

**THE OMAHA DAILY BEE**  
 FOUNDING EDITOR EDWARD ROSEWATER  
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR  
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**JANUARY CIRCULATION.**  
 49,728

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 for the month of January, 1912, was 49,728.

**DWIGHT WILLIAMS,**  
 Circulation Manager.  
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1912.  
**ROBERT HUNTER,**  
 Notary Public.

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

They will probably use buckeyes for bullets in the battle of Ohio.

The Men and Religion Movement ought to do well during Lent, anyway.

China has ordered 144,000 American hats, but none of the cocked variety.

The Auto show is coming gloriously down the home stretch with all gears thrown on.

President Taft seems to have learned when to speak out as well as when to keep silent.

Those Modern Woodmen are going after each other with their axes just as if they were all democrats.

A woman went to St. Louis with \$5,000 to find a husband. She probably can find 5,000 for that price.

It is evident now that the corking good times of the present campaign are not to be confined to any one man.

The scientist who has discovered that plumbing is 4,000 years old, probably got sore at his landlord for not repairing his.

It may be impudent for a little old dietagraph to stick around when a private conversation is going on, but we need the talk.

The newspapers frequently offend, but never so seriously as when they ignore individuals who are seeking notoriety.—St. Louis Times.

Oh, how true that is.

"When winter is over and I get back to God's country," writes Colonel Watterson to his Courier-Journal. What, coming to Nebraska? Welcome!

Governor Aldrich has been compelled to cancel speaking dates because of hoarseness. The dry air of the irrigation districts is very hard on orators.

Since Mr. Hearst has formally put his brand upon Champ Clark, we will now hear that the speaker is the only really and truly grand candidate in the race.

The Sioux City Journal invites the colonel in with the promise that he will find the water warm. Yes, and warming up with the approach of spring and summer.

Perhaps the president felt that a Jersey justice on the supreme court bench could throw additional light upon the dark and devious ways of the trusts, most of whom are New Jersey institutions.

Some of the professional hold-up men around the country must have read that published letter about there being "no police protection within ten blocks," and hid themselves to Omaha accordingly.

Colonel Watterson says of Governor Wilson that "under this veneering of scholarly polish lies the coiled serpent of ambition." Any man should esteem it an honor to be denounced in such elegant diction.

The government lawyers claim to have three kinds of evidence against the alleged dynamiters. The government is very modest in its claims. From showings made it seems to have 300 kinds of evidence against them.

The city building inspector's department is the one supposed to enforce the building ordinances upon contractors who take exclusive possession of streets and sidewalks adjoining their work. This information simply let the Commercial club know to whom to direct complaints on this score.

**Postal Telegraph.**  
 In transmitting to congress the report of the postmaster general, President Taft takes occasion to disavow and dissent from the recommendation of a postal telegraph. The president expresses the view that government activity should not be substituted for private enterprise here if the service may be rendered by franchised corporations under public control in a manner equally cheap and efficient. This is the real point of debate, the postal telegraph having been established abroad, and being now urged for this country by Postmaster General Hitchcock as a proper function for the Postoffice department by which telegraph messages, the same as letters, could be transmitted and delivered better, if not cheaper.

The proposal of the postal telegraph is by no means new with us, nor even new with our postal authorities, as it has been included in the program of various successive postmasters general for forty years. It must be admitted that very recent developments, joining the telegraph and the telephone for operating purposes, has made it a more complicated problem, and has unquestionably deferred the advent of the postal telegraph, which had previously appeared to be fast approaching, without resistance on the part of the telegraph companies. The attitude of President Taft takes the postal telegraph off of the legislative slate for the present, but it will make a reappearance at some not distant day.

**Ospina's Recall.**  
 Colombia's action in promptly recalling its indiscreet minister to the United States, General Pedro Nel Ospina, for an utterance that could have no place in the delicate functions of diplomacy, is very gratifying, because it indicates a much better feeling for the United States on the part of its little neighbor to the south than we had had reason to believe existed. Of course, though all has not gone precisely to the liking of Colombia, that country would have nothing to gain and all to lose by taking offensive ground with us, though it is not at all to be supposed that because of the American government's overbearing strength it would use it unfairly upon a weak neighbor. No American interest has anything to gain by unfriendliness with or imposition upon Colombia, or any other Central or South American country, and the same men at Bogota evidently appreciate that.

The attitude toward Ospina is in marked contrast with the action toward an American army officer who, also speaking wholly as an individual, and not as a representative of his government, was severely reprimanded for making an indiscreet remark at a London banquet some months ago. It was in no wise as serious, however, as the assertion of Ospina and yet the administration frankly took the Colombian at his word when he said that he spoke, not as minister, but as Senator Ospina! The administration simply declined to take any notice whatever of the remark and to have done otherwise would have undignified this government and over-dignified an apparently small man from a minor republic. The United States thus comes out entirely the gainer, the administration having reflected distinguished honor upon itself and the government.

**Volunteers in Idle Army.**  
 It is not at all surprising to learn that many thousands of Chicago's army of unemployed are volunteers. The complete muster is estimated at 125,000 and the commission appointed by the mayor to investigate conditions has already reported that it has found many demands for workmen unmet by the soldiers within these lines. For instance, a call for 25,000 men to clear railroad tracks and other property of snow fell upon deaf ears. In another case 1,500 men were advertised for in the morning newspaper want ad columns and 250 responded.

No impatient zeal for work evidently animates thousands of these soldiers of idleness. Others, no doubt, would like a chance to earn an honest living, but there is the unanswered call for the 25,000. Macedonia is not saved that way. We ventured to suggest before that a large proportion of this vast army of unemployed consisted of the professional tramp and these early findings of the commission seem to justify our belief. They put a very different aspect upon the situation and will go to discredit any attempt to make political capital out of a condition apparently grave.

Industry and capital, of course, are pursuing a conservative line of action for the present, but upon the eve of a national election such a condition is not entirely strange and it offers no sort of warrant for magnifying any fault that may exist. The day was admittedly saved in this country in 1907 by the concerted wisdom of the newspapers in carefully avoiding any exaggeration of the depression, and such a policy could with greatest profit to all interests be adopted now, though conditions are far from analogous.

The people of Nebraska had a chance to recall their judges last year at the regular judicial election, but they made but one change in the

bench of this district, and but one change in the supreme bench of the state, and in neither case because of any special grievance against the defeated candidate, but rather because his successful competitor hustled harder.

**The Case of Mr. Schwab.**  
 It has been several days since Charles M. Schwab spoke so despairingly of the steel business, from which he threatened to retire if congress tampered with the tariff, but if he has acted upon his threat the fact has been withheld from the public. Before Mr. Schwab throws up the sponge he might recall a statement he made in the fall of 1909, which went far from indicating that the steel business was altogether unprofitable. He said that the capital stock of the Bethlehem Steel company—his corporation—amounted to \$18,000,000, all of which the Bethlehem owned; that it was divided into 300,000 shares at \$50 par; that while nominally only \$1 a share had been paid in, the surplus of the company was practically sufficient to pay the stock in full and that the company intended to issue stock to represent the surplus. Those were Mr. Schwab's own words. Presumably the company has since carried out its intention and issued this stock to represent the surplus.

In 1910 the Bethlehem company paid a dividend of 10 per cent, amounting to \$1,500,000, on its capital stock. Surely any industry that can earn dividends of \$1,500,000 on an actual cash investment of \$300,000 is in fairly good condition to weather an adverse wind or two; at least, it is fair to presume that the principal holders of its stock would not be hastening to throw overboard what they had acquired. Or, putting it another way around, a \$15,000,000 concern with \$300,000 of stock contributed in cash and \$14,700,000 in earned profits, is not in the most advantageous position to demand special privileges.

The democratic World-Herald is not happy over the appointment of Judge Pitney to the supreme court vacancy, although it has no word to say against him. But it is inconceivable that President Taft did not give Louis D. Brandeis the place as a reward for going up and down the country attacking his administration. We shall file this recommendation away for the event, which we do not think at all imminent, of a democratic president with a supreme court vacancy to fill, and see whether the World-Herald will still be as insistent for Mr. Brandeis, notwithstanding he avows himself a republican.

John Barrett urges the business men of Omaha to start a campaign of education on the value to this section of the Panama canal, and how to make the most of it as soon as it is open for traffic. The trouble is to determine which campaign of education to start first—one for the Panama canal or one for the Platte river power canal.

That political calendar has plenty of red-letter dates, but they are badly bunched. It would be more convenient if we had an election or a primary, or a registration day, say the first and third Tuesday of every month. We may come to it.

Press dispatches say that Governor Wilson's visit to Topeka brought out the largest crowd seen there since Mr. Bryan's visit in 1902. Why mention it? Most any stranger who will make a speech can draw a crowd in Kansas.

Well, if "Mike" Harrington's red-ink circular is no more deadly to Harmon than it was to Harman, its effect on the democratic primary will be negligible, but it may be useful to the republicans later in the campaign.

**Ask for Publicity.**  
 Chicago Record-Herald.  
 Senator Pedro Nel Ospina may, on the other hand, have thought that was the only way in which he could ever get upon the front pages.

**Peering Through Glasses Darkly.**  
 Washington Star.  
 J. J. Hill's slightly prejudiced idea of a clash between the great industries and the federal government is something like that of a head-on collision by a locomotive and a handcar.

**A One-Sided Arrangement.**  
 St. Louis Republic.  
 To stimulate the increase of population a tax reform measure has been drawn in Iowa in which, says the report, "it is proposed to relieve a man of taxation on \$300 for every child he has." Will like inducement be offered to women to undertake the cares of motherhood?

**Letting in the Light.**  
 Philadelphia Press.  
 The supreme court has again held constitutional the clause in the interstate commerce act of 1910 which makes the railroad on which a shipment originates liable for loss or damage incurred in any part of the trip. As long as railroads reserve the right to route freight no railroad on object to its being held responsible for accident on a route which the shipper does not select.

**Unwary Eve-dropper.**  
 Philadelphia Ledger.  
 If half the stories told about the dictagraph are true that unwary invention may be as active a menace to the security of society as the Maxim "demonstrator" for firearms promised to be. Put to the right use it may be a useful servant, misused it may become an intolerable mischievous, as a detector of crime it has been justified, as an illegal means for the invasion of proper secrecy it will soon call for some form of regulative control.

**Looking Backward This Day in Omaha**  
 COMPILED FROM BEE FILES  
 FEB. 24.

**Thirty Years Ago—**  
 A delightful musical was given by Miss Rustin and members of the Mendelssohn quartet at the residence of Captain C. R. Rustin at Harney and Seventeenth streets. The quartet, composed of Misses Rustin and Poppleton and Messrs. Mayer and Cain, was assisted by Mr. G. F. Sauer as violinist, and Messrs. Estabrook, Wilkins, Northrup and France in the vocal numbers.

A notable was given by the young people of the Lutheran church at the residence of Joseph Redman on Sixteenth street.

Prof. Samuel Aughey lectured in the Unitarian chapel on "The Growth and Development of the Rocky Mountains."

A fall of rain and oceans of mud were not sufficient to stop "The Voyage of the Bristol" as the benefit performance for Manager Marsh at Boyer's.

The Omaha Brick company, for the manufacture of brick and tile with a capital stock of \$5,000, has been incorporated by Orville E. Coombs, F. Stanton Lewis, David D. Seaton and Charles M. Mead. Over twenty rich costumes have been ordered from New York for the coming Concordia society's masquerade ball.

Electric light will be introduced into the new Millard hotel. Gas, water and steam pipes will soon be at work.

With the resignation of H. W. Yates as cashier of the First National bank the stock he held was purchased by Mr. Herman Kountze, the president.

There is a hole in the gutter on Tenth at the Howard street crossing that is supposed to be a direct route for China. Several horses were floundered there today, and it was necessary to get help to pull them out.

Edward Updike of Harvard is in Omaha on a business trip.

**Twenty Years Ago—**  
 C. F. Goodman returned from St. Louis, where he went with a delegation of Omaha men to labor with the leading committee to get the populist convention for Omaha in the summer. Other Omaha men with him were W. N. Nason, Secretary of the Board of Trade, and J. O. Phillips. Mr. Nason has the promise of T. V. Powderly to favor Omaha.

Governor Boyd was making changes in the personnel of the fire and police commission. D. Clem Deaver was out of town, but the other newly appointed members of the board evidently had a tin for soon after coming down town Shields and Gallagher made a bee line for Charles Ogden's office, where they were handed commissions. William Coburn was also reappointed, but Gilbert Hartman and Smith failed to get commissions.

D. C. Patterson and half a dozen other property owners in the southwest part of the city offered to donate to the park commission the right-of-way for a boulevard 20 feet wide and about four miles long. The boulevard would start at Forty-second near Ambler Place, and terminate north of Dundee about Hamilton street.

Rome Miller of Norfolk, until recently one of the proprietors of the Paxton hotel, was a guest at that hostelry.

Elmer Frank was reported to be in a precarious condition, suffering from typhoid fever.

It was reported that the Union Pacific conductors and brakemen had won a substantial victory in computing overtime. Their grievance committee obtained the concessions after long consultations with General Manager Clark and Assistant General Manager Dickinson.

**Ten Years Ago—**  
 Hopes of a new fireproof hotel for Omaha, to be built by the Dean Brothers of Kansas City, were once more revived. P. E. Her brought them back to life.

The mayor and city councilmen of Red Oak, Ia., visited Omaha in a body. They were Mayor Thomas Griffith, Aldermen George Brown, Henry Peterson, John O'Rourke, Charles Wilson and I. Fikes.

At a meeting of the tax committee of the Real Estate exchange W. S. Poppleton brought up the resolution of the city council to issue current expense bonds, and asked the committee if it would attempt to stop the proposed issue, and the committee unanimously decided that it would not.

There was a break in the democratic ticket of Harry Miller, Walter Morse and Ed Howell, Miller doing the breaking. He declared that he would fight Ed Howell as a candidate for mayor to the bitter end.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners formally appointed Charles A. Salter as chief of the fire department to succeed John Redell, with salary at \$2,000.

The agitation for two market houses in Omaha arose. The first one was already located by the city council on Capitol avenue between Thirtieth and Fourteenth, and the second one demanded somewhere near Eleventh and Howard streets. Councilmen Karr, Trostler, Hascall, Lohbeck and Zimman favored the idea. Robert Smith, a Douglas street grocer, was the spokesman for the duplex proposition.

**People Talked About**  
 Moved by "kindly impulses and sanitary reasons" Alabama is about to provide a painless means of killing syphers before being served on the half shell.

William Temple Emmet, who has been appointed superintendent of insurance of New York state, is a great-grandson of Thomas Addis Emmet, who was a brother of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot.

The fact that George Washington was penalized by a Texas court for gun toting implies gross irreverence for a great name and a startling departure from the style which made the Lone Star state famous.

It is solemnly asserted that a Boston woman weighing ninety-eight pounds beat her 50-lb. husband into unconsciousness. Boston, the gentle, cultured, humane hub of the commonwealth, shocks admirers by emphasizing with a club the sorrowful refrain: "Nobby loves a fat man."

A New York financial paper expresses the astonished opinion that \$50,000 a year cash is a shade too much pay for members of the Board of Directors of the Central Leather company. The porcine qualities of the directors leave stockholders cringing the seek. Hence the roar.

Edward M. Morgan, recently appointed postmaster at New York City, has been connected with that office since 1912, when he was 37 years old. When he entered the office it had \$2,000,000 of business and employed 300 men; now there are about 4,000 employees and the yearly business is about \$30,000,000.

**In Other Lands**  
 Some Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Year and Far Nations of the Earth.

**Optimistic British Politics.**  
 Beginning a session of parliament as momentous as that which preceded the absolute veto of the peers, the British ministry displays unexpected confidence and energy. The blunders and bluster of opposing forces sharply discredit the reactionaries, and cheers the forward march of progress. The situation as viewed by American correspondents is decidedly encouraging for the liberal party, and for the successful passage of the three great measures on the ministerial program, home rule for Ireland, disestablishment of the Welsh church, and manhood suffrage. Several converging causes contributed to this happy condition of affairs. The "last ditchers" of Belfast fumed and fussed, but failed to pull off the promised fight or "kick the crown into the Boyne." Two "smashing speeches" by the Tory leader, A. Bonar Law, have been so fatally discredited by official facts and figures that unnoticed organ lament the absence of Balfour. War Secretary Haldane's peace mission to Germany is hailed as an omen of incalculable good, the forerunner of beneficial results to come from the coronation visit of King George to the Kaiser. The disaffection caused by Sir Edward Grey's support of Russia in suppressing the independence of Persia is being smoothed over through diplomatic channels. Russian troops are marching home and the intriguing agents of the Czar are being supplanted by officials instructed to abstain from mixing in Persian politics, but to hold on to the purse strings. Evidently the clearing sky of international politics aggravates the ill-temper of the Tories, for only bad temper can account for the incredible blunder of attempting to boycott the king by absenting themselves from the initial session of the House of Lords. The success of the ministry in calming the troubled waters at home and abroad infused a marked degree of buoyancy into financial and business affairs, fills the country with fresh confidence, and gives the ministry a free hand to deal with the epochal national reforms.

**Threatened Industrial Strike.**  
 Only one cloud of dangerous proportions flecks the British horizon at the present moment—the threatened strike of the coal miners. On November 15 last a conference of the miners' federation formulated a demand for a minimum daily wage for every individual working underground, the wages varying according to the district, from 4s. 6d. in Somersetshire and Bristol to 6s. 9d. in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and South Wales, but being uniform throughout the district. The demand has been sanctioned by an overwhelming referendum vote of the miners and notice has been served on the operators that unless the demands are granted the men will quit on February 5. Estimates of the number of men likely to be involved range from 80,000 to 1,000,000. Both sides are making the usual outward show of determination to fight to a finish. Operators are placing heavy insurance on their properties, and the Lloyds ask prohibitive insurance rates in a gamble against a strike. The government has not yet shown its hand beyond making inquiries for quarters for troops in sections likely to be disturbed, but the belief it has shown in previous industrial struggles was that the prevailing belief that it will exert its whole power in preventing by arbitration what would prove a disastrous industrial war.

**Oiling the Human Machine.**  
 In the struggle for the betterment of the working masses the chief resistance comes from employers who fear the possible expense of a change. "Let well enough alone" is the cry of those who are so situated that they have neither time nor inclination to inquire into the well-being of the less fortunate. It is a common brand of selfishness, a formidable obstacle to every reform designed to benefit the many. In the last three years all the elements of organized greed in Great Britain vainly resisted the beneficial measures of old age pensions and assurance against sickness and unemployment. The wet cabinet ministers merely echoed the temper of German employers when compulsory insurance for workingmen was first proposed. The splendid benefits flowing from these great reforms have transformed the fiercest of opponents into ardent supporters of the insurance system. Many of the larger German corporations have added independent insurance of their own to the system established by law, sometimes paying double amounts paid by the government. "If it pays to oil a machine, it pays to oil a human being." was the answer of a Frankfurt capitalist to a question whether it paid to devote so many thousands of marks a year to the welfare of employees.

**The Ferrer Conviction.**  
 The disagreeable task of eating their own words comes to those persons in Spain and other countries who rushed to the defense of the Barcelona court-martial which condemned Francisco Ferrer to death. After a lapse of a few years and the substance of machine-made Ferrer the supreme court at Madrid, in a review of the findings of the drummed court-martial, declares there is no evidence that Ferrer was a participant in the rioting; that none of the rioters acted under orders from him, and that there is no testimony indicating Ferrer's complicity in the disorders for which he suffered death. The anarchy practiced by a military court is a greater peril to the state than the anarchy taught by a schoolmaster.

**Safeguarding Thrift.**  
 Thrifty France is as fruitful as the United States in the production and disposal of investment "gold bricks." What little protection is afforded the gullible in this country comes through the activities of postoffice authorities, but only after the victim has been separated from his money. The reverse of this system is planned by a French organization headed by the noted economist, Alfred Neymark. The society is backed by bankers and financial authorities, and its purpose is to examine and report on every proposition seeking capital and to wage its relentless war on get-rich-quick fakirs.

**France's African Mill.**  
 France has just been called upon to make a new and considerable payment for the glories of her latest African adventure. The expedition to Fes and the incidental campaign in the Atlas will cost the French taxpayer just short of \$1,000,000. The casualties for the same operations exceed 1,000, and an army of 6,000 remains in Morocco to preserve order.

**Knockers Knock the West.**  
 Springfield (Mass.) Republican.  
 The west loses a member of the United States supreme court an account of the

violent objections that were urged against such men as Judge Hook and Secretary Nagel, either of whom would doubtless have performed admirable service. In finally turning to New Jersey and selecting Chancellor Pitney for the vacancy made by the death of Justice Harlan, the president reveals his despair of pleasing the particular western folk who interest themselves in judicial appointments. Probably a host of objections to Judge Pitney would have found their way to Washington if the president had delayed sending the nomination to the senate for a few days. No one can be mentioned whom someone does not object to.

**POLITICAL SNAPSHOTS.**  
 Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I never was a decenter," proclaims Colonel Roosevelt, but, no. He has always stuck to the colors as long as the Oyster Bay insignia were printed plainly on the label.  
 Sioux City Journal: The very idea of an organized democratic fight in Nebraska against Mr. Bryan is startling. But that is the movement. And all Mr. Bryan is asking is the honor of attending the Baltimore convention as a delegate-at-large from Nebraska; and, incidentally, to be sure, the opportunity to get in a few more licks on Governor Judson Harmon and a few side swipes on other democratic candidates whom he cannot consistently approve.  
 Minneapolis Journal: The Outlook may be right in estimating that the president has forfeited political strength by lack of quick, spectacular decisions. But sure and dependable decisions will read as well, if not better, in history than the quick kind. If he has lost the ear of the people, it is not because of lack of interest in their welfare, but because he did not speak in the vernacular which was for the moment popular.  
 Springfield Republican: There are traces of a resemblance in the republican situation to that in the spring of 1902. Secretary Blaine's friends were urgent that he should compete with President Harrison for the republican nomination, but the "plumed knight" did not actually resign his cabinet position until three days before the convention was convened. Thus he became an active candidate. Blaine in that period was the popular hero of the republican masses. In consenting to make the race against even an unpopular president, he gave the final tragic touch to his career.

**Some Very Live Relics.**  
 Ex-Senator Beveridge is reported as saying that the anti-trust act is "a relic of the seventeenth century." True, it is also a relic of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, inasmuch as it puts into statutory form the principles of the common law that have existed since law was formed for the public interest. The first decisions under the Standard and sugar trusts were under the common law. But old principles of the common law are not necessarily effete. The Ten Commandments for instance, date back a good many centuries before Christ.

**Whittled to a Point.**  
 "You saw your jewels were stolen while the family was at dinner?"  
 "No, no. This is an important robbery, officer. Our dinner was stolen while we were putting on our jewels."—Louisville Courier-Journal.  
 "I like those decisions the judge is giving."  
 "Yes, they seem absolutely frank and fearless. Do you know what they suggest?"  
 "No."  
 "They suggest the sort of decisions some judges would give if the recall embraced the judiciary."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.  
 "My daughter, professor, plays entirely by ear."  
 "And aren't you having her treated for the trouble?"—Baltimore American.  
 "Is that man a ruler?" asked one oriental statesman.  
 "No," replied the other; "judging from his extreme pliability, I should rather call him a tape-measure."—Washington Star.  
 Frayed Francis—Ever have dyspepsia?  
 Frayed Francis—What's that?  
 Frayed Francis—Dat means trouble after yer meals.  
 Frayed Francis—Not me. My trouble comes afore my meals.—Boston Transcript.  
 Miss Gushington—Love is like a kitten. It is born blind.  
 Mr. Stunt—Yes, but it only takes a kitten nine days to get its eyes opened.—Philadelphia Record.

**THE WISE DOCTOR.**  
 W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Post.  
 She was weak, she was pale, she was frazzled and on ships.  
 And the trouble grew rapidly chronic; She was wan, she was weak, 'twas a task just to speak,  
 And she could not respond to a tonic, She could sail up ground, but each day Dainty was found.  
 That she seemed less concerned with just living, And she took with an air of the deepest despair.  
 All the medicines that they were giving, Many portly M. D.'s—some so fat they would wease—  
 Came to make a renewed diagnosis, And they talked, a grave brow, of the why and the how  
 And of cellular strength and osmosis. They prescribed for her trips on the trails and on ships,  
 They declared she must do tons of walking, But she shook her poor head and she took to bed,  
 While the specialists kept up their talk-ings.  
 Came a doctor quite new to see what he might do,  
 He asked not of her eating and drinking, But he studied her case as he looked at her face  
 And he kept up a power of thinking. Then he said: "I am sure that I know of a  
 And he gossiped of cranks and trans-missions, And of ignominious tops and of magneto-pops—  
 Which astounded the other physicians. Well, her husband was keen and he bought a machine,  
 And the doctor, when faced with the question Of how he was so sure he could work out a  
 Said he did it by auto-suggestion.

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 Greatest aid to home baking  
 Makes the cake, biscuits and hot-breads of superior flavor and healthfulness.  
 Absolutely free from alum and other injurious substances.

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 Reserve Fund January 1, 1912 ..... 513,013.90  
 Securities with State Department January 1, 1912 ..... 343,350.00  
 (To Secure Our Insurance Contracts.)  
 Rate per thousand, age 35 (other ages in proportion), \$8.75.  
 Mortality Cost per \$1,000 Insurance Means Annual, Year 1911, \$2.10.  
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