TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

REMITTANCE.

by draft, express or postal order. Only 1-cent stamp in payment of small accounts. Personal checks on Omaha and castern exchange, not accepted

OFFICES.

ahs—The Bee Building.

th Omahs—3118 N street.

noil Bluffs—14 North Main street.

coin—515 Little Building.

cago—315 People's Gas Building.

**Tork—Room \$53, 256 Fifth avenue.

Louis—562 New Bank of Commerce.

shington—725 Fourteenth street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editoris natter 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, 1914, was 55,482 daily, and 66,627 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.

abscribers leaving the city temporarily ould have The Bee mailed to them. Ad-ces will be changed as often as required.

The "morning after" two holidays running ought to carry double excuse.

Getting closer every minute to the first swing of the bill-hopper among our state solons.

Attorney General Reed is equally felicitious with prize opinions as with opinions on prizes.

Just because pork prices are up gives no assurance that the "pork barrell" has become more

Considerable diplomacy is required to restore friendly relations between the morning-after feeling and the alarm clock.

No injunction can stop Mayor Jim from riding around in his own car, begad, any time, and any where he pleases. So now!

The troubadour who serenaded "the beautiful snow" fortunately passed off the scene before smoke smudges were invented.

Just by way of reassurance our excess above normal temperature since March 1 last, as offi-cially recorded, has been a trifle over 250 degrees.

Yes, it was quite an enjoyable and successful game of "bridge" that was played down on the river bank between Omaha and Council Bluffs

Somehow the Christmas season slips along without anybody north of the border missing the usual output of Mexican manifestos. The silence of muffled typewriters leaves joy unconfined and mizes the supply of gas.

goodly company in holding the sack. A fine group of pushing medical students who invested in diplomas that failed to come constitute a lively addition to the colony of Suckerdom.

At every turn of the road Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's "scrap of paper" rises up to plague him. The expression fitted the occas of its deliverance and its ruthless accuracy is used now to mock his present-day motives.

census bureau figures Omaha's population on the basis of about 2 per cent increase a year. Those census folks should read the latest election returns, which prove conclusively that Omaha now speeded up considerably faster than that.

of London flout restrictions on food. The same is true of the porcine clan in Paris, Berline and Vienna. Drawing extra chunks of happiness

The annual report of the state insurance protection and preparedness. A billion and threequarters of insurance carried on life and property emphasizes in a striking manner the fore-handed thrift of Nebraska people.

The postoffice "pork bar'l" of congress, just the rounds with a total of \$35,000,000 for public buildings. Nearly 300 members of congress are said to have secured their bit, which insures high speed to the finish. The certainty of a big naional deficit has no terrors for congressional log-

People and Events

Once more a Missouri court vindicates the

Once more a Missouri court vindicates the law and tags it as an exact science. Just because of a misprint in the name of a complainant, the letter "o" in place of "s," the law rose up in its might and told the judge the complaint must be dismissed. So ordered. What less could the poor man do?

"A man is as old as he feels," murmured John B. Manning, the 83-year-old New York millionaire who had plans made for marrying a belle of his neighborhood. But he reckoned not on relatives and protesting children. When they got through with him he was all in and the wedding was off. Score another for the joykiller.

One of the hot boys of Cincinnati, son of a millionaire distiller, cakened in an automobile through town, was arrested three times for speed in one day, scrapped with four traffic officers and pulled up in court with a hummer of a lag. When the fellow sobered up he was sentenced to go dry and shun limousines for thirty days. Isn't that awful?

The Standard Oil fortune of John Archbold takes on a famished appearance as it approaches the inheritance tax wicket. At the time of the magnate's death a few weeks ago the fortune was estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Now it is estimated by the family attorney at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The entire estate goes to wife and children.

Federal Judge Landis continues jumping on all grades of crooks in Chicago. The latest batch to feel his remorseless heel include five alleged crooked bondsmen, one lawyer suspended, another lawyer held for investigation, a third lawyer reminded to renew acquaintance with truth and juil guard accused of acting as runner for professional bondsmen. The judge's activities threaten to overwhelm jail accommodations.

Republicans in the Next House.

An already foreshadowed contest within the epublican fold over the organization of the next House of Representatives is given emphasis and definiteness by the announcement of Congressnan Gardner of Massachusetts that he will opose the selection of the present republican house leader, Mr. Mann of Illinois, for the speakership. The reasons given by Mr. Gardiner, being based on Mr. Mann's attitude toward the president's foreign policy, will not appeal to all who may likewise oppose his elevation to be speaker (assuming that the democrats will be in a minority when the time comes to decide that question) but it is certain the ultra-progressives will object to Mr. Mann's leadership for other reasons. The sincerity of the progressives, however, must constrain them to equally strong, if not stronger, opposition to Champ Clark, so the real task is likely to become one of adjusting the internal differ ences of the various republican elements to bring about union and solidarity behind the leadership of some one who can command their confidence and combined support.

That may prove difficult but it ought not to be impossible if gone at in the right spirit. It may take a jolt or two like that from Congressman Gardiner to wake the republicans in the house up fully to the situation and if so arousing them starts the getting-together it will be in the long run a good thing for all concerned.

Training Policemen.

Recent announcement that Omaha policemen are to be given some special training in how to perform certain of their duties awakened a little interest in this branch of city service. Nothing has been so much neglected in the United States as the education of its peace officers. Police have been developed along the line of their relation to the lawless, but with very little especial reference to their contact with the law-abiding, and it happens that most of our citizenship are of the latter class. Police directors have been studying the various aspects of the service in late years, and have concluded the duty of a policeman is not ended when he has run down and convicted a criminal. It is now the belief that a police force is of much greater importance to the public in other ways, and when properly organized it can be made a really efficient agent in ways that have hitherto been untried. Therefore, the city policeman is to be trained with especial reference to his contact with the peaceful citizens, how to be of assistance in the orderly as well as of service in the disorderly doings of mankind. Europe has far outstripped us in this, the police systems there in vogue being of such degree of expert ability as sometimes approaches the uncanny. One thing must not be overlooked, though; no matter how well organized or disciplined the police force may become, its presence does not relieve the citizen of his ever-present obligation to behave himself at all times, and thus add by his example to the preservation of

Taking Schools Out of Politics.

Retiring from office, State Superintendent Thomas sends out a well-worded argument in support of a proposition popularly classified as the non-partisan school movement. Its ostensible object is to raise the standard of Nebraska schools through placing the county superintendents under the "nonpartisan" designation, and to quote Mr. Thomas, "make the office profes-sional rather than political." The Bee, as the nost consistent advocate of the public schools in Nebraska, is quite heartily in sympathy with any reasonable movement that will increase efficiency or improve the quality of our schools in any way It is not clear, though, that the plan of the retiring superintendent is the one that will bring the result sought. Nonpartisanship, as practiced in the judiciary and in other ways, has not so far had the effect of eliminating entirely the influence of party politics from control of the places thus sought to be made immune, but has to a large extent thrown control to newer and less desirable organizations, not amenable to the discipline of political parties, and whose influence is in some ways more to be deplored than the partisanship from which escape is sought. What would be more to the purpose would be to take politics out of the schools and make state and county superintendents appointive, subject to strict qualification requirements, as are now our city superintendents and normal school and university educators." Employment in the great and important work of training the children of the state should be professional and not political, but danger does not threaten the schools so much from without as from within.

Refrigeration Here and in Brazil.

While the American public is putting up many objections, or rather one objection in many forms, to the operation of the food storage wareouses in the United States, the government of Brazil is moving to encourage them. A bill has just been brought into the Brazilian congress that will, if it is made into law, exempt refrigeration plants for the conservation of food from taxation in any form for thirty years. Just what the food problems are in Brazil cannot here be stated, but they must be of a peculiar nature, that such encouragement is required to induce the establishment of the cold storage warehouses. Maybe the exportation of some of our egg kings to the great republic of the south might aid its government in solving the difficulty. At least, if the experience of the present develops into the wisdom of the future, it will be quite a while before the United States offers any such inducement to the establishment of additional food repositories.

The War department assumes full responsibility for the rejection of the Lewis gun as an in ferior shooting iron. The reasons are withheld But this does not settle the controversy. Some senators wonder why a gun thoroughly tested in the European war and considered the best of its kind should fail in American test, and propose to find out.

After all, results are what count. The wonderful improvement in Omaha's park system under Park Commissioner Hummel's administration speaks for itself and anyone who doubts whether the people appreciate his efforts need only look back to the handsome vote by which Mr. Hummel was re-elected, leading all the rest in the

Postmaster General Burleson's suggestion of educed postage as a stimulus for business might attract attention if the department provided an effective stimulus for the business on hand. The first need is more hands to work the mails and expedite delivery.

The Great War Lesson

The greatest achievement of the war in Europe is the demonstration that it gives of what the people of a nation may do when they are aroused and brought together with an earnest determina-tion. The idea of both sides, whether justified or not, that their country has been attacked or plot-ted against, and has been forced to fight for its life and its future safety, has not merely aroused the sentiment of patriotism and spurred the people to united effort and the sacrifice of all they hold dear. That is a splendid exhibition of heroism and devotion, but there is a more practical side to it. Such a struggle brings out the capacity of a people for exertion in other work than that of armies. It doubles their ability in the work of producing things of value from the resources of nature and turning them to account for their own benefit; or, rather, it induces them to exert the ability that is latent in them to produce these greater results.

In England and France, as well as Germany industries have been diverted much from their legitimate field of production, but they have been spurred to redoubled activity in securing results. While much of their skill and their labor has been directed to producing instruments of destruc-tion and applying them fiercely to their use, what has been reserved for other employment has been also greatly increased in its effectiveness. With such enormous waste and destruction going on all the time and so many of the best workers em-ployed in that kind of business, the rest of the people are able to provide for themselves after people are able to provide for themselves after a fashion and to do much toward supplying those

Besides this demonstration of how much more a people can do than they are accustomed to, when forced to it by a sense of danger and the necessity of defending themselves, there is the proof of how of defending themselves, there is the proof of how much less they can get along with for the support of life in fair condition, if not in comfort. There is the lesson of not only how much more they can accomplish than they are used to, but how much less they can get along with for their own needs. It is calculated to impress the idea of how much less is done in the piping times of peace than might be accomplished without and overexertion and how much of the fruits of endeavor are ordinarily squandered and wasted. The forced economy is a reminder of how unnecessary and worse than useless is a large proportion of the expense ordinarily incurred. Under the stress of war requirements there is not only an inducement for ordinarily incurred. Under the stress of war requirements there is not only an inducement for overcoming the desire or the habit of consuming a vast amount that is of no benefit, but for discarding what is absolutely injurious and commonly indulged in regardless of that fact. The indulgence in stimulaants and intoxicants is greatly curtailed in the present war as a matter of policy as well as economy.

It is generally believed that the benefit of these lessons will continue after the war is over and prove a source of national strength to those who have been subject to them. The number of the labor forces will be depleted, but their efficiency and activity will be enhanced. The same effort will be more effectively applied and directed and will produce larger results at diminished cost. The habit of moderation and temperance in consumption will persist to the improveance in consumption will persist to the improve-ment of health and comfort. The expected re-sult is that the burden of war cost will be miti-gated and the effectiveness of pace activity will be increased in a way to make recovery rapid and promote industrial progress in an unprece-dented degree. The leading men of Great Britain and France and of Russia are confident that their nations will recover their ground and improve upon it in the worlds' industry and trade in a few years. They do not expect to lose their place, but to be strengthened rather than weak-ened in their position by the experience they are

How are those who are not taking part in it to share in the benefit of this strenuous discipline? The people of the United States are profiting by the trials of other nations at the present time. At least some of them are, more or less to the cost of others, as well as at the expense of the struggling nations of Europe. They are under less pressure than in ordinary times for exerting their capacity in an effective way and without waste of energy or of material. The prosperity they are enjoying is easily won. They are not they are enjoying is easily won. They are not they are enjoying is easily won. they are enjoying is easily won. They are not suffering from the emulation or the competition of others, but are relieved by the preoccupation of these in the stremous struggle into which they have been forced, either by their own passions or those of rivals.

When this is over, we shall have a great ad-vantage in unimpaired resources and largely in-creased means of turning them to account, It will creased means of turning them to account. It will be no advantage to us to have impoverished and overburdened peoples to deal with. For a time we shall have an advantage in dealing with those who have not been engaged in war, but that field will be far from profitable in a national sense. The trade of the world will not regain its normal condition until the nations which have been wasting their energy and their substance in war have recovered these in a great measure They will probably do this more rapidly than has ever before been possible, and they will get the benefit of the experience and discipline which they have been passing through. Will those who have been taking it casy meanwhile and gaining wealth by diminished effort, be able to hold the advantage they have been acquiring or will those who have been forced to strenuous effort and painful self-denial gradually crowd them back?

The World's Food Shortage

The International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, with which most of the great governments, including the United States, are directly or indirectly associated, has issued a report on the harvests of the world bearing the somewhat alarming title, "Has the World Enough to Live Upon Until the Next Harvest?" The situation is such as to justify concern. The shortage of the grain crops in the northern hemisphere, particularly in the United States and Canada, is made a matter of peculiar world interest and significance because of the abnormal conditions due to the war which tend to increase the consumption and reduce the production in the contending countries, which have tied up the great grain crops of Russia of the last two years, and which have created difficulties of transportation affecting the general distribution of foodstuffs. The report points out that normally the world's food consumption increases year by year, due in part to increase of population, and that, therefore, a crop that falls below a recent average is an insufficient one. The report of the United States Department of Agriculture issued last Friday showed a shortage of about 400,000,000 bushels of wheat as compared with 1915 and of approximately an equal amount in corn. The crops in Canada were similarly affected in the past season, the wheat crop being less than half that of 1915, and the wheat crop of the Argentine has suffered disaster from drouth.

The Institute of Agriculture estimates the world's consumption of wheat before the next harvest as 3,836,648,364 bushels. The total wheat The International Institute of Agriculture in

world's consumption of wheat before the next harvest as 3,836,648,364 bushels. The total wheat crop of this year it places at 3,491,263,224 bushels. To this should be added a surplus of stored wheat held over from the harvest of 1915, which wheat held over from the harvest of 1915, which the institute estimates will barely meet the requirements of consumption. So also as to corn. The conclusion of this report is that if every nation, irrespective of those at war, exercises close economy there may be a narrow margin of surplus food left at the beginning of the next harvest year, but if the next harvest should be equally short, the situation will be serious. The stores of Russian wheat are estimated to be 303,580,000 bushels, which, if released by the ending of the war or some other circumstance, would materially relieve the conditions.

Thought Nugget for the Day.

No man is born into the world whose work Is not born with him. There is clways work. —James Russell Lowell.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Dissessions reported to have brought Ford peace party near collapse. Turks reported encircling move-ment at Kut-El-Amara progressing.

Intense artillery actions on and Austro-Italian fronts

change in positions.

Alarming rumors circulated in Switzerland stated that the kaiser's condition was causing profound anxiety in Berlin.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The little girl of Mrs. Shelley, 1411 Davenport, who had wandered from home, was found by her mother in the rooms of the Women's Christian the rooms of the Women's Christian Aid association, where she had been taken by a kind-hearted stranger who found her wandering on the street.

Mrs. H. M. Hess, Mrs. Adolph Brown, Mrs. E. Simons, Miss E. Gladstone and Miss F. Betebemer, a party of ladies from this city, visited Council Bluffs and indulged in a shopping tour amone the various sterey.

tour among the various stores.

A horse attached to a cutter broke away from a hitching post on Tenth, overturning near the Union Pacific depot and scattering buffalo



robe, blanket and seat along the street. Depot Policeman Duff Green picked up the articles and has stored them away in the depot waiting the arrival of the owner.

The biggest real estate transaction which has yet taken place in this city was accomplished by C. E. Mayne in the sale of John D. Creighton's Cole creek farm. This comprises 866 acres of the richest land in the county, lying about four miles from the city.

on the market.

Mrs. Mary Boyle, wife of Michael
Boyle, and mother of three well
known young men in this city, died at
the age of 88.

This Day in History.

This Day in History.

1778—Washington surprised and defeated the British at Trenton, N. J., 1802—Several hundred houses were destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, N. H. 1895—Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy by treaty of Presburg.

1816—Great public entertainment given in Baltimore in honor of Commodore Decatur.

1830—The powers acknowledged the independence of Belgium.

1834—Sir Robert Peel became British premier.

1837—Battle at Wacassassa river, Florida, between United States troops and the Seminoles.

1850—Proclamation by Victor Emmanuel II, annexing Marches, Umbria, Naples and Sicily to Italy.

1866—General Samuel R. Curtis, who commanded the federals at the battle of Pea Ridge, died at Council Buffis, Ia. Born in New York in 1807.

1897.

1886—General John A. Logan, soldier and statesman, died in Washington, D. C. Born at Murphysboro, Ill., February 9, 1826.

1888—Sultan of Zanzibar surrendered all control over British East Africa company's territory for annual subsidy.

The Day We Celebrate.

The Day We Celebrate.

Ralph E. Sunderland was born December 26, 1871, at Sloux City. He came to Omaha in 1899 as superintendent for the Omaha Coal, Coke and and Lime company, becoming successively office man traveling salesman, bookkeeper and secretary when the name was changed in 1901 to Sunderland Brothers company.

George Dewey, admiral of the United States navy, born at Montpelier, Vt., seventy-nine years ago today.

William D. Stephens, former conditional services of the company of the company.

day.

William D. Stephens, former congressman and now lieutenant governor of California, born at Eaton. O., fifty-seven years ago today.

William F. McCombs, late democratic candidate for United States senator from New York, born at Hamburg. Ark., forty-one years ago today. Right Rev. Henry P. Restarick, Episcopal bishop of Honolulu, born in England, sixty-one years ago today.

in England, sixty-one years ago today. Norman Angell, noted advocate of Norman Angell, noted advocate of international peace and author of numerous works on war and diplomacy, born forty-two years ago today. Carl B. Mapes, ropresentative in congress from the Fifth Michigan district, born in Eaton county, Michigan, forty-two years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Gray, author of the immortal "Elegy." The annual convention of the So-

The annual convention of the Society of American Bacteriologists will meet at New Haven today and continue until Friday.

The second suit of "J. C. R.," nationally known as the "man of mystery," to establish himself as Jay Allen Caldwell, who disappeared a few years ago from the home of wealthy parents in North Dakota, is to come up for trial today at Dickinson.

Nearly 2,000 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and its affiliated societies will meet in New York today to make report on the scientific progress of the last year, to read papers describing remarkable experiments, and to indicate the direction of research in 1917.

Storyette of the Day.

He had proposed and been accepted.
"I suggest," he said, "that we do without a lot of the fuss-and-feather business of marriage; we will go away
somewhere by ourselves, dear; there
will be no flourish, no cards, no cere-

mony—"
Whereupon the girl indignantly interrupted with the observation: "My
dear, we may dispense with the flourish, but I shall certainly insist upon
a ceremony."—Boston Transcript.

WHEN THE BOAT COMES IN. Paroline Finke Bates (Died Sept. 1, 1916.)

faces.

On fast advancing deck and waiting above;
Searer and nearer grow the parting spaces.
The two will meet in just a moment
more.

wondrous scene—this seeking recognition: It flashes on me what the leok must be as voice, the gesture, at the great transi-The voice, the genture, at the great transi-tion,
When we are moored beyond the Unknows Sea!

Love, joy and pathes in the salutation Of all these hundreds, as they find their own.
But of whatever class, whatever nation,
The Joycus, "Come at last?" was in th
tone.

Pron more.
Pier.
Celestial hosts, all cager, must be standing.
To welcome home the souls they hold so

The Bee's Letter Box

For Both Efficiency and Economy.

Lincoln, Dec. 21.—To the Editor of conflicting money systems that are cur-

For Both Efficiency and Economy.
Lincoln, Dec. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Let me thank you for your recent editorial reference to my recommendation that the commissioner of public lands and building's department be consolidated with this department. The proposition is being opposed by some, but I believe it would nevertheless be a decided benefit to the people of the state if adopted. The salary pay roll of that department is \$10,340 per annum, and the consolidation would reduce it at least \$4.440 per annum.

The land commissioner now has practically no duties other than those that are bestowed upon him by virtue of his membership on boards, the department being different in this respect than any other. It is the board of educational lands and funds, and not the land commissioner, that has charge of Nebraska's educational lands and funds, and not the land commissioner, that has charge of Nebraska's educational lands and funds, and funds, and his work in connection with this board is delegated to him by the other members, and could be performed by any one of them. The records and field notes pertaining to the public lands are filed in his office, but this is more a clerical than executive transaction.

It has been my observation that new It has been my observation that new It has been my observation that new It has been my observation of the complete standardize the conflicting money systems that are current today.

4. A more complete standardize the four feetwing of college degrees, so that a course or a deprete may signify something, and not fade into "blue sky."

5. That a code of universal law may be developed to guarantee the primary rights of humanity, individually and collectively, and to be a guide to provincial laws that shall thereafter be enacted.

6. That international patriotism, which is the defense of the rights of the world's citizens; and not the selfish augmentation of one's own nather and my order to primary rights of humanity, individually and collectively, and to be a guide to provincial

but this is more a tive transaction.

It has been my obseration that new offices are created more easily than are old ones abolished, nevertheless I have offered the suggestion and the legislature can do with it as it deems best.

WM. H. SMITH.

State Auditor.

Blair, Neb., Dec. 24.—To the Edi-or of The Bee: When nations of earth have been perforating each oth-er with leaden builets for more than two years, saturating virgin soil with human blood from a cause that has been repeatedly designated as a "causeless war," there is evidence of

"screw being loose" somewhere. When we are told all must be when we are told all must be left to God and there is no room for argu-ment, the heathen Chipese or East Indian races would be guessing. When any nation swears, by God, they are right and the other fellow is

wrong, one should not consider it sacrilege to stand behind the cross

sacrilege to stand behind the cross and hurl the sword of everlasting spirit at a bunch of kings that are "rocking the boat" with thundering cannon to establish peace. But who has the power and cour-age of his own convictions to arise be-fore a war-maddened crowd and in-form them that "he that sheddeth man's blood, by man also shall his fore a war-maddened crowd and inform them that "he that sheddeth man's blood, by man also shall his blood be shed." Who has the ability to tell some of the "kings" of earth "if their enemy smite one cheek" to place him in eternal shame by turning the other also. It would indeed be a deprayed heart that could "bat him" again if such meskness existed in reality. There are also kings who secure "corners" on foodstuffs, and they are working within the scope of human law, and their operations are called "big business." Some of these, too, "leave it to God," unmindful of suffering and privation caused by a cold and cruel indifference.

When rulers of earth want the world to know they are subservient to mandates of higher courts, they should attempt to practice the "whole law and gospel" and stop commercializing and jeopardizing a freedom that belongs to mankind. An entire disarmament of nations is the first move, and who is ready to take such a step? Perhaps the only answer is an echo from an echoless shore as conditions exist today. T. J. HILDEBRAND.

The Opportune Urgency.

Tilden, Neb., Dec. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: Humanity is a mass of individuals absolutely dependent upon one another, in order to attain the higher ideals, any organized segregation or obsession that seeks to develop a special class or a national culture, at the expense of others, without the thought of benefiting mankind and effecting a universal brotherhood, is a violation of human rights. There

is a violation of human rights. There are certain impending reforms that are dawning upon the race, and most of them have endeavored to pierce the dark clouds of prejudice, ignorance and bigotry for decades.

There are certain demands that must become international to serve humanity, since modern demands fail to recognize national boundaries, and the realization of such demands in the way of benefits would be incalcuitable. Hence we suggest a few, and these will provoke others, that should be seriously considered and put into practice:

practice:
1. The abolition of the arbitrary weights and measures partial 1. The abolition of the arbitrary weights and measures, peculiar to most every nation, and the adoption of the metric system, which would save eras of time, innumerable mistakes and raise the efficiency of the world to a much higher degree.

2. The reconstruction of English or-

thography, so that it may be based upon a logical phonetic system, which would save thousands of hours for each student and multiply his effi-

each student and ciency in after life.

2. An international money system which would augon a decimal basis, which wor

added as a holiday between the fourteenth and fifteenth of the added month every four years.)

8. That the recognition and application of the medium that will put these and kindred demands into universal effect, is the universal language, Esperanto, which already has over a million devotees, and is a neutral, auxiliary idom for the communication of thought.

It may be easier to accept existing conditions than to pioneer a much-needed reform, especially when vested interests are at issue or doubly so when sheer prejudice and bland ignorance deign to block the wheels of progress, but the vital and vigilant will pioneer the way to success.

CHARLES P. LANG.

Why Not Relief for the Littgants?

Why Not Relief for the Litigants?

Plattamouth, Dec. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent issue of The Bee appeared an article entitled "Local Bar Wants Higher Mark Set for Admission to Practice" and will request legislature to demand more stringent requirements, etc., etc.

There seems to have been no concern on the part of most of those present at that memorable meet to better care for the interests and welfare of the litigating public, no desire to perform greater service commensurate with the fees taken from their clientele, not at all! But the one absorbing nightmare which appears to cloud their mental horizon is the dreadful fact that already there are too many lawyers. And which fact has the effect of splitting up the business and cutting down fees, and, therefore, if the noise from the much-desired Lawyers Trust can be made sufficiently formidable to cause the solons of the coming legislature to throw an extra fit in their fayor it will be the means of very materially curbing the competition amonsat the lawyers.

legislature to throw an extra fit in their favor it will be the means of very materially curbing the competition amongst the lawyers.

No such legislation is proposed in behalf of farmers or business men or workingmen generally, but they must be left to compete one with another and the devil take the hindmost. The law is or should be nothing more nor less than common sense; a set of rules if you please for the protection of right against might and injustice, and should be made with a view so simple and easy to understand that the ordinary individual with an average education can study it and comprehend it with no necessity for a college course prior to admission to practice in the courts of the land.

The most successful and able law-

in the courts of the land.

The most successful and able lawyers of the past and present are those
who never have had the excellent advantage of a college education and living examples of such exist in the city
of Omaha today, having been retained
because of their ability and fidelity
by the largest corporations of the
country.

by the largest corporations of the country.

And finally, in my judgment, the legislators should require not more stringent educational qualifications in the way of more high school and college, but reduce the already too much red tape at present required. And if they fail to do this and cater to the designs of attorneys seeking to abolish competition in their line it cannot be other than a reflection upon their intelligence.

A BEE READER.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. "Is your candidate for congress in favor

of preparedness?"
"Sure. He is a real minuteman. He is prepared to take any side of any issue at any time."—Life.

"But couldn't you learn to love me.
Stella", he pleaded.
"I don't think I could, Frank," she replied.
He stood erect, then quickly reached for
the but "it is as I feared—you are too old

Rent that vacant room

Save time Save steps Save money Rent the room.

Telephone Tyler 1000 Bee Want-Ad Department

You are as close to the Bee Want-Ad Department as your 'phone is to you.

Lowest Rates-Best Service-Best Results.

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.