

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION: 54,328 Daily—Sunday 50,639

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of February, 1916, was 54,328 daily and 50,639 Sunday.

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

It is only fair to expect a little unsettled weather around the spring equinox time.

Still, the opinions of Colonel Bryan do not obstruct a state of preparedness at the box office.

A symptom of peace abroad, even though bearing an insurance tax, attracts attention for its rarity.

Incidentally, there is nothing to stop any of them from sparing themselves and their friends by withdrawing.

Nebraska's senior senator is opposed to preparedness only half as much as he is "fermatist the government."

Unregistered voters have until April 5 to see to it that their names are properly enrolled. Delay is dangerous.

Direct primary experience has shown that the candidate who filed last often had just as good a chance as the one who filed first.

In the lexicon of progress there is no such word as fail for Omaha's effort to pull a union station across if only all pull together.

In the last analysis of science, the human machine reveals strata of lime, carbon and calcium. These elements doubtless explain human affection for the "spotlight."

Practice shooting of the fleet at ports in Mobile bay is an impressive reminder of 1863. A lapse of fifty-three years between bombardments lends emphasis to the echo.

Well, who set up that man to protest placing the name of Bryan on the ballot on the ground that he is not a democrat? Perhaps some great sleuth could unravel this mystery.

It is high time to stop the fake, masquerade, under dual party labels, when the sole purpose is to purloin votes in another party column for a candidate who could not possibly get them in his own party.

Boston's "cradle of liberty" rocked as never before with domestic joy on fathers' day of baby week. A census of the attendance showed 200 women to each of the four men present to report the proceedings.

"Come, gentle spring, ethereal mildness, come!" sang a bygone poet whose imagination equaled the occasion. Fortunately for human kind the license of the exaggerator was revoked with the practical dictum: "There is no such season."

Britain's call of married men to the colors has been deferred pending an inquiry into the political effect of the summons. No matter how completely the war submerges other factors of British life, extreme caution must be observed to safeguard political trenches.

Rumors and deductions presaging a naval battle on the North Sea persist and stimulate hope for a tryst of modern warships. Speculation on the outcome is useless. The on-looking world longs for a naval test which will determine how near superdreadnaughts come to the advance notices.

The evil reputation of New York's famous Bowery survives segregation, fumigation and partial demolition. Business men in that locality propose the desperate operation of changing the name to Central Broadway. Complete forgetfulness is hardly possible while the halcyon of the tourist bus works the megaphone.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Compiled from Bee Files. The sensational Lander murder case terminated with a verdict of guilty by the jury after nearly forty-eight hours of deliberation. It took twenty-six ballots to get the twelve men to agree.

The committee appointed to have charge of the sixty-seventh anniversary of Odd Fellows in America, which is to be observed in Omaha April 25th, have arranged the details. The Exposition building has been rented for the banquet and ball and every lodge in the state is expected to send representation.

H. A. Johnson, assistant freight agent of the Union Pacific, has returned from Denver and is again at his desk. The ice in the river is reported broken as far north as Blount City. The river is assuming a spring like appearance and the ice goes rapidly disappearing.

John Hamlin of the firm of Hamlin & Brown returned from a three months' trip in Europe, during which he visited France, England, Wales and Italy. The Peck Island freight and ticket office has been removed to 1355 Farnam street.

Sugar and the Democrats.

Aside from the war developments, the most significant event of the last week was the almost unanimous passage, by the lower house of congress at Washington, of the bill to retain the sugar duty which was to have come off on the first of May. In rescinding their previous action placing sugar on the free list, the democrats have completely belied their professed opposition to the principle of the protective tariff all these years, and have backed entirely away from their position so positively asserted when the Underwood revenue law was enacted.

The tariff on sugar is a protective tariff and must be protective for the American sugar producers to the extent of the differential. By no figure of speech can the democrats make out that it is excluded from the category of protective duties. It has built up the beet sugar industry in this country, which has yet tremendous possibilities of expansion, depending only upon reasonable assurance of the home market at compensatory prices—an industry which the democrats, with their free sugar schedule, would have torn down—except for the intervention of the European war temporarily cutting off importation.

While in restoring the sugar duty the democrats will be undoing some of the mischief they had started to do, it is only because of pressure of extraordinary conditions that they are doing it, and it will be unsafe to trust them not to veer around again should they be continued in control. In the light of this administration measure repealing the free sugar law, the old democratic platforms denouncing protection as robbery, without any ifs or ands, become humorous readings.

Aeroplanes and the Army.

President Hawley of the Aero Club of America has urged President Wilson to request an immediate appropriation large enough to properly equip four aero squadrons for the United States army. Here is the weakest part of our present military establishment. While we may have enough of the flying machines to provide for the necessities of the punitive expedition that is to overhaul Villa, the army as a whole is deficient in this important arm.

Experience in Europe has demonstrated the imperative need and indispensable service of aircraft in war. It is not in the spectacular battles above the ground, nor in the occasional bomb-dropping raid, that the aviator serves his country. The modern army without air scouts is blind and helpless, and would be an easy prey for an enemy properly equipped. In no particular has the science of war made greater advance than in the adaptation of the aeroplane to the uses of the fighting forces, and no nation has lagged further behind in the matter of its adoption than has the United States. In this regard we are repeating the experience of the Spanish-American war, where we sent our soldiers, armed with the old single-shot rifle using black powder, against an army fitted out with high-power repeating rifles and using smokeless explosives. How costly that mistake would have been had Spain continued the resistance that was capable of making profoundly shocks the experts familiar with the situation.

The aviation service of both the army and the navy deserves more attention than it has received so far. Training of men for the correct and efficient handling of these machines is more necessary than for other work of soldiers. The suggestion made to the president is worthy serious consideration.

American Merchant Marine.

Much has been said during the last year or two about the disappearance of the American flag from the high seas, and of the decadence of the American merchant marine. From the Department of Commerce comes a report that indicates that somewhere the flag of our country is floating over the waters. Returns to the bureau of navigation show that 26,701 merchant vessels of the United States were documented for foreign or domestic trade, and were manned by 182,133 officers and men, excluding masters. Total tonnage for all vessels registered, including yachts, was 8,487,331 gross tons, this to compare with Great Britain's aggregate in 1913 of 19,100,000 gross tons, and Germany's 5,428,175 for the same year. That the fleet is not confined to inland waters is shown by the fact that 2,587 of registered ships manned by 52,069 men, are in the seagoing trade; 2,568, with 23,782 sailors, are on the Great Lakes, and the rest of the fleet is on rivers and smaller lakes. The point of this is that we still have a water-borne commerce of considerable size, under the control and protection of our flag, and which may yet be saved if the democrats do not persist in their program of opening traffic between American ports to foreign-built vessels.

Decorative art does not appeal to Judge Landis. Accordingly the judge knocks down the prop of the Associated Bill Posters of the United States, pronouncing the organization an offensive monopoly. Competition in billboards is now assured, which spells increased revenue for vacant land owners who profit by the enterprise of neighbors. Things come to him who waits.

That reminds us that the annual tug-of-war between the Wets and Drys in the numerous incorporated towns and villages of Nebraska comes off next month, ahead of the regular primary election, and independent of the submission of the prohibition amendment. It will be local option this year, regardless of what it may be or may not be next year.

"The deft artistic touch" of legal hairsplitting is once more illuminated by the judicial ruling that a husband is not liable for damages when a wife drives the family automobile without husband's permission. Imagine a Nebraska wife asking permission to operate a machine of which she is part owner.

Persistent prodding will be necessary if congress completes its legislative program in time to plunge into the fall campaign. Practically all necessary bills are still in the committee stage, and the tendency to play peanut politics stifles constructive legislation.

The political water wagon is the most offensive partisan that has forced its presence into democratic company. It does not offer assurances of safe riding and is impossible as a straddle.

How Guncotton is Made

Literary Digest. POPULAR INTEREST in explosives of all kinds has been stimulated by the war, and guncotton is now one of the commonest and simplest. It is, however, much more than an explosive, as the word is used broadly to denote a whole group of nitrated cottons that find extensive use in the arts of peace as well as in war. "Nitrated" here means combined with nitrogen by treatment with nitric acid. For military purposes, guncotton is employed in two general forms: One, as pure nitrated cotton, and the other as smokeless powder, made by dissolving loose guncotton to form a jelly, which is molded into rods, grains, and other forms for use in artillery and small arms. This information is from an article contributed to The American Exporter, by Robert F. Fanning, who goes on to say:

"Nitrated cotton for the peaceful arts is not strictly guncotton, but cotton nitrated to a lower degree of nitrogen contents, thus permitting the finished product to dissolve in various solvents, such as amyl acetate, and so on, and its mixture with other fluids as will best adapt it to the use intended. Such nitrated cottons are known as soluble cotton, pyroxylin, or collodion cotton, and the solution of such cotton as pyroxylin varnish or sapon varnish. According to the uses to which these varnishes are put, the solvent is chosen so as to give the desired consistency to the nature of the article varnished, whether silicoplastic, var, bronze ornaments, brasswork, leather of various kinds, textiles, etc.

"To render cotton explosive, it must be treated with nitric acid under suitable conditions, so as to secure the maximum amount of nitration with the least expenditure of acids, and in the shortest possible time. The operations from one stage to another require constant oversight, as the slightest carelessness may lead to the production of a cotton of little use for compounding explosives, or it may lead to a disastrous explosion.

"When guncotton explodes, the entire mass goes off practically at one time—that is, the entire quantity is almost instantly converted into gas, and not as in the case of gunpowder, where the combustion of the charge is progressive.

"The raw material preferably used in the manufacture of guncotton is either clean raw cotton or carded cotton. Other forms of cotton are used, such as cotton-mill waste, but this has certain drawbacks, on account of the mechanical operations necessary to fit it for the chemical treatment."

"The cotton must first be thoroughly cleaned and freed from lumps, when it is ready for the nitration, a process described as follows:

"Nitration is effected in two ways. The dry cotton is dipped in the acid for a given time, removed, and allowed to drain and then digested; or the cotton is first well packed in the nitrating apparatus, and the acid run on it and allowed to remain in contact for the proper time, then run off, and the washing of the cotton follows in the same apparatus. In this case, the cotton remains stationary while the acid moves; in the former, the cotton moves through the acid.

"The nitrating acid is a mixture of strong nitric acid and sulfuric acid. The relative amounts of the acids in the mixture and the time of duration of treatment of the cotton vary in different plants, but the basic idea is the same; that is, employing such an excess of sulfuric over nitric acid that the nitric will be rendered anhydrous or concentrated, and maintained as such in solution in the sulfuric acid, and that the sulfuric acid shall still be sufficiently strong to absorb and combine with the water produced during the actual formation of the guncotton."

"The actual immersion in the mixed acids lasts only a few minutes, but the subsidiary processes may continue the operation of manufacture for several days. "Digestion," during which the acids clinging to the cotton are given full time for the requisite chemical action, may take twenty-four hours. The acid is washed off in immersion-tubs holding 1,000 gallons or more of cold water, and the cotton is then soiled in a soda-solution for eight hours or so. The proper mechanical treatment of the manufactured cotton—shredding, pulping, draining and pressing—may continue for two days or more, says Mr. Fanning.

"The principal consideration in the manufacture of guncotton is the control of the strength of the mixed acids. This must be done with the greatest care, and complete records made of the acids before and after use. The spent acids are, in some instances, fortified with strong acids, and brought to the full working strength for new batches of fresh cotton.

"The nitrogen test is the most important of the tests made to determine the quality of guncotton. From its result is ascertained the explosive value of the nitrocellulose. Nitrogen is determined by means of a standard nitrometer, an instrument of the greatest value in all explosive factories for determining the amount of nitrogen in either mixed acids or in guncotton. The amount of nitrogen required in a sample is 13.6 per cent, with a leeway of half of 1 per cent above or below.

"When quite dry, guncotton is easily detonated by blow on an anvil or hard surface. If dry and warm, it is much more sensitive to percussion or friction, and also becomes electrified by friction under those conditions. The amount of contained moisture exerts a considerable effect on its sensitiveness. With about 3 per cent of moisture it can still be detonated on an anvil, but the action is generally confined to the piece struck. As the quantity of contained water increases, it becomes difficult or even impossible to detonate by an ordinary blow. Compressed guncotton is easily detonated by an initiative detonator such as mercury fulminate.

"The production of nitrated cottons for the manufacture of collodion, pyroxylin varnishes, celluloid, etc., constitutes a large industry. The main point of difference between the manufacture of guncotton for explosives is in the degree of nitration obtained and in the preliminary treatment of the cotton."

Twice Told Tales

Profit in Reticence. When Lloyd-George was a young country solicitor in Wales he was riding home in his dogcart one day, and came upon a little Welsh girl trudging along so wearily that he offered her a ride. She accepted gladly and all the way along, although the future statesman tried to engage her in conversation, he could not get her to say anything more than "yes" or "no."

Some days afterward the little girl's mother happened to meet Mr. Lloyd-George, and said to him smilingly, "Do you remember my little girl riding with you the other day? Well, when she got home she said, 'Mamma, I rode from school with Mr. Lloyd-George the lawyer, and he kept talking to me, and I didn't know whatever to do, for you know Mr. Lloyd-George the lawyer, charges you whenever you talk with him, and I hadn't any money.'"—The Youth's Companion.

Lucky Editor. "Is the editor in?" asked the man with the unbarbered hair and the shabby coat, as he fished a roll of paper from his pocket.

"No," replied the office boy, "he has just gone out."

"This is the third time I have called to see him," growled the caller, "and each time you have told me that he has just gone out. What's the explanation?"

"I don't know," answered the office boy, "but I guess he must have been born under a lucky star."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Almost to the Boards. Mr. Blank is very wealthy and very close. An acquaintance of his met Blank's son the other day and said:

"Your father seems to have lost a good deal of money lately. The last time I saw him he was complaining and saying he must economize."

"Economize, sh! Did father say where he was going to begin?"

"Yes, on his table, he said."

"Then I guess he must be going to take away the table cloth," was the filial declaration.—Boston Transcript.



A Discorant Wigwag.

VALLEY, Neb., March 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed a letter in The Bee a day or two since from L. J. Quinby on the "Benefits of Good Roads," in which he attempts to show the beauties of that single tax business. This is not his first offense in that line and it makes me think of that little poetical gem:

"Wiggle wiggle Polly Wog, by and by you'll be a frog"—may be.

R. H. BARNER.

What is It For?

OMAHA, March 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: By a recent news item in your issue, we are advised that the city superintendent of recreation asks that his duties be defined "so that he may know what may be expected of him." One of our city commissioners wants to know where this supervised play is to end and wonders how "these young people who are playing all of the time are going to make a living some day." As one of the multitude who share with the commissioner in his ineffectiveness, I will be grateful if the Recreation board will inform an anxious public by answering: "What is the purpose of a city Recreation board? Do not children play enough? Should they be shown how to play correctly? Is it deemed necessary to furnish public instructors to teach children to play?"

Let us have some light on this subject, now so much in controversy, as there are perhaps many of us who are weary of harboring antiquated ideas about free municipal amusement and entertainment, but who are willing to be set aright, whereby we may appreciate any improvement that is going on. A HEATHEN.

Interest in Bird Sanctuaries.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: We wish to thank you for your kindness in sending us the print of the picture of the Fort school boys building bird houses.

T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, with offices in New York City, is greatly pleased with the action of Secretary H. S. Mann in the purchase of fifty bird houses for the conversion of Forest Lawn cemetery into a bird sanctuary. Secretary Pearson is especially interested in the project of converting the millions of acres of burial ground for the birds.

THOMAS H. SHIPP.

Stupendous Question of Race Culture.

HARLAN, Ia., March 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: As the latter part of the nineteenth century saw the dawn of a new period in the history of human industry and mode of living, brought about by the rapidly with which modern scientific discoveries have been made and applied, so the beginning of the twentieth century has unquestionably marked the dawn of a new period in the development of man himself, brought forth by the tremendous influences and terrific powers which are so stealthily creeping into our midst as to be almost wholly unobserved and yet holding the destiny of the human race within a grasp so dominant and unrelenting that the future is awful to contemplate and possible results are almost unthinkable. And yet, these influences are as sure to sweep the earth within the next few generations as tomorrow's sun is sure to rise and set.

It is becoming more and more apparent to every thinking man, that the human race is even now entering a period of rapid mental alteration of the most vital and far-reaching character, and that new and all-important forces are joining hands with older ones in one tremendous effort to remodel man, changing his very nature and mental attributes. While some of these forces are working for our good, many are working for evil, and the stupendous question is: Can we, and will we, harness the good influences for our own best use and our own great good, and subdue the evil ones before they gain the mastery? This question must be answered within the next few generations, and, above all other considerations before humanity today, this is, beyond the shadow of doubt, the stupendous question.

Eugenics, as a term derived from a Greek word meaning well born. In its modern application, it is the name of the science which deals with the influences which improve the inherent qualities of a race and encourage action in the direction of perpetuating a higher racial standard. The founder of the science, may be said to be Sir Francis Galton, and the aim of the science, as laid down by Galton, is to bring about many influences as can reasonably be employed, to cause the useful classes in the community to contribute more than their proportion to the next generation and to discourage the undesirable classes from contributing their full share.

The practical application of the science of eugenics is dependent upon a thorough knowledge of heredity and an intelligent selection of the better hereditary traits and a rejection of those least desirable in encouraging or discouraging future reproduction. If the stupendous question is to be answered in a way that will satisfy the best hopes and highest ambitions of the nobler classes of mankind, it will be answered by this new and wonderful science, which has taken root for the first time in favorable soil in the first few years of this century.

Among the forebodings of this new period in man's development, I would mention our now universal acceptance of the doctrine of evolution, our recognition of hereditary mental traits, and our growing consciousness of a sacred duty to posterity. These, more than anything else, perhaps, have been the chief factors in developing the science of eugenics upon which depends the salvation of the generations to come.

It is no longer necessary to point out all the mass of rudimentary organs clinging to the human structure, to convince one's readers that man has evolved from lower forms of life. The unbeliever is now the rare exception among the thinkers. And it is no longer necessary to show how nature produced the giraffe's long neck by continued and periodic slaughter of those which could not reach into the higher foliage in times of drouth, in order to convince an intelligent people that the lower animals, at least, have evolved from remarkably different forms.

The very farmer is now bringing about these changes among his farm stock to suit himself, and, through practical experience, knows more about hereditary traits than even the philosophers knew a few decades ago. It is the general acceptance of these truths which has made possible the great forward movement in eugenics during the last few years.

This movement is worthy of the best thought and closest attention of every thinking man and woman, for what could be grander than to establish a program which would leave each succeeding generation better than the last? Here in the United States there are many powerful influences working against race culture, as for instance, inheritable diseases, racial poison, the great influx of the lower classes from the lowest branches of the Aryan races of Europe, the slow, but steady tendency toward an amalgamation of the different races and classes, the tendency of the degenerates to contribute more than their share of the next generation, the diminishing birth-rate among the more cultured and the struggle for existence which tends to eliminate those who are least grasping and aggressive.

That this subject is of moment is shown by the fact that every state of our union has passed restrictive marriage laws and thirteen states have passed laws governing the sterilization of degenerates. While the intention of the lawmakers is good, yet the laws are being passed by men who seem to know nothing of the laws of heredity.

Eugenics. H. G. BAKER.

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Below Rio Grande

Washington Post: Americans in Mexico owe it to themselves and their country to get out of Mexico for the time being.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The capture of a bandit—may not bulk large in the retrospect of history, but when Villa is finally caught the incident is likely to appear to him like a vegetable Verdun.

Baltimore American: Villa now has a price on his head, but his vanity will probably be offended when he finds that Carranza values him at a mere bagatelle of \$20,000, when from his own point of view, his worth probably runs into the millions.

Kansas City Times: If there remained some faint belief in credulous minds that Villa might be entitled to some extenuation as a patriot who believed he was doing the best thing for his country, that belief must now disappear. It develops that Villa is an orator and "electrifies" his troops from the stump. Let General Funston proceed.

Chicago Tribune: The best informed opinion is that the task before us in Mexico is not going to be performed easily, cheaply, or promptly. The situation is now and for some time will remain highly explosive, and war may be precipitated at any moment. Mexican popular sentiment has been allowed to become so inflamed with contempt and hatred for Americans that the leaders cannot keep it in hand, even if they are disposed to.

Philadelphia Record: If Carranza's troops really have Villa surrounded the first chief can kill two birds with one stone; he can eliminate the greatest discomfort of his political existence, and he can remove all reasons for an American military operation south of the boundary. Let him close in his circle and make sure of Villa and deliver him, alive or dead—we are not very particular which—to General Pershing, and the punitive expedition will be abandoned.

Tips on Home Topics

Indianapolis News: Sleep on, O groundhog! You're the wise little guy.

Boston Transcript: Colonel William J. Bryan is almost as servicable to his country now as he was in 1898.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Inasmuch as Senator Gore regards the president's victory as a mixed one, doubtless he regards his own defeat as a mixed one.

Philadelphia Ledger: That civil war claims against the government amounting to \$500,000 should still be unsettled is another illustration of the business-like way in which congress attends to these little matters.

Baltimore American: The house of representatives signally defeated a resolution to reduce the mileage allowance of members from 35 cents to 5. And yet among them are many who will vote for preparedness on the ground of economy.

Springfield Republican: Two thousand more income tax returns have been filed in the Wall street district this year than last; the increase in amount is estimated to be about \$9,000,000. No doubt much of this is to be explained by increase of prosperity, but it is pleasant also to assume that it indicates an improvement of the Wall street conscience.

Springfield Republican: One might think Congressman Jeff McLemore, the now celebrated author of one of the "warning" resolutions, was an authority on international law, the maritime code and foreign affairs in general. The plain facts are that he is serving his first term and, before he reached congress, he was a Texas cowboy, miner and printer.

GRINS AND GROANS.

"Money doesn't always bring happiness. That may be true enough, but it's one of the things we all prefer to learn by personal experience."—Boston Transcript.

"Uncle James did a paradoxical thing this morning."

"What was it?"

"He wanted some things from town in a hurry, so he sent the footman on horseback."—Baltimore American.

"You say you are a pacifist?"

"Yes," replied the indignant person, "and let me tell you, sir—"

"Hold on a minute!"

"Well?"

"If you are a pacifist, don't shake your fist at me."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Brother—Say, Sis, do you think we ought to take father and mother to see that play?"

Sister—Oh, yes! You see, my dear, they are so pure-minded that it would be wasted on them.—Life.

Old Lady (sympathetically)—I hear you buried your grandmother last week.

Youngster (carefully reined)—Yes, but there was nothing scandalous about it; we had to, she died.—New York Times.

"What is your idea of neutrality?"

"Neutrality," replied Senator Boraham, "is the state of mind which enables a man to chop wood and use the chips for fuel instead of stopping now and then to put one on his shoulder."—Washington Star.

"Have you a handsome chorus?"

"I should say so," replied the music comedy manager, "the way its members are groomed and made up, you'd think it was a promenade on a shopping street in a sunny afternoon."—Washington Star.

"Can any girl tell me three foods required to keep the body in health?"

"There was silence till one maiden held up her hand and replied—"

"Breakfast, for dinner and supper."—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE HOME POETS.

When the Birds Come Back. When the first robin chirruped, When the gray jays, When the bluebird's soft twitter Comes to us at dawn; When the gray curtains lift, And the sunbeams stream o'er us, Oh bright seems life's way, As it stretches before us.

When the chickadee's whistle Sounds clear in the morning; When the meadow-lark's note Of his presence gives warning— When the first birds get back From their winter vacation, It's good, just to feel, Omaha —BAYLOR NE TRELE.

Against the Public Interest. There is a sounding little phrase Our government always use When to explain its curious ways They prudently refuse; In four terse words it is expressed— "Against the public interest!"

Yet sometimes it seems strange to us "Against the public interest!" Our right to question them, should thus Their own phrase misapply; Are not "the public interest" suggest "Against the public interest!" Omaha. —SAM L. MORRIS.

TANLAC AIDS TWO SISTERS IN OMAHA

Mrs. Kate Siegel Tells How Great Reconstructive Helped Very Sick Woman.

Comments It To Others

"For one who is all run down Tanlac is a fine tonic and builder."

This is the statement of Mrs. Kate Siegel of 1413 Sherman avenue, Omaha.

Mrs. Siegel had an unusual opportunity to judge of the wonderful merits of Tanlac. Both she and her sister were relieved by the Master Medicine. Mrs. Siegel told the story for both to the Tanlac Man yesterday.

"I suffered with stomach trouble and the nervousness that always goes with such an ailment," explained Mrs. Siegel. "I could not sleep well at night and the result was that I felt myself losing strength. My appetite failed, too, and I began to feel miserable."

"My sister, also, was ill. We took Tanlac together. We at once found that Tanlac is a splendid tonic and system purifier. My sister was nervous and could not sleep well. In fact our cases were nearly alike and I guess there are thousands of women in Omaha who suffer just as we did."

"As the result of our Tanlac treatment we are both gaining strength. We sleep well, which means good rest and better nerves. Our nervous trouble is fast disappearing as it does whenever indigestion is overcome as Tanlac has overcome it for us."

"I want to recommend Tanlac in the hope that others may be aided as we have."

Tanlac, the master medicine that won this tribute from two conscientious women, is being specially introduced in Omaha at the big Owl