

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
By Carrier per month \$4.00
By Mail per month \$3.50

What Are They Fighting For?
In his public address right here in Omaha, at the time of our Nebraska semi-centennial celebration President Wilson declared, in substance, that we were holding aloof from the European war and endeavoring to be neutral, not because of lack of sympathy for a righteous cause, but because we did not know what had brought about the war nor what they were fighting for.

For the Allies the case is succinctly put into three words—restitution, reparation and security. The Allies reassert that they were drawn into a war precipitated by German aggression and lust for world-power riding rough-shod over all international obligations and recognizing no laws of civilized warfare deemed advantageous to violate.

From these conflicting statements the one thing standing out clearly is that, regardless of cause or blame, the warring millions of Europe are fighting to re-establish the historic balance of power—each striving, of course, to re-establish it on a favorable basis. Presumably, the readjustment of this balance in such a way that no one nation or group of nations can arbitrarily upset it is the only practical guaranty of lasting peace and that is what they are really fighting for.

Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture gives out a statement to the effect that the food production per capita in the United States shows a falling off during the period from 1899 to 1915. This will be seized upon to support the arguments for the advance in selling price of foods. Aside from that, it has significance, perhaps, as showing fully that the American farmer is not realizing fully his opportunity. Yet the dependability of the figures on which the secretary's conclusions rest may be open to question. No accurate census of the number of meat animals in the United States ever was taken. Local assessment returns are relied upon by the department at Washington, and the uncertainty of these is such as to cast a shadow on any tabulation dependent upon them.

Other sources of information, such as daily receipts at the markets, export shipments and the food, give the impression that quite enough of foodstuffs for immediate demand is raised in the United States. Wheat, corn and meat animals, the great sources of supply for the table of the people, have shown little diminution in recent years. At any rate, receipts at the primary market show a continually mounting total. An immense surplussage for export is always present, and shipments for the last two years have far exceeded any previous record. The United States is feeding a much larger proportion of the people of the world than ever, and this without depriving its own.

If Secretary Houston's purpose is to stimulate the farmers of the country to greater effort in advancing production, he will meet approval of the philosophical, but will encounter the opposition of some advisers, who urge the farmer to restrict his activity that even higher prices may be obtained by reason of scarcity. The future of American agriculture in all its branches depends on the energy and intelligence of the American farmer.

Politics in the Legislature.
An ill-timed attempt by the democrats to fill in a few idle moments in the legislature by making a little party medicine was headed off by the republican minority, who pulled the facts of the records on the majority. The question of state rights in the regulation of railroad rates proved a boomerang for the enthusiasts, who evidently have in mind only assertions made during the late campaign by superheated orators.

The dubious hope of controlling the next house of representatives whets the appetite of the present "pork bar" brigade. A hurry raid on the treasury for \$9,000,000 for new projects involving an ultimate outlay of \$46,000,000, is included in the completed rivers and harbors bill. The measure, which appropriates \$39,000,000, is particularly generous with southern creeks and rivers. Added to the public building bill the combined raid totals \$74,000,000.

Growth at the Mines
New York Times.
It was a great year for the mines. While the industrial and trade record of our country for the last twelve months is impressive and extraordinary in all its parts, there is nothing in it of greater interest or more encouraging than the reports which show a remarkable increase of mine output. This growth was stimulated by high prices and unprecedented profits. For example, the year's dividends paid by mines in five Rocky mountain states were more than \$100,000,000. Great additions to output were accompanied by the utilization of valuable material which had formerly been thrown away.

Something resembling S. O. S. calls thrill Kansas at the present moment. State authorities promise to put through a law to confiscate the original package imported for private use and put it in active operation by February 1. The reason for the hurry call explains itself.

Shall We Give Up Meat?

No, replies Miss M. Helen Keith, assistant in animal nutrition in the University of Illinois. Writing in the Scientific American Supplement under the heading "Is Vegetarianism Based on Sound Science?" she reviews theories and results on the subject, and concludes that man prospers best on a mixed animal and vegetable diet. The of course, may be correct, while it is also true that many of the human family injure themselves by excessive meat eating. Miss Keith freely admits this, while asserting that we may injure ourselves as effectively, though in a different way, by not eating any meat at all.

After quoting Sarah Bernhardt, Senator La Follette, Rodin, the French sculptor, and Wu Ting Fang, in praise of a purely vegetable diet, and giving their personal testimony as to its effects in their own cases, she goes on: "Such testimonials as these are good, as far as they go. There is little doubt that many a person who has abused his body by over-eating, would be much benefited by inflicting upon himself severe restrictions as to the amount, the kind and the time of his eating. Testimony comes, however, also from others who have found that for themselves the attempt to live on the vegetarian diet has resulted, sooner or later, in a series of ailments and an impaired nervous condition.

"The physiologists and nutritional chemists have generally put it about this way: Although proteins, carbohydrates, fats and salts are found in both classes of food, meat is par excellence a protein food, and the cereal grains and other vegetable products are carbohydrate foods. Fats and oils are abundant in both kingdoms; but, as a matter of fact, those which have been most used as foods are of animal origin. Proteins, carbohydrates and fats are all used by the body for the production of heat and muscular energy; proteins also serve a specific need as building material in replacing the wear and tear of the body. Since all are present in vegetable foods as well as in animal foods, it is possible for a person to subsist on food of either type to the exclusion of the other; but a large use of meat means a large amount of protein, and the question of the liberality of meat uses the much-discussed question of the desirability of a high-protein or a low-protein diet. It is generally recognized that a large excess of protein is undesirable, and a diet made up entirely of meat could only be endured by those living in the arctic regions and under strenuous exercise. On the other hand, a vegetable diet generally has so low a protein content that a large bulk of it must be eaten in order to secure a sufficient supply of protein."

When food is scarce, the greatest drain on the physical well-being is due to insufficiency of proteins. A certain amount of these must be given with the food, or the body must break down its own tissues to get them. A man weighing 150 pounds contains about thirty pounds of protein, or 20 per cent of his live weight. If he is starving he loses five parts per thousand of his protein store daily. To prevent this loss, proteins from animal sources are more effective than those from plant sources.

"The numbers in standard protein tables show that much larger amounts are required of the bean protein, the bread protein and the linseed protein than of the meat protein or the milk protein. Such observations as these show plainly the advantage of animal protein over vegetable proteins in the extreme emergency. "Some of the vegetable proteins are complete in themselves, but the presence of the shoddy necessitates the purchase of a larger order of corn or wheat, for instance, than would be necessary if meat or milk. If one is to confine oneself to a vegetable diet, therefore, it is advisable to provide a liberal and varied supply of protein, unless one wishes to reduce the body protein. As judged by these considerations it is much safer to include meat, milk and eggs in the diet."

"Furthermore, during the last few years there has been brought out some positive evidence of injury resulting from an exclusively vegetable diet. In one set of experiments such effects were observed in several species of mammalia, even when the diet was made up of mixed cereals, legumes and fresh vegetables. If fresh beef, ox-liver, eggs or milk were added to the vegetable diet, the health of the animal was protected. In animals that died as a result of an exclusive diet of vegetable substances there were signs of pathological conditions in the central nervous system and in the heart, lungs, liver, and of histological changes in the organs. The experiments seem to demonstrate that the mixed diet supplies elements the lack of which in vegetable products may cause injury to vital tissues.

"The general conclusion to be drawn from the scientific evidence is, therefore, that the meat-free diet is not as safe as the diet containing meat, while in many respects the food constituents from animal and vegetable sources are altogether equivalent and replaceable, and while it is undoubtedly possible for some people to live in perfect health and comfort on a well-regulated diet selected from vegetable sources, with the addition of milk and eggs, the selection of a suitable variety from these limited sources requires special care in the choice and probably special attention to the manner of preparation. It may be said emphatically that the narrow restriction of the diet to cereals leads to serious injury."

People and Events

Lawyer James R. Ward of Chicago, for twenty years attorney for Edward Morrison, while on the witness stand one day last week admitted that he worked the old man for \$1,000,000 worth of property and that Morrison still owed him \$127,364.94. Morrison is still alive, but that's all.

The high cost of living pops out in unlooked-for places. Women's rest rooms in Chicago hotels taken powder puff and other feminine necessities off the free list and tacked a charge of 10 cent per. Charging a dime for a dinky dab of powder is properly dubbed an outrage.

Mrs. Carrie Bennett Pollard, a belle and reigning beauty of Connecticut half a century ago, a graduate of Vassar, is dead at New Britain, aged 70. In the heyday of her glory she was reputed to be worth a million, but the money faded with beauty and poverty shadowed the end of her journey.

"Three times and out" is the legend about to be written in the celebrated case of Dr. B. Clark Hyde of Kansas City, tried three times on the charge of poisoning Colonel Thomas H. Swope. The case was called last week and put over until the 13th with the understanding that it will be formally dismissed on that date.

The worm turns here and there. Sam Youngs-wick of New York was \$5,000 from Miss Rose Wakschal as balm for the humiliation of being shaken after plans had been made for the wedding. Breach of promise actions from the masculine side are no longer a novelty, indicating a growing determination to make the other side pay for the mitten.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.
To prevent cold feet the circulation should be stimulated by frequent use of the brush and soap and water should be used plentifully.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
French submarine Foucault sank Austrian scout cruiser in Adriatic. Champagne repulsed by Germans, according to Berlin. Austrian army advanced to within a few miles of the Montenegrin capital.

Italians reported artillery activity along whole front, with aeroplanes aiding in the operations.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Truman Buck has been confined to his home for ten days by a severe cold which, it was thought, would develop into pneumonia.



the time on the sidewalk, to the Paxton house corner, where the runaway collided with Mr. J. R. Clarke's sleigh, throwing Mr. Clarke and his driver out.

The Phoenix saloon in Council Bluffs is to be closed by the proprietor, Mr. Ernstorf, who will store his goods until March next, when he intends to open in Omaha.

Officer Dan McBride was seriously stabbed while attempting to arrest a thug in the United Pacific hotel on Tenth street. Officer Ormsby succeeded in lodging the assailant in jail.

This Day in History

1776—Liberty pole in New York cut down by British soldiers.
1808—Salmon P. Chase, governor of Ohio, cabinet officer and chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, born at Cornish, N. H. Died in New York City, May 8, 1872.
1815—Fort Mifflin, Pa., defended by a garrison of fewer than 1,000 men, surrendered to a force of 1,000 British.

1822—Rev. Edward D. Fenwick was consecrated, first Catholic bishop of Connecticut.
1840—Long Island sound steamer "Lexington," plying between New York and Stonington, Conn., was burned, with loss of 140 lives.
1861—The confederates seized Fort Barrancas, on Pensacola bay, Florida.

1864—Stephen C. Foster, author of "My Old Kentucky Home," and other famous ballads, died in New York City. Born in Pittsburgh, July 4, 1826.
1867—Victor Cousin, celebrated French philosopher and metaphysician, died at Cannes. Born in Paris, November 28, 1792.
1876—Mr. Gladstone announced his retirement from the leadership of the liberal party.

1887—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, presented with freedom of the city of London.
1904—Commercial treaty between the United States and China ratified at Washington.
1908—Nearly 200 persons perished in a theater fire at Boyersburg, Pa.

1908—Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell was chosen to succeed Dr. Eliot as president of Harvard university.
The Day We Celebrate.
Elery H. Westerfield was born January 11, 1870, at Monmouth, Ill. He is a graduate of the Washington university law school at St. Louis.

Duke of Aosta, commander-in-chief of the first line Italian armies, born at Genoa, forty-eight years ago today.
Prince Arthur of Connaught, son of the late governor general of Canada and first cousin of King George, born thirty-four years ago today.
William Henry Crocker, San Francisco banker and California member of the republican national committee, born at Sacramento, fifty-six years ago today.

Frederick Perry Fish, Boston patent lawyer and chairman of the new national industrial conference board, born at Taunton, Mass., sixty-two years ago today.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who has long played a distinguished part in politics, and public affairs in Scotland, born sixty-eight years ago today.

Rev. Alexander Whyte, noted author and principal of New college, Edinburgh, born in Forfarshire, Scotland, eighty-one years ago today.
Timely Jottings and Reminders.
President Wilson has accepted an invitation to speak today at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of St. John's Episcopal church, in Washington.

Important problems affecting the industrial welfare of the far west are to be considered at the annual meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, to be held today in San Francisco.
Count Tarnow, the new Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, is to sail from Amsterdam on the steamship Noordam today, under the assurances given by both France and Great Britain to the United States that their naval commanders will not disturb him.

Storyette of the Day.
An ex-member of Parliament who contested a Highland constituency tells the following anecdote: "I was, after a long and fatiguing day's canvass, I tackled a dissenting minister, who was very keen upon the subject of getting the bishops out of the House of Lords, and in pursuance of his favorite hobby I asked me: 'Well, sir, what are you prepared to do about the bishops?' I was irritated and fatigued by my day's work and I testily muttered: 'Oh, hang the bishops.' The minister bowed and replied: 'Well, sir, you go rather beyond me there. I canna undertake to do altogether that length with you, but ye shall hae my vote.'—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Bee's Letter Box

Effect of the Note in Scotland.
Omaha, Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: The mail brings me this information direct from Scotland. Perhaps it will be of interest to your readers:

"Mr. Wilson's peace note" has blown up a kind of social frost for us Americans over here. You cannot dream of the bitterness of the British—to think the American president classes them with the Germans. It shows such a sad lack of understanding. With our hearts we wish he had not written his note at this time, as nothing could have stirred up more hatred and caused us Americans more trouble."

This is an extract from a letter written by M. L. Herdman, the author of "The Story of the United States," one of the new books just out. X.
Would Close Pool Halls Sunday.
Omaha, Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please allow space to say that we coincide with City Commissioner Kuyler's advice to the city council to make it illegal for any pool hall keeper to keep liquor in his place of business for any purpose after May 1, but we feel that laws should first be enacted making it unlawful for minors to frequent public pool halls. Moreover, pool halls have no more right to run open on the Sabbath day than saloons, from the fact that pool halls are not conducive to virtue, in that they have a tendency to divert young minds from the path of all that is good and pure. Therefore, when these evils will have been abolished, it will be easy to keep liquor out of the pool halls. C. W. WASHINGTON, 2409 Lake Street.

Lay of an Ancient Hen.
Omaha, Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed by a recent issue of your paper that a gentleman by the name of Fred Anost has a hen that he claims is the oldest hen in Nebraska. I do not know whether he has the oldest hen in Nebraska, but I have one that is over a month older than the hen of Mr. Anost. It hatched in the early part of April, 1907, and is over a month older than the hen of Mr. Anost, that he claims hatched on May 28, 1907.

My hen is a mixed one and is partly Buff Cochin and in its time has raised a great many Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons. It is also a good layer of eggs, as it laid over 100 eggs last year. I have but one other hen that is over 2 years old, for I dispose of most of them when they are past 2 years of age. My 10-year-old hen can stay at my place as long as it lives, for its good work entitles it to a peaceful death from old age. FRANK A. AGNEW.

An Opinion on War.
Beatrice, Neb., Jan. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: A few days ago a Pottawattamie county farmer asked the question: "What of the war?" directing the same to the editor and others who might have a ready answer. The question was promptly answered in the same issue of The Bee, couched in the text that "No one can answer," yet the ground was not fully covered, in the humble opinion of the writer, and any one can venture a guess about human conditions as they exist today because it is of vital importance to humanity in all paths on the great highway of life. Those of us who have passed the meridian of life know not what we were enjoying in the way of peace until a prince and princess were slain in foreign lands nearly three years ago, when dynamic forces of other powers of earth felt the impulse of insult. It was then that pent-up rage gave vent to expression from various rulers in the name of peace, and there is nothing in the category of human language that can express conditions of today.

Our farmer friend is now fearful the price of wheat will fall from 32 per bushel if fighting ceases. He wonders where he is to go in it if war should stop and prices strike a downward tendency. Perhaps he, like others, is unmindful of the fellow who hasn't a slice of soil to worry about, but is compelled to buy that flour produced from high-priced wheat, and human blood is flowing in other lands and the hopper in the homeland is grinding out the coin for the fortunate landowners of the grandest republic on earth.

Personally, the writer knows of a Pottawattamie county farm where a tenant has produced enough grain to pay its owner a royalty of \$9.35 an acre for the last four years, and he doesn't turn a lap in its production. He knows a landowner in this state whose rentals produce an annual income of a half million, and "we should worry."

To answer the question as to the end of this war is not within the province of the writer or of human kind. The silent forces that brought it about can also destroy its damning influence if we take off "the duty" by cheapening the commodity of armor plate. The talk of free silver and free gold might be more interesting. Thoughts of equality before the law would be helpful. A recognition of the commonality of common clay to breathe the ozone of heaven on the wings of the morning and the twilight shades of evening as nature intended would add to human pleasure in an agreeable way, with men of our own good old United States stopping "leaks" instead of causing them, and so on, an infinitum, and there will be no occasion for war. But this sounds like the mil-

lennium about ready to dawn, and really that is the last thing some of us democrats are thinking about. Then if we eat, drink and make merry, for on the morrow we die, it is the decree of heaven, and if rulers who "leave it with God" would remember the Filipino and Hindoo are hearing of such power in those piping times of enlightenment, the world will get better and nations would war no more.

Objects to Cash Discount System.
Omaha, Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed in last night's paper the intention of the council to further grant to the Omaha Electric Light and Power company the right to fine the consumer 1/2 cent per kilowatt if bills are not paid on the date. Now, in the last December election we as voters granted the light company a five years' franchise for a 6 cent flat rate. I contest the council's right to grant such a privilege to the company. We as business men of Omaha, are not granted any privilege to fine our customers for not paying bills when due, neither have any of us the exclusive right to do business. I do not ask any reduction of the 6-cent rate, if paid before the date, neither will I stand for any fine. ALBERT C. HILBER.

Early in January Santa Claus got home. "What boy did things go this year?" inquired "Mrs. Santa. "You don't seem as tired." "The work was easier, 'Christmas coming on washday I found many stockings out on the line."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dear Mr. KARDIBBLE, IS IT ALL RIGHT TO GET MARRIED THROUGH A MARRIAGE BROKER? JACK DORRIM.

YEH - ITS GOOD TO HAVE SOMEBODY TO BLAME! JOE.

"Yes, aunt, John is so careless of his appearance. His buttons are always coming off." "But perhaps they aren't—ch—sewed on properly." "That's just it, John is so careless with his sewing."—Puck.

The lady of good family was showing her ancestral home to her small son. She pointed with special pride to a bust of her father. "And that, Bobbie," she said, "is your grandfather." Bobbie looked somewhat perplexed. "Is that all there was of him?" he asked.—New York Times.

Bill—Opportunity is knocking at your door today. Jill—Well, I don't pay any attention to "knockers," and if I did, like as not he'd try to unload some new novelty or encyclopedia on me.—Yonkers Statesman.

"What is the charge against this man?" asked the desk sergeant. "He was out in the middle of a street trying to kill a non-constructor," replied the officer. "Well," said the desk sergeant, "there's no law against a man protecting his life, is there?" "No," replied the officer, "but there was no non-constructor there."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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