

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.  
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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.  
 Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies for the month of September, 1911, was 47,398.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,  
 Circulation Manager.  
 Subscribed to my presence and sworn to before me this 20 day of October, 1911.  
 ROBERT HUNTER,  
 Notary Public.

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

Italy is tripping right along in its invasion of Tripoli.

Never mind, we'll have our old-fashioned Indian summer yet.

Mr. Taft has found a lot of amiable enemies out in the "enemy's country."

The man who does not own an automobile, though, of course, has lots of money.

New Jersey democrats, biding their time, slipped an endorsement over on Governor Wilson in spite of his opposition.

The Texas man who admittedly married a woman to get even with her, at least had a streak of honesty in him.

Now it is the Wall Paper trust that is on the mat. It can doubtless paste together a few arguments for defense, though.

It is bruited that Mr. Morgan has given a barber \$20 for shaving him. Setting the rate for tips pretty high for the rest of us.

The Christian Science Monitor significantly observes that "The Laurier Ministry Goes Out." To Laurier and the others it probably just died.

A Philadelphia paper speaks of "Socialism in the air." The trouble with too many isms is they do not get down to earth, but stay in the air.

The Philadelphia Inquirer speaks derisively of "Taking hobbie skirts seriously." Why any woman would take one of them at all is a mystery.

The new congressman will cost the country \$400,000—Washington Herald.  
 Yes, but by careful selection of them they may be turned into a good investment, at that.

If Maine is as fast in determining what its election returns disclose as the battleship Maine is being raised we will some day know whether it really went wet or dry.

Aviator Rodgers, who started from New York, has reached Springfield, Ill., on his coast-to-coast flight. If he gets out of that town all right, nothing else should trouble him.

Edgar Howard puts in a special plea for one of the democratic nominees for supreme judge that he never was drunk while he was on the bench. He never was on the bench very long, either.

Eastern papers are having lots of fun over the fact that the president's train was delayed at Rushville. They forget that Rushville is in Missouri, where names do not count when it comes to motion.

With the Stephenson and Lorimer investigations on all at the same time, to say nothing of the Turko-Italian war, so-called, there ought to be excitement enough for all.

The Knights of Columbus will celebrate Discovery day, which has been made a legal holiday in Nebraska. But we take it that will not prevent other people from observing the day also, if they want to.

The school board and the county board are both going to get in ahead of the water board in floating their bond issues. What was the hurry, anyway, that called for two expensive special elections to authorize that water bond issue?

Omaha is entertaining the National Grain Dealers' association, whose coming is recognition of the importance of Omaha in the grain world. And Omaha did not pretend to be a grain market until the entrance of the Great Western started things about six years ago.

## A Cog Slipped.

A cog must have been slipped somewhere, for behold Collier's Weekly, the great organ of reform, proposing as the two most eligible candidates for the democratic 1912 presidential nomination Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Oscar Underwood of Alabama, being the same Underwood denounced by Mr. Bryan as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and a representative of the special interests not to be trusted even as democratic house leader. Of all those mentioned for the place occupied three times by Mr. Bryan, Underwood would be scarcely less distasteful to him than Harmon. And yet, here is Collier's saying that he would be next to Wilson the strongest candidate the democrats could nominate, which is equivalent to saying that he would be stronger because of Mr. Bryan's known opposition. Surely, something has gotten out of gear.

## Where Relief is Needed.

By laws enacted by the last Nebraska legislature the governor has been relieved of a large part of the labor formerly devolving upon him in connection with applications for pardons and paroles, the Pardon board being charged with conducting the hearings and making recommendations to him upon each case. But the time of the governor is still taken up altogether too largely with a similar class of cases presented by applications for requisitions upon Nebraska from other states for the delivering up of persons accused of crime and the protests and objections urged by the parties for whom the requisition are asked. There is no good reason that we know of why the requisition business should not also be handed over to a board properly constituted with the governor merely passing on the findings—in fact, the same Pardon board ought to be able to take the requisition cases as well. Here is a chance for the next legislature to relieve the governor further of detail work, and give him more time to devote to the really important problems of administration and government.

## Movement of Business.

By careful nursing, with untoward influences eliminated, the business condition of the country could soon be restored to normal, judging from reports and statements of Dun's and other commercial authorities. Even with many extraneous obstacles to meet, the movement of trade continues encouragingly toward higher standards. Dun's says, "In spite of war, industrial disputes and other influences tending to impair confidence and retard enterprise, the movement of trade continues large, although still below producing capacity and the recent gradual improvement is maintained."

It is extremely unfortunate to have had a train of confidence-shaking elements assert themselves at a time when the tide of commercial activity was already low, though beginning to rise. We may judge for ourselves how fast and firm would be the business improvement if these outside factors were withdrawn, or better still, had not projected themselves. It is giving business hardly a square deal or a fair chance to judge of its tone under such circumstances.

The gains which are indicated by bank clearings and railroad earnings show what a struggle industry is having to maintain a balance between quickened demands on the one hand and labor disputes and slack trade on the other. Yet the tendency is upward, which is some encouragement, and our hope must lie in our ability to steady business conditions and strengthen business confidence.

The State and Public Utilities. The tendency toward state commissions for regulating public utility corporations is quite marked. Fourteen states now have such commissions with regulatory power over companies supplying gas, electric light, transportation, telephone and water to cities, whereas five years ago only two states, Massachusetts and New York, had them. Twenty-seven states now have commissions exercising control of varied degrees over one or more classes of utilities, including steam railroads.

These facts and figures were recently recalled by Arthur S. Huey, a public utility expert of Chicago, at the national convention of the League of American Municipalities at Atlanta, as showing the tendency of legislation with respect to such business; showing that the regulation of public utilities has emerged from the domain of public discussion and experiment into practical usage. Those who fear or dread public ownership may find in the proper regulations under a system of government control the desired goal. Public ownership often comes from corporate abuse of privilege. It rests with the corporate owner to say whether this cause shall exist.

Mr. Huey hits it pointedly when he says, "Most efficiently and economically conducted as monopolies, public utilities are properly subject to regulation by the state and by the municipality." But even before that point in the process is reached, there is that other primary consideration, that the franchised corporation owes its very being to the public and therefore owes, over and above every-

thing else, the very best service that it can possibly render. Misuse of power or privilege by such an institution is the short-sighted method of inviting trouble. The people are learning how to exert control, but the public utility corporations are also learning how to respect public rights.

## Apple Growing.

At the Omaha Land show and other big exhibitions of farm products apples occupy a large place in the center of the stage. Special attention was devoted to apples last fall and will be again this month at the Omaha show and nothing so fastened interest on the great west, where these apples are grown, as this exhibit. Some of the fruit grown along the Pacific coast northern states is prodigious in quality and size. Evidently climatic conditions there are right for the apple, but back of these climatic conditions lies scientific knowledge as to their culture. At any rate, land that a short while ago was worth little is now selling for fabulous sums because of the apples it produces.

Right here in Nebraska fine luscious apples are raised and they make a profitable crop, as they do wherever produced. But our Nebraska horticulturists are not devoting the attention to the apple they might well do and with profit. They should produce the prize apples of the Omaha Land show. The state inspector of orchards and nurseries in Ohio tells of a man in that state who cleared \$1,000 on an acre of apples, and another man who sold \$5,000 of apples from fifty acres of land. He says Ohio is an ideal place to grow apples and last year produced a crop worth \$7,000,000.

But what has Ohio that Nebraska lacks for superior apple culture? Even a casual observer must have noticed that for several years apple orchards have been becoming steadily more valuable to the man who has one. This should have prompted farmers all over this west long ago to cultivate this fruit. One effect of the Omaha Land show would be to stimulate interest in that direction, not entirely in the fine valleys of Oregon and Washington and Idaho, but also over the fertile plains of Nebraska.

Democratic professions of love for insurgent republicans will be taken for what they are worth. Our democratic friends are always profuse with sympathy for any republicans they think they can persuade to vote the democratic ticket. If the insurgents should be in the saddle next year through capturing primaries and conventions, the same democrats would shed their tears for the regular republicans, and extend cordial invitation to them to rebuke the insurgents by voting for democrats. It's a great game, this game of politics.

The street fair has outlived its usefulness, if it ever had any beyond its money-making power. Ak-Sar-Ben cannot afford longer to sponsor such a rough-house resort. The money needed for Ak-Sar-Ben can be raised without descending to a street fair baited with "For-Men-Only" side-shows.

President Taft suggests that the first ship may go through the Panama canal in July, 1913, instead of July, 1915. Yes, but there is San Francisco preparing to celebrate the event with a 1915 exposition. It would never do to open the canal until San Francisco gives the signal.

The scheme to license coal and building supply dealers includes the expenditure of the money received as license fees in the employment of deputy inspectors of weights and measures. The prospect of a few sinecure jobs to fill ought to make easy sledding.

Of course, Mr. Bryan's campaign in Nebraska is in the interest of the democratic state ticket. But that does not interfere with him putting in two out of every three links for his own candidacy for delegate to next year's democratic national convention.

Next Washington Post.  
 They pulled the plug out of the Bath Tub trust, splintered the Kindling trust, cracked the Glass trust, and now they're about to paste the Wall Paper trust!

Expensive Grabs.  
 New York Sun.  
 The French garrison in North Africa at the moment exceeds 75,000 troops; that of the Spanish passes 25,000. To this Italy now adds 90,000 by way of demonstrating how simple and inexpensive is the business of "pacific penetration."

The Roosevelt Way.  
 St. Paul Pioneer Press.  
 Colonel Roosevelt says there was no trickery in connection with securing the Panama canal. Certainly not, we just announced we were going to have it and then got it.

Smuggling an Expensive Habit.  
 New York Tribune.  
 Civil suits to recover \$10,000 and \$25,000, respectively, have been begun by the government against the two smugglers fined the other day in a criminal action, on the ground that they ought to be included in the category of "foolish persons, largely women," who bring in articles of adornment for personal wear. "Masculine adornment on a \$25,000 or even on a \$50,000 scale is a great rarity in any American community, however 'foolish' its tendencies may be in other directions. It is hard to see where the force of the 'foolish' plea came in.

Looking Backward  
This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

OCT. 11.

## Thirty Years Ago.

At the council meeting among other business was approval of appointments by the mayor of special policemen without pay of these janitors of the various schools. Charles W. Kane for Central, E. L. Dauby for the North school, Charles Henderson for the East school, Julius Wagner for the South school, Samuel Durnell for the Cass school and J. C. Christiansen for the West school. City Attorney Manderson reported that the old pethouse ground belongs to the city. The city engineer urged that oak coverings be placed on crossings on Tenth street between Farnam and the depot.

By formal resolution Company C, First regiment Nebraska National Guard, is disbanded.  
 D. C. Mills, one of the directors of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and family arrived in a special car returning from the west.

Schroeder, the barber, and his assistant were arrested again for keeping his place open on Sunday.

The county commissioners have decided that the powder house west of Quasley's soap factory in the west part of the city is unsafe and have ordered its removal within sixty days.

A flat street car track is being laid on Farnam street. This is the initiatory track for the Hanson park line. During the winter the track will be used instead of switches.

Custody of the Frisoni child was awarded to the father.

D. J. O'Donohue of Brockville, Ontario, came to this city with the intention of remaining here. He has just returned with his wife from a European trip, and enters into the employ of a prominent dry goods house of this city.

Sir Sidney Waterloo and family passed through the city in a special car. Sir Sydney was formerly lord mayor of London.

Mrs. Atkinson, the milliner, is back from New York.

The Sans Ceramonte club held its opening party at Standard hall, notwithstanding inclement weather. Among those present were the Messrs. Love of Keokuk, Miss Lottie Congdon of Chicago, Messrs. Sidney, Connell, Brady, Sharpe, Laik, Calderwood, Knight, Miss Morgan, Miss Philomena Morgan, Miss Wilson of St. Joseph, Misses Chambers, Lowe, Wood, McConnell, Jewett and Kemball, Messrs. Carrier, Foster, A. W. Saxe, G. W. Saxe, Duell, Bennett, Sweeney, Hills, S. C. Morgan, Scott, F. W. Morgan, Beach, Ross, Clark, Chadwick, Wells, Kimball and Wilber.

## Twenty Years Ago.

Mrs. F. Graham returned to South Omaha from Olympia, Wash. after an absence of several months.

J. S. Knox, traffic manager for Ouday, returned home from the southwest.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Harts returned from the east, where they visited several of the big cities.

Samuel A. Haines of New York City, known as Parson Haines, spent Sunday in Omaha and made three addresses. He was a traveling man, who devoted his time to making religious addresses.

Helen E. P. Wilkins, 5 years of age, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilkins, died at the family home.

## Ten Years Ago.

Carl Fisher, a colored sport, known as Catfish, was shot three times by a negro, whose identity the Catfish refused to disclose. The shooting occurred at Catfish's home, 611 South Thirty-third street. The wounds were not serious.

Governor Savage named sheriff John Power a delegate to the National Prison congress in Kansas City, November 3.

When Pearl Thomas beheld her loving husband, Henry Thomas, walking down Dodge street with another woman, she ripped out a razor and proceeded to make shooftings of the couple, but was deterred before she did. Patrolman Mansfield was the hero.

Rabbi Abram Simon of Temple Israel, delivered an address on "Education," the occasion being the 100th anniversary of the birth of Zachariah Frankel, the foremost of Hebrew scholars.

Miss Hoagland's luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Henry T. Clarke, Jr., who has just returned from her trip to Europe, was regarded as the smartest affair of the season. Those present were Messrs. Clarke, Wilkins, Herbert, Wheeler, Milford, Allen, Peck, Morse, Estabrook, Martin, Hoed, Cleveland, Florence and Edith Smith.

Judge Gustav Anderson left for Washington, D. C., to participate in the biennial session of the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masons.

The naval activity of the duke of the Abruzzi along the Turkish coast are sure to be watched with keen interest in certain social circles of West Virginia.

The unidentified globe played by Mr. Halley on the comet grazers of the world last year renders almost hopeless the efforts of astronomers to center attention on an aerial tramp this year.

The reaction in the democratic camp in Illinois this fall starts with a roar of screams and mix-ups that make the best efforts of Lockmeites and anti-Lorimerites appear like the subdued murmurs of a peace convention.

The fastest man in Jerseydom, if not in the United States, is sleeping under 60 pounds in his prime. He is sleeping under an extra large slice of New Jersey turf. It was his boast that he carried more weight than any officeholder in the state.

Sixty merchants called at the army building in New York to inspect the buffalo coats from Omaha that day before the shipment arrived. The interest aroused by the sale impresses the storekeeper that bids as high as \$1,000 each will be offered.

Justice Hughes has been whip-sawed scandalously in a Washington real estate deal. Within a block of his new home, costing \$100,000, a black belt of tenements has been reared since work on the judge's home began, and really values in that section have shrunk like a snowball in the tropics.

## Why it Costs to Live

Absurdity of Making Tariff a Goat in Dismissing the Subject in Face of Many Other Factors.

H. L. Rann in Manchester, (La) Press.  
 A good republican said to us the other day: "If the tariff is responsible for the high cost of living, I am for its reduction, and it can't come any too quickly to suit me."

It has become a popular pastime to make a goat of the tariff. It is blamed for all the ills of life, from the jump in diamonds to an attack of the shingles. But other things may have something to do with it. For instance:

Indolence and luxury have increased in this country out of all proportion to the incomes of the people. Twenty years ago it was the rarest thing in the world to find a shoe-shining "parlor" outside of the largest cities. They are now in every hamlet, and there are probably not less than fifty in the city of Des Moines, all doing a thriving business. Men are too lazy or too proud to shine their own shoes and have bred a new industry.

Nothing used to be thought of it if a man or woman was seen with a bundle going to or from the market. Now everything must be delivered to the house. It is almost impossible to persuade a part young child or a pretentious girl to be seen on the streets with a package. Somebody else must do the work, and father pays the freight.

The towns and cities are full of moving picture shows, nickelodeons, vaudeville, 10-20 and 30-cent theaters. Whole families go, night after night, and follow it up with a little supper that consumes a day's wages. The parks are crowded and the street car takes a toll. Nobody thinks of walking for two blocks nowadays if he is anywhere near a car line. The old-fashioned wife who used to press her husband's and children's clothes has gone out. Pantomimes have sprung up and taken her place. The girl of 1890 who would expect to weave silk stockings and petticoats and the boy who would demand five or six suits of clothes a year would have been considered crazy, but now they are as common as pinch bugs in June. Everything eatable must be dressed and trimmed up nowadays. People want their crackers in a pink box, with a picture of a ballet dancer or a pugilist on the cover, and they not only pay for the box when they buy the crackers but they get fewer crackers. The grocery stores are filled with expensive novelties and confections, which go like hot cakes. A few years ago oysters and grape fruit and oranges out of season and cantaloupes and ice cream were considered luxuries. They are on every table now every day.

The young man who doesn't take his girl a 50-cent box of candy does up in hurt papers and a pair of tongs is a tightwad. Father buys porterhouse steak where a piece off the neck used to look good to him.

Nobody thinks of keeping his own horse or cow or planting his own garden or digging his own potatoes. The most popular song of the era is "Let Somebody Else Do the Work." The automobile has cost its thousands where the tariff has cost its tens. A man can't ride a distance of fifty miles without patronizing the motor car. Nobody thinks of carrying a lunch on the train if there is a dining car anywhere on the division. The man who wears the same necktie two days in succession is called a Rube and the woman who can't show up half a dozen party dresses costing from \$40 to \$80 per has about as much show in the society push as a shoat. People used to have their shoes half-soled. Now they wear them until the glass is dimmed, then throw them into the attic. The electric vacuum cleaner has pushed the broom off the map, and the electric fan and ironer have put the palm leaf and the sadiron out of business. Thus ad infinitum.

While your neighbor is cursing the tariff for the high cost of living, remind him of these things and ask him if Jim Hill's definition, "the cost of high living," isn't closer to it. Nobody wants to go back to the old ways. All of these things mean better, happier living, more ease, more recreation, more leisure, better meals, more beautiful homes. But it is fair to shoulder onto the tariff the blame for our own wastefulness and indolence?

## MONOPOLY BY PATENTS.

Points in Case Against the Shoe Machinery Trust.  
 Indianapolis News.

One of the features of the indictments returned against the shoe machinery trust attracts attention to our patent laws. In fact it is a few valid patents covering machinery so desirable in shoe making that give the trust its life. It has, for many years, been acquiring the patents on the best shoe making machinery. Most of these patents have expired and the machinery could be manufactured by others, and the most of the manufacture of shoes be reduced considerably. But the trust holds the still valid patents as a club over the industry. If the manufacturer uses machinery made by any one else he is barred from the use of the desirable machines which the trust holds patents on. This policy practically annuls the patent laws. They were enacted on the liberal basis of affording protection to the inventor for a certain number of years, after which the patent theoretically becomes the property of the world. But by the system the trust has adopted the royalties may be continued indefinitely with added monopoly royalties. The trust has been so powerful that it has been practically impossible for any rival shoe machinery manufacturing concern to succeed. The proceedings against the trust, therefore, presents more than the usual action for violation of the anti-trust laws.

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## SENATOR STEPHENSON'S "BART"

St. Paul Pioneer Press: At least Senator Stephenson should be able to qualify as the champion easy mark.

Boston Herald: Senator Stephenson told his managers to "keep off the windy side of the law," and so his money got blown away.

Houston Post: Old man Stephenson's pictures would indicate he is very much disgusted that anybody should challenge his title to the senatorship he holds after he has paid \$107,000 for it.

Kansas City Star: "If a man hasn't got the money he'd better keep out of politics," declared Senator Stephenson's campaign manager on the witness stand. On the contrary, politics is being made a mighty uncomfortable place for malefactors who have money to burn.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Having lavished so much attention on the Lorimer case, the public is unable to work up even a respectable degree of interest in the Stephenson case. And it is suspected the public will not get wildly excited when the Lorimer case comes up for its third whirl before the calcium rays.

St. Paul Dispatch: The most favorable construction that can be put upon the matter is that he was such an innocent old guy that he supposed \$107,000 could be expended legitimately in educating the voters at the primaries and the members of the legislature as to his superior qualifications for the office. If that amount of money were required for a legitimate campaign of education as to his fitness, it must follow that he possessed no easily recognizable qualifications for the office.

Sighs of a Retired Brannite.  
 Houston, (Tex.) Post.

Mr. Bryan received Taft at Lincoln and called him a patriot. We fear our friend would not be so generous in our case, despite the fact we supported him for president in three campaigns. He would insist we are a minion of the corporates and probably fasten the nomination for vice president on us when we might be powerless to escape it.

A Suspicious Watchman.  
 St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Colonel Bryan believes that every public man who chances to visit the state of Nebraska is trying to abstract a political platform.

## LINES TO A SMILE.

Alice—What a rude, boorish fellow Mr. Brown is.  
 Edith—What did he do, dear?  
 Alice—Why, he gave me his seat in the street car without lifting his hat—Houston Post.

Tommy—Pop, what is executive ability?  
 Tommy's Pop—Executive ability, my son, is the knack of getting somebody else to do your work for you.—Philadelphia Record.

"Say, what does a tailor mean when he's measuring you for a suit of clothes and sings out 'K. B. Y.'?"  
 "That means 'Round backed.'"  
 "Geel! I thought he meant 'regular back,' and I slugged him for it!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Where does this train stop next?" asked the nervous traveler on an uncertain railway.  
 "Well, boss," replied the porter, "dar's three without an' some had track right along here an' she's liable to stop foot any place mos' any minute."—Washington Star.

"I thought you said George had married a good manager."  
 "I called on her yesterday and the house was in terrible disorder. It looked as if everything had been left to take care of itself."  
 "But you should see her managing George."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## THE CITY'S NIGHT.

Chicago Post.

We know the city, when at dawn She turns sleep-hungry eyes on us— But through what trial has she gone That she must waken, weary, thus? We know her, with a laugh at noon— Her careless laugh as toll's unrest— Her smile that greets the twilight gloom The shadows wait her from the west.

We know the lights that flash and glow, The gold and silver lights that gem Her form, in woven loop and row— A girl and a diadem.

We know her singing and her smile When night is young and joy's afire, But in the silent aftermath What brooding sorrow is concealed?

We know her lights die, one by one, And darkness comes with solemn pace To hush the revelry and fun— And draw a veil across her face And then the city, lone and still, Is hidden in her solitude. What grief comes then her mind to fill Upon what sorrow does she brood?

We know her in her hours of light, Her times of restless work and pray, Why holds the secret of her night? When all the songs are swept away? Why should she, in the gray of dawn, Turn sad, sleep-hungry eyes to us? Through what soul trial has she gone That she must waken, weary, thus?

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