FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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REMITTANCE

CORRESPONDENCE Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

JANUARY CIRCULATION 59,964 Daily-Sunday, 52,534

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed o them. Address changed as often as requested.

A lot of the neighbors are truly thankful no embargo has yet been laid on corn pone. Uncle Sam may be forced to adopt the

heavenly rule and help only those who help themselves. Soldiers are also urged to save food and thus

set a good example for civilians. It all counts to-The Poles are commencing to realize what the

kaiser's promise of independence held for them, but it seems too late. Vienna's joy over the Ukraine is described as

delirious; it means food for the starving as well as continuance of the war. Do not waste coal just because the weather

is milder. Think of next winter, if you have already forgotten what occurred in January. The city council still preserves its impressive

silence on the grade crossing question, but the question itself is getting more clamorous every Striking ship carpenters and greedy con-

tractors alike are working for the kaiser. The world will not be made free nor safe for democracy by such methods.

Men who will not risk chance for profits to help out in the war should look at the young men who are risking their lives to save democracy and think of the future.

Japan is ready to make any sacrifice that will give half of Asia into the mikado's control. Its dream of a pan-Asiatic movement will thus be partly realized. The rest may wait.

Secretary Baker's reorganized general staff has several life-sized rows on hand already. Stirring up the bureaucrats at Washington is a good deal like disturbing a hornet's nest.

Shifting train schedules to conform with new railroad conditions is bringing home to postoffice patrons the fact that we are at war. The "business as usual" slogan has gone by the board.

Omaha is to be placed in the metropolitan class on March 3 by the adoption of the near-side stop on the street railway. That will be a memorable Sunday. The state railway board recommends that "horse sense" accompany the departure and this applies to both people and company.

Between the Generals.

Brigadier General Littel has tendered his resignation and asked for retirement, because Major General Goethals did not approve a plan under which a number of majors and captains in the quartermaster's department would be employed on work General Goethals thinks can as well be done by civilians. Out of this incident is brewing a fuss that threatens to involve the newly reorganized general staff and the whole of army control. Conceding that in its way General Littel's construction of the cantonments was quite as much of a feat as General Goethals' digging of the canal, the fact yet remains that the officer of superior grade should have the last say on any plans. Goethals has proven his judgment, and in the present instance is likely to be right. At all events, while General Littel may be relieved as head of the construction department, he will not be permitted to retire as a brigadier, for he has not yet served a full year in that grade. Room for both of these valuable officers ought to be found in the army, and each of them should be proud of serving his country under the conditions. Quarrels that involve only questions of personal judgment should not be permitted to interfere with the incomplete work of preparation, already too long delayed because of differences behind the scenes at Washington.

Japan and Eastern Siberia.

Dr. Iyenaga, Japanese publicity expert in New York, may or may not have substantial reasons for suggesting that Japan will not stand idly by and see all of Siberia brought under bolshevik domination. Whether he is speaking by the card, or merely sounding sentiment in his utterance, he outlines what is becoming more than a possibility. From the beginning Japan's position in the war has been anomalous. With the exception of the expedition against the Germans in China, the Nipponese have been strangely passive, although at all times professing the utmost of concern as to success for their allies.

Uprooting the Germans in Kiao Chau, the Japanese expected to establish themselves more firmly in China. In this they were thwarted by the attitude of America. With the collapse of Russia the Japanese see their mission in a call to preserve order in eastern Asia, which will lead them directly into Siberia. Here they will find a situation made to order for them, with no government to protest, the great powers of the earth too busy at war to object, and nothing to hinder the establishment of Japanese authority as far back into the country as they care to take it. China has assumed responsibility for and control of Harbin, but may very easily be persuaded to allow this to pass to its more energetic neighbors. Vladivostok, of course, will go into the hands of the preservers of order, and Russia's dreams of empire stretching from the Baltic to the Pacific will be over.

Premier Terauchi has said his government will not hesitate to act in the interest of civilization, which in this instance runs fortuitously parallel with that of Japan. Just how the move will be adjusted under the no-acquisition plank of the peace platform is not plain, but it is certain that eastern Siberia will have to pass under some government. Its few inhabitants scarcely can maintain themselves, and so it seems Japan may come out of the war the greatest gainer of any, so far as territorial expansion is concerned.

"Freedom of the College."

Professors engaged on faculty work at Columbia university are now assured that the trustees of that institution propose to retain control of its academic functions. The board has declined to turn over to the faculty council the determination of whether a professor is wholly justified in going outside the university to disseminate views at variance with the position or general policy of the institution and for which he would have difficulty in gaining a hearing if it were not not for his connection with the school. It is not reasonable that a professor be permitted to use the prestige of a university to support his attacks on the course the institution has adopted as sound. The point was acutely raised last summer when some professors were summarily dismissed and at least one other resigned because of opinions and views they had expressed. Discussion has been general and long-centinued on the principle involved.

Principally this debate turns on the individual and generally it partakes of the nature of abstractions. Just for the reason that it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules for the teaching of political or social science, just so it should be accepted by the teacher that on account of his position he should be the more careful as to the soundness of his thought. The difficulty that is encountered generally arises from the fact that the more radical the views held the more insistent the professor is on expressing them. In such cases he must not be surprised if he finds himself standing alone or nearly so.

Academic freedom carries with it many privileges and some rights, but it also entails certain responsibilities. How to establish the balance that will produce the harmony between the two is the problem. It is essential that thought be free in order that the race may progress, and it is equally necessary that teaching be sound or error will thrive. No great university can close the door to progress, nor can any afford to remove all restraints against unsound teachings. Liberality in thought must prevail that enlightment may endure, yet the trustees of Columbia will be commended, because they have held firm to what they believe to be the obligation of the trust of which they are the guardians.

Question of Railroad Control.

Senator Cummins, debating the railroad administration bill now before the senate, touched the most vital point at issue. That is the question of control; are the railroads operated under government management, or merely under government direction? Does the great revenue now pouring into the treasuries of the companies belong to the government, or to somebody else? Who employs the 2,000,000 operatives engaged in carrying on the work? Here are two vefy pointed questions that are yet unanswered. The government has engaged to pay the owners of the railroads a profit on the investment; it has or will set aside a very substantial sum wherewith to finance extensions and improvements, and has undertaken in several ways to unify the several systems, but nothing has been done to settle the important matters mentioned by Senator Cummins. Until these are decided, the business of railroading in the United States must be in an

unsatisfactory if not a chaotic condition.

The Hired Man a World Problem

Prospective Shortage of Farm Labor Menaces Production By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.-Who is to more fully in the use of labor; that more lanarvest next summer's crops? That is right now one of the biggest all able-bodied men be compelled by law to

problems in the world. It was a serious one do a full day's work. ast year; this year it will be doubly so. Last year the production of foodstuffs in Europe improvement of measures and agencies used fell far below normal because of the short- last year, except the last. age of farm labor, while in this country the shortage was with difficulty made up through drive and in this country the draft and the ready been passed providing that every ablemunitions industry have taken hundreds of bodied man must do at least six hours work thousands that worked in the fields last per day. Such laws should certainly apply

It is evident that the situation calls for allied countries they are being taken. England is teaching women to work on the farms; France is contemplating the importation from her colonies of dark men, who are possibly useful form of activity. The idle not able to stand the climate on the fighting poor would be the net gain to farm labor. In line, for farm work in her southern provinces. Our own Department of Agriculture is hard hoboes. at work on the problem. It is beginning scientifically with a survey to find out just and distributing labor, as has the Labor department, but these excellent organizations last year. This year calls for a more desper-

could be improved if patriotic citizens would this year. volunteer to spend their leisure, their vacations in doing farm work. Some did so last versity, who organized the farm labor work year. Seven hundred Boston street car em- of the Department of Agriculture last year, ployes put in their vacations working for prophesied that at least 30,000 women would ers went to work for their own tenants. If this coming summer. He also prophesied the urgency of this need for volunteer hired that they would do it and were fully able to men could be driven home through the do it. He asserted that farm labor with modnewspapers the need might be met.

survey of the problem he intends to make war has called them. fuller use of the boys of high school age who did such good service in the working boys' Maryland served notice on the government reserve last year; he recommends that men that unless the drain of labor from the farms be released for farm labor by employing to the factories is stopped food production more women in industry; that the Depart- must decline. The government replied, in ment of Labor's system for the transfer of effect, that it must have munition workers; labor to the sections where it is most need- that the farmers would have to do the best ed be extended; that farmers co-operate they could

bor-saving machinery be made and used; that

These are all recommendations for the

Secretary Houston's suggestion that the lazy man and the man of leisure are potenstrenuous and well organized efforts by the tial assets in this situation is a new and in-Departments of Agriculture and Labor. This teresting one. He points out that this is a year in Europe more men are being called to matter for state and municipal rather than the colors to resist the impending German federal action. In Maryland a law has alalso to able-hodied women. If they were really passed and enforced in all of the the most extreme measures and in all of the states they would reach the two extremes of the social scale—the idle rich and the idle poor. The idle rich would be forced into sort of more or less congenial and some effect it would be a conscription of elderly

One serious difficulty in this country is that American women have never learned to what is needed in the way of farm labor and do farm work. Women have come forward where. It has already a system of finding in a great variety of other industries; their response to the call of war has in general been admirable-and sufficiently admired. had all they could do to meet the situation But we have been unable to learn of any considerable number of women going into farming. The woman's committee of the Council Undoubtedly one important measure is to of National Defense is known to be aware make the American people realize what they of this need for women on farms and to be are up against-that if labor is not forthcom- working on the problem. It may be that it ing to harvest the crops, there will not be will offer a solution, although it will be difenough to eat for anyone. The situation ficult to train women in time to be of use

Prof. W. J. Spillman, now of Cornell uni-Massachusetts farmers. Many retired farm- have to take the place of men in the fields ern machinery is not too heavy a drudgery Secretary Houston has a number of plans for women, that it is more healthful than for relieving the situation. In addition to a much of the industrial work into which the

Only recently the farmers of tidewater

Our Red Cross in France Magnitude of Work in Caring for Innocents of War New York Evening Post.

Cross commission in France last June, and ful tales are told. in July was placed under the charge of Mr. Folks. By September an organization of last November is \$10,000,000.

been distributed through other agencies."

A reader is soon lost in the mass of deautomobiles and ambulances with Red Cross chauffeurs to help the aged and the infirm. Daily the mayor addresses the arrivals with a speech of cheer and patriotic spirit and they are sent away to begin life over again. Wherever their destination, they are met again by Americans wearing the Red Cross. There are 29 of these, and they manage to cover 32 departments, in which they co-operate with local organizations, public and private, in advance of the arriving men, women and children, establishing livable homes, provided with something in the way of fuel, furniture, clothing and food.

Writ large upon every page is the care of the innocents of war-the children, Fourteen thousand have passed through Evian since November 5. They are examined by Red Cross doctors and nurses and sent to berths of sleeping cars now draw more pathe American Children's hospital and the trons than ever before. The nimble climber medical dispensary. The first 250 treated in thus conserve his roll and takes the upper the hospital included 44 with measles, 16 roll.

Not even the reports from our soldiers, with scarlet fever, and others with diph-Lorraine bring stay-at-homes into a feel- theria, whooping cough or other communicaing of closer touch with those on the other ble diseases. The name of a tuberculosis exside than does a summary of the work of pert connected with both countries, Dr. Edthe Department of Civil Affairs of the ward L. Trudeau, who was of French par-American Red Cross in France. The names entage and whose work is well known in of the chiefs of bureaus and their assistants France, has been given to a tuberculosis read like a roster of New York experts in sanatorium capable of accommodating 200 philanthropy. The director of the depart- women and children that received its first ment is Homer Folks. The chief of the Bu- patients on Christmas day. It is situated in reau of Refugees and Relief is Edward T. a beautiful park, six miles from Paris, which Devine. The consultant of the editorial and the Department of the Seine had purchased historical division is Paul U. Kellogg. New for development as a garden city. But the York is not alone represented in the list of war came, and now the department has lent names. Boston sent Dr. Richard L. Cabot, it to the American Red Cross for the duraand Johns Hopkins has given Dr. J. H. Ma-son Knox, one of the country's leading spe-Repairs and installation of equipment have Repairs and installation of equipment have cialists in the feeding of children, and he is been made at comparatively small cost applying his skill in the Bureau of Needy through the co-operation of members of the Children and Infant Mortality for the benefit American Friends unit, of whose willingness of the France of tomorrow. The department to tackle any job, even the most uninviting, was instituted upon the arrival of the Red and of whose celerity in finishing it wonder-So far-reaching is the work of reconstruc-

tion undertaken that occasionally one may nine bureaus with 60 workers was com- forget that he is reading of abnormal condipleted, and the staff now numbers 364, ex- tions. Thus we come upon an "educational clusive of members of the Friends unit. The campaign," for which a moving-picture film budget for the six months beginning with on the care of a baby has been prepared with illustrated pamphlets of advice on child The matter-of-fact report of the first six hygiene, and posters and panels to help in months of the work compresses it into a combating infant mortality. There is even a traveling exhibit, accompanied by lectur-"From the single definite undertaking of a ers, scheduled to start from Paris on a tour shelter for refugee children, the Department of the departments. At the capital, "housing of Civil Affairs has grown since July 24 to is the crux of the refugee problem." An exinclude regular work under its direct charge amination of all unfinished apartment buildin 63 towns and cities besides Paris, and it is ings. a list of which was prepared by the extending aid to relief and health activities prefect of police, has been made and 19 in hundreds of cities, villages and hamlets buildings have been turned over to refugee where Red Cross money and goods have and housing organizations for completion. These buildings will shelter 554 families, or 2,800 persons. The Red Cross provides furtails, but gains the impression that if he nishings in all cases. In villages allotted to could get away from the trees he would see the Red Cross by the French government an a considerable forest. The report is rigidly experiment in provisional repair is being unsentimental. It does not stress, for in- tried. A gang of French workmen, under stance, the daily tragedy at Evian, where the Red Cross direction and pay, is repairing repatriates from occupied France and Bel- houses and barns in order to permit a gradgium are poured in, several hundred a day, ual resumption of normal conditions of liv-They must be promptly started for points ing. In the reconquered regions there is an somewhere in France to make room for the organization with five delegates and district incomers. Every arriving train is met by warehouses through which farm machinery, furnishings, clothing, food, "whatever is needed to reconstruct home and land," are distributed to local agencies and thence to individuals.

People and Events

Medicine Hat persisted in spieling through ts winter lid. Will some generous soul donate a spring style?

Talk about luck! A homeowner at Ottawa, Ill., while scraping the bottom of his coal bin for the makings of a fire actually uncovered a vein of coal. The real thing, too. Wouldn't that beat a coal combine?

Thrift, economy, conservation-either term flags the evolution of the times. Upper

State Press Etchings

Hastings Tribune: How about removing those coal sheds on Lincoln

Nebraska City Press: A Nebraska City spinster has acquired quite a in the past year. First she adopted a French orphan; later she became godmother for a Sammie, and now she is corresponding with a sailor. One of these days, if she keeps on batting .500, she may get a husband.

Beatrice Express: A Beatrice man who was asked to invest a part of his savings in government bonds, said that his money "had to earn 10 per cent or better." This particular individual has been playing with the 10 and 15 per cent game for years, and has yet to make his first safe invest-The concerns he invests in usually pay dividends out of subsequent stock sales and when they get to the end of the rope the receiver tries to find enough to pay the closing-out expenses and a few of the debts. It takes some of these wise guys a long time to get acquainted of our enemies forced me to call up with themselves.

Exceptions to the Rule. Widow-Do you think marriage is always a failure? Bulfinch-Always a failure! Well,

The Boe's

We have made a discovery here at Prosser in the line of cheap fuel. The other day we threw a few castor beans into the cook stove to get them out of the way and they made such a hot fire that we had to open the doors, the heat was so in-

My brother says that it would be

easy to raise 200 bushel on one acre of coal and give better heat. We will plant all we have got left for fuel and following the inquiry, I note the ediwe think that by cutting them up stalks and all that they will do all right that way. If they were soaked in water and made in pulp and pressed in my opinion it will more than take the

place of coal and personally I wish to suggest that this letter be pub- and as for an increase there is not lished and try and urge others to try this experiment and all report to The Omaha Bee next year. A SUBSCRIBER.

About Pinto Beans.

and new ones, demanding where seed we have to work. may be obtained, how to plant, what pay. yield is, etc., has descended upon my desk

First of all I have no seed for sale. information upon raising the

ground planted with a corn planter rate of about four acres to the bushel, that the yield was between 10 and 15

One of the most patriotic services which can be rendered is that of had liquor whenever I wanted it up bringing millions of acres of western to the time prohibition took effect Nebraska land into profitable food production. The pinto bean will help

ADDISON E. SHELDON.

How to Burn Coal.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 12 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The writer happens to be in Omaha at this time and miliar with the following correct way of getting 100 per cent efficiency out of each ton of coal.

Practically 10 per cent of the coal delivered and put in the bins or basements is usually wasted on account of not knowing how to burn this size by air slacking and coal, caused breaking of lumps in the bin. There could be a saving of millions of tons yearly if the simple method of burning what people term as "unfit for use." When banking the furnace fire at night shovel the fine coal in a coal bucket and wet down so as to moisten open the furnace door and instead of throwing the contents over your fire and smoldering same merely bucket on the frame work of the furnace door so as to let the coal roll out and will form a pyramid on the burning coals. The fire will start along the sloping side of the pyramid and keep burning during the night, and in the morning all that is necessary is to spread the remaining coal on your grate and immediately have a

Hoping this may be of some assistance in the saving of fuel, I am KALLMAN BARNETT, Assistant Superintendent Mountain Fuel Company, Denver, Colo.

Patriotism and Profits.

Omaha, Feb. 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Men who interfere with the draft are traitors. What are men who interfere with the graft? It appears that any person who objects to abnormal profits on the part of men and corporations who have loaned (?) their services to the government are to be placed in the list of unfriendly of the government.

We know that in times of danger the government has no timge to haggle and bargain. We must have supplies even though we pay ex-orbitant prices; but we should have some means of punishing those who take advantage of the government's necessity.

The head of the ship building corporation calls upon the workers in the name of patriotism to keep at work regardless of wages to be when has he called upon the owners of ship yards to keep at work regardless of the profits to be earned?

One corporation manager when called upon the carpet is quoted as having said that "corporations cannot live on patriotism," but these same corporation managers expect some workingmen to live on patriotism or something intangible since there is no assertion that wages have advanced in the same proportion as the cost of

One concrete example: For years the difference in the price of raw cotton per pound and of manufactured drilling per pound has been 9 cents. The United States now uses millions of pounds of drilling. The difference in cost between raw cotton and manufactured drilling today is 34 cents a pound-an advance of more than 300 per cent. The advance in wages has been practically nothing, but the patriotic profiteers must have the money or will not produce the goods. So much for the two brands of patriotism.

H. H. CLAIBORNE.

At the School for the Deaf.

Omaha, Feb. 14 .-- To the Editor of The Bee: I feel constrained to reply to the letter in a recent issue of The Bee, criticising the Board of Control for its alleged practices in the line of economy in conducting the affairs of the School for the Deaf, and particularly in requiring the boys to do extra or unusual work about the heating plant. would say that the practices re

ferred to were wholly administrative and the board in realty had nothing to do with them. They were counted by the management necessary in order to meet exceptional conditions incident to the unusual severity of the past winter with at times coal of poor grade for the furnaces. In emergencies that arose, the boys were called upon several times to help out the overworked men in the boiler plant, and to their credit be it said they rendered the needed assistance always willingly and cheerfully. At no time has the closing of school been thought to be necessary for the reason given by the critic; nor is the boiler plant badly out of repair, the entire plant being in daily and constant use. Then as for the young pupil doing extra work in the printing office dur-

ing a rush of work on state printing. it may be said, that inasmuch as the poy in question is regularly classified in the department of printing, where he works two and a half hours every day under an instructor learning the business, extra time that he puts in in the printing office is profitable to him in gaining knowledge and skill in the line of his trade. And finally it should be said, the board in no way restricts the employment of extra help whenever and wherever such help may be needed,

F. W. BOOTH, Superintendent.

Pay for Postal Employes,

Omaha, Feb. 14 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In an editorial of the World-Herald of February 13 I notice of ground and if this is the case it a letter in regard as to whether the would take the place of several tons postal employes should, be granted an increase of salary. In the reply tor of said paper pleads ignorance as to how much they are paid and also further states that they were either overpaid before the war or else are not paid enough now. As one who is in the service let me

state that neither statement is true much chance when we get such a writeup as the World-Herald gives us in the issue of the 13th. Perhaps we don't deserve it, but from experience it won't be any too much and unless we do get it some Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15.—To the one is in for a very big surprise. It Editor of The Bee: The brief certifi- is about time some of these people of good character I gave the should get clear over on one side of pinto bean in your columns a few the fence or the other. By asking a days ago has brought me grief. An few simple questions anyone can find avalanche of letters from old friends out all about what we get and how Your's for better ONE WHO IS THERE.

Movies and "King Booze."

Omaha, Feb. 13 .- To the Editor of Second, all interested in pinto beans The Bee: Last night in your paper should address the College of Agri- I read an article in which several of culture, Lincoln, Neb., for seed and the ladies of Omaha expressed their the ladies of Omaha expressed their opinions on the moving picture shows of the city. I also wish to say I may add that my crop of pinto what I think about them. I think was grown upon breaking that the moving picture shows had a good deal to do with making the about June 10, the rows one-half the state prohibition. Pictures were shown distance apart of corn rows, at the in which men and women became intoxicated in, less than five minutes and all kinds of tragedies occurred per acre and the altitude from the influence of liquor, and to where these were grown about 4,000 this day it is almost impossible to go to a show where the drinking of liquor is not shown. I have always and have raised as respectable a family as there is in the city of Omaha. Now if I want to have any I will have to break the law to get it. I have often wondered how whisky was made, and the other night at a picture show a still was shown just as plain as anybody would care to see. As I said before moving picture shows had a great would like to see the public made fa- deal to do with the prohibition movement. Now picture shows are putting out pictures which will give people who wish to make it an idea how it is made and break the laws of the United States. Not that I intend to do it myself, but this is just what I think such pictures tend to do. Just think how a person who has always been used to have his beer and liquor feels when he goes to a movie show and see them drinking to their hearts' content in a dry town.

Scraping the Can.

Every time the president makes an address the pikers on the stock exchange pick up a little loose change, regardless of what he says .- St. Louis Globe Democrat.



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Brooklyn Eagle: Some bold Briton I should say not. Why I know a is nominating Louis D. Brandeis, one case where a wife fairly idolizes her of our supreme court justices, as husband, and he—why he can't keep president of a new Palestine. We too, to find one of their instruments." of our supreme court justices, as Just then the surgeon who had oppresident of a new Palestine. We erated on the Irishman stuck his can't believe the nominee was conpresident of a new Palestine. We away from her a minute. Widow-Bless me; how long have sulted in advance. He likes to track they been married? City..... State..... tertained at dinner and covers were anybody seen my hat?"—Illustrated big game, and there are no trusts to Bulfinch—Ne laid for 12. World, Bulfinch-Nearly a week.-Phila-

One Year Ago Today In the War. Ex-Ambassador Gerard was enthusiastically received in Paris. Colonel Roosevelt reported to be planning to raise an American force

of 200,000 men for service in Europe The Day We Celebrate. W. D. Giffin, attorney at law, born

Brigadier General William L. Kenley, U. S. A., born in Baltimore 54 years ago. James P. Goodrich, governor of Indiana, born at Winchester, Ind., 54

years ago today. Russell H. Chittenden, assistant to Food Administrator Hoover, born at New Haven 62 years ago today. Edgar E. Clark, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, born at Lima, N. Y., 62 years ago today. Rt. Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, Episcopal bishop of Iowa, born at Ottawa, Ill., 68 years ago today.

This Day In History. 1815-President Madison signed the treaty of peace ending the second war with Great Britain.

1865-The United States flag was again raised over Fort Sumter. 1890—Count Julius Andrassy, famous Hungarian patriot and statesman, died at Abazzia. Born March 8, 1823. 1891—General Henry H. Sibley, first state governor of Minnesota, died in St. Paul. Born in Detroit Feb-ruary 20, 1811,

Just 30 Years Ago Today Mason P. Davenport of The Bes Father's Wish.

left for a trip to New York. The net proceeds of the great char-



ity ball given sometime ago amounted to \$640.

Miss Maggie Kress of Bennison Brothers left for a trip to Chicago. There was a gathering of democrats at Silberstein's, 1406 Farnam street, for the purpose of organizing a democratic club for the coming campaign. The following officers were elected: President, W. R. Vaughn: vice presidents, J. E. Boyd, S. H. Calhoun, Dr. George L. Miller, John A. McShane, William A. Paxton, John A. Creighton, Charles H. Brown, A. E. Coggeshall, M. V. Gannon, Richard Kitchen, J. C. Regan, A. L. Pallock and Patrick Ford; treasurer, J. E. Riley; secre-

tary, J. H. Lamar. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. H. Patrick en- head in the door and yelled: "Has laid for 12.

Twice Told Tales

"I kind o' wish I was in the army," said Farmer Corntossel. "I'd like to be along in the company with my boy,

"So as to cheer him up?" "No, to be a corporal or something, so that for once in my life I could make him stand around and do exas I tell him."-Washington

Napoleon's Big Moment.

Mr. Eaton contributed the only actually immortal saying of the after-It originated with a Massanoon. chusetts legislator, although its retailer was sure it had crept down to New York by this time and been attributed to Oliver Herford. Here it is: poleon's greatest triumph was when Theodore Roosevelt stood silent at his tomb."-New York Sun.

Interior Decorations. An Irish soldier coming out of

ether in the hospital ward after an operation exclaimed audibly: "Thank God! That is over!' "Don't be so sure," said the man in

the next cot, "they left a sponge in me and had to cut me open again." And the patient on the other side "Why, they had to open me,

Peppery Points

Washington Post: Some women are kept so busily engaged in reading accounts of the "house beautiful" that they never find time to dust the mantlepiece. New York World: According to a

takes 28,000,000 eggs a year to clarify the country's soup. Is this a prelude to a soupless day? Minneapolis Journal: Now, that vomen are getting the ballot, will they consent to stand up in the street cars? Indeed, no. They will vote for a law requiring enough street cars,

since the men seem to have over-

looked that. Louisville Courier-Journal: The nventor of barbed wire punished unoffending horses to his heart's content, but died ignorant of the future in which his invention was to be used bark the shanks of mankind on European battlefields.

New York Herald: "When the envy

all the powers of our people for the

defense of our home soil," chatters

the kaiser between blasphemies. Was it Belgium that was envious and attacked Germany, or was it Serbia?

bulletin of the food administration. It