THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	By Carrier per month.	By Mail per year.
Daily and Sunday	65c	$8.00
Daily without Sunday	45c	4.00
Evening and Sunday	40c	6.00
Evening without Sunday	25c	4.00
Sunday Bee only	20c	2.00

Daily and Sunday Bee, three years in advance, $18.00.
Send notice of change of address or irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE.

Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—2318 N street.
Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.
Lincoln—526 Little Building.
Chicago—818 People's Gas Building.
New York—Room 802, 286 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis—503 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington—725 Fourteenth street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

55,483 Daily—Sunday 50,037.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of November, 1916, was 55,483 daily, and 50,037 Sunday.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2nd day of December, 1916.

C. W. CARLSON, Notary Public.

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

If dental experts make good their promises, juvenile courts and the maternal swatters are hopelessly scrapped.

It remains to be seen whether the congressional plan for reducing the high cost of living consists in burning costly print paper with hot air.

Times without number the "unloaded" gun files protests against thoughtless handling. Unfortunately the safety warning too often is seen through misery, pain and sorrow.

King Constantine appears fully convinced that the entente frying pan is not as dangerous as the Teutonic fire. One irritates, the other obliterates. Events sustain his policy of safety first.

Once a week three men take a week-end trip to Elgin, Ill., go through the forms of buying butter and fix a price that rules throughout the country. Still, we resent the charge of being easy.

Food kings are hard to please. At the beginning of the agitation they begged to be let alone. Consumers took them at their word. Now the kings plead for mercy and a cushion to break the fall.

Lloyd George has no time to talk for publication, but is doing a powerful lot of concrete plugging. Getting and holding a parliamentary majority calls for a high grade of political cement.

It is understood, of course, that Sunday tours in municipal limousines are not in the joyriding class. The spiritual duties of city dads require inspection tours to insure proper observance of the Sabbath.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada for the last eleven months total $209,000,000, exceeding last year's record for the same months by $47,000,000. The showing threatens a famine in the January crop of insurance melons.

Not the least of the perplexities of the administration is to reconcile "he-kept-us-out-of-war" with compulsory military service. Voluntary service is an admitted failure. Recruiting barely supplies the line losses occasioned by term expirations. Some form of compulsion is necessary if the army and navy reach the numerical strength established by congress. The age of militarism haunts the politicians and the suggestion of compulsory service intensifies their fright.

Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in choosing his reigning title, doubtless had in mind one or more of the royal Charleys of Central Europe whose careers are worth while. Under present conditions it is unlikely he gave a thought to the first Charles of England, a monarch who got the axe for preaching the "divine right of kings." Though unhonored and unsung as a model ruler, London preserves his memory in a monument on Trafalgar square, facing Whitehall street. Neither name nor epitaph mark the pedestal, and the stranger viewing the stunted equestrian figures, grotesque in form and smeared with grime, concludes from the absence of identifying inscription that Charles suffered enough humiliation in life.

The Corn Growers

—Washington Post—

One hears at every hand the repeated statement that "we must do something" to reduce the high cost of living. It is a theme with which congressmen wrestle and ordinary citizens contend. They haven't settled it yet, nor is it certain just how they are to go about its definite and satisfactory adjustment. But they are all fully assured that "we must do something."

While this argument is in progress there are in our midst about 1,000 bright-eyed boys and girls from Ohio taking in the sights, looking up at the monument, peeking into the capitol, going through the library of congress, making a trip to the tomb of Washington—in fact, having a good time and becoming properly impressed with the greatness of their country.

These are the boy and girl "corn growers." They have answered to the teachings in agriculture given by their state and by the federal government. That noblest of occupations, the tilling of the soil, is theirs. To it they have given their labor, mingled with great enthusiasm and a constantly increasing knowledge of how to make two good ears of corn grow where only a nubbin grew before. This is their day off, and they are enjoying it to the utmost.

Perhaps no more opportune time could be found for telling them and ourselves that they have been "doing something" to reduce the high cost that far outweights all the talk that could be made in a year on the subject. As their numbers increase they will do still more. They find the cities attractive, no doubt, and at times may be afflicted with the desire to exchange their present lot for one in which they experience much that is novel and exciting. But there is really nothing here which they haven't better at home, for what is here they and their kind more than any others have created. It is just possible that they have a sense of this truth, and that they will carry back with them the placid conviction that they can live without us far better than we without them.

Olney for Exclusive Federal Regulation.

The statement prepared by Richard Olney and placed before the Newlands joint committee on Interstate Commerce, which is investigating the different questions raised by the wage controversy, comes out squarely for exclusive federal regulation. Mr. Olney would accomplish that purpose by national incorporation, but the method of exercising the power need not concern us so much as his conclusion, as follows:

> Nor is it to be doubted—because ample experience has shown—that, in this matter of national transportation by railroads, public policy and the public welfare are at one with the law of the country. They imperatively require that the subject be dealt with in all its phases by a single authority which can be no other than the nation itself. The mixed jurisdiction over the subject now prevailing—the states exercising a part, mostly through state charters, and the United States a part, mostly through the commerce power—is thoroughly archaic, originated before the true scope of the commerce power was generally understood, and has resulted in a serious waste and inefficiency in railroad operation which is at once a matter of public notoriety and public scandal.

In view of the settled law of the land as respects the national commerce power—as by virtue of it the United States practically undertakes to exercise the power for the benefit of the several states and of all the people—and as transportation by railroad is within that power and is today in a condition most unsatisfactory to the private owners of railroads as well as seriously prejudicial to the national interests—the question is of the remedy for that condition.

Now, this reads very like some of The Bee's recent arguments upholding the republican platform pronouncement which were so violently combatted at the time by the organs of the opposition party. But Mr. Olney is one of the recognized leaders in democratic councils, which may account for the fact that these democratic newspapers had not seen anything in his views against which to make an outcry, and also that their solicitude for preserving the right of the states to beset the railroads with forty-eight different kinds of regulations has not survived the campaign.

The Bee repeats that we are heading inevitably to exclusive federal regulation of railroads and the only question is whether the country must wait for republican reascendancy for it or our democratic friends seize upon it and hand it to us without delaying that long.

Lincoln in the High School.

The proposition to teach a year of Lincoln in the high schools of the country in lieu of a year of Latin or Greek is worthy of earnest consideration. It is not offered so much because of the popularity of Lincoln as a great American, but that the young folks who are receiving their training in the public schools of the country may be made familiar with profound political and moral truths, expressed in simple, direct language. Lincoln was not only a thinker whose mental processes were clear and whose decisions were sound and broadly based, but he had a remarkable faculty for giving his thoughts and conclusions life in sentences that are unequaled as examples of diction and composition. The Bee has consistently advocated the teaching of American history in the public schools, and as heartily commends the movement to make "Lincoln" a textbook.

McAdoo's Warning to Congress.

In his annual report to congress Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo solemnly warns his democratic brethren that the treasury faces a huge deficit for the year 1918. The fact that the secretary of the treasury admits what the daily reports from his department have shown for months is impressively significant. Mr. McAdoo's hope for a balance in the treasury at the close of the 1917 fiscal year on June 30 next rests on the expectation of enormous returns from income and other special forms of taxation. These estimates are dependent entirely on the course of the European war and will cease with the first turn favorable to termination of hostilities. Announcement has joyously been made by democratic organs that the early returns from income tax collections indicate final receipts nearly double those of last year. These will be needed, for the hole in the treasury at present is a little more than twice as deep. The first five months of the current year show a deficit of $109,804,979, as against $40,792,798 for the same time in the previous year. This is to be paid out of the receipts for December and doubling the revenue from income tax will not meet the bill. In addition to this, the budget submitted on the opening day of congress provides for the greatest total of appropriations ever recorded, exceeding those of the last session by hundreds of millions. It is plain the democrats will have something besides the president's program to occupy their attention if they meet the requirements of a situation they have established in the government's finances.

Business of Bargaining.

One of the weaknesses of human nature, perhaps most often in evidence, is being turned inside out at the daily sessions of the federal district court in Omaha. It is the unappeasable desire to get something for nothing. No swindler ever succeeded in hooking his victim unless he presented the unescapable lure of profit; he must persuade by one means or another the buyer into believing he is getting an unexampled bargain or the deal will not go on. So the unwary is trapped, and suffers in loss of sympathy that might be his, were it not that above all other things it appears he felt sure of biting the biter. This should not operate to excuse the sophisticated rascal- who deliberately plots to take advantage of the trusting person who is eager to put his talent to work and so accumulate a hundredfold. Far from it; the windler must be punished, both as a warning to his kind, and as a reminder to the men and women of today that Greeks bearing gifts are as dangerous nowadays as when Priam ruled in Troy.

One of the big problems in criminology revolves around the motive for crime. Motive determines the legal status of the offense. Absence of motive mystifies courts and often obstructs the ordered routine of justice. A partial, if not complete, solution of motive perplexities is promised by the discovery that bad teeth are potential spurs to crime. Hereafter, should ordinary methods fail, a mold of the culprit's teeth settles his fate, expedites court business and gives dentistry a secure place among exact sciences.

Besides contributing mightily to the gayety of the midwest, the wild horse trial illustrates the invisible power which envelopes the federal bench and enables the judge to retain smileless composure under trying conditions.

Germany's Victory in England

—New York World—

The British cabinet crisis is of greater moral value to the German government than the capture of Bucharest.

No German can now believe that Germany is losing the war when a British government is overturned because Great Britain is not winning the war. He might be sceptical as to the actual value of the operations in Roumania as a means of relieving military and economic pressure on the empire, but he cannot be sceptical about a British cabinet crisis precipitated by discontent over the conduct of the war.

That there is great disappointment in Great Britain admits of no doubt; otherwise the Tory intrique against the Asquith ministry could have made little progress. But how much of this disappointment is grounded in the blunders of the government and how much in ignorance of the nature of the war?

British unrest is commonly described as the desire for a superman, but there are no supermen in this conflict and none will be found. The war has become too great for any individual to visualize and master. It has practically passed beyond the immediate control of government. Whether Asquith or Bonar Law or Lloyd George or John Doe is prime minister of Great Britain at this time is relatively a small matter as affecting the outcome. Any statesman, whatever his abilities, is at best only a cog in the machine which is driven by the vital power of the nation.

The British will find nobody who can buy them a cheap and easy victory, for the simple reason that no such victory is possible. Indeed, it is probable that no decisive victory can be won by either side, whatever price is paid.

In the meantime it cannot be said that the British people have made sacrifices that warrant a voluminous expression of political discontent. Their losses are not one-third of the French losses, which France has taken without a murmur. British taxes are high, confortable ways of life have been disarranged, British pride has not been excessively exalted by British achievements in the field, but no Englishman has anything to be ashamed of. There is at least one disastrous German blunder for every corresponding British blunder, and the German general staff was supposed to be the last word of scientific warfare.

In all criticism of the Asquith government there has been no unanimity of opinion as to what the government ought to have done that it left undone, or how it could have better mobilized the resources of the empire to produce greater military results on the eastern and western fronts. Nothing is so easy in time of war as criticism. Armchair strategists are as common as archair diplomatists, and quite as useless. Unless the opposition to the Asquith ministry has a plan of campaign that will produce results where the other failed, the British people will discover that the more they change their government in this war the more it remains the same thing. The oftener they change it the more aid and comfort they give to their highly resourceful enemy.

The question that all of the belligerents must soon face is whether anybody can win, and whether the war has not reached a deadlock at which all further sacrifices are wanton waste of life and treasure. That question is really at the bottom of all political discontent in Europe.

In Nebraska Politics.

Grand Island Independent: The Mullen faction of Nebraska's democracy is said to have wielded the snickersnee on an appointee of the Bryan faction so deftly that Cecil Matthews fell off the federal payroll all in a heap.

Fairbury News: A grapevine dispatch says that the World-Herald is shortly to come out strongly for prohibition. It is a little late at this time for such an innovation, but it can certainly do no harm if it does no good.

Shelton Clipper: Edgar Howard, lieutenant governor-elect, has let it be known that he is allied with the Bryan wing of the democratic party. And Boss Mullen or anyone else who attempts to dictate to the Columbus editor will have a big job on his hands.

Fairbury News: Up in Omaha the voter had to mark seventy-six places on his ballot, while the voters out over the state had about forty places to mark—that is, provided they voted a full ticket in an intelligent manner. This country needs a ballot reform, and needs it badly.

Kearney Hub: The Omaha Bee does not see why State Superintendent Thomas should be commiserated for his recent defeat, and surmises that it may be a Godsend in relieving him from obligation to fill a $2,000-a-year job when his talents can earn much more. That is very true. Dr. Thomas is not the loser. It is the people who lose.

Ord Quiz: That row of telephone poles that the state authorities are having set in the representative hall are ostensibly to support the roof of representative hall. But I cannot help thinking what a nice boost those poles will be to the idea of having a new capitol building put up right away. Those unsightly poles will be a constant object lesson to the legislators and doubtless they will be pointed to by many a Lincoln man and to those representatives who are on friendly terms with prospective bidders. Maybe the need for the poles is more to promote building than to avert danger.

Fremont Tribune: Deputy Collector Matthews has just fallen a victim to the democratic headsman's axe. Matthews had headquarters at Hastings and was appointed by Collector Loomis because he was a supporter of the Bryan wing of democracy. He was formerly editor of a newspaper at Riverton and had a good deal to say about the Hitchcock wing, none of which could be reasonably construed as complimentary. National Committeeman Mullen and Senator Hitchcock made it known that when Mr. Loomis' appointment came up for confirmation it would be necessary to drop Matthews and he has been precipitated into the consomme. It has always appeared that there was a good deal of blather about Mr. Matthews and whether he is or is not in the government service will probably not make any visible difference to the party. And $25 a week salary won't mean much to him in these days of h. c. of l., but it all goes to show that there are still some cracks in the Nebraska brand of democratic harmony. But maybe these can be cemented when Mr. Bryan and Senator Hitchcock get to working together for national prohibition.

A Nation of Spenders

—Indianapolis Star—

The American Society for Thrift is sounding a warning that should not go unheeded in these days of war prosperity. The statistics it has gathered indicate how reckless we are with our money, and how little we lay up for a rainy day. We are pre-eminently a nation of spenders, who believe in living while we live.

Statistics show that ninety-five of every 100 Americans who reach the age of 60 years, are dependent upon their daily earnings, or on others, for support. The total, of course, includes wives, mothers and daughters, who had not tried nor expected to accumulate a competency. But after they have been elimated the percentage of workers who have a nest egg at 60 years, is very small, en if that is generally considered too young for retirement.

That showing might tend to make all of us think, and prompt us to begin putting aside some of our surplus as we go along. Then there is another side of the picture presented by the Thrifty society's statistics. It has been demonstrated that of the comparatively few who are able to retire on a competency, not one in thirty is able to retain that competency to the close of life.

Maybe the poor luck of those who do save up is what prompts so many of us to have a good time as we go along and trust to luck for the future. But it is a poor system. Almost every one can save something, and should.

TODAY

Thought Nugget For the Day.

And to be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain.
—Coleridge.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

British enlistment said to have passed 4,000,000 mark.

French battered down German trenches on Heights of the Meuse.

Austrians reported to have retreated from Lemberg, Galicia, to straighten line for winter.

British with heavy artillery reinforcements stopped Bulgarians in all day battle south of Strumitza.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Mrs. A. B. Hunt had a delightful musical afternoon at her home on North Seventeenth street. Those present were the Misses Needham, Witman, Ulen, Dillrance, Howe; Messrs. Finn, Hall, White, Conrad and Ebersol.

Mr. Jacobson is a recent acquisition from New York to Omaha journalistic and musical circles. He has taken an editorial position on the Swedish Post and his fine basso was heard in the Kountze Memorial choir last Sunday.

Miss Lowe has completed an aesthetic looking sachet bag of silver colored satin, decorated with rushes and lined and finished with pistachio green.

Mr. and Mrs. Kountze gave a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Kellar.

E. Rosewater has moved from Harney street to his new residence on Douglas above Seventeenth.

Mr. and Mrs. John Howard have returned from their wedding tour and are at home at 124 South Twenty-fourth street.

Mrs. Nye received her lady friends from 3 to 6 at her room, 624 South Twentieth street. She was assisted by Mesdames Coffman, Peck, Bradford, Estabrook, Lander, Knight, Ijams and McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Falconer are mourning the lost of their infant son.

This Day in History.

1774—Town committee of Portsmouth, N. H., hearing of the king's order prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder to America, seized the garrison at Fort William and Mary, and carried away 100 barrels of powder.

1777—Washington's army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

1803—Hector Berlioz, celebrated composer, born near Lyons, France. Died in Paris, March 8, 1869.

1839—Members of the house of representatives indulged for the first time in the practice of "pairing off."

1860—State union convention at Trenton, N. J., resolved in favor of a compromise between the northern and southern states.

1862—First day of the battle of Fredericksburg.

1864—Florence was decreed the capital of Italy until the acquisition of Rome.

1866—Last of the French troops departed from Rome.

1869—The body of George H. Peabody, who died in London, November 4, was placed on board the British steamship Monarch, for transportation to the United States.

1892—First street railway mail car in the world put into operation in St. Louis.

1894—Benjamin R. Tillman was elected United States senator from South Carolina.

The Day We Celebrate.

Guy Liggett, president and manager of the Pantorium, is 41 years old today. He was born in Conway, Ia., studied one year at the Iowa state college and came to Omaha in 1898, as an employe of the Pantorium, buying a half interest in it during the same year and a year later assuming the management with wonderful success.

Calvin C. Valentine, court reporter, was born December 11, 1854, at Keosauqua, Ia. He was the first official court reporter in Dakota and is now the pioneer court reporter in Nebraska.

Leonard C. Kohn, in charge of the automobile supplies for the Lee Coit Andreeson company, is celebrating his thirty-seventh birthday. He was born in Savannah, Ga., and used to be one of the owners of the Western Auto Supply company.

Elizabeth, the exiled queen of the Belgians, born in Bavaria, forty-one years ago today.

E. Marvin Underwood, assistant attorney general, who is directing the defense in the suits brought to test the Adamson law, born in Douglas county, Georgia, thirty-nine years ago today.

Most Rev. Henry Moeller, Catholic archbishop of Cincinnati, born in Cincinnati, sixty-seven years ago today.

Adolph Alexander Weinman, sculptor, and designer of the new dime just put into circulation, born in Baden, Germany, forty-six years ago today.

Frank P. Woods, representative in congress of the Tenth Iowa district, born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, forty-eight years ago today.

John F. Moakley, veteran athletic coach of Cornell university, born in Boston, fifty-three years ago today.

Frederick Toney, pitcher of the Cincinnati National league base ball team, born at Atlanta, Ga., twenty-seven years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Greetings to the state of Indiana, 100 years old today.

Prominent clergy and laity of New York city are to geather for luncheon at the Hotel Astor today to hear "Billy" Sunday's plans for his coming evangelistic campaign in the metropolis.

The annual observance of Mothers' and Fathers' week at the University of Kansas will begin today.

The Engineers' society of western Pennsylvania, at its annual banquet in Pittsburgh tonight, will have Major General George W. Goethals, former governor of the canal zone, as the guest of honor and principal speaker.

Large sections of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas will be released from the cattle fever tick quarantine today by order of the secretary of agriculture.

The effect of the European war on the United States, along economic, agricultural, military, governmental, financial and commercial lines, is the big subject to be handled by many of the leading men of the nation, who are to assemble today at Norfolk, Va., for the opening of the eighth annual Southern Commercial congress.

Storyette of the Day.

There recently rushed into a police station a youngster very much out of breath, who gasped out to an officer:

"You're—wanted—down—down in—in our street—an' bring an ambulance!"

"What's the trouble?" demanded the policeman, "and why bring an ambulance?"

"Because," the kiddie explained, when he had recovered his breath, "mother's found the lady that pinched our doormat!"—New York Times.

The Bee's Letter Box

Abraham Lincoln in High Schools.

Omaha, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: Of this important subject, Judge R. M. Wannemaker of the supreme court of Ohio, says: "Let American high school teach at least one year of Lincoln in place of Ceaser, Cicero or Virgil, which nine high school pupils out of ten blunder through and forget within a few years." What a wonderful contribution is this idea of Judge Wannemarker to the public schools of this country.

Abraham Lincoln left a heritage to his people greater then that of any other man. His life and public services are the marvel of the world today; American freedom and independence received their true interpretation from Lincoln, when he took for his platform that noble sentiment called forth by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, namely: "All men are created free and equal, they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights," etc. He gave a new impetus to American manhood and freedom, such as kindled the fires of patriotism anew and made our country free in fact as well as in name.

Abraham Lincoln was unlike other great men; he was born from no foreign mould, he was pre-eminently American. He talked as Americans talk, he acted as Americans act, he thought only of America. His great Gettsyburg oration had its abiding place in his soul and nothing since Christ's sermon on the mount, has given to mankind so choice a production. And next to the words of Our Savior it stands in the hearts of our people.

Scholars of today who are laboring to place the lives of other great men before us, will soon be replaced by a higher modern classic and it will not be the translation of Demonthenes against King Phillip, Cicero against Cattline, nor the orations of Burke, Fox, Gladstone or Bright. But it will be the translation of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech into the language of every nation in the world, and not many years hence the Chinese will be translating it in his mother tongue.

Lincoln is living with us today just as distinctly as in the stirring days of the sixties. It is my hope that every professor in our schools and colleges, shall adopt the suggestion of Judge Wannemaker and that our congress and state legislature's may put it into the form of inexorable law that one year of our high school training shall be given to the study of the life and public services of Abraham Lincoln.

C. E. ADAMS.

How the Women Voted.

Omaha, Dec. 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a letter published recently in your paper S. E. Smith states that 2,248 women voted for the school board last month and that 3,000 voted two years ago. I am advised by the election commissioner that the correct figures for this year are 2,288, and that no figures for two years ago have been preserved, but it is his opinion that fewer women voted in that election than in that of November 7, last. The statement has been made at the office of the Board of Education that the total of the school census is 30,000 names. This lists includes parents as well as children, so that there are not 30,000 children in the public schools of Omaha, thus further reducing the number of women having the school franchise.

Furthermore, there are hundreds of inetlligent, conscientious women who want to vote for the school board, but cannot, because they have no children, or because their children are past school age, or because they have no taxable property. If S. E. Smith could hear the indignant protests of mothers who have voted in the past but cannot now, she would not talk of "double suffrage being forced on an unwilling majority." It is true that even the very limited number of women having the school franchise do not fully avail themselves of it, but this neglect generally occurs where women have only partial suffrage and it is a fact that when their right to full suffrage is recognized they exercise it quite as generally as do men. It would take too much space to quote in full the figures giving the proportion of women who voted in the last election in the twelve suffrage states, but they show that women voters cast this year a percentage of the total vote which compares very favorably with their percentage of the adult population.

S. E. Smith is quiet correct in saying that the women's vote did not elect the school board. No one can deny, however, that the "citizen's ticket" would have been defeated but for the work of women voters, who were able to approach the men, whose assistance was so necessary, as fellow voters, not as suppliants for favors in a matter in which they themselves had no personal rights. It should be remembered that we had none of the aroused public sentiment over a recent scandal to help us this year, with its consequent newspaper publicity, and that the men were so preoccupied with the presidential election and an inordinately long ballot, that without the reminders of the women they might very well have forgotten the schools, which, to most of them, are a minor issue.

S. E. Smith is of course arguing against general woman suffrage from the antiquated pleas of "When all the women want it," and "When all the women use it." These arguments have nothing to do with the fundamental question, which is: Women's political freedom is right and just. How soon will all of them be permitted to exercise it?—MELIORA WOOLWORTH FAIRFIELD.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS

The hostess had been coaxing a young lady to sing, but to no purpose. "What do you think of a girl who can sing and won't sing?" she asked a bachelor guest.

"I think," replied he, "that's she's worth a dozen girls who can't sing but will sing."—Boston Transcript.

"It's that horrid Mrs. Bore again, and I know she wants to sell me tickets. Didn't you tell, her, Jane, that I was not at home?"

"Yes, ma'am, but she told me to come back and ask you when you would be in."—Baltimore American.

"Why have you locked up your barber shop?" asked the monkey of the parrot.

"I notice the bald eagle coming."

"What of it?"

"I sold him some feathers restorer recently."

"Well?"

"I see he's still bald."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LOVING MOTHER.

Buffalo News.

Mind when I'se a little chap
Jist about a chair arm high,
Used t' climb in mother's lap
Every evenin' mighty nigh;
Allus called me her "best beau,"
Mother did, an' laughed, an' dad
Used t' frown an' fluster so
'F'tendin' like he's awful mad!

Used t' like t' stroke her head
Like a youngun allus does—
"Lovin' her" I allus said—
"Puppy love," she said it was;
Jist the same, there's many a tear
Quivered on her lips when she
Heered me whisper in her ear,
"She's the sweetest girl for me."

Sweetest girl of all, I swan
Mebbe now it's out o' place,
One of my years takin' on
Showin' sich a childish trace—
Clingin' to her mem'ry yet—
Longin', for her love again—
Mebbe better jist forget
Things I said to mother then.

But I can't. There's times that I
Feel I'm a wanderer
Lookin' low an' lookin' high
Jist with hopes o' findin' her;
Want to hear her voice an' then
Plead with her t' not forget—
Tell her I'm a boy again,
An' the same opinion yet!

To make a

Merry Christmas

Give a

SELF STARTING

REMINGTON

For
Your Boy
Your Girl
Your Pastor
Your Club
Secretary
Your Home
Yourself

The latest typewriter development—the only machine on which it is possible to make "express speed" in letter typing.

The Self Starting Remington cuts out all the "local stops."

Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
201-3 S. Nineteenth St.
Omaha, Neb. Phone Douglas 1284

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.