

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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DECEMBER CIRCULATION
53,368 Daily—Sunday 50,005

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of December, 1916, was 53,368 daily and 50,005 Sunday.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1917.
C. W. CARLSON, Notary Public.

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

Speculative gossip loves shining marks.
It is a hearty welcome for Archbishop Hart, and no dissent on that.

Still, of course, the president cannot be held responsible for all his family relations and connections.

In the absence of news to the contrary, it is presumed Austria and Italy are still shooting up the Alps.

Denials fly thick and fast at Washington. The political menagerie outshines the performance of a three-ring circus.

When it comes to "pointing the finger of scorn" Tom Lawson is there with the finger, if not with the goods.

When the congressional investigating committee got hold of "Tom" Lawson it got the bear by the tail, all right!

The king of Greece has not received an ultimatum for a whole week. Royalty, like minor mortals, suffer various inconveniences in wartime.

It is easier to understand now why Chairman Henry eagerly sought to drop the leak inquiry. The Texas statesman appears to be something of a leaker himself.

"Fifty Vermont professors," says the Boston Transcript, "have sent a petition to President Wilson asking him to break with Germany." Presumably the professors are ready to enter the first line trenches?

In filing his campaign expense account, that democratic candidate for county commissioner evidently acted on the hunch, "They all do it," but the question to be decided is whether that constitutes a legal defense.

The court of last resort sharpens every tooth in the Mann act. Whatever discomfort or inconvenience results is not the fault of the law. Those who monkey with the buzzsaw of gayety cannot blame the edged instrument for clipping their wings.

Someone wants to go back to the old system of electing members of the school board by wards. What should be done is to reduce the size of the school board. No need for more men to run the schools than to conduct the city government.

Why are fire rates in Omaha kept up so high, notwithstanding the improvement in our fire-fighting forces? Are we, out here, being compelled to help pay losses on munitions plant conflagrations? Or is it just because the fire companies are in position to exact whatever rates they see fit?

Optimism is the sunshine of life. It cheers, invigorates, enthuses, provides the pep for lethargy and banishes gloom. The quality of optimism "made in Omaha," already 100 per cent pure, must be revised upward to meet the high standard expounded by Archbishop Hart. As an exponent of optimism the archbishop heads the class.

Boosting Corn Bread
New York Commercial

Representative Rainey is trying to persuade congress to permit mixing corn meal or starch with wheat flour to lower the cost of bread. Such a measure would drive the proverbial coach and four through the federal pure food law. Adulterated wheat flour would be sold as straight wheat flour and few bakers would mark their white bread as containing corn starch.

No reason for such a law exists. Corn bread is wholesome, highly nutritious and palatable and should be sold for what it is. It is not necessary to put mixed flour on the market. Any cook or baker can mix corn meal or corn starch with wheat flour in any desired proportions. In the best hotels and restaurants the demand for corn muffins, etc., is large and some of the most famous eating places in New York specialize in them.

It would be detrimental to the interests of corn growers to permit corn meal and starch to be used as an adulterant of wheat flour. They should be sold on their merits, as they have been in the past. An education campaign might induce foreigners who are not used to corn to eat more corn bread. Retail bake shops do not sell corn muffins and bread as freely as they might because they charge cake prices and try to make extravagant profits. In a few cases bakeries go at it the right way by advertising in their windows that corn bread or muffins will be on sale at a certain hour every day. Several establishments have worked up a large trade in this way and this proves that the people will eat corn food products if they can get them at fair prices.

George Dewey.
Americans will lay roses on the bier as they heaped laurels on the head of George Dewey, with hearts full of gratitude for his notable services to the republic. While it was his spectacular victory in Manila bay over the fleet commanded by Admiral Montejó of the Spanish navy that suddenly made him a popular hero, that affair by no means comprised his work for the nation, which extended over sixty-two years in the navy. Under Farragut during the rebellion he developed the qualities that burst into light when he carried out the command sent him by cable from Washington to Hong Kong in April, 1898. "Find Montejó and destroy him" was the order given, and Dewey executed it with a thoroughness that left nothing of the Spanish fleet. His daring run past the guns of Corregidor changed the history of the United States and fixed the destiny of the American republic on a new and higher plane.

Since that event his talents and experience have been devoted to the development of the American navy. For sixteen years he has served as the head of a board charged with working out the great problems involved in the astonishing advance made in methods and means of sea warfare. Politicians have sought to capitalize the hold Dewey had on the popular heart, but he remained to the end a "sea dog," his fealty to his profession unshaken by allurments of promised office. At no time in all his honorable career did he give his country more of real worth in service than since he laid down active duty and took up the work of adviser.

That his end came peacefully on shore is remarkable, for he had dared death in every form at sea, serving through two wars and following his perilous calling with ardor until retired for age at the very top of the list. His name is now forever the possession of his country and will go into the glorious galaxy of our country along with those of Barry, and Jones, and Perry and Lawrence, Decatur, Porter, Farragut and all the long and honored list of sailors who have served under the flag and made it respected throughout the world.

Scope of the Mann Act.
Passing on the so-called Mann white slave act, the United States supreme court has not only affirmed its constitutionality, but has given it the most comprehensive possible construction to embrace all interstate transportation for immoral purposes.

There is no question that the lawmakers who enacted this measure had only in view the suppression of commercialized vice, but the supreme court, by a majority opinion, insists that the wording of the law bears out no such intent, but, on the contrary, is all inclusive. With this construction placed upon it, the Mann act becomes, more than ever, a handy instrument for blackmailing purposes, for which nefarious business it has already been extensively used and for which, if left as it is, it holds vast future possibilities.

Because of its ramifications into the realm of morality, the subject is a delicate and difficult one for public discussion, but frankness compels the declaration that the law should be modified. If not specifically defined to refer to commercialized vice only, it should at least make a sharp distinction in penalty between the interstate traffic in white slaves and the mere crossing of state lines by licentious couples whose offenses otherwise would be, at most, mere misdemeanors.

The federal government should not let up one bit in its efforts to stop the trade in women, but it will better succeed in its laudable endeavor by differentiating this odious crime from the casual lapse from the moral code.

Call for Constitutional Convention.

The agreement of the house committee at Lincoln to report for submitting a proposal for a constitutional convention to the electorate so improves the prospects of its passage as to encourage supporters to believe its success assured. Agitation for a constitutional convention has gone on for several years, although it has never gathered special force before. The need of constitutional revision is admitted, but there is divergence of opinion as to the best method. At least twice have initiated amendments been voted on, one being rejected and the other adopted, while amendments submitted by the legislature have been numerous.

The people of Nebraska are really progressive and always well abreast of advance movements. While the machinery is perhaps obsolete, the government of the state is fairly responsive to the real needs of the people. No state in the union has better laws for the care and comfort of its inhabitants in all their rights, nor are citizens anywhere more jealous of their rights. These facts should always be kept in mind when talking of changing the constitution. We do not want to lose the substance in catching at the form.

A constitutional convention will bring out many proposals for reform, and many schemes for social experiment, and will reduce to concrete terms many suggestions now vague and indefinite, giving the public finally an opportunity to sift them to their merits. Revision by convention, too, is an expensive proceeding, and slower than direct amendment, and should be carefully considered in all its bearings.

Four-Year Term of Office.

A vote taken in the lower house at Lincoln indicates an intention to pass a law extending the present term for county officers from two to four years. This is in response to pressure from incumbents, although it connects with the recommendation of Governor Neville that a change be made from biennial to quadrennial elections. Objection does not lie so much against the lengthening of the term of office as against continuing an incumbent by statute on the payroll for two years longer than he was elected. Officers created by the constitution, of course, are for terms fixed by the constitution, and cannot be changed by statute. Thus a quadrennial election brought about by the proposed plan will not shorten the ballot by decreasing the number of offices voted for, but only reduce the number of elections. Relief from present conditions is not to be found in the direction the democrats are traveling. Their plans tend to complicate rather than simplify our elections.

Democracy's greatest problem during the short session is how to wring more taxes out of the industrial north and spend the substance liberally in the south.

Accuracy and completeness alike require that the output of the legislative mill be given a conspicuous place in Nebraska's industrial statistics.

Early Life of "Buffalo Bill"

While there is much being written of the career of the noted scout and showman, William F. Cody, I have seen nothing as to his immediate ancestors or his early childhood. As my span of life includes all of his and almost nine years more, I will give as best I can some facts of interest: In the spring of 1844 my father, James Miller, moved from Pennsylvania to Le Claire, Scott county, Iowa, and had as our near neighbor Isaac Cody and family, which consisted of father, mother and three children, two girls and a boy, Martha, Louise and Samuel. People were very neighborly in those early days—as I remember the families were quite friendly.

Mr. Cody was a small man and spry of movement. Mrs. Cody was a fleshy lady and like most fleshy people was good natured and jolly. Some time early in the year 1846 there was born to them a second son, destined to bring fame to the Cody name. He was noted for his birth, for he tipped the scale at fifteen pounds.

Like many other famous men he was born in a log house—a house of one room, with a loft as a sleeping room. A stone chimney stood on the outside on the east end, and the usual fireplace upon which all cooking was done within. There were a few black locust trees near the house. This house has long since disappeared. This place is now included in the farm now belonging to a man by the name of John Wilson and is located west of the town of Le Claire.

Isaac Cody, like his distinguished son, believed in doing big things. In 1847 he contracted with Colonel Breckinridge to break up and improve 3,000 acres of land near the north line of Scott county. For this work he bought at least 100 yoke of oxen, twenty-five plows and hired twenty-five young men to run them, one of whom was my oldest brother.

I do not recall the year the family moved to Kansas. Cody was an ardent free-soiler and an anti-slavery man. It was during the time that Kansas was struggling to become a free state that Mr. Cody was killed.

All I know of the Codys since they left Iowa I got from the colonel in two visits I had with him within the last three years. He told me he believed me to be the only person living who had known his people in Iowa. He seemed greatly pleased that I had called upon him and would not let me go until we had talked over those early times and insisted that I stop and have dinner with him, which I did and greatly enjoyed in his mess tent.

He told me that each time he came to Davenport, Ia., in his travels that he hired a team and drove out to Walnut Grove—a distance of twenty miles—to visit his brother's grave. He said, "Did you know Bob Porter, a livery man, there?"

"I did," I said. "Well, I asked him for the best team he had to drive to Walnut Grove. Porter said, 'Will you want a driver?' 'No, I want to go alone.' 'We don't let strangers drive our best team, it is hard to manage.' 'Porter if you have a team Bill Cody can't drive, I want to see it.' 'Oh! I didn't recognize you.' Cody got the team.

He told me of his father preparing to go to California in the spring of 1849 and backing out the morning the caravan was to have started. As I very well remember, as my oldest brother went with the caravan. He also told me that he enlisted in the Seventh Kansas mounted infantry otherwise known as the "Kansas Jayhawkers." I doubt if there was another regiment in the western army that was its equal in its art of confiscating and destroying the property of the enemy. As to his having served in the legislature I have this to say, he told me he had been elected in early times as state senator, but resigned and didn't serve. I have also heard that he ran against D. P. Ashburn of Gibson and was declared elected and the latter contested Cody's election and won out. Kearney, Neb. J. E. MILLER.

Newspaper Men and "Leaks"

Uncle Joe Cannon once said, in a public address, that the operation of the federal government would be wrecked if the Washington correspondents were to divulge the secrets they were constantly keeping. Mr. Cannon did not mean that these secrets were improper. He meant that the newspaper men at the national capital were entrusted with inside facts, the premature publication of which might seriously interfere with the plans of public officials, from the president down. He added that in his long service in congress he had known of no instance in which any newspaper man had violated the confidence reposed in him.

The recent scandal in Washington over the premature publication of the president's peace note, resulting, it is alleged, in the harvest of rich profits by Wall street speculators who secured the advance information, has left the newspaper men unscathed. While Secretary Lansing took scores of Washington correspondents into his confidence, some of them men connected with financial publications deeply interested in everything affecting the speculative markets, all of the officials, including Secretary Lansing and the congressmen who investigated the "leak," have joined in emphatically declaring that newspaper men had no part in the premature publication of the news that upset the stock market.

It is a matter of record that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, consulted freely, almost daily, with members of the correspondents' corps in Washington. These men knew, frequently weeks in advance, of the president's plans and legislative programs. Some of them, it is known, helped him frame the railway rate bill. The pure wood bill and other measures, the adoption of which sent stocks soaring or tumbling. The president's confidence was never betrayed. Presidents and public men, in Washington and elsewhere, have learned, or are learning, that so long as they are devoting their official efforts to serving the public they have no stronger allies than the representatives of the press. They are learning that by taking newspaper men into their confidence and giving them in advance the details of official plans, the news, when publication is finally authorized, is presented more accurately and effectively than otherwise would be possible. Wise officials have also learned that the surest way to prevent premature publication of plans and news is to take newspaper men into their confidence. It is only when public officials attempt to conceal their plans and suppress news that newspaper men are forced to take what they can get, and the result is almost invariably unsatisfactory to all concerned, the officials, the newspapers and the public. Newspaper men everywhere must be gratified over the clean bill of health furnished them by the Washington officials in investigation of the recent "leak" scandal. Officials everywhere may find a lesson in the incident.

People and Events

A schedule of the personal property of the late Richard C. Kerens, railroad magnate and politician of Missouri, filed in St. Louis last week, shows a total of \$6,500,000. There is considerable real estate besides which was not appraised. The half-brother of the king of Siam, Prince Mahidol, a special student at Harvard, concedes that American chorus girls are good to look upon, but the chorus girls of old Siam have 'em beaten several blocks. Some nerve in that slant-eyed view. The new luxury of violet-scented waters in the co-ed natorium of Chicago university draws from the Daily Maroon, college organ, these joyous exclamations: Back in the glorious Roman days of the perfumed bath; Back to all the luxury and gorgeousness and voluptuousness of the purple days of Nero! Wow! On the old midway, too!

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.
The bites of rabid animals should be immediately burned with a hot iron or cauterized by fuming nitric acid, followed by a strong solution of salutaris in water and then by alcohol.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
British drove 50,000 Turks toward Bagdad.

British shelled German lines with considerable effect at Givency and Ypres.
Montenegro said to have obtained separate peace on terms of unconditional surrender.

Austrians obliged to evacuate the trenches in Omlavia region because of heavy Italian bombardment.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
President Max Meyer of the exposition association has received a letter from Dan Leary, the Troy, N. Y., pedestrian, who wants to arrange a walking match to take place in the exposition building some time in April or May.

Sheriff Coburn is having a new in-grain carpet of beautiful design laid upon the floor in his office, which will be finished before leaving for the west.



makes his quarters look like a parlor. His old carpet, it is whispered, has been dropped into County Clerk Needham's private office.

Deputy Sheriff Grebe, whose regularity at his office when in town and not otherwise engaged is like that of the sun, is seriously sick at home from an aggravated attack of pneumonia.

Hon. J. E. Kelly, one of Omaha's most prominent contractors and real estate dealers, has just returned from New York.

Chief Galligan has just returned from Chicago and reports that the new fire truck will be ready to send to Omaha in three weeks. It is ninety feet in height and can be stretched to its fullest limit inside of six seconds.

Omaha men have formed a company to develop certain gold mines near Hally, Idaho. The corporation will be known as the Idaho Gold Belt Mining company, with headquarters in this city. The incorporators are J. C. Cowan, H. S. Rollins, W. F. Bechel, Court Carrier, John McClure, Alex Mitchell, F. A. Nash, John Keene and T. K. Sudborough.

Articles of incorporation of the O. P. Davis company were filed. The company, composed of O. P. Davis, P. L. Perine and Thomas A. Creigh, proposes to conduct a general real estate and loan business.

This Day in History.

1706—Benjamin Franklin born in Boston. Died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.
1786—Thaddeus Fairbanks, inventor of the platform scale, born at Brimfield, Mass. Died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 12, 1886.
1842—First stone of the new Royal Exchange in London laid by the prince consort.
1861—Lola Montez, for whom Louis I of Bavaria lost his throne, died in New York City. Born in Ireland in 1818.
1862—John Tyler, tenth president of the United States, died in Richmond, Va. Born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790.
1874—Cheng and Eng, the famous Siamese twins, died in North Carolina, aged 67.
1891—George Bancroft, historian, died in Washington, D. C. Born in Worcester Mass., October 3, 1800.
1892—Henry Cabot Lodge was elected United States senator from Massachusetts.

1893—The German gunboat Panther, built at a Venetian yard, late president of the French republic by the national assembly at Versailles.
1901—The kingdom of Prussia celebrated its bicentenary.
1903—The German gunboat Panther, built at a Venetian yard, late president of the French republic by the national assembly at Versailles.
1910—House of representatives passed the separate statehood bill for Arizona and New Mexico.
1911—Mexican federalists and rebels engaged in sixteen-hour battle at Coromo, Chihuahua.

The Day We Celebrate.

Imac N. Hammond, the real estate man, is 82 years old today. He was born in Ohio and came here from Atlantic.
David Lloyd George, the new prime minister of England, born at Manchester, fifty-four years ago today.
Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British North Sea fleet, born forty-six years ago today.
Francis Sayre, grandson of President Woodrow Wilson, born in the White House two years ago today.
Right Hon. Joseph A. Pease, late postmaster general of Great Britain, born fifty-seven years ago today.
Thaddeus A. Thompson, who recently resigned the post of United States minister to Colombia, born in Burlington county, Texas, sixty-four years ago today.
Dr. Palmer C. Ricketts, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, born at Elkton, Md., sixty-one years ago today.
Jack O'Brien (Joseph F. Hagan) formerly prominent as a middleweight pugilist, born in Philadelphia, thirty-nine years ago.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The birthday of anniversary of Benjamin Franklin will be observed today with meetings and banquets of numerous societies throughout the country.
The Ohio state utilities commission is to conduct a public hearing at Columbus today on a petition for lower freight rates on coal shipped from eastern Ohio.
The present migration of colored people from the southern to northern communities will be the chief subject of discussion at the annual Tuskegee negro conference, which opens today at the Tuskegee institute.

Stryctette of the Day.

"I didn't want to come here in the first place," confided the first guest at the expensive hotel at a well-known resort on the New Jersey coast.
"No more did I," replied the second, "but my wife insisted on my coming."
"So did mine," said the first, "She said we had to come just because the Munseys were coming, although I told her we simply could not afford the expense."
"And that's what I said," explained the second, "but my wife said we had to come because the Browns were coming."
"Why, look here, my name is Brown."
"And mine is Munsey."
Then the two men shook one another warmly by the hand.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Bee's Letter Box

Who Did the "Franking?"
Omaha, Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: Under the heading "Franking" the Friend Telegraph note a clipping from the Friend Telegraph which makes the accusation that an automobile was franked home on the Fourth Nebraska troop train from Llano, Tex., and also that officers' wives were franked home in the same way. Not having been a participant in the franking home of either automobile or wife, I have no interest in this matter except for the general aspersion it casts on the service, and it looks to me as though the editor making this charge should have furnished the names of the guilty parties.

As a matter of fact, full freight charges were paid on the automobile in question and those officers' wives (three in number, I believe) who came home on the round trip tickets they purchased before leaving for the south to join their husbands.

I cannot believe that the editor of the Friend Telegraph would willingly do an injustice to the officers of the Fourth regiment by permitting the accusation stand unless prepared to substantiate the charge, which I respectfully ask him to do.

ROBERT G. DOUGLAS, Major Fourth Nebraska Infantry.

Bohemians and Allies' Answer.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Bohemian National Alliance principal organization of Bohemian speaking people in the United States, has issued the following statement:

No group of people has expected the allies' reply to Wilson with more patience or reserve than with greater enthusiasm than the Bohemians. The allied powers who had on many previous occasions announced that they were fighting for the rights of small nationalities have now stated concretely their demands on behalf of the oppressed. They have made the liberation of the Czechoslovaks from foreign yoke one of the conditions of peace.

Nearly three hundred years have elapsed since the Czechs have lost finally their independence. German rulers, the Hapsburgs, have ever since exploited the Bohemian lands and the Bohemian people for their own dynastic interests and for the greater glory of the German name. It seems almost a miracle that this small nation with their brothers, the Slovaks, survived three centuries of oppression and forcible Germanization. The outbreak of the war found them fighting tooth and nail the aggressive and dastardly diplomacy of their Viennese rulers, dominated by Berlin.

The awful crime of causing the war has severed altogether the last ties still binding the Czechs to the Hapsburgs. Bohemians would not be willing partners in iniquity. Soldiers rebelled and went over to the "enemy." Czech emigrants enlisted with the allies. Czech leaders escaped from Austria to demand freedom for the nation.

And now speak the allies, the ten nations strong in manhood, strong in material wealth, strong in justice of their cause and declare firmly that peace will not be re-established until the Czechs and their nearest kin, the Slovaks, are liberated from foreign oppression. So the uncounted thousands of Czechs will not have died in vain; all the misery, privation, hunger

Knocks Obsolete Coughs in a Hurry

A Simple Home-Made Remedy that Gets at the Cause.

Thousands of people normally healthy in every other respect, are annoyed with a persistent hanging-on bronchial cough year after year, disturbing their sleep and making life disagreeable. It's so needless—there's an old home-made remedy that will end such a cough easily and quickly.

Get from any druggist "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" (30 cents worth), put it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Begin taking it at once. Gradually but surely you will notice the phlegm thin out and the coughing altogether stop, thus ending a cough that you never thought would end. It also promptly loosens a dry or tight cough, stops the troublesome throat tickle, soothes the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes, and relief comes almost immediately. A day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma there is nothing better. It tastes pleasant and keeps perfectly.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiacol and is used by millions of people every year for throat and chest colds with splendid results.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Warren, Pa.

and sorrow brought by the war upon Bohemia will be richly repaid to the unfortunate country by the boon of freedom.

Bohemians are overjoyed by the answer of the allies. They confidently expect that the influence of the liberty-loving America will be thrown on the side of the allies in favor of liberty for Bohemia and Slovakia and all small nations. DR. L. FISHER, President Bohemian Nat'l Alliance.

Woman and the H. C. L.

Omaha, Jan. 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: So many inquiries are being made as to the plan of action to be taken by the Omaha Consumers' League as to what we expect to do about attendance to the meetings, as to the getting of immediate results in the forcing down of prices.

In answer to suggestions given us from the fullness of their hearts and past experiences, I want to say this: For my own part I fully believe that while the women of today may enjoy the social side of things as keenly as ever, she takes public questions—especially questions of an economic nature—as intelligently and as business-like as the average man. In her fight for the ballot the average American woman is proving herself very much alive to the important place she holds in public life. That she is not fully awake to the place she holds in the business of buying and in the regulation of prices is because it has not been necessary up to this time to think along this line. But when she does see her position clearly in this vital question of the high cost of living which is a very part of her home, I am sure she will respond and lend her hearty co-operation without any pink tea or amusement to keep her interested.

We are not discouraged. We are better equipped for action and effectual work than ever. Rome was not built in a day, neither was the egg trust.

MRS. VERNON C. BENNETT, President Omaha Consumers' League.

SAID IN FUN.

"Could you suggest some suitable badge for our 'Don't Worry' club?" asked the typewriter boarder.

"How would a pine-knot do?" asked the cheerful lout.—Indianapolis News.

"Dear Mr. Kabbible, I WON'T MARRY A MAN UNLESS HE HAS A MILLION DOLLARS—AM I DOING RIGHT?" SARAH PHOENIX SAMUELS

"IT'S WISER TO MARRY A FELLER WITH TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AND BLUFF ABOUT THE OTHER NINE THOUSAND AND NINETY THOUSAND!"

"Pa, why do you insist on my singing when Mr. Bimley calls?"

"Well, I don't like the fellow, and yet I hate to come right out and tell him to go."—New York Times.

Hokus—"That fellow Cleofast doesn't know what it means to be sensitive. You can't hurt his feelings, but you can hurt his pocketbook."—Town Topics.



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