. It's your undoubted right. You have a double chin"—Chicago Tribune.

"He's always getting himself in wrong." "What's he doing now?" "Told that young mother, when she showed him her baby, that his sister had three just like it."—Detroit Free Press.

"My wife," said the injured husband, "treats me with contempt. She turns her back to me a good deal of the time." "I suppose," chuckled the judge, as he dismissed the case.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You were very cold last evening," phoned the young man to the girl he had called on. "Then he added anxiously, 'What is the outlook for tonight?'" "Fair and warmer tonight," came the answer promptly.—Judge.

Boulet.—When he kissed me last night I asked him to tell me one. "Belle—And he did?" "Belle—Why, it wasn't two minutes before he repeated it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Gay—Maud says she dressed entirely to please her husband. Mrs. Fay—Then she doesn't succeed. Her dressmaker's bills make him swear horribly.—Boston Transcript.

"Jones is having trouble with a married woman." "You don't say so? Who is it?" "His wife."

"Now," said Mrs. Dresser, "don't you think my new hat is a perfect dream?" "When you replied, 'Yes, it is,' to be a perfect dream the hat attached to it should be merely a dream."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"GOODBYE, GOD BLESS YOU."

Eugene Field. I like the Anglo-Saxon speech With its direct revealing. It takes a hold and seems to reach Way down into our feelings. That some folks deem it rude, I know, And therefore they abuse it; But I have never found it false. Before all else I choose it. If I object that men should air The Gallic they have paid for, With "Au revoir," "Adieu" ma chere. For that's what Frenchmen made for. But when an eryk takes your hand At parting to address you, He drops all foreign lingo and He says, "Goodbye, God bless you!"

This seems to me a sacred phrase, With reverence impassioned, A thing come down from righteous days, Quantity, but nobly fashioned, 'Till it well becomes an honest face. It's voice that's round and cheerful; It stays the sturdy in his place. And soothes the weak and fearful, Into the porches of the ears. It steals with subtleunction, And in your heart of hearts appears To work its gracious functions. And all day long with pleasing song It lingers to reassure you; 'Till no human hand goes wrong. That's told, "Goodbye, God bless you!"

PURE MINERAL SPRING WATER

Our firm has for 20 years been headquarters for all kinds of Mineral Waters. We are carload buyers and distributors of several kinds and handle over 100 kinds altogether. We enumerate a few: Crystal Lithia (Excelsior Springs) 5 gallon jug, at \$2.00. Best Sulphur (Excelsior Springs) 5 gallon jug, at \$2.00. Diamond Lithia Water, 1/2 gallon bottle, now at \$1.00. French Sulphur Water, 1/2 gallon bottle, 1 dozen, at \$12.00. Recent Water, iron, qt. bottle, 35c. 1 dozen, at \$4.20. Carlsbad Sprudel Wasser, bottle, 50c. 1 dozen, at \$6.00. French Vichy Water, 1/2 gallon bottle, 1 dozen, at \$12.00. Apollinaria Water, qts., pts. and Splits, at lowest prices. Alouez Magnesia Water, qt. bottle, 35c. 1 dozen, at \$4.20. Buffalo Lithia Water, 1/2 gal. bottle, 50c. 1 dozen, at \$6.00. Colfax Water, 1/2 gallon bottle, 25c. 1 dozen, at \$3.00. Return allowance for bottles and cases, Delivery free in Omaha, Council Bluffs and South Omaha.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co. Owl Drug Co.

The wheat that is the whitest That so much has been said and written, Now amounts only to a trifle more than \$15,000,000 for the year. At the same date in 1909 it was more than \$85,000,000. Whatever its defects, the new tariff has been undeniably effective, thus far, as a revenue producer. Last month it brought into the government's coffers more than \$1,000,000 daily. At the same time, internal taxes are yielding handsome increases all around. This changed aspect of, of course, primarily due to the fact that American people are again reaching their normal pace both in producing goods and in purchasing them. When the country, broadly speaking, is prosperous, its material well-being is promptly reflected in the volume of cash pouring into the strong-boxes of Uncle Sam.

FREE! FREE!

An order on her grocer for a 24-LB. SACK OF "PRIDE OF OMAHA" FLOUR TO THE VALUE OF \$1.00, who mails us a verse of four to six lines (which we use for advertising) about "Pride of Omaha" Flour.

Udike Milling Co.

1513 Sherman Ave., Omaha, Neb.



YOU may be sure of being up to the last minute in style of figure if you wear a Kabo Corset.

Besides being the most durable and comfortable corset, a Kabo has the popular advantage of leading in Parisian styles; always comfortable and you are easy in the knowledge that there are no brass eyelets to rust and the steels are guaranteed against breakage. Kabo Form Reducing Corsets and Kabo Maternity Supporters are interesting specialties. Ask to see them. Kabo Corset Co. Chicago