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Universal military service casts its shadows before.
Uncle Sam is going to maintain neutrality if he has to fight for it.

Revised slogan of the White House: "We are not too proud to fight."
There is talk of conscription. Governor Neville's gold-laced colonels first!

Welcome to the hardware men! Keep your hammers handy, but don't knock!
In the language of a once popular ditty, "Oh, what a difference a few hours make!"

Still, a hunch in the capitol corridors often exerts a pull unsurpassed by a tip in lobby.
As a smasher of neutral crockery, "Furor Teutonicus" backs the china-shop bull off the earth.

A pact of neutral nations, as a preliminary to a world pact to enforce peace, might not be out of order.
Should the worst come, as appears likely, the new Austrian ambassador will not be denied the privilege of taking notes of wayside scenery.

The subsea order may stand, but if the kaiser is as wise as he is credited, he will be careful not to have it offensively applied to American shipping.
William II thunders for war. William J. shouts for peace. So long as the Bills disagree, the sole recourse is to push the debate to a finish.

If any officeholder hereabouts who thinks himself underpaid failed to have a salary-boosting bill introduced for himself at Lincoln, it is only because he was "asleep at the switch."
Standing up for one's homeland is the first and last duty of citizenship. Should the vital test of service and sacrifice come, true Americans will again toe the mark with both feet.

Representative Keegan leaps to the front with a bill changing the color of fire escape lights from red to green. The green above the red, Hurroo! And Keegan beat Jerry Howard to it! Ochoo!

Rustic youth and beauty and buxom charms seasoned with experience deftly unite in the prospective bridal of Benson and Florence with Omaha. Absence of objection prophesies a speedy and prosperous union.

Note that our amiable democratic contemporary has not yet uttered a peep about the president's veto of the literacy test immigration bill. Waiting to find out how the senator is going to vote? Or, hoping the house veto will stop the measure and save the senator from showing his hand?

Senator Beal should consider himself duly slapped on the wrist by the World-Herald. Incidentally, he might go back and read the tantrums thrown in that paper when the same bill to nullify municipal control of public utilities (which it now takes so tamely) was up for consideration in the last session of the legislature.

To us in Omaha the current debate over military training in the high school sounds like an anachronism. Our Omaha High school has had a cadet battalion for more than twenty-five years. Instead of trying to evade the military training, the boys all take to it as a supplementary course in athletics and the once predicted harmful results have proved purely imaginary.

Wasted Water Power
New York World
As to the need of developing the water-power of this country now going to waste, there cannot be two opinions. At least 60,000,000-horse-power could be generated, according to Secretary Lane's estimate, by harnessing streams not today utilized. In fuel this is the equivalent of 490,000,000 tons of coal per annum, approximately 50 per cent of the annual coal production of the United States.

During the last years that it has had the question under consideration, congress has been unable to agree on the details of any plan designed to open the way for the use of the nation's undeveloped water-power resources. Between those legislators who insist that the public must be fully protected against private control of power sites and others who hold that where millions of money are required for private investment attractive terms must be granted to capital, all legislation has been at a standstill.

The Shields bill, which is now in conference, offers at least a reasonable basis for compromise, but little effort appears to have been made to arrive at an adjustment of the differences between the house and the senate. Less than five weeks of the present session remain, and if nothing is accomplished before adjournment the whole question will lapse. When a solution seems so near as it does today, the opportunity should not be lost to effect it for reasons of public expediency.

Primarily, congress must decide whether great sources of water-power shall be used or be unproductive indefinitely. It ought to be possible with a little common sense to safeguard all public interests and provide for the practical use of the water-power that is now going to waste.

Austria and the Subsea Order.

The president and congress, in fact the whole American people, are proceeding on the assumption that the subsea orders of the German emperor have the adhesion and approval of Austria-Hungary, whether already declared or not, both of whose sea forces are working in harmony. If Turkey and Bulgaria, as the other members of the "Central-Powers" partnership, had a fleet, they, too, would have to be taken into consideration, for it is well understood that all the nations allied on both sides of the war fence are in solemn pact with one another for concerted action, and that no important move is made by any one of them unless satisfactory to, and acquiesced in, by their associates. It is unthinkable that Germany should have undertaken to resume the policy of "schrecklichkeit" on the high seas for mutual benefit of its comrades in arms as well as itself, except as a war measure agreed upon by all with joint assurance for carrying it through and taking the consequences.

At the same time it is perhaps well that we should deal with Germany separate and distinct from the other nations associated in the war and not seek to hold one responsible or blameworthy for the acts of another until that responsibility is expressly accepted. It may well be that the influence of Austria-Hungary, or of Turkey and Bulgaria, to the extent that it is potential, may yet be exerted against persistence in the odious subsea order when they realize that they stand to lose much more by it than they can possibly gain. That might be a way out with least embarrassment for the kaiser, if he wants to find a way out now or later, by deferring to the objections of the other "Central Powers" allies.

Time for Reflection.

President Wilson's announcement that he would take a night to reflect after he had made up his mind has had a good effect, apparently, on the country. Wall street, which fairly represents popular moods, faced business on the opening day of the week in a calm and deliberate way, with prices well sustained and transactions taking normal course. This suggests that reflection over a night has convinced the public that the situation is not entirely desperate, and that for the present at least commercial and industrial activities will proceed as usual. The government is taking necessary steps to safeguard public interests, and moving so as to preserve order everywhere. The absence of hysteria or excitement is an excellent portent. The American people have reflected, and are determined to go steadily forward along the course that leads to right and justice. Only with the nation calm and united will its decisions have the mighty influence they ought to carry.

Our Industrious Legislators.

Douglas county members of the legislature have shown themselves to be deeply devoted to their duties, if this devotion is to be measured by the number of bills introduced. Two hundred and sixty-four measures have been proposed by the seventeen senators and representatives from this county. This indicates enterprise and enthusiasm in research work, as well as industry, for it takes much digging in Nebraska to discover that many subjects for new laws. To be sure, the Douglas county bench has had the help of a large number of admiring constituents, anxious to see their legislators rank up with the others. Many of these are vitally concerned in having their pay raised, or seek to obtain favors of other kind. Thus personal interest as well as local pride had had some effect on the result. However, the record will show that the members are quite industrious in starting things regardless of their finish, which fact will be flourished from the stump many times when another campaign rolls around.

South America and the War.

Governments of South America are quite as intimately involved in the newer issues of the war as the United States. That so little has been said concerning their course is due in some sense to the overshadowing interest in our own affairs. But it is now coming out that our southern friends have been active on their own behalf, although influenced to some extent by the course of the United States. Brazil has a note of protest prepared for transmission to Germany, said to follow closely the lines laid down by President Wilson. Brazil's situation differs only in degree with that of the United States, and this is true of all the exporting nations of South America.

It is noteworthy, in this connection, that the leading paper of Rio de Janeiro interprets the action of the United States as a projection of the Monroe doctrine into European politics. "But," it goes on, "there is nothing in this act which is inconsistent with the traditional policy of America. The war has entered a new phase in which no nation will be able to remain neutral. In this grouping of powers our place is at the side of the United States. Our destiny lies with the great republic of the north." Chilean papers comment in similar strain on the American action, the significance of this being found in the fact that South American politics have for several years contained possibility of conflict between the eastern and western countries.

It is apparent that if nothing more comes out of the break with Germany, one immediate result will be the setting forward of the realization of the Pan-American ideal. With this established, the Monroe doctrine will be greatly strengthened and less of a menace to our home interests.

One of our state senators wants to resurrect the discarded voting machines and make their use compulsory throughout Nebraska. Our experience with the voting machines here in Douglas county, however, was hardly satisfactory, and certainly expensive. Give us the short ballot, and the voting and counting will take care of themselves without the help of any mechanical device.

Presumably folks may be thankful that no royal potentate has yet blocked out any chunks of atmosphere outside of the fighting area through which aircraft may sail only at peril. But that is probably because air transportation has not yet been extensively converted to commercial uses.

Of the avalanche of bills jammed into the legislature two reveal in the text the bubbling humor of the authors. One regulates beauty contests; another provides protection for bald-headed eagles. As a rule, however, the jokers with becoming modesty are confined to the inside pages.

Omaha's New Archbishop.

Omaha is the third great field of labor to which Archbishop Harty has been called in the vineyard of the Lord. St. Louis, where he worked faithfully as a priest for twenty-five years, was the first. His holy zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of souls drew to him his confessional hosts of penitents. It is said of him that he heard more confessions in those days than any other priest in St. Louis. People from all parts of the city crowded round his confession box, so that he had to hear them outside regular hours. As a preacher he was magnetic. Not only Catholics, but non-Catholics eagerly came in large numbers to hear his eloquent sermons on the great truths of faith. He was a great organizer, an indomitable worker. He organized and built up the great model parish of St. Leo's in the city of St. Louis, erecting school buildings, residence and church. His amiable qualities as a priest endeared him to the faithful people of St. Leo's and to this day they cherish the memory and mourn the loss of their beloved pastor, Father Harty. His zeal, his talents and his successful administration of his charge attracted the attention and merited the endorsement of his ecclesiastical superiors. In 1903, when the holy father was casting about for a man of mind and ability to adjust the church in the Philippines to its altered conditions, he selected Father Harty for the delicate and difficult task, and elevated him to the high office of Archbishop of Manila and metropolitan of the Philippine Islands. Pope Pius X himself consecrated him at Rome on August 14, 1903. Archbishop Harty took possession of his see on January 16, 1904.

At that time the Filipinos were at war with this country, and it was an ordinary undertaking for an archbishop, who himself belonged to the hated Americans, to win their filial confidence and love, so as to exercise a beneficent rule over them and reconcile them to the American government. But Archbishop Harty is a great man and he nobly rose to the level of the occasion. By his broad and deep sympathy, by his kindness and charity, by his unflinching tact, and by the splendid poise of his sterling character and great mind, he not only won the affection and trust of the Filipinos, but he had his strongest enemies in their holy faith, and at the same time reconciled them to American rule and occupation of the islands. And so great became their attachment to and veneration for Archbishop Harty that when the holy see, as a reward and recognition of his great work, transferred him back to his native land, to this important see of Omaha, it was with the greatest difficulty that the archbishop could tear himself away from them.

It is written of our Divine Lord and Master Jesus Christ, that he "strengthened us in his following faithfully in the footsteps of the Master, Archbishop Harty has done things—big things—and he has done them all well. He won the official approval of the holy see and the esteem and confidence of the American government by his great work in the Philippines. The auspicious beginning he has already made in this city is a sure augury that he will make good in Omaha. He will accomplish great things for this diocese. By his kindly, democratic ways, his impartiality and wise discernment he has already attached to him the priests, religious and people of his diocese and he has gained the esteem and appreciation of our non-Catholic brethren. And there is no doubt but that after a very few years, as the scope of his achievements develops before our minds and we come to know better the estimable personality of our saintly archbishop, he will win a place in the hearts of his Omaha people as secure, as sincere and as lasting as he has in his former spiritual children of St. Louis and Manila. The spirit of Archbishop Harty is well expressed in these words of the poet:

"I will go forth 'mongst men, not mailed in scorn,
But clad 't' the armor of a pure intent.
Great duties are before me, and great aims;
And whether crowned or crownless, when I fall,
No matter, so that God's work is done."

The Immigration Veto

Despite the preponderant vote by which the bill passed both houses, and the prospect that congress will pass the bill over the veto, we believe Mr. Wilson more accurately represents the sentiment of the country in this matter of immigration regulation than does congress. It is doubtful, to begin with, whether any restriction of immigration is necessary, except to shut out real undesirable. The best judgment of those who should know is that heavy immigration is not in the least likely after the war and that the sore need of Europe for manpower to repair the ravages of war will draw from America many natives of the various countries who are now at work here. If this prognosis is accurate, it is evident that labor, both skilled and unskilled, will be even scarcer in this country after the war than it is now. Our industries will be called on for heavy production of the things Europe will be most in need of, and it would be foolish to restrict their supplies of labor. The shipbuilding industry, for example, expects to be driving at top speed for at least three years after peace is declared, in order to replace the ships that have been sunk. These new amount to more than 9 per cent of the world's total merchant marine tonnage. The steel industry will be similarly busy for a period of years, furnishing all sorts of constructive material.

The president, however, lays the emphasis for his approval on the certain failure of the literacy test to shut out the undesirable and let in the desirable. Opposed to all American traditions, which have made of this a land of opportunity, the literacy test sets up a wholly false standard by which to judge those from other countries who desire to enter this one. The president's veto message makes this very clear, and it is difficult to see how congress can consistently or logically override his disapproval. But then, congress doesn't usually bother much about either consistency or logic.

Nebraska Press Comment

Fairbury News: Over 1,000 bills have been introduced in the Nebraska legislature—bills for everything from the protection of skunks to repealing the law of gravitation. The Nebraska legislature is unquestionably one of the worst jokes that was ever perpetrated upon the people of the state.

Kearney Hub: The expected has happened. A bill has been introduced to purchase the Fremont normal school, owned by State Superintendent Clemmons, and operate it as a state institution. The price named is \$165,000. Four years ago it was offered for \$140,000, and two years previous to that for \$125,000, a jump of \$40,000 in four years. The Hub has already expressed itself regarding this business and as to the policy of buying private schools at public expense. Wayne and Chadron being two examples already in point, therefore it is not strange that the Fremont proposition has bobbed up again in the 1917 session.

Falls City Journal: The clerks in the legislature are not satisfied with the regular pay of \$4 per day, but charge the state at the rate of 75 cents per hour for overtime. According to the report of the committee on employes, the chief clerk, G. W. Potts, drew twelve days' pay, \$48, and in the same twelve days was paid \$40.50 overtime. This overtime business is all wrong. It is merely an excuse for getting double pay. The democrats are great on reform and economy until they get a chance to put their hands on the real money, and then they fall for it like a negro does for a watermelon, regardless of the consequences.

TODAY

Health Hint for the Day.
By keeping nose, throat and mouth in good condition you will avoid much serious acute and chronic disease in many other parts of the body.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Roumania reported near break with central powers.
German warship reported sunk in Cattegat, off Sweden.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Considerable interest is being taken in the wrestling match between Charles Moth and an unknown from the Turnverein society, which will be given at the exposition annex. Moth agrees to throw the unknown five times within an hour. There will be three Franco-Boman falls and two catch-as-catch-can.

Mr. Breeze of this city participated in the district school entertainment held in Council Bluffs, by his skillful playing of the guitar and the mouth organ at the same time.

Louis Webster, who was injured by being thrown from the balcony of the Exposition building, has recovered sufficiently to be able to walk around, assisted by crutches.

The regular monthly meeting of the Omaha Gun club was held at Penrose & Hardin's gun store. Mr. Usher was chosen chairman and Mr. Hughes secretary.

The Concordia society gave a grand musicale ball in the music hall. The committee of arrangements was composed of the following: J. P. Lund, L. Grobecker, August Schafer, G. Stratman, E. Ackerman, Julius Meyer and Richard E. Johnson.

This Day in History.
1778—Treaty of alliance concluded between the United States and France.

1816—Full pardon granted to the Barbary pirates by the president in consequence of their fidelity and courage in the defense of New Orleans.

1818—William M. Everts, famous lawyer and statesman, died in New York City February 23, 1901.

1826—William Eustis, secretary of war under Madison and afterward governor of Massachusetts, died in Boston. Born at Cambridge, Mass., June 10, 1763.

1833—General J. E. B. Stuart, celebrated confederate cavalry leader, born in Patrick county, Virginia. Died in Richmond, June 12, 1864.

1861—Fort Henry, Tennessee, captured by the federals under General Grant and Commodore Foote.

1874—The British, under Sir Garnet Wolseley took and destroyed Coomassie, the chief town of the Ashantees.

1904—Japan severed diplomatic relations with Russia and Russian minister to Japan was recalled.

The Day We Celebrate.
John W. Battin, lawyer, is 45 years old today. "Jack" Battin was one of the popular men at Cornell university, where he graduated, and has also figured in local politics here.

Samuel G. Smyth, editor of the Sovereign Visitor of the Woodmen of the World, is 64 today. He is an Englishman by birth and was letter carrier for thirteen years at Liverpool, Ia., before he took up his present work.

William Hafke, the real estate man, is 34. He was born in Germany, but came to this country when 3 years old, being educated in the Omaha schools.

Ralph A. Van Ordel is celebrating his thirty-third birthday today. His birthplace is New York City. He is one of Omaha's younger lawyers, being associated with the firm of De Bord, Fradenberg & Van Ordel.

Clyde C. Snodgrass, clerk of the county court, born in Omaha forty years ago today. He has been in his present position for seventeen years.

Major General Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., retired, born at Carlisle, Pa., twenty-five years ago today.

Dr. Edwin C. Davenport, president of Furman university, born in Caswell county, North Carolina, fifty-six years ago today.

George J. Gould, capitalist and railroad magnate, born in New York City fifty-three years ago today.

George H. Hodges, the only democrat ever elected to the governorship of Kansas, born at Orion, Wis., fifty-one years ago today.

Max Plack, outfielder of the Chicago National league baseball team, born at East St. Louis, Ill., twenty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Luncheon from numerous states are to gather at New Orleans today for the opening of the annual convention of the Southern Pine association.

The annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp association, together with meetings of various affiliated organizations, will begin today in New York City.

Branches of the Alliance Francaise throughout North America are to celebrate today the 139th anniversary of the first treaty between the United States and France, a compact of peace and friendship still unbroken.

Storytellers of the Day.
Seth Low, who died recently on Broad Brook farm, his Mount Kisco estate, had devoted all his later energies to bringing back harmony between the railroads and railway workers.

Mr. Low, discussing one day a discord in this harmony he was working on, said:
"The thing was Eric's fault. Eric treated the other side as the husband in the story treated his wife's birthday."

The Bee's Letter Box

Jerry on the Job.
Lincoln, Feb. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: According to newspaper reports, it seems that ocean travel is not the safest in the world for our American tourists. Therefore, I would suggest to those seafaring travelers to devote their attention to something benevolent, humane and patriotic in character at home—such as to investigate the starvation wages paid to the mothers of the American race. How can an army be raised from impoverished and hungry mothers.

No Record of Such Trip.
Grant, Neb., Feb. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Could you inform me how many trips the German submarine "Bremer" has made to the United States; also as to whether or not it has been caught. M. D. KELLER.

Solving the H. C. of L. Problem.
West Tocol, Fla., Feb. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your cartoon entitled "Possibilities of Egg Boycott" struck me as very interesting. I enjoyed my nice, big, fresh Rhode Island Red eggs for breakfast this morning all the more on account of it, although my first course had been dewdrop covered strawberries and the rich Jersey cream, all of my own raising. I was formerly an Omaha lawyer, but have been living on a farm here in Clay county, Florida, for the last five years.

Security for Bank Reserves.
Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice a letter from Grand Island in reference to reserve banks (national) being used by state banks to deposit their reserve fund. If I remember correctly I think that Senator Hitchcock endeavored to have all national banks under a guarantee fund and while he did not succeed, a law was passed allowing national banks to comply with the guarantee law in states where the guarantee law was in force. It seems to me a very wrong thing to allow state banks to deposit their reserve in non-guaranteed national banks and they pay nothing for the guarantee, while state banks are compelled to do so. I understand there is a law being introduced in the legislature to correct this matter. I hope that our legislators will see to it that our state fund and our state banks and all other depositors are properly protected by having all national banks under a guarantee fund. L. T. RITCHIE.

SMILING LINES.
"Anything doing in Plankville?"
"Not a thing."
"Isn't it in the paper that many public improvements are contemplated by R. L. Thomas, in reference to reserve banks (national) being used by state banks to deposit their reserve fund. If I remember correctly I think that Senator Hitchcock endeavored to have all national banks under a guarantee fund and while he did not succeed, a law was passed allowing national banks to comply with the guarantee law in states where the guarantee law was in force. It seems to me a very wrong thing to allow state banks to deposit their reserve in non-guaranteed national banks and they pay nothing for the guarantee, while state banks are compelled to do so. I understand there is a law being introduced in the legislature to correct this matter. I hope that our legislators will see to it that our state fund and our state banks and all other depositors are properly protected by having all national banks under a guarantee fund. L. T. RITCHIE.

Grateful for the Helping Hand.
Omaha, Feb. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the present day there are many necessary evils. In the mind of the writer the greatest of these evils is the professional critic. The functions of the critic are to find fault and pick flaws. The following is intended as a criticism, following a close investigation at first hand of the Salvation Army Industrial home at 1108-19-12 Dodge street. It appears more as an eulogy of that home than as a criticism that is not the fault of the critic, but rather the fault of the home itself.

To every organization there must be the heart and head. In the Salvation Army Industrial home these are to be found in the person of Harry H. Kilne, captain and ensign. In a cozy little office, up a narrow flight of stairs this gray-haired, gray-mustached man, quietly and unobtrusively runs the home and runs it well. Captain Kilne creates a very favorable impression. He is bluff and hearty in manner, fond of a good laugh, and brimming over with good will to all, malice toward none. He sizes up a man and acts accordingly. He is said to rarely make a mistake in his judgment of men. His reformed gambler, and one of the most splendid things that can be said about him, or in fact about any other man, is that he most certainly puts into practice the code of his religion.

One part of the home is devoted to the state space. There, at reasonable prices, persons with short pockets can be fitted out, though, to do the army justice, much of the clothing is given free to the penniless.

In the shop men are working at all times to repair the material waste that has come from the army hands. The workmanship that is done there is surprising in its good quality.

There are two reading rooms where excellent magazines are at the disposal of the men and a commodious dormitory.

Meals are served those needing them in the dining room where the employees are fed. Practically all the employees are men who have been plucked from the paths that lead to destruction. They come in lame and have been built up to that stage where they again become useful though humble citizens.

The waste material in men and its conversion into useful material is the fundamental mission of the Salvation Army. The work it does, for the most part unheralded and minus drum and trumpet, is of the utmost value to the community.

The men are grateful, though in our leading drawing from the methods they take to express their gratitude would not be recognized as such. There is no person in the world who does not have smouldering in him somewhere that divine spark that only needs a little action from the bellows to leap into flame and consume. With the desire to be something in the world beside a vagabond and a tramp, a thief, a gambler, a drunkard, or perhaps worse, Salvation Army Industrial home officers are the bellows that the All-Powerful uses to ignite this spark and they are used successfully. GRATEFUL DOWN-AND-OUTER.

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The men are grateful, though in our leading drawing from the methods they take to express their gratitude would not be recognized as such. There is no person in the world who does not have smouldering in him somewhere that divine spark that only needs a little action from the bellows to leap into flame and consume. With the desire to be something in the world beside a vagabond and a tramp, a thief, a gambler, a drunkard, or perhaps worse, Salvation Army Industrial home officers are the bellows that the All-Powerful uses to ignite this spark and they are used successfully. GRATEFUL DOWN-AND-OUTER.

Grateful for the Helping Hand.
Omaha, Feb. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the present day there are many necessary evils. In the mind of the writer the greatest of these evils is the professional critic. The functions of the critic are to find fault and pick flaws. The following is intended as a criticism, following a close investigation at first hand of the Salvation Army Industrial home at 1108-19-12 Dodge street. It appears more as an eulogy of that home than as a criticism that is not the fault of the critic, but rather the fault of the home itself.

To every organization there must be the heart and head. In the Salvation Army Industrial home these are to be found in the person of Harry H. Kilne, captain and ensign. In a cozy little office, up a narrow flight of stairs this gray-haired, gray-mustached man, quietly and unobtrusively runs the home and runs it well. Captain Kilne creates a very favorable impression. He is bluff and hearty in manner, fond of a good laugh, and brimming over with good will to all, malice toward none. He sizes up a man and acts accordingly. He is said to rarely make a mistake in his judgment of men. His reformed gambler, and one of the most splendid things that can be said about him, or in fact about any other man, is that he most certainly puts into practice the code of his religion.

