

**THE OMAHA DAILY BEE**  
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER  
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.  
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**OCTOBER CIRCULATION.**  
**50,703**  
 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 October, 1911, was 50,703.  
 DWIGHT WILLIAMS,  
 Circulation Manager.  
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1911.  
 ROBERT H. NUTTER,  
 Notary Public.  
 Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.  
 Just a little frisky frost.  
 Governor Aldrich hits right from the shoulder.  
 The Turks seem to have tied the score in the ninth inning.  
 Never mind, foot ball will soon monopolize public attention.  
 Perhaps Dr. Cook would have done better to have tried the South pole.  
 The New York Giants put up a much better fight than the Chinese throne.  
 If Mr. Bryan doubts democratic success he must expect Harmon to be nominated.  
 "Charley" Fanning and his book-keeper are for purity and reform—until after election.  
 If the steel trust's cake is dough, it must be because too much water kept it from rising.  
 "Immediate" purchase of the water works evidently figures out just about nine years.  
 Taking the cue from Nebraska, Ohio has sent a lyncher up for life. Your turn, Mississippi.  
 That loud noise you hear from South America must be the Peruvian bark. Please, don't, mister.  
 Mr. Morgan must be ambitious to go down in history as the greatest egg unscrambler of his time.  
 The railroads have sent us their Christmas gift ahead of time in promising no cut rates for the holidays.  
 The old cry that "labor will feel the adverse effect if the government dissolves the steel trust" now has the boards.  
 "City Election Important to Every Resident." That is a headline in a Cincinnati paper. It applies equally to Omaha.  
 And yet United States senatorships could not be bought unless there were purchasable members of the community.  
 Common sense and sober second thought properly mixed and exercised will do a lot to solve the evil of divorce.  
 We do not expect sleep to become unpopular just because Mr. Edison denounces it as an unnecessary indulgence.  
 Some of the anti-Woodrow Wilson organs are now publishing poems the doctor likes. That is a novel campaign weapon.  
 So long as he was the candidate, though, Mr. Bryan was never able to perceive the remotest doubt of democracy's success.  
 Remember what a package was handed us last year when this county sent a solid democratic delegation to represent us in the legislature.  
 It's a long lane that has no turning. The city was entitled to have one decision in its favor in the protracted series of water works litigation.  
 The democratic court house combine in absolute control of the county board has been mighty costly to Douglas county taxpayers. The quicker we get rid of it the better.  
 Senator Hitchcock has not yet repudiated the morally unfit candidate on the democratic ticket. His solicitude for purity extends only to warning people against a morally unfit republican school board candidate.

**The Water Works Decision.**  
 The decision of the circuit court of appeals is that the city must take the water works at the appraised price of \$5,263,395.49, but need not pay the interest claimed by the water company in excess of the net earnings for the last five years.  
 Whether the city must pay any other items in addition to the appraised price, and, if so, how much, will depend on the wording of the decree when entered.  
 Just how much the water company loses by this decision, as against the Sanborn decision thus overruled, will probably be known only to its officers, but evidently the water company is not getting so much the worst of it.  
 The result of the five years of litigation since the appraisers reported, so far as the water company is concerned, is to bring the city to accept the plant with apparent eagerness at the very figure which at that time and all along was loudly denounced as outrageously excessive and never to be paid except under compulsion.  
 Looking backward, it is doubtful whether the city has gained anything by fighting the appraisement. Bonds could then have been floated at 4 per cent and the interest charge for five years on \$5,500,000 would have been \$1,300,000. In the meanwhile the water company has been paying 5 per cent on nearly \$5,000,000 of its securities, aggregating \$1,250,000, irrespective of stockholders' profits, which must have been substantial—at least more than enough to offset taxes that would have been lost. It will be interesting to have more exact computations when actual settlements are made.  
 In the meantime, the legal battle has been so long drawn out that our people will welcome relief from it if the end is really now in sight.

**Investigating Wheat Deals.**  
 The government will have the sympathy of the country in its effort to break up illegal corners in wheat or any other grain. Such combinations have a very direct and intimate relation to the high cost of living and probably form one of the largest factors in this most serious and difficult problem.  
 As the president of the Chicago Board of Trade says, "Any man or set of men who buy so much grain that the price is held out of line or reach of buyers may be considered as acting in restraint of trade." Now, the government proceeds on the theory that the conspiracy centering in Chicago extends to Duluth and Minneapolis. If so, nothing would be needed to give it an interstate character and scope.  
 There is no less harm in the illegal traffic in wheat than in steel or tobacco or coffee, and the average man who uses a good deal more wheat than does either of the other commodities will be inclined to think that the burden of offense rests upon the wheat baron. It is difficult to conceive of a more general effect in all the line of monopoly than that that comes from the cornering of one of the prime necessities of life in every household throughout the land. On no ground whatever can the common practice of speculating in these necessities to the extent of cornering them be justified.  
 Competition is no more the life of trade in steel than it is in wheat, and not as much in tobacco or coffee, for when it comes down to real facts, neither is a necessity. It is to be hoped that the government meets with success in its latest undertaking, formidable as it certainly is.

**Looking Backward This Day in Omaha**  
 NOV. 4.  
**Thirty Years Ago—**  
 Mr. A. B. Toussaint gave a pleasant little impromptu party at his residence on Nineteenth street, with fifty couples in attendance. Among those present were Miss Toussaint, Mrs. D. Toussaint, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Shiverick, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Doane, the Misses Doane, Eustis, Kingwalt, Wakeley, Silverick, Balcomb, Barlow, Nellie and Dora Lehmer, Wells and Berling, Messrs. E. A. Carter, Wakeley, Warrack, Tensley, Fairfield, J. and T. J. Wingwalt, Hendricks, Rose, Beach, Barkwood, Wood, W. B. Scott, Draks, Bullock, Lehmer, Taylor and Brock.  
 Rev. Dr. Stelling, pastor of the Lutheran church, had a pleasant house-warming attended by a large majority of his congregation at his residence, corner of Eleventh and Howard.  
 Little Impromptu party at his residence for the repose of the soul of the late Edward Creighton was celebrated at the cathedral at 9 o'clock this morning.  
 At 3:30 p. m. the steamer "Red Cloud" of the Baker line arrived from Fort Benton, bound to St. Louis, where it will undergo repairs and then ply on the lower Mississippi and Red river during the winter. Mr. B. P. Troxel, agent of the Baker line at Omaha, was on the lookout with a car of coal sidetracked at the foot of Farnam street to replenish the fuel supply.  
 More trouble is brewing among the carpenters employed on the Millard hotel. It is over a demand for 25 cents increase in wages.  
 The new reservoir at the intersection of Douglas and Thirteenth streets is now full of water.  
 A batch of 377 Mormons on route to Utah will reach Omaha next week. They landed in New York Thursday.  
 Judge Chadwick married three couples and still the mercury goes down.  
 The trial of Charles De Groat for arson is proceeding, but the arguments will go over till next week.  
 Mrs. H. Kountze of South Tenth street is advertising for a competent laundress. These moonlight nights are very beautiful, isn't it?  
**Twenty Years Ago—**  
 The whole republican ticket, later returns showed to have been elected in both city and county. Frank E. Moore for district court clerk beating M. V. Gannon, democrat, by about 4,500.  
 The council committee appointed to ascertain whether bondholders influenced the letting of the city hall furniture contract to the Ketcham Furniture company of Toledo or not reported progress and again stalled off its report, much to public disgust. Mr. Osthoff stated that he "wanted to get to the bottom of the facts."  
 Licenses to wed were granted to these couples: John Krommermann and Bertha Dameron, Bennington; William T. Whalen and Eliza A. Mullin; Ivan E. Loothourous and Annie J. Conklin.  
 Mrs. Samuel B. Brown's kensington at her home, 250 Farnam street, was one of the most charming events of the season. Her guests were Mesdames J. H. Millard, Ezra Millard, Boyd, Cowin, Squires, Richardson, Morris, Kilpatrick, C. W. Hamilton, C. W. Hamilton, Levi Carter, Horbach, Ford, Thurston, Kimball, Linsberger, J. J. Monell, Peck, Stebbins, McKenna, Joseph Barker, Lucy, A. C. Wakeley, Victor Caldwell, Lininger, Housland, J. J. Brown, Downes, Bradford, Hall, Bangs, Hopkins, Louis Reed, R. R. Ringwalt, O'Brien, Samuel Turner, Nye, Nostrand, Misses Downes, Margaret Boyd, Jessie Millard and Carrie Millard.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. N. H. Patrick and Mrs. Brooks, wife of General John R. Brooks, left for New York.  
 Robert N. Burgess and Miss Lillian Smith were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Wright, Eighteenth and Izard streets, by the Rev. C. W. Savidge. The bridesmaids were Miss Nellie Wright and Miss Fannie Giff. The bride and groom were attended also by Miss Penoyer, a cousin of the bride, and Mr. C. A. Patterson.

**In Other Lands**  
 Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.  
**The Revolution in China.**  
 China is making history these days. So swiftly moves the revolution in Peking and Hankow that it is hard to say whether the politicians in the former or the rebels in the latter city are making the greater score. Both are moving toward the greater end, one supplementing the other, fighting the throne into a series of concessions to popular demands more astonishing to the outside world than the revolution itself. To placate the multitude and save the Manchu dynasty from immediate doom these reforms have been promulgated by imperial edict. An immediate transfer of power to Parliament with the right to revise the constitution; emperor deprived of absolute power of life and death; pardon for political exiles; a responsible cabinet with a premier to be chosen by Parliament; royalty ineligible to membership in the cabinet; Parliament to share the budget and over taxation, and its consent to precede the use of the army and navy in suppressing internal trouble. To emphasize these revolutionary changes, Yuan Shi Kai, the Bismarck of the empire, has been called back from his exile and given absolute power not only to execute the reforms decreed, but to treat with the rebels for peace. Speculation or prediction as to what tomorrow may bring forth are needless. The great "sleeping empire" is so wide awake and hitting up the strenuous pace that distant watchers must keep their eyes peeled to catch the shifting scenes.  
**Huge Cost of Navies.**  
 Nine years ago \$400,000,000 was sufficient to liquidate the year's total naval bills of eight world powers—Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Austria, United States and Japan. For the current year the naval bills total \$750,000,000, in round numbers, an increase of 60 per cent. The figures are taken from a recent report of the British admiralty. For the decade ending with 1911 the colossal sum of \$5,600,000,000 have been spent on their navies by eight governments. The following table shows the total expenditure for ten years, with the cost of new construction, including armaments, in British money:  

	New Construction.	Total.
Great Britain.....	\$382,200,000	\$117,975,000
Germany.....	282,200,000	78,250,000
France.....	128,125,000	47,284,000
Russia.....	111,345,000	32,584,000
Italy.....	145,500,000	45,500,000
Austria.....	29,814,000	14,250,000
United States.....	220,126,000	78,410,000
Japan.....	17,201,000	18,201,000
Total.....	\$1,128,266,000	\$385,343,000

**Carnegie as a Pacemaker.**  
 Is Andrew Carnegie's Temple of Peace at the Hague a hoodoo? The Boer war broke out just about the time he deeded \$10,000,000 for its construction and maintenance; the Russo-Japanese conflict came almost coincidentally with the adoption of plans for the structure; with the completion of the first story Austria seized Bosnia and Herzegovina; France and Germany have since begun their quarrel over Morocco, a Mexican revolution has occurred, Italy has declared war on Turkey and a Chinese revolt is in full swing. By the time the plasterers and decorators get busy another international melee may be looked for.  
**Labor Scarcity in Australia.**  
 Not since the days of the gold rushes has there been such a general strain on the labor market in Australia as exists at the present time. In two states—New South Wales and Western Australia—royal commissions are investigating the subject of labor scarcity, and in each of the other states employers' organizations are bewailing their inability to procure sufficient hands to cope with the work that is waiting to be done. Never so enthusiastic about any sort of immigration and bitterly hostile to the immigration of artisans, factory workers or general laborers, the unions have systematically denied every report about the lack of labor. On this account, the governments—especially the labor governments—have hesitated to declare themselves in favor of a policy of general immigration. The time seems to be approaching when they will be forced to adopt it.  
**Canada's Election Close.**  
 Nearly complete official returns from all constituencies in Canada show that the majority against reciprocity on the total vote was only 35,774, of which 25,000 were polled in the hotbed of Toryism, Toronto. Not such an overwhelming sweep in votes as the victors claimed, but as a base ball linguist put it, by a masterly bunching of hits they scored heavily in members of Parliament. "An old Ottawa man," in T. P.'s London weekly, lauds the downfall of Laurier, and expresses doubt if Canada will ever again see a French premier. The things he did for Canada were many and magnificent. He opened up the west, doubled the width of the Dominion by railroads, created two new provinces and marked out a position of great power for the country. "But," concludes the writer, "he left his greatest stroke till too late. Intending to crown his career by the solution of the North American problem and the freeing of Canada from its own economic bonds, he went into the fight with a corrupted and enfeebled army, and before the attack of a league of enemies and deserters, the grand old man of Canada went down in final defeat."  
**Drift from Country to City.**  
 Discussing official statistics showing the drift of population from rural districts to cities the London Standard offers this explanation: "Finally we come to the causes which, not in France or in England alone, but all over the world, explain the desertion of the countryside namely the superior social as well as industrial attractions offered by the towns. The large land owners have set the example. They spend a large part of their lives in the capital, only returning to the country for a few weeks which they can spare for their holidays at the sea or in the mountains. The example they set runs through every class. Again and again in this report we find complaint that the girls especially will not stay in the country because it is so dull and because work in the fields is repugnant to them. The sun tans the face, the work on the farm spoils the hands, and the dreamed of husband is not the farmer, but the shop assistant or government employe, who will rescue him from the monotony of the life of the fields. There we have the problem stated in a nutshell, and until it has been approached on this purely human side very little progress will be made toward its solution."

**The Bees Letter Box**  
 To Avoid Mistaken Identity.  
 SOUTH OMAHA, Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I regret that the prevailing, though mistaken, belief that I am a candidate for the office of district judge is causing my friend Robert W. Patrick so much distress and is imposing upon him the constant task of explaining that he, and not W. R. Patrick, is the democratic aspirant for judicial honors. Knowing that I am not overly popular with interests that wield a powerful influence upon elections in Douglas county, and desiring, as far as possible, to relieve the real candidate of the great embarrassment which the similarity of our names seems to have caused, and also of whatever ill-effect such mistaken belief might have on his candidacy, I wish to state that I am not a candidate for the office to which the genial Happy Hollow Boh so gallantly aspires.  
 WILLIAM R. PATRICK.  
**A Plea for Fair Play.**  
 OMAHA, Nov. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: We voters who have set out to clean up things political in Omaha must have a care lest, in our zeal to accomplish our laudable purpose, we ourselves commit a crime against the ballot box. In the first place we must make sure when we have a man arrested for illegal registration that he has registered illegally, and in the second place we must not attempt to make an honest judge attify himself when one of these registration cases is taken before him. I am led to offer this warning by the Anderson case, which County Judge Leslie was called upon to hear. No one who heard the evidence offered left the court room with the slightest notion that Anderson had registered illegally, and certainly every one was convinced that Judge Leslie did his simple duty when he discharged him.  
 But was Anderson guilty, and was Judge Leslie compelled to discharge him simply because the state could offer no sufficient evidence against him? The facts developed at the hearing speak for themselves. Anderson keeps a restaurant right across the street from the boarding house from which he registered. He is a Swede. He is not married. The state's own witnesses testified that he had lived for at least five years in the precinct in which he registered, and that he had been living at the house from which he registered. These witnesses testified it is true, that they had known of his sleeping for a few nights together at other places, but they did not know, or apparently have reason to believe, that he had not boarded most of the time at the house from which he registered. He doubtless had a legal residence somewhere. I think the evidence of the state's own witnesses showed clearly that it was where he said it was. Remember that he was not a vagrant, but a man engaged in a legitimate business. As for the boarding house register, that Anderson was "fixed" to show that Anderson was registered there, it was evident that the clerk thought to fix it up to prove that Anderson was a boarder at the house. It was not necessary for him to do this, but he thought it was. Such houses do not keep registers very accurately. But Anderson was not responsible for that. The fact that I want to make clear is that Anderson operates a restaurant across the street from this house, conducts a business in the precinct in which he registered, is entitled to vote, and it is not even claimed that he registered elsewhere. Nor is it claimed that he had a residence elsewhere.  
 It looks to me as if those who want to stop illegal registration had better go after a better case next time than they get when they arrested Anderson. And I also suggest that no further attempt be made to make a "goat" of Judge Leslie until it can be shown more clearly than it has been shown in this case that he failed to do his duty.  
 FAIR PLAY.  
**SMILING REMARKS.**  
 Editor—In this report of a lady slipping on the sidewalk, I notice you use the expression, "Her face fell suddenly."  
 Reporter—Yes, sir, it's literally true. Her face fell with the rest of her.  
 "But come now, senator, why did your electric coat so much more than the average coat."  
 "Simply because my pile was so much bigger than the average pile."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
 "I saw a man meet our minister this morning with a grave charge."  
 "What was it?"  
 "His sexton with a bill."—Baltimore American.  
 Customer—"I didn't see your car won any prize in that race. What are you blowing about?"  
 Auto-Dealer—"I've had a higher percentage of drivers finish alive than any other firm"—Puck.  
 The Rev. Goodale looked over his spectacles at his slim congregation and smiled benignly.  
 "Indeed, sir, a dozen or more of you have braved the inclement weather and come out to hear me this morning," he said. "I shall give you the shortest and at the same time the best sermon in my entire stock, and we will not take up any collection."—Chicago Tribune.  
 "Young man," said the stern parent, "when I was your age I worked all day and studied all night."  
 "Of course," replied the glided youth, "a man must do something with his time, and I understand your special opportunities were rather limited."—Washington Star.  
 "I hope you'll know me the next time you see me," snapped the girl who had managed to secure a seat in the crowded car.  
 "I probably shall if you're wearing the same hat you've got on now," placidly answered the girl who was clinging to a strap. "I'll know that hat, anyway."—Chicago Tribune.

**The Navy and Peace Treaties.**  
 The most significant thing about the president's review of the fleet in New York harbor was the fact that he had just returned from a continental tour on which he preached universal peace and obtained probably enough senatorial pledges to insure the ratification of his international arbitration treaties at the coming session of congress.  
 This country is rapidly getting away from the delusion that the maintenance of an adequate army and navy necessarily means warfare, or that international arbitration means immediate and complete world peace. This is the mightiest assemblage of American battleships any president ever reviewed—ninety-nine in all. But to appreciate its full significance one must look behind this formidable array of fighting strength and note that the same nation commanding it also is taking the lead in the movement to abolish war.  
 Yet the United States is second, not first, in naval power. Great Britain leads. Nor, much as is being said in depreciation of our rapid naval building, are we outbuilding every other nation. Both Germany and France are now building warships faster than we are. How, then, can it be argued that we should cease to build? Of course, there is no serious purpose of that sort on the part of the government. President Taft took occasion to say in reviewing this great fleet off the Atlantic that he proposed to urge congress to order two super-dreadnaughts a year up to the time the Panama canal was actually in full operation, and after that one a year would do, for the canal would double the efficiency of the navy. If the government had taken the advice of those who urged leaving the canal unfortified its aid to the navy would be little.  
**Government of Canal Zone.**  
 Approaching completion of the Panama canal-brings a vast amount of new work to be done by the American government. Congress and the executive will have their hands full for some time to come providing for the new territory and its government, to say nothing of the regulation and conduct of the canal, itself. It will not matter whether the United States decides to throw open for immediate settlement the canal zone or hold it for the government's official purposes, the necessity of providing for the administration of justice through a special judicial power, entirely independent of the military and civil authorities, must be met.  
 Not the least, but among the first and most important of all tasks to be performed, is that of arranging the system or schedule of canal tolls. This must be taken up by congress this winter, for the reason that until these tolls are promptly decided upon and commercial companies will be retarded in adapting their plans to it into those of the canal's management. All bills that have dealt with canal matters in congress have contemplated leaving this matter of the tolls to the president, vesting him with the authority to go ahead and make and declare them. There is no reason, therefore, why congress this winter should not make such investment and every reason why it should. It is also the wish of those giving careful thought to the subject that congress likewise invest the president with the civil, military and judicial powers of the United States as a warrant for him to organize the machinery of government in the canal zone, so that the least possible time may be lost. Unless congress gets to this at the coming session it will delay the

**People Talked About**  
 The cynical editor of London Opinion, James Douglas, bows the head of the feat at a hot air fit. "The Turk," he observes, "long revered as the most beautiful liar in Europe, has been completely outclassed by the Italian." For proof he points to the way the duke of the Abruzzi, through the press agents, has painted the Mediterranean a dazzling red.  
 Saleswomen throughout the country are interested in the proposed movement to erect a memorial to the memory of the late Benjamin Franklin Hamilton of Saco, Me. Mr. Hamilton was the first merchant in this country to employ saleswomen. So bitter was the feeling against this innovation that the women of Saco boycotted Mr. Hamilton's store.  
 State appraisement of the estate of the late John S. Kennedy of New York totals \$67,377.75. The estate is divided by will into two parts, one for the widow and sixty per cent for the children. The widow's share is \$32,994. There are no children. Mr. Kennedy made his fortune as the financial assistant of James J. Hill in his railroad operations in the northwest.  
**Where Reform is Needed.**  
 Chicago News.  
 New rules have been formulated at the Annapolis naval academy to "discourage promiscuous forming of acquaintances." If this does not mean snobbishness the academy officials should learn to free their language from ambiguities.

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