

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24 day of May, 1910. M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

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Having looked them all over, the colonel has decided that he wants no throne.

To be correct form, the battleship named Venus will have to be called a woman-of-war.

Who is to blame, insurgent or regular, for the inability of the Washington ball team to play ball?

Now we know he is "the same old Roosevelt," since he made the ex-premier of Norway take it back.

McCutcheon is back. So is Briggs—on the inside page. But he did a grand work out front, just the same.

After all, is the general coolness displayed toward Dr. Cook strange, seeing that he is an Arctic explorer?

The multiplication of automobiles traversing our crowded thoroughfares multiplies the danger of accident. Slow down.

If those West Point cadets should come to Omaha for Ak-Sar-Bon next fall, won't the grand coronation ball be a hummer?

If, as the New York World says, the cordage trust has reached the end of its rope it ought to be easy to break one trust, anyway.

Could it be possible that Mr. Gunnar Knudson was deluding himself with the belief that the colonel had lost his big stick?

Thus far the retirement of Oscar Hammerstein has not started anybody to wonder "what shall we do with our grand opera impresarios?"

Mayor "Jim" wants to limit the height of buildings in Omaha hereafter to ten stories. Well, that still lets us in under the limit.

A republican get-together banquet in every congressional district in Nebraska would help put the party in fighting trim for the next skirmish.

The Washington Post discusses "Cheaper Market Baskets." That is all right as far as it goes, but we want to get to the inside of this question.

As a state Nebraska is completely out of debt for the first time since grasshopper days. We must be enjoying some measure of prosperity, after all.

This sudden love for "my children" that wells up in the panting heart of Artist Leavitt is, indeed, pathetic. It takes money to keep even children these days.

If San Francisco does not want to lose that Panama-Pacific exposition perhaps it had better pull its mayor off the boosting committee. It is sometimes embarrassing to let your mayor run at large.

The Public-Ledger calls for "Fair Play for Peary." Well, he has had it. The public has shown him more, really, than he has yet shown the public. There is still a good deal of faith in this North pole business.

It probably would be better if the colonel could strike all those countries at some other time than when an election is in progress. The temptation is too great. Yet that ex-premier showed exceedingly bad judgment and little tact.

Mr. Taft's Hope and Faith.

President Taft has reassured the country and served notice on congress in his Passaic speech of his undiminished hope for the success of the administration's program as the only means of keeping faith with the people. He has not given up to the fear that even the railroad bill will fail of passage, but believes that it, staid of for Arizona and New Mexico, the postal savings, anti-injunction, conservation and publicity measures will all get through in satisfactory form at this session. The president must have some warrant for this hope or he would hesitate to make it public. Of his determination to keep faith with the people there has never been any doubt.

Already the Taft administration has accomplished more in the first year than any previous administration ever accomplished in a similar period, but that fact does not satisfy the president, so long as it is possible to achieve more. If the majority of congress are in earnest they can make good on all these propositions at this session and thereby set before the country an unsurpassed record in constructive legislation. Mr. Taft lays stress upon the passage of the bill to give separate statehood to Arizona and New Mexico and in so doing betrays a spirit and breadth of statesmanship that should rebuke those who have opposed this measure on the ground of party politics. He admits that their admission to the union may mean four new democratic senators, or if republican, then of the radical type that will oppose the majority in legislative deliberation, but insists that this is no cause for longer denying statehood, particularly since the republican party pledged itself in the last campaign to the enactment of such a law.

Missouri Republicans.

If Missouri republicans in the house were to allow themselves to be misled by the hollow sophistries of Champ Clark they probably would be defeated and certainly would deserve to be. In no state in the union have republicans more cause for careful action than in Missouri, or greater reason to feel secure in their position if they exercise wisdom. They represent something tangible in the evolution of politics; they stand for clear-headed progress in a state, which for nearly forty years was completely in the power of the democratic party. In the last two national elections the republicans have captured the electoral vote of Missouri, they have the governorship, they have carried St. Louis in national campaigns six times consecutively and they have just brought Kansas City, their second largest city, into line.

But withal this splendid victory achieved, the ground cannot be held, to say nothing of more advance made, unless the republican leaders of Missouri show themselves capable of leadership, and there is where the republican members of the house occupy a strategic position. Much depends on their deportment. Champ Clark, in his wily scheme as the minority leader in the lower branch of congress to drive a wedge that will split the republican party before the congressional elections, fully realizes this and he is exerting his utmost effort to trip the republicans of his own state. Republicans of Missouri know Champ Clark through and through. He is not to them an opaque character. They are not likely to misunderstand him, and they are most determined to hold their lead over their ancient rival in power, but, nevertheless, they cannot be too cautious of this wary politician.

Let the Appraisers Proceed.

In view of existing circumstances and results already secured, the president's advice to congress to keep its hands off the investigation of alleged sugar trust frauds at the port of New York seems to be the correct counsel. "The necessity for a congressional investigation," says Mr. Taft, "arises first when an executive investigation is either not in good faith or is lacking in vigor or when additional legislation is needed to prevent a recurrence of the fraud."

That an inquiry by congress at this time would embarrass, if it did not completely thwart the efforts of the officers who are investigating the situation, goes without saying. The executive investigation still in progress has already brought to light much concrete evidence and has secured some convictions and confessions. True, the cry is still for "the men higher up," and they are the ones who would welcome relief through congressional intervention. If Mr. Loeb's office is allowed to proceed without interference there is every likelihood that it will land all who should be landed, if such a thing be possible. This view of the case certainly must have appeared to some individuals who would like to have all further inquiry, dispensed with, and it is by no means improbable that some such motive has actuated this movement for a congressional inquiry.

Mr. Taft, nevertheless, takes a bold and courageous stand in warning congress not to go into the situation now, for he must realize that captious critics will seize upon his action as a means of making political capital at his expense, attempting to spread the false impression that the president is the one applying the brakes.

Under the president's construction of the case there is no necessity for congressional action now, for the investigation being carried on is obviously and manifestly in good faith and not lacking in vigor. The president is

willing to take the responsibility for stopping the sugar frauds and prosecuting the perpetrators, big or little, and he should find congress ready to uphold and support him.

All the World Akin.

Cicero once said, "There is no more sure tie between friends than when they are united in their objects and wishes," but the strongest bond of union is that formed in the crucible of common misfortune. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

It is unfortunate for President Taft that his cook left him and still more unfortunate that the cook should have left just as his cow did, but, after all, what is the president's loss in his cook is the policeman's gain and the country's profit, for the officer got a wife who can make the first man of the land long for home, at least around meal times, and the country at large finds that even chief magistrates have to knock down to the Amalgamated Order of Queens of the Kitchen, that most autocratic and austere of industrial organizations. Here, it has been some two weeks since Mr. Taft's cook left him and his family and in that time one might suppose he would be flooded with applicants for appointment to the vacancy, but he is still looking around for one, probably running want ads in the papers and one may imagine him buttonholing members of his cabinet and congressmen as he meets them from day to day, asking, "Do you know of a good cook I can get?"

The president, like most of us, enjoys a good meal, but is not an epicure; he is old-fashioned in his tastes. That is evident in the fact that his cook was a woman, plain Mrs. Mulvey, and not a man. If he cared to put up with one of these fancy foreign chefs he might be able to supply his demand, but it is a cook, not a chef, he wants for the White House—he wants soup, not puree of tomatoes.

Within Party Lines.

The sentiment expressed at the republican banquet just held in Omaha, but participated in by representatives from all sections of the state, is to the effect that Nebraska republicans will settle any differences they may have within party lines, and when the time comes present a solid front to the democratic opposition. Alleged divergences of opinion within republican ranks have also apparently been largely exaggerated, chiefly by the democratic organs and the few wobbly newspapers that profess to be republican while bending most of their energies toward giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The democratic leadership and program in Nebraska holds out absolutely nothing to attract republicans. And no republican, even though not entirely satisfied with what has been done at Washington so far, can see any prospect of betterment by turning over the responsibility for government to democrats who have invariably made a dismal failure whenever entrusted with power. The republican party is, and always has been, a party of progress and prosperity. It has given the country and this state all the really progressive legislation we have had, in prompt response to public demands and needs, but without getting ahead of the procession.

In Nebraska this year, as well as throughout the country, the lines will again be drawn between the republicans as proposers and promoters of constructive legislation and the democrats as mere fault-finders and obstructionists. Comparison of the records of the present democratic governor and legislature in Nebraska with their republican predecessors is all to the detriment of the democrats and to the advantage of the republicans. It is gratifying to know that the party in Nebraska is made up of live, up-to-date, wide-awake republicans who are as fully agreed upon republican principles as they ever were, and thoroughly convinced that the best government we can have is a government managed by republicans administering republican policies.

Our amiable democratic contemporary is having a hard time playing its old role of calamity howler. In one column it tells how poor everyone is and how the average family cannot keep even on its earnings, and in another column it dilates on the prosperity of a thriving Nebraska county where they have just knocked down the old court house to the highest bidder for \$500 and will erect in its place a building worth \$100,000. Did any Nebraska county erect a \$100,000 court house during the hard times of the last democratic national administration?

It is interesting to note that the democratic boss of St. Paul found himself suddenly compelled by "ill health" to resign from the police commission a day or two after the returns indicated the election of a republican mayor by about 5,000. This same boss has been in the saddle and his brother has been chief of police since the early days of former Mayor Smith's regime, and that is as far back as the oldest old-timer's memory can be expected to go.

Mr. Bryan insists that he is perfectly satisfied with the innocuous desuetude that surrounds his ignored demand upon Governor Shallenbeger to convene the legislature in special

session to enact the initiative and referendum. If the governor had promptly issued the call at Mr. Bryan's dictation the latter would doubtless have been more surprised than anyone else.

The actors in New York paved the path of President Taft with roses when he visited their fair, but the actors at Washington have not strewn his path with roses. Some of them have filled it with thorns and thistles, but the president is tugging through them with patience and persistence.

When a democratic legislature makes a "mistake" Mr. Bryan calls on the governor to reconvene it in special session to meet the "emergency." When a republican legislature makes a "mistake" he calls on the voters to elect democrats in their places.

The incumbent of Omaha's newly created office of slaughter house inspector threatens to resign unless he is given an assistant to do the work. No danger, however, of the resigning habit becoming epidemic around the city hall.

Delightful Harmony.

"Regular," "insurgent" and democratic lines, obliterated when Governor Hughes' appointment came before the senate. It was the most harmonious event of the season.

Ingratitude of State Senators.

The Hon. William J. Bryan flatly told by democratic state senators in Nebraska that they will not vote for an initiative and referendum bill, Reseach them as he may, is a sad case of ingratitude for enlightened leadership.

Along the Sunny Highway.

Mark Twain, living to a ripe old age, is another proof of how brain work keeps the mind fresh and the body with it, and that a cheerful, active interest in life and people is as far as men have gained of the secret of perpetual youth.

Kinship of the World.

The magnitude and far-flung ubiquity of British influence are enforced upon the mind by the passing of one sovereign and the enthronement of another. It is an impressive fact that so many people in the two hemispheres should pause in their work or their play to note the historic event.

Activities of Schooners.

It is announced that 1,000,000 more barrels of beer were drunk in the United States last March than in March, 1909. This is in spite of the fact that many states have gone prohibition during the year. Can it be that the unregenerate have been working overtime to make up for the abstemiousness of the regenerate?

Back to the Vital Question.

We are told that the steam shovelers will expel Mr. Taft from their union because he went to a ball game in Cincinnati and sat on a plank that had been laid by some carpenter who did not wear a union tag. All of which may be important enough in its way, but the account leaves out the most vital fact of all. What was the score?

Parcel Post and Zone Rates.

It is worth noting that the German government adopts a zone system in the operation of the parcel post, and charges for the same weight increase according to zone distances. Some plan of this kind will have to be adopted in the United States if an extended parcel post is ever to find favor outside of the great trade centers which, on the basis of transportation, charges the same for all distances, on retail orders might readily put the country merchants out of business. It is becoming a question, too, whether the charges for parcels of second-class mail matter—newspapers and magazines—should not be arranged the same way.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Victoria May Augusta Louie Olga Pauline Claudia Agnes, and that is about all there is in Queen's collection of names. Possibly these prize fighters who proclaim they are faster than ever have in mind the records they are making in dictation.

Vice-George H. Vice—is being patched up in a Hackensack, N. J., hospital. The growing viciousness of Vice was trying to be a filibusterer in Brazil. He loudly proclaimed his complete reformation.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, sr., who has created model tenements in New York that have excited attention all over the country, has built and equipped the most perfect hospital in the world. It is said, for this she will soon be decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor.

There is a Russian named Harris in Manhattan who is not able to write his name in any language, and yet with a pen and brush he earns \$100 a week designing women's suits. When he buys a newspaper it is merely to look at the pictures.

General Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, has sent out a circular to survivors of that famous and victorious corps calling their attention to the fact that this year's reunion will be held near the battlefield of Antietam, on September 16 and 17.

Bentley Barbour, a freshman in the Lake Forest university, Illinois, fasted a week in order to save enough money to attend the grand opera at Chicago. He saved \$1,000 of which he spent \$2 for his opera ticket and \$1 for a round trip ticket to Chicago. This left him \$1 for incidentals.

Our Birthday Book

May 11, 1910.

Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States, was born May 11, 1852. He is a native of Ohio, but as a young man went out a creditor to survivors of that famous and victorious corps calling their attention to the fact that this year's reunion will be held near the battlefield of Antietam, on September 16 and 17.

Samuel R. Van Sant, former governor of Minnesota, is 65. He served through the war and has been commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a frequent visitor to Omaha, where he comes to see his brother, A. C. Van Sant. Frank H. Turney, of F. H. Turney & Co., manufacturers' agents and brokers in the stage building, is 33. He was born here in Omaha and is a member of one of the plotter families. He has been in business since 1894, starting out on his own account. A. L. Timblin, secretary of the Rod and Gun club, is celebrating his birthday today. How many times he does not divulge, except that he was born in Nebraska "before the war."

Big Sea Fighter

Fourth of Uncle Sam's Dreadnoughts, and Largest of Its Class. Ready for Launching

About the hour of 11 Thursday morning the fourth of Uncle Sam's naval "dreadnoughts" will slide down the graded ways into the water at Brooklyn navy, as Miss Elizabeth Fleming of Jacksonville, breaks a bottle of champagne over the nose of the ram, exclaiming, "I name the Florida."

The dimensions of the Florida are 310 feet on the load water line, or 321 feet 6 inches over all; 88 feet 6 inches beam, with 28 feet 6 inches draught. Its displacement will be 21,825 tons, with 28,000 indicated horse power, which is expected to drive the Florida through the water at an average speed of 20 1/2 knots. It will have bunker capacity for 2,500 tons of coal, with tanks for 600 tons of oil fuel. Its main armament will consist of ten 12-inch breech-loading guns, mounted in five turrets, on the central line of the ship—two forward, one amidships, and two aft.

The supplies of ammunition will be brought by electric hoists direct from the magazines immediately below the turrets. The entire handling of the guns will be done with power from electrically driven motors. There will also be sixteen 3-inch guns in the turrets.

The armor will be of sufficient thickness for defense against torpedo boat attacks, and there will be strong bulk-heads as an additional protection against mines and torpedo explosions. The main armament includes two submerged torpedo tubes and ten small guns for boat service and saluting. The main armor belt is 8 feet wide of an average thickness of 10 inches, with another belt above of 9 inches in thickness, and a high casement armor above that to protect the secondary batteries and funnel bases.

Each barbette has been made 4 to 12 inches in thickness to protect the entire armament handling machinery for the 12-inch guns in the turret above.

The engines of the Florida will consist of ten turbines of the Parsons type, six go ahead and four astern turbines, which will be driven by steam generated from twelve water tube boilers with furnaces which have been constructed for the consumption of coal or oil fuel.

The first of the American fleet of this type of vessel, the North Dakota, of the Delaware, of 20,000 tons displacement, have recently gone into commission and been added to the Atlantic fleet, and the Utah, the sister ship of the Florida, which is being built at a private yard, was launched a short time ago. The Utah and the Florida, however, are to be nearly 2,000 tons larger than the first pair of all-big-gun ships. The third pair of this class of ships, the Arkansas and the Wyoming, which are to be 25,000-ton vessels, carrying twelve 12-inch guns and which will be the largest battleships in the world, are on the ways. Congress is discussing a fourth pair, which will be even larger and carry 14-inch guns.

In other words, the United States is in the race with the other powers. This race is so strenuous that no sooner does one nation announce the launching of the biggest dreadnought of all than another proceeds to set a new one afloat. The North Dakota and the Delaware retained their laurels for only a short time. Hardy had their their steaming trials last fall and demonstrated their superiority over others of their type than the British government launched the Neptune, with a displacement 250 tons greater, and the Vanguard, another British dreadnought slightly smaller, broke a speed record of the North Dakota of 22.5 knots, by traveling at the rate of 24 knots.

When the Utah was launched it was the largest battleship afloat, but a few days ago—and this is the second occurrence of the two referred to—that record was nullified by the launching of the Colossus, number nine of the British fleet of dreadnoughts to reach the water. The first dreadnought was 490 feet long and of 17,500 tons. The new one, the first of a group of three vessels of 22,500 tons each, is 515 feet long. The others are the Hercules and the Orion.

Great Britain expects that she will have twelve dreadnoughts by the year 1912, all available for service, equipped with ten 12-inch guns each and each able to travel at a speed of upward of 21 knots. The vessels of this fleet already afloat are the Dreadnought, the Bellorophon, the Collingwood, the St. Vincent, the Vanguard, the Temeraire, the Superb and the Neptune. Another vessel, to be known as the Lion, a 29,000-ton armored cruiser, which it is expected will be able to travel at a speed of 28 or 29 knots, has been laid down.

Although it is only three and a fraction years since the first of these all-big-gun ships demonstrated its efficiency, nearly every power is planning for building or the possession of one or more of these 22,000-ton engines of war. These nations are setting a pace which should make the hair of the members of peace societies rise, a pace literally killing, financially as well as in the flesh. On the basis of the cost of the original dreadnought the fifty-five ships of this class built or projected will represent an expenditure of a round half billion dollars.

ADVANCING FREIGHT RATES.

Importance of Pending Railroad Legislation.

Chicago Record-Herald. Two years ago the railroads intended to advance rates, but were induced to let well enough alone by the protests of labor, the commerce commission and a presidential letter. This year the situation is very different for all concerned, and the rate advance has been announced and is being announced by the carriers everywhere—east, west, north and south. In New-England passenger rates are also going up, and there is talk of similar action elsewhere.

Not unnaturally, these advances are attributable by the carriers to two things—the increased cost of the materials they use and obtained by their employees. One estimate puts the aggregate amount of the wage advances for the year at the \$100,000,000 mark. The Shippers' associations are busily conferring and planning opposition to the action of the carriers, although they are aware that there is nothing solid or heavy about it. Labor is silent, but the manufacturers and merchants, who foot the bills, propose to challenge the reasonableness of the

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made or threatened advances. Much, however, will depend on the state of the commerce law.

Under existing statutes carriers are free to advance rates subject to complaint in concrete cases and subsequent inquiry by the commission. Injunction is idle, for there is no ground for interference at this stage. Unreasonable rates can be set aside and reasonable ones ordered—but only upon complaint, investigation and definite decision.

If, however, the pending railroad bill passes, the shippers will find their position greatly strengthened and the carriers theirs correspondingly weakened. Under the new bill the commission will have greater power and initiative and it will be possible to prevent advances in rates until after a demonstration of the necessity and justice of such action. No wonder the railroad announcements are affecting the chances of the bill and giving some "regulars" cold feet, in Root's words. Nowhere, in fact, is the rate question followed with deeper interest than in Washington.

INES TO A LAUGH.

"Who is that chap?" "That is Seizer; they say he is a regular chaser."—Life.

"You don't go after that dentist very often?" answered the bill collector. "I'm afraid to. Every time I see him he offers to take the account out in trade."—Puck.

"Since I've come back I find that I'm forgotten by all my friends."

"Why didn't you borrow money of them before you went away?"

Fuddy—So your wife has decided that you would not move this spring as you usually do?

Fuddy—Yes; she thinks that the furniture wouldn't stand it.—Indianapolis News.

"What you lack, my boy," said his elderly uncle, "is the definite purpose, the steady air, the overmastering impulse, the all-absorbing, all compelling determination to

force your way to the front, regardless of whatever obstacles may lie in your way. No, uncle," demurred the nephew. "I get every one of those things—all I lack is the sixty-horse power automobile."—Chicago Tribune.

Angry Man (at the telephone): "You go hang yourself, Smithers! (After a pause.) Do you hear me?" Central Party hung up.—Washington Herald.

"My country cousin, whom I went out shopping with this morning certainly has a good idea of the fitness of things." "How so?" "She bought a new Chanticleer hat with 'she bought a new Chanticleer hat with her egg money.'"—Baltimore American.

SIGH FOR FREEDOM.

S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald. I want to be free from the heart-breaking grind. I want to be free from the wear and the tear. I want to leave toiling and trouble behind. And let her where all of the landscape is fair.

I want to stray far from the smoke of the town. I want to put all my duties away. All the burdens I bear I should like to lay down. But I don't want to have to quit drawing my pay.

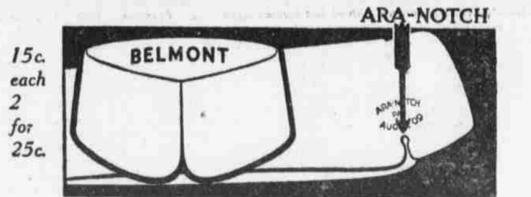
I want to cease being a mere driven seer. I want to breathe freedom where freedom prevails. I want to lie down on the life-giving turf. Forgetting the ills that the toiler befalls; I want to stray far from the noise and the grind.

I want to abide where no taskmasters fret. Where foolish time-servers are not serving time. But I don't want to give up the wages I get.

I want to be free, as the favored are free. To roam where I will, to pause where I please. To wade in cool brooks singing down to the sea.

To lie on my back under sheltering trees; I want to arise and go forth as a man. Unchecked by convention, unhindered by law.

But, alas, I have not found a way that without breaking loose from the stendard I draw.



The "Ara-Notch" locks the collar shut in front and makes it easy to put on and take off. It is an ARROW COLLAR.

Arrow Collar, 25c a Pair. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers

Thursday is Home Day. Look for a home in The Bee. Several exceptional offerings on the Real Estate page.

There is no temptation to spend money put into a home. You pay in as much as you can spare over a specified amount. The more you pay in the sooner you have the home clear. This gives you a saving plan with a home at the end.

A home bought on the easy term plan practically costs you the same as you are now paying for rent.

Thursday's Bee will have lots of good homes advertised for sale on the easy term plan.

Make your selection and start next month's rent as a beginning.

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