THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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DECEMBER 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 circulation for the month of December, 1915, was 53,534.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 6th day of January, 1916.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

January 18

Thought for the Day

Selected by Jessie Lansing

He who reigns within himself and rules passions, desires and fears, is more than a king.—Gerald Massey.

No wonder the water board hesitates at going into the ice business and competing with Old Boreas.

There is some satisfaction, anyway, in knowing that all that reward money is not handed out for nothing.

In consideration of the amount of money spent, the late Ford peace mission should be a live topic a little longer.

No matter what his deficiencies may be, General Carranza looms large in volume and volubility of canned assurances.

The fee grabs and feeding grafts must go, no matter by what hypocrisy the treasury looters may try to excuse themselves.

With all that new material in the Commercial Club management, a fine imitation of the operation of a new broom should be soon forthcoming.

The detention of Mrs. Pankhurst at Ellis Island, coupled with a threat of deportation, illustrates how easily a good law may be made ridiculous in the enforcement.

Nebraska once projected another republican candidate for vice-president who could doubtless give valuable pointers to the latest one. It also one time furnished the tail to the populist presidential ticket, who likewise has experience worth consulting.

Poland is entitled to generous sympathy, perhaps more than the other countries scourged by a war not of their own making. The difficulty confronting tender-hearted people, unfortunately, is to determine where their help is most needed and will do the most good.

The right of cities to enact laws against the smoke nuisance has been affirmed by the federal supreme court. The fact that an issue fundamentally local found an open road through the higher courts shows a fighting quality which the legal profession esteems one of the finest virtues of man.

Man's inhumanity to man threatens serious labor disturbance in Pennsylvania mines. Influenza prevails among both miners and mules. Operators doctor the mules with copious doses of quinine and whisky, and deny like treatment, gratis, to the men. Unless the companies abandon rank favoritism in medicine the miners will go up in the air and stay there.

Thirty Years Ago in This Day in Omaha

GLEANED FROM BEE FILES

The postponed election of a secretary by the Board of Trade, resulted in the choice of G. M. Nattinger, at present connected with the cashier's office of the Union Pacific, and connected with two of the building associations of the city.

The school board on motion of Mr. Gibbon, held over a resolution ordering the secretary to advertise for plans for an eight-room building to be erected on the school lot at the corner of Georgia and Woolworth avenue, at a cost of $20,000, to see whether an additional lot could not first be bought.

The Arion club is preparing for a fancy dress party next month, for which arrangements are being perfected by a committee consisting of Charles Metz, F. J. Lange, Max Becht, Henry Richard and Fred Metz, jr.

H. P. Bowley, city salesman for Wilson & Larsson, is suffering from a broken rib, which he sustained by a fall in his back yard.

Postmaster Coutant has just completed a comparative statement of the receipts of the Omaha postoffice for six months, showing an increase of 22 and 5/10 per cent, which leads all the offices of the country, the nearest being St. Paul, with an increase of 18 5-10 per cent.

George Smiley, the well known Burlington mail agent, is confined to his house with a broken leg, result of his ankle, due to slipping on the sidewalk.

Dr. E. D. Arnold, oculist, has removed his office to the Boston block.

Nebraska's Presidential Preference.

The people of the country at large, and of Nebraska in particular, are being advised that this is a presidential year by the quickening activities of ambitious aspirants for the republican nomination, the unopposed renomination of President Wilson on the democratic ticket being taken for granted.

By reason of our peculiar presidential preference primary which is a free-for-all go-as-you-please no-entry-charge race, we in Nebraska, offer an inviting field for our own and other favorite sons, each convinced that he has the popular call.

It may as well be understood, however, now as later, that if the republicans of Nebraska could make their wishes known and effective, they would be for Charles E. Hughes by an overwhelming majority. Not that we have not a neighborly feeling for Cummins or Hadley, not that we do not respect the ability of Root, not that we do not cherish a personal affection for Estabrook, not that the other candidates do not appeal to us or are without friends here—but the rapidly focusing sentiment in Nebraska, as throughout the nation, is formulating a demand for Hughes, which is sure to be pressed with increasing insistence and persistence.

As already declared, we share the view that Hughes more than any other would be the standard-bearer to unite all republican elements and lead to certain victory. Further than this, we believe a way will be found in due time by which Nebraska will be lined up for Hughes before we commission our delegates to the Chicago convention.

Grain Rates and the Omaha Market.

The Omaha Grain Exchange is reopening its fight to secure an equitable adjustment of freight rates on grain to and from Omaha. A rather astonishing exhibit has been prepared, showing inexplicable discrepancies in rates, and all of them militating against the local market. If the rates charged for hauling grain to Omaha are just, the railroads are performing such service for Kansas City for nothing, as they are apparently hauling thousands of carloads hundreds of miles without any charge. If the rate to Kansas City is just, then the rate to Omaha is too high. This is apparent.

Existing conditions as to freight tariffs that favor rival markets have long been objected to by Omaha dealers, and a thriving grain industry has been built up here, in spite of the discrimination. It used to be the "long haul" that supported the argument against our grain market, but this can not apply in the present case, for the roads get no more in any instance, and in many less, for the long haul to Kansas City. This practice operates to shut Omaha out of a large section of its natural territory, making points in Nebraska tributary to the Missouri city, many miles further away.

The Grain Exchange is repeating the experience of the stock yards and packing houses. Many years of constant struggle were needed to secure adjustment of live stock rates that militated against Omaha, but the long fight was finally won. The entire community is vitally concerned in this matter, and the Grain Exchange should have the support of united Omaha in its fight for simple justice.

Clearing Away the Carranza Clouds.

The United States senate will doubtless hold up the nomination of Henry Prather Fletcher, as ambassador to Carranza's government, until the president makes satisfactory reply to the request for information as to what induced the recognition of Carranzas de facto president of Mexico. This recognition came in a way that suggests something of intrigue, concerning which information is sought. For many weeks before the event, subtle hints and significant whisperings were heard, all pointing to the fact that President Wilson favored the Carranza cause. This, too, at a time when the opponents of Carranza were in position to prevent the "first chief" from in any way making a showing as the executive head of Mexico. Efforts at selection of a provisional government which would eliminate the contending factions, or, at any rate, the leaders, were brought to naught through some mysterious agency, until finally the watchful waiter at the White House declared his choice as having rested on Venustiano Carranza, and the influence of our government was thrown in the balance to decide against the other Mexican "patriots," who were to have had a free hand in the settlement of their own affairs.

It is not charged that our president in any way connived at the end that has been brought about; since he gave Carranza his favor, he has openly sought to establish him in authority. What the senate would like to know, and the public, too, is just how far we are involved in Mexican affairs, and to what extent we are to be chargeable for Carranza.

Mobilization of Industry.

President Wilson is giving close consideration to plans for the possible mobilization of American industry as a feature of national defense. This involves the assembling of a vast amount of detailed information of a special, and in a great measure, confidential character, as it must deal with all the phases of production and distribution of all the factories of the United States, and if it is to be serviceable it must be comprehensively complete. The enlistment of the great engineering societies of the country will facilitate the undertaking. American factories have shown their remarkable adaptability in the handling of European contracts. The celerity and facility with which plants were equipped for the unlimited production of special munitions is quite a tribute to the mechanical skill and engineering ability of our technical forces. No lack of capacity has been shown in this direction. To get these forces co-ordinated for public service is the problem.

Omaha's experience in paying double prices for park land thirty years ago suggests extreme caution lest a few more are slipped over the city.

Next Step in Electric Light

Literary Digest.

ONE of the largest factors of expense in maintaining the ordinary electric arc lamp is its trimming and cleaning—operations made necessary by the fact that the arc exists in ordinary air. The heated carbons burn and are consumed very much as is the wick of an oil-lamp. Experiments now in progress toward constructing an arc lamp that will require no more trimming and cleaning than an incandescent lamp have met with a considerable measure of success; and while they are still in the laboratory stage, W. A. Darrah, who writes of them in Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, holds out hopes that the new form of lamp will soon be on the market.

The plan adopted is so to design the lamp that the supply of material for the arc will come, not from the electrodes, but from a surrounding gas or vapor, and can be used over and over again. To quote and condense:

"A study of the light-efficiency of an arc from a chemical standpoint shows that there is a certain rather limited class of substances which when introduced into the arc in small quantities produce a very great increase in luminosity. Thus the addition of small quantities of cerium or calcium compounds to the carbon arc may increase its efficiency over 300 per cent, and the addition of titanium (preferably as an oxid) to the magnetite arc similarly produces an increased luminosity without a corresponding increase in energy-consumption.

"A study of these facts led to the conception that perhaps an arc could be maintained in a closed vessel and supplied with these light-producing elements in the vapor-form.

"Accordingly, a crude apparatus was arranged in which two hard carbon electrodes were placed vertically above each other in a tight glass vessel, and an arc drawn between the electrodes. As might be expected, this arc was non-luminous and very unstable. Accordingly, a small amount of carbon tetrachlorid was poured into the vessel, with a rather marked result. The arc then became stable and could be drawn out to several times the length which was previously possible, although its luminosity was not much increased. A flaky soot formed by the decomposition of the carbon tetrachlorid also filled the glass chamber. A trial was next made with stannic chlorid, with a similar increase both in stability and allowable arc length. In this case, also the luminosity of the arc was much greater. The stannic chlorid, however, was decomposed by the air and moisture present, forming a white insolube powder upon the walls of the chamber, soon shutting out most of the light.

"A more elaborate apparatus was therefore constructed in which the graphite electrodes were separated by an electro-magnet acting upon an iron core within a glass chamber.

"The air was exhausted from the chamber, a small quantity of stannic chlorid vapor at a pressure of from three to four centimeters was allowed to enter and the arc drawn. Under these conditions a stable arc three to four inches long could be produced. The arc was intensely white and so steady that it had the appearance of a thick incandescent filament slightly bowed and surrounded by a flame-like less luminous shell of yellow. The vapors from this arc, however, soon collected on the walls, forming a dense brown coat, which proved to be mainly tin carbid with a mixture of stannic chlorid and other intermediate compounds.

"These preliminary tests having indicated possibilities as well as having shown the difficulties to be overcome, additional smaller lamps were constructed along somewhat improved lines."

The type finally adopted has an arc-chamber in which the arc is formed between tungsten electrodes, partly surrounded with a refractory insulator. Experiment showed the exact combination of gases that would produce the least "soot." These are introduced in liquid form. The appearance of the arc in the new lamp is described as differing in important respects from that of the ordinary arc-lamp. We read: "It is usually very stable, about one-eighth inch in diameter, tubular in form, and varies from two to five inches in length, the variations being due to differences in pressure, natures of the gases supplied, etc. A high pressure naturally increases the intrinsic brilliancy of the arc, but makes it necessary to operate at a shorter length, as the gas current due to temperature-differences and arc-reaction are correspondingly more violent. The diameter of the central luminous tube is also reduced with an increase in pressure.

"Some of the arcs revolve very slowly, but as a rule the low pressure of the gases minimizes the motion of the arc, and the general appearance is that of a thick, intensely white incandescent filament slightly bent at the upper end. With some of the vapors, as, for example, the metallod halogen compounds, antimony, phosphorus, and arsenic chlorids, the central tubular portion is surrounded by a ragged flame, which is light pink in the case of arsenic and pale green in the case of phosphorus.

"The flame portion acts somewhat as an absorbing screen, thus reducing the total useful radiation. It is a curious fact that this flame may exist for a short, but appreciable time after the circuit has been interrupted, thus indicating that it probably does not have a part in the conduction of electricity through the vapor, but appears rather to be a zone in which the vapors after being dissociated by the heat and electrical effects of the arc recombine."

The increased length of the arc results in greater efficiency, since the brilliancy is also much enhanced. By using five times as much power the light-effect may be multiplied by twenty, the efficiency being thus four times that of the standard form. The writer then intimates to inventors that a new field is thrown open here for their exploration. As he puts it:

"It would appear that an investigation along the lines here described opens up new possibilities in light production, but it can not be too strongly emphasized that while the results set forth in this paper offer considerable promise from an applied, practical standpoint, yet they are not presented for consideration as representing a finished device, but merely a research in what seems to be a new and interesting field."

Twice Told Tales

A Mistaken Impression.

The story is going the rounds of the stock exchange that one of their number had the surprise of his life while on duty a few nights ago. What happened is as follows: Two special constables were patrolling the sides of a big building, and the arrangement agreed upon was that they were to meet at one of the corners at the end of their respective "beats." One arrived in a very damaged condition.

"Hello! have you met a burglar?" anxiously inquired one.

"No," ruefully replied the other. "You know that pretty girl we were flirting with, who told us that her husband had gone to the Dardanelles? Well, he hasn't."—London Tit-Bits.

His Mistake.

The old pensioner who blew the bellows for the organ had a most exasperating failing. In spite of frequent admonitions he would continue blowing after the music had stopped, thereby producing most undesirable sounds.

One day the organist could stand it no longer.

The congregation had been set tittering by the old man's forgetfulness and during the sermon the organist seized the opportunity to write him a note on the matter and hand it to the choir boy to deliver.

Misunderstanding the whispered directions the lad handed the note straight up to the vicar, who astoundedly read the following:

"Will you stop when I tell you to? People come here to listen to my music, not to your horrible noise."—Chicago Herald.

The Bee's Letter Box

Would Repeal Oleo Tax.

OMAHA, Jan. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read an article in your paper recently about the dairy interests collecting a fund to push the fight on oleomargarine. It was even planned to have congress raise the tax on this product.

It appears to me the dairy interests could just as well use this fund towards bettering their own product, instead of persecuting oleomargarine, which is not only wholesome and inviting in both color and flavor, but is also exceedingly economical at all times of year.

The oleomargarine tax instead of being raised should be repealed. It was passed in the first place at the instigation of the dairy interests merely to hamper oleomargarine and handicap its sale. Its pose as a revenue measure has never deceived anyone, in fact its repeal is advocated by the revenue department itself as a costly, useless and thoroughly bothersome piece of legislation.

Another item which is usually overlooked is that the tax is borne, not by the makers, but by the users of oleomargarine. The amount of tax is simply added to the price of the product and the consumer pays the bill. The consumer, usually a hard working member of the hard working class, can ill afford to pay it. E. R. GOBLE.

Praise for Booker Washington.

DENTON, Tex., Jan. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Readers love a brave, fearless editor. The Bee has such a one, since that editor compared Booker T. Washington, now gone to his reward, to Frederick Douglas. May the good Lord bless you for kind words towards both. We whites are diligent in seeking the faults of our negro brother and seldom give him a mite of praise. For hundreds of years he has been scolded. Praise him in 1916. Praise is powerful.
RAYMOND VERNIMENT.

Here's a Knock on Two Sages.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 17.—To the Editor of the Omaha Bee. Talk about the sage of Silver Creek. You sure have one at North Loup that has the world beat. What is wrong with that wampus anyway?

He sure does love to see that name of his in print. He has given us views on everything from soup to nuts and what views—wow! Why not arrange to let him and Wooster run the country for a few days, or better yet, to be safe, why not print one issue of The Bee with Charles Wooster and Walter Johnson's name each about 2,000 times on each page and make it a special edition so for once they can see their name in public print enough. To tell you frankly, I am getting sick of seeing Walter Johnson tagged to the foot of so many articles that he knows nothing about. W. L. HANSEN.

What About Mexico?

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Jan. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: When the Mexican bandits massacred the American mining party they committed an act which has roused this country to a pitch of indignation such as has not hitherto been felt in the varied relations between these countries. It is more than likely that this outbreak of American anger was exactly what was aimed at by the perpetrators of the crime. The unsuccessful rebel leader, Francisco Villa, in resorting to this course, is playing a well known game. He is seeking by the wanton murder of Americans to embroil the United States in war with Mexico.

The situation is bad. The affair should be managed, if possible, so as to prevent Villa from accomplishing his object. If American troops enter Mexico it should be for the apprehension and punishment of Villa and his murderous band, and not for conflict with the recognized government of Mexico, if that course can be avoided. Much depends upon Carranza, who has not always shown good judgment with perplexing situations.

Intervention in Mexico and prolonged occupation of that land by the United States is entirely undesirable. This nation should not allow itself to be tricked by Villa into adopting a course contrary to its own best interests.
A. W. ATWOOD.

Tips on Home Topics

Philadelphia Ledger: Englishmen who recall the Alabama and Bering Sea awards will hardly agree with Senator Chamberlain that in every case of arbitration with Great Britain the United States has got the worse end of the bargain.

Boston Transcript: Some editors are skeptical over the story of a Kansas rooster that was blown into a jug during a recent cyclone, but for our part we realize that a jug is no extraordinary place in a prohibition state to find a cocktail.

New York Post: The chairman of the military committee of congress opposes the president's army plan. The naval committee is not favorable to his navy plan. Mr. Wilson's preparedness program suffers from an apparent lack of preparedness.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It has been discovered that the old habit of wearing an asafoetida bag around one's neck as a preventive against contagion is all to the good, after all. It keeps infected folks so far away from you that you can't catch anything.

St. Louis Republic: A southern civil war cavalry leader, more noted as a fighter than for grammatical precision, summed up the whole wisdom of strategy in the sentence, "Git thar fustest with the mostest men." Verily, the allies could take lessons from him to their great advantage.

Indianapolis News: Now that Miss Jane Addams has made it clear that all the warring nations of Europe would welcome any means to end the war without sacrifice of their prestige, the situation looks more promising. Surely anything so simple as that can be arranged without difficulty!

New York World: The arguments against preparedness are many and varied, but surely a novel one was advanced by the speaker at a church forum meeting who declared he "would not fight for any country where he did not own a shovelful of earth." Does not the man who lacks even the possession of a shovelful of earth owe some obligation to the country that gives him every legal right the real estate millionaire enjoys and without the payment of a cent in taxes?"

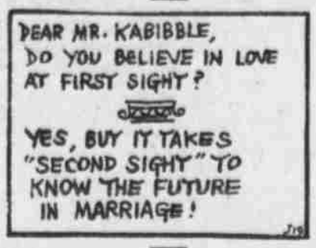
SMILING LINES.

Lover—For you, darling, I wad lay me doon and dee.
Maiden—That sort of thing is out of date. What a girl wants nowadays in a man willing to get up and hustle.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"What do you think of those charcoal sketches of mine?"
"Seems too bad to waste the charcoal when fuel is so high."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Young man, are you coming around here looking for my daughter's hand?"
"Yes, sir; that is my object"—
"Then you're apt to find it in my pocket."—Baltimore American.

"I see gasoline is going up."
"Then I'll have to give up running my auto. How do them speculators in the necessities of life think us poor people are going to live?"—Baltimore American.



"Yes," cried the vaudevillian, "last night I sang at the Paragon and the audience rose as one man and shouted, 'Fine, fine, fine!'"
"Did they?" snarled the auditor. "I should say it ought to have been jail."—New York Times.

"I should have given him a lock of my hair when he asked for it."
"Why so, girlie?"
"When I refused, he bribed my little brother, and that pestiferous brat supplied him with an assortment of switches, rats and puffs."—Louisville Courier Journal.

"You have made a good many nice sales this season," said the manager.
"Thanks."
"You must know when to grasp the psychological moment for closing a transaction."
"Oh, I manage all right with the customers. But what is the psychological moment for striking the boss for a raise?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"When I was your age," said the reproachful father, "I worked hard and saved my money."
"Well," replied the irreverent youth, "that was because you didn't have a family whose mode of life led you into frivolous associations." — Washington Star.

Maud Willis—What was the commotion about over at your house early this morning?
Bess Gillis—Wasn't that awful? You see, George was trying to get away without pa seeing him and pa was trying to get in without ma seeing him and ma was trying to get downstairs to light the kitchen fire without George seeing her.—Judge.

"What brought you here, my poor fellow?" a missionary asked a convict.
"I married a new woman, sir," the prisoner groaned.
"Aha!" said the missionary, "and she was so domineering and extravagant that it drove you to desperate courses, eh?"
"No," replied the prisoner, "but the old woman turned up."—Puck.

THE GRIP.

Elizabeth Peck in New York Times.
(Apologies to James Whitcomb Riley.)

That Wretched Influenza came to our house today,
He brought along a bag of pains and vowed he'd come to stay.
Now sister she's a-sneezin' and Arthur's coughin' bad;
Seems like it is the worst attack our brother ever had.
The doctor says, be careful, keep away from them that's ill;
And if you have bad feelin's, be sure to take a pill.
And hold your distance well, when there's sneezin' roundabout,
For the grip germs'll git you if you don't watch out.

Accordin' to directions, you should keep quite warm and dry;
And, though you like it very much, just take one piece of pie;
An' cut out all the hearty foods and swallow down fresh air;
An' shun the crowded places like you would a lion's lair!
And keep away from people who have sniffles in the head—
Or else no doubt you'll have to stay for several days in bed.
In short, avoid all places where the sick bugs are about,
For the grip germs'll git you if you don't watch out.

But if to all my cautions you refuse to lend an ear,
Don't be surprised if some day you are smitten plain and clear.
A chill, unpleasant, seizes you, you shiver and you shake;
Some more ills come to pain you, you are burning and you ache;
A-sneezin' and a-coughin' hard, your fever rises fast—
Now Old Man Influenza has got hold of you at last.
To bed you go with potions vile and medicines about,
For the grip germs have got you 'cause you didn't watch out.

PRICES on Pneumatic Automobile Tires, all types of solid and cushion Motor Truck Tires and Pneumatic Motorcycle Tires are advanced 10 per cent on standard sizes. This advance also applies to all rubber tire accessories.

New prices are effective today, January 18th.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio.

Winter Office Comfort

Extremes of weather are the real test of an office building. It is then that the little things count. This building has not only a vacuum heating system, but is metal weather stripped. The court provides wonderful ventilation.

The building is always practically full, because of its popularity, but occasional changes offer opportunities to get choice offices. While the list below is all we have to offer today, there may be something which will just suit you. If not, let us know your requirements and we will watch for an opportunity to take care of you when the first change occurs.

THE BEE BUILDING

"The building that is always new"

Room 222—Choice office suite, north light, very desirable for two doctors or dentists; waiting room and two private offices; 520 square feet..... **$45.00**

Room 619—On the beautiful court of the building; size 135 square feet..... **$10.00**

Room 636—Only vacant room on the 17th street side of the building. Faces directly on Seventeenth street. Partition for private office and waiting room. Size 187 square feet **$18.00**

Room 105—At the head of the stairs, on the floor opposite The Bee business office. Size 270 square feet. Would be specially useful for a real estate firm..... **$30.00**

Apply to Building Superintendent, Room 103.

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.