FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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One week till the big doings at Versailles.

Why should a railroad investigate a federal

Reports of the alarming illness of the kaiser

suggest that nature may yet answer the question as to his future.

It is all right to blame the "cootie" for a million deaths, but the main question is how to exterminate the pest.

Serbia is making quite a war talk for a country lately emerged from the load under which rested six months ago. Bordeaux-to-Bagdad is quite as alliterative

and just as practicable as the former project. Let the world have the service. Up in Alaska, where street cars and movies

same. And it is quite as cold there as here. With the watchfire in the washtub gone out, the weird women of Washington will have to

are unknown, the people die from flu just the

look up some new outlet for their foolishness. Paris is entertaining a more immediate menace in the form of flood, the Seine being on its annual bender. This cannot be stopped by

Yankee boys. "It's not the first cost, but the upkeep," sigh the city fathers, as they contemplate bills of \$63,000 for maintaining sixty automobiles one

year. Something wrong here.

Now with the street car strike and the flu and a lot of other annoyances out of the way, let us get down to business and do some of the real things we have on the program.

The state council of defense beat the governor-elect to it, but he will be technically credited with having redeemed his promise to sever some of the members from their jobs.

Nebraska could not attend in a body at Newport News, but the boys from the Antelope state, who got ashore there yesterday, must have felt the wave of welcome sent them from

Europe's hungry by asking for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to provide food for those who can not buy for themselves. This will be money well spent.

Twenty billions, five hundred millions is what the railroads represented as a capital investment when taken over by the government year ago. This simplifies the problem of government ownership.

Mr. Baker comforts himself with the thought that if the war had gone on long enough, America would finally have been ready to suply its own army. Others are not so easily consoled over the unpleasant facts.

The democrats are having quite a time trying to chase Governor McKelvie out of his wn comfortable home and into the big, barnlike house Nebraska calls "the governor's mansion." If "Mack" is as wise as we think he is, he will hold on to his own house.

Another city planning expert has told us how to spend a lot of money in opening new and widening and grading old streets, but has ot said a word as to how the fund is to be raised. This may be all right as an indoor sport, but Omaha has more important problems

The death of David Lubin may result in the ermination of the work he undertook to estabish at Rome, that of a central bureau for the clearing of world crop information. He had his organization well under way when the war broke out, its work being carried on afterwards under difficulty. When the matter was brought before congress last summer on an attempt to secure a renewal of the appropriation for its support, a serious objection was raised as to the value of the service performed. The International Agricultural institute may survive Lubin, as a monument to his enterprise, but it ought to be organized as a government function, and not be under private control.

The Nation's War Bill

It appears from figures compiled by the sente committee on appropriations that congress for the fiscal years 1918 and 1919 appropriated and authorized contract expenditures for the prosecution of the war with Germany aggregatsome \$55,000,000,000. Contract cancellations various other deductions made possible by the armistice will bring the figures of actual ex-

penditure by the United States on account of the war down to about \$33,500,000,000. down to about \$33,500,000,000. This for two years is a sum ten times the mey cost of the civil war to the northern ates during four years, with a fourth of the present population of the United States. It is more than five times the cost of the Napoleonic wars to Great Britain, extending over a period of 20 years. It represents a cost per year more than double that incurred by Germany or other chief belligerent in Europe. It is

an amount exceeding the entire wealth of the great a financial sacrifice for the time ven has never at another period been made any nation and has not been made by any her nation at this time. But it brought the var to a victorious end with a quickness which has dazed the whole world, and particularly the my world. That is and will continue to be le justification of so unprecedented an diture, no matter what time will reveal of extravagance and waste necessarily attend the vast and improvised outpouring of the

"MAKING PROGRESS."

The street car men, through their leaders, are reported as saying that they feel they have made progress in the finding of the war labor board on the issues they raised with the company. We are glad they feel so, and glad, also, that the war board's ruling has enough in it to permit the men as well as the company to claim vindication of their respective positions and satisfaction of their demands.

But let not the street car men fool themselves with the delusion that they have gained anything that in any way repays the cost of the senseless and needless street car strike with which they afflicted this community for more than a week.

Let not the street car men try to persuade themselves they have made the smallest bit of progress by holding up traffic of a great city like Omaha in the busiest season of the year that they could not have made, and would not have made, by appealing directly to the war labor board without the strike.

Let it not be forgotten that the company, right or wrong in its treatment of the men, from the first expressed a willingness to let any grievances under the previous award go to arbitration and that the strike was called in spite of all this, with a resulting loss in wages to the strikers of not less than \$30,000; to the company of revenues exceeding \$100,000, and incalculable damage and inconvenience to the people and business interests of the community.

Let not the moral of the war labor board's decision be lost on either side of this controversy. No strike can be successful that is not backed by popular sympathy and no street car strike in Omaha can have popular support that is precipitated in violation of existing agreements and in flagrant disregard of the public as the great third party at interest. Only if the street car men, and we say it with most kindly intent, learn this lesson from an egregious mistake, have they really made progress.

The President at the Vatican.

Only a sentimental importance can attach to the visit of the president to the Vatican, but that sentiment can hardly fail to have its due effect on the progress of history. The interview between president and pope is said to have lasted half an hour, and it is impossible that any detailed discussion of world relations could take place in that short time. Significance of the visit will rest on the order of the procession, from the Quirinal to the Vatican. As the head of a great church organization, and the spiritual guide for millions of people resident in all parts of the world, Benedict has an interest in the affairs of humanity that can not be gainsaid. While he is denied any temporal authority, the political influence of the church in some lands is quite as great as its spiritual. Especially will His Holiness be concerned with the future of the Catholics of Austria-Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, Belgium and other of the countries in which the church numbers its great membership. Mr. Wilson's presence at the Vatican must therefore be interpreted as an expression of disinterested friendship on the part of America towards the pope, and as such likely to have its reflection at Versailles. It is merely a pledge of our devotedness to the square deal

Y. M. C. A. and Its War Work.

Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the war council of the Y. M. C. A., says criticisms and complaints by returning soldiers should be faced and given frank answers. Less than that would disappoint the public, who gave many millions of dollars to support the work of the association and the institutions allied with it in their activities here and abroad.

Scattered and disconnected complaints scarcely deserve attention, but the persistent criticism that has been heard since peace was declared make it imperative that the facts be developed and published. That the Red Triangle workers covered themselves with glory is admitted. Evidence is plenty of the self-sacrificing nature of their service. Unfortunately, signs point to at least a misunderstanding somewhere as to the whole scope of the work.

When the association took over the army canteen service, at the request of General Pershing, foundation was laid for a great deal of dissatisfaction among the soldiers, who found themselves paying war prices for articles they bought, and who could not understand why this was so. Similarly, folks at home could not comprehend the necessity of charging soldiers full prices when so liberal contribution had been made for the support of the work.

Complete publicity of all the activities of the various relief agencies should be forthcoming, that the public may know just where the money went. This is certainly due the donors, and will clear away any doubt that may now exist as to the wisdom as well as the zeal with which this phase of the war business was managed.

Waste in State Printing.

One of the most remarkable publications ever paid for by the taxpayers of Nebraska is the report of the deputy labor commissioner. It is not only remarkable for its bulk, but for the kind of matter it contains.

For example, twenty-two pages are devoted to the reproduction of poems, bits of verse, scriptural texts or quotations from philosophers, and W. J. Bryan, none of which have any place in a bureau report, the whole winding up with a glorious song to Woodrow Wilson, pledging him that Nebraska is for him, although the state had returned a solid republican delegation to congress and turned the democrats out, some time before the copy went to the

Eighty-nine pages are consumed in presenting details of shipment of surplus products, with nothing to show whether the movement was intrastate or interstate, or only intercommunity.

Ninety-five pages are used to publish information in regard to the manufacturing plants of the state which could have been compressed into ten pages had it been properly digested and tabulated.

And perhaps fifty pages more are used up in discursive consideration of economic problems not properly included in the scope of such a

In all, the volume contains more than 200 pages of printed matter, the cost of which could have been saved had someone reviewed the work and carefully revised the material before sending it to the printer. Such proffigate waste should be rebuked by somebody in au-

Right in the Spotlight.

Arthur Henderson, who has summoned a conference of international socalists to meet today at Lausannes, Switzerland, is a former minister without portfolio in the British war cabinet, and well known as a a Glasgow man, shrewd, big.hearted, and loyal to the core to the cause time he began work as a machin-ist's apprentice he has always been and soon became a prominent and his efforts toward bringing about a unity of thought and purpose among the socialist leaders of the allied office a speech of 16 minutes by a local celebrity countries.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Berlin temporarily suspended the peace negotiations with Russia. Petrograd dispatches stated an armistice had been declared in the Ukraine region.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today. City Treasurer Rush offered \$61,

000 of Omaha paving bonds and they were snapped up by C. H. White & Co. of New York City at 1.0393, which is taken to reflect the city's high credit.

Will Lawler, manager of the Eden Musee, banquetted the Georgia minstrels with a sumptuous spread laid in his curio hall. M. W. English, depaty register

of deeds, is very ill at his residence on Georgia avenue. Lt. Gov. George D. Meiklejohn of Fullerton dined at the Millard. Grand Island, Lincoln, Hastings

and Fremont want Omaha to come in with them for a state base ball



ployment with C. L. Erickson & Co at \$20 a week.

The Day We Celebrate. Marshal Eberstein, chief of police

born 1859. Charles Hamilton, Most Rev. archbishop of Ottawa and metropolitan of Canada, born at Hawkesbury, Ont., 85 years ago. Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, U

S. N., commander of the Ninth division, Atlantic fleet, born in Kentucky, 60 years ago. Duncan U. Fletcher, senior United States senator from Florida, born in

Sumter county, Georgia, 60 years Joseph Medill Patterson, author, journalist and playwright, born in

Chicago, 40 years ago. Boston, 60 years ago.

This Day in History. 1819-John Overton, Gen. Andrew Jackson and Gen. James Winchester entered into an agreement which resulted in the founding of the city of Memphis.

1832-Gustave Dore, the worldfamous illustrator, born in Strasbourg. Died in Paris, January 20, 1857-Vermont state capitol at

Montpelier burned. 1858-Canton was bombarded and taken by a combined British and

French force. 1865-Federal military expedition under General Terry sailel with the fleet of Admiral Porter from Hampton Roads to attack Fort Fisher. 1915-Russians defeated the Turks at Sarikamysh, annihilating

one whole army corps. 1916-French city of Nancy bombarded by the Germans from a dis-

tance of 15 miles. 1917-War council of allied statesmen and military leaders convened at Rome.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Sixty years old today is Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, the Kentuckian who commanded Uncle Sam's battleships in the late war, and who is credited with having seen more sea duty than any other officer on the active list of the United States navy. Robert D. Carey will be inaugurated governor of Wyoming today in succession to Frank L. Houx, secretary of state, who has been acting governor since the resignation of

Gov. John B. Kendrick, on February Charles M. Schwab, Bainbridge Colby and other men of wide prominence are scheduled to speak before the eighth annual convention of the National Shoe Retailers' association, which is to begin its sessions

today at St. Louis. Many important cases, including several involving the constitutionality of the espionage act, are docketed for early hearing in the supreme court of the United States, which reconvenes today after the holiday re-

Storyette of the Day. 'Can any boy tell me what harness is?" asked the teacher.

Not a single boy knew. "Well," she continued, "is there any boy here whose fathter works

among horses?" One small boy stood up and answered, "Yes, teacher; mine does." does your fathter put on the horse every morning? "Please, teacher, every cent he

HERE AND THERE.

has."-Washington Star.

Women employed in cigar stores in Portland, Ore., are prohibited from working after 8 p. m. From 10 acres of sweet corn, E. O. Brown has hauled to the factory at Vassalboro, Me., 12 loads, for which he got \$1,137. His banner load

brought him \$117. The latest addition to the flags of nations is the standard of the new and green, symbolizing the country's snowfields and its virgin for-

It is said that the cleanest town in the world is Brock, Holland. It has been famous for cleanliness from time immemorial. The yards and streets are paved with polished stones intermingled with bricks of the record of the United States in the air war and multiply came from the same

Iowa's Four-Minute Men

New York Evening Post.

The part played by "organized speaking in Iowa during the war" is regarded by the Historical society of that state as deserving of record in one of the bulletins issued by it under the general title, "Iowa and War." The speaking was of two sorts-that of the four-minute men and that of more than four-minute men. labor leader in Great Britain. He is The latter are old friends. It is in no spirit of self-glorification that we say that Iowa has nothing to teach us about them. Of New York which he has espoused. From the as of any other state or country, it might be

"When it came to the test the man who had prominent in trade union circles. He been accustomed to taking 10 minutes to 'get began his public career as a member, the audience,' who had been in the habit of of the Newcastle city council. In embellishing his talks with anecdote and illus-1903 he was returned to parliament | tration, proved to be a failure in the four-minute business. No amount of coaching on the part influential figure in British political of the chairman or critic and no warning of the life. During the war he has turned exhibitor 'could induce him to start and finish

> to whom he had "tactfully pointed out" that to but not against British rule; he occupy the platform longer than four minutes was a direct breach of contract. "What did you do about it?" asked a chairman from an adjoining county. "Well, believe me," was the good-natured reply, "I forgot him in the next assignment.

> How did the four-minute men originate? The Iowa bulletin solemnly states, they "sprang and sought to inflame an insurrecinto existence without the aid or comfort of the National Security league." This would be incredible except upon the authority of an his- a knight of the realm and a former torical society. Credit for the idea is given to Mr. Donald M. Ryerson of Chicago, who, late in March, 1917, "foreseeing our inevitable participation in the world struggle, determined to do his part in awakening the people to the gravity of the national danger." With a friend or two, and the endorsement of a dozen prominent citizens, he began to make four-minute speeches between numbers at the motion picture theaters. His subject was "Universal Military Training," and he was announced on the screen. But why four minutes? For the simplest of reasons:

"Four minutes as the time limit seems to have originated in the fact that it takes approx- ing the late war. What Irishimately four minutes to run off a short film in the motion picture theater.'

Moreover: Mr. Ryerson and his colleagues felt that more than that time would not be a just request to make of the theater managers; and further. it was the general feeling that four minutes was as long as the average speaker could be depended upon to hold the attention of an audience in a motion picture theater."

But why so much speaking? Why not rely upon the newspapers-and, if necessary, phonographs? Because, in the campaigns that, in the rewarded by having his seat given picturesque phraseology quoted by the bulletin, called for "the everlastin' team work of every bloomin' soul," facts had to be presented "in a manner and a spirit that would convince the listeners of their truth and soundness and make them want to do the thing requested." achieving this end new speakers were found to be as good as old, if not better. A wealth of local talent was discovered. There were even four-minute boys and girls.

What was wanted was speakers with the essentials of every effective speaker; to have something to say, to say it, and quit. "If," philosophizes the bulletin, "the war has taught 43,000 men to do that one thing, surely it has not been fought in vain." It even draws a comparison between the winning of the war by nonmilitary peoples and the winning of audiences by untrained orators!

And what of the audience? Instances of resentment, we are told, were very few, and were Irish farmers compares favorably sport, but the English laws, by produe, not to four-minute speaking as an institution, but to lack of preparation or personality shipyards and other factories of Bellon the speaker. Thus, "These infast are fully employed and are payas their brother reformers have suc-Henry E. Dixey, long a popular stances might be regarded as an evidence of a ing well, and everybody seems to be ceeded in doing in New York. Then, actor of the American stage, born in fine discrimination on the part of the audience happy but the Sinn Feiners, who are laws, and desire no more in the rather than an exhibition of disloyalty!" sides, if an outsider may say so, Iowans had been accustomed to chautaugua speakers, and so may have had special cause for welcoming probable the question will be the four-minute man. So popular did he become that theaterless towns soon began to feel that they were being discriminated against. the background, as is apt to be the case with great movements, was the busiest figure of all, the local chairman-"the man who is obliged to look up the auctioneer and ask for four minutes at the next sale, or call on the president of the agricultural society and make an appeal for a little time at the approaching meeting, who must persuade the minister to give up his pulpit to the cause on Sunday morning or convince the cemetery association that the government has a special message which it wishes to deliver at the next session." The fourminute innovation must have added to our stock, not of speakers only, but also of diplo-

The Magic of Motherland

President Wilson wove a tenderly human touch into the experience of his "visitin' 'round" in England when he left the pomp and circumstance of brilliant ceremonials in London to go to Carlisle, there to pay the tribute of filial affection to the memory of his mother and grandfather in their old home.

More than any other word in the English language having to do with mortals, "mother" has a magic that evokes the best there is in man. It is a word that embraces in its significance love, home, self-forgetfulness and devotion of the highest type. Thousands of men born of good mothers have turned out to be wholly unworthy of the women who bore and reared them, but it is doubtful if there ever was a son of such a mother who was not responsive to some appeal to his better manhood. son is a living honor and an acknowledged debtor to his mother, as President Wilson is. the nobler instincts of all mankind applaud and all good men are moved by such incidents as those in which the president figured in Carlisle. Motherhood, always held in reverence in Christian lands, has taken on a more beautiful significance than ever before in the last four years. Men have carried their concept of it nearer to that of divinity and in doing so have themselves come more under the potent swar of that Godly estate. At the shrine of a mother's memory a son, whatever his station in life, becomes a boy again. President Wilson became just that, and the yearn that moved him was shared by all other good men, whether their mothers be living or gone, near or far, grayhaired or in the prime of their womanhood. Minneapolis Tribune.

America's Air Force

Despite the unfortunate experience of the war aircraft program, it seems that the American air service in France gave a very good account of itself. While the United States was unable to approximate the number of airplanes which the aircraft board promised would be sent to France, "Well," said the teacher, "what the men of the American flying corps did their part nobly in combating the air forces of the tact and reprimand he could pre-

According to a report made by Major General Harbord, American airmen in France brought down a total of 854 German airplanes and 82 German balloons, while the American losses were 271 planes and 45 balloons. The total casualties of the American air service were to a different life and that she can 442, of whom 109 were killed, 103 wounded, 200 not reconcile herself to farm life," missing, 27 taken prisoner and three internedfl z said the judge, and proceeded to sen-In view of the numerous lengthy controver- tence her to a life of leisure by bur-

of 6,472 planes of all types were received by the American air forces in France. The total personnel of the American air forces in France was other divorces began to sprout. If Siberian republic. It is plain white 2,161 officers and 22.351 men at the front, with the judge had said to this woman 4,643 officers and 28,353 men in the service of that she entered into marriage with supply. These facts indicate beyond question that a farmer, her duty was to adapt herthe American fliers acquitted themselves with self to farm life, no doubt not only credit in this branch of the service, as did their helpers. If the aircraft board had been one-half

The Boe's

being carried on over Ireland by sev-

the epistolary interchange

of your correspondents. While

ment

admit, with Sancho Panza, that it is a waste of lather to shave the Celtic blood in me an ass. eaps at the opportunity for engaging in such a lovely row. Especially are "Aitch" and Mich-O'Connor shooting beside the mark. Each seems animated more by partisanship than by a desire to at the real facts; however. "Aitch" is nearer than he knows, while Mr. O'Connor is unfortunate in his comparisons, When he sets Carson and Casement alongside each other, he merely puts an emphasis on the point against Ireland. Carson was in contumacy, sought solely to preserve the union of Ireland with Great Britain. When the dispute, the Ulstermen marched away to France to fight alongside their Catholic brothers. Then Casement, acting for the Sinn Fein, set about his conspiracy with Germany, tion, not especially to free Ireland. but to aid the kaiser. Casement gallant soldier, paid the penalty for treason. Carson was actuated by a ment sought to disrupt. If an example of England's magnanimity were needed, it is afforded in the case of Lynch, condemned to death for his part in the Boer war. He was elected to Paran Irish constituency while a fugitive in France; England permitted him to come home, take s seat in Commons, and when conscription was ordered for Ireland he sought to counteract the edict by

The Redmonds and the Dillons surely are as concerned for Ireland or the Fords; one Redmond fell in Flanders, and his body was brought back for burial by the Orangemen from Ulster, who had fought by his side. Dillon opposed conscription, as did Redmond, but they both urged the Irish to enlist and render conscription unnecessary. For this Dillon is to Prof. De Valera (what a name for a Dublin Irishman!) who was noted as a "scientific socialist" be-

to Ireland or the cause of free-

fore he espoused Sinn Fein.
As to Irish firesides, O'Connor is again entitled to look up the facts. More peasants in Ireland own their holdings than in either England or Scotland; in fact, not such a great while ago talk was rife of a revolt among the crofters of Scotland, who asked to be treated as well as the Irish peasants. Rack-rent and the like have practically vanished from Ireland, although a most recent case of eviction is one reported from a Dublin court, where a relative of Charles Stuart Parnell sought to oust a delinquent tenant from the family Board of Trade figures show estate. Ireland to be more prosperous than the best horses in the ett has said the situation of the with that of any in the world. The

My guess is that England will give not consent to disunion; nor is it brought forward seriously at Versailles. who, in the term borrowed by Jerry Howard from John Finerty, are "in- friction and discontent, visible in war and invincible in MACK. peace.

Reply to Paganus.

Omaha, Jan. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Thanking you in advance for your generous custom of giving your readers space to relieve their minds on current events. Recently, "Paganus," in airing his views on the Irish question, informed Irish agitators, "Your enemy is not England; your enemies wear black priests. Now isn't that a queer defense against the freedom of Ire-Belgium is also a Catholic country from the king down. Still, It is said England went to war for the freedom of Belgium, whose enemy must also wear black robes. Even the Hun did not justify the theft of Belgium on such canniballike pretenses. If Ireland must be governed without her consent, because of her religion, then why set up all these Catholic central European countries on their own and deny freedom to those wearing the yoke of the allied countries? One-third, at least, of the U.S. military forces are Catholics. How are you going to explain this matter to them. Paganus? You have some We are listening.
WATCHFUL WAITING.

serious questions that calls upon our country for readjustment and animosities of folk. It will insure a reformation is the question of divorce. When the matters arrive at a stage where there is more than more wholesome in their support of one divorce to every three mar-riages, as it is in Douglas county, there is something radically wrong. Marriage is no more a sacrament as with which it is contracted is only surpassed by the frivolity with which it is broken. "I take thee for better or for worse: for richer or for in sickness and in health, until death do us part," as pre-scribed by the old church law is conveniently changed into, "I take thee for better, for richer and the first time I shall get tired of you I will ask the court for a divorce and compel you to pay heavy alimony."

Why such decline in a sacrament, telling how much their country or institution, if you please, that should be the holiest amongst holy? The answer is courts, i. e., judges. There are other contributing causes, but they are only secondary. The main cause of our mounting divorce is a judge who sits on his bench from which he doles out divorces right and left when often, by proper vorce avert ten others. Not very long ago a judge

Omaha granted a divorce, plus heavy alimony, to a town woman who married a farmer. dent that this woman has been used 12 loads, for which His banner load esting to learn that up to November 10 a total her young husband with heavy alidening the spoiled and ruined life of mony. And hundreds of women within hearing learned of the luck and hundreds of women of the city lass and seeds of many open eyes, that since she had chosen that family could have been saved but friction in many others averted. Another statement that will cause would have been brilliant.-Washington Post, | judge last week. "In these days it

is not expected from a woman to carry out ashes, cut wood and bring in the coal," said the learned judge in granting divorce to a woman who comes from a common laboring family, and who, in her own family, lived from hand to mouth. So, according to the standard of this judge, it is more proper for a woman to work in dirty factories, shops and Omaha, Jan. 4.-To the Editor stores than to take care of her own of The Bee: I have read with housework. And what about all the some patience but more amusegood farmers' wives who not only

> for the stock and even, during rush times, help in the fields? Nothing like planting seeds of discontent by a divorce judge, and it doesn't take much analysis to get at the root of our divorce evil - SIMPLICIMUS.

do not expect their husbands

carry out their ashes but raise large

gardens, flocks of poultry, help care

Dr. Gleeson Protests. Omaha, Jan. 2 .- To the Editor of I wish to voice a protest against the too evident abuse of your public pulse column. We all enjoy clean, healthy discussion of topics that engage public attention. when you allow your paper to become a medium for such filthy trash as expressed in letters signed "James Irvine" and "Paganus," it is time for

respectable people to protest. Your paper is supported by classes and when you begin to print such letters as mentioned above you insult all Catholics, whether of Irish descent or otherwise, and you are lipping into the class of the Menace and kindred journals, which are forbidden the use of the mails. Wake up, Mr. Editor, and brush

the cobwebs from your eyes. JOHN J. GLEESON, M.D.

"An Ireland on Their Hands,"

Glenwood, Ia., Jan. 2 .- To the Edtor of The Bee: The witty George Bernard Shaw has observed that he would like to keep his investments in the north of Ireland, but would prefer to live in Dublin; or, in other words he thought the inhabitants of protestant Belfast were better business people than in the southern or Catholic districts, but that on account of the blue laws in the protesurging voluntary enlistments durtant portion, it was not a very agreeable place to live. man will question Lynch's devotion

In all this discussion on the merits of home rule for Ireland, we hear a great deal about the bad laws of England and the general Irish discontent, and comparison is made with the French system of assimilating allen races like the Flemish and Italians, who are now part and par el of the French republic It is apparent to anyone who

ever visited Ireland that the chief complaint against "English misrule" 'English bad laws." plaint one hears echoed on all sides. is the great lack of tact displayed in the British rulers, believing that laws that suited Great Britain would also suit an entirely different race, differing from the English in their religion, their ideas of life, and in many other ways. It is well to remember that Fitzgerald, who translated, or really presented, Khayam, was Irish (and an agnostic) and one of the morals taught by that great work is that "a hair perhaps divides the faise from true." and if such is the case why fret about enforcing your pet ideas on the other fellow. statesmen have always been as anxious as other reformers (in places closer home) to force their views and ways of life on the Irish by act of parliament. For example, ever in its history; Sir Horace Plunk- raised in Ireland, and for centuries horse racing has been a national hibiting betting on horses. way of amusement than hearing Ireland home rule" in time, but will church service in the forenoon and a walk to the cemetery in the afternoon, and to insure the Irish enjoy ing the same benefits they have en-In the meantime, the dis- acted as many laws on the subject pute will be eagerly pursued by those as town councils in small towns in

> It is well to recall that when the United States army of occupation left Cuba for the second time some years ago that the first act, passed in the first month by the Cuban assembly, was the repeal of the alien acts which limited amusements proving that in a country which was inhabited by a Latin race, and not an Irish race, that these same blue laws were similarly regarded as oppressive and contributive to discon-

> It is in these and similar matters that the British have shown that they have not got "the viewpoint" of their neighbors, and until they do get that viewpoint they are likely

> o continue to have "An Ireland on their hands."

WALTER BURWELL.

Opposes Foreign Languages. Omaha, Jan. 1 .- To the Editor of whether German and all other for-eign languages should be bolished in this country is causing quite a hubub. A fine-drawn analysis of this question will decide one to plead for the negative. posed to the banishment of foreign anguages are gregarious and inconsiderate. They are the foreign-born, and love to infuse eloquent sophistry in their talk about their old coun

anguages will tend to alleviate the permanent standard of ideal and vill make people less individualistic A PATRIOT.

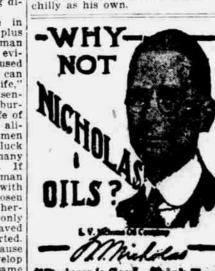
RIGHT TO THE POINT.

Minneapolis Tribune: "Nothing succeeds like success"; all those trictly neutral countries are proally now. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: With

Pershing and Wood both boosted for the republican nomination for president, the civilian candidates would Kansas City Star: If Mr. Scheidemann and other Germans keep on

many Americans will be getting

those points out and reading them again. Jack Frost, Icy Frost and Snow Frost are all real people. They live in Portland, Ind. Jack Frost is the father of the family and he was so well pleased with his own name that he gave his daughters names



State Press Comment

Kearney Hub: Judge Munger of nited States court at Lincoln has endered a decision which denies the right of the president or the director general of railways to issue orders in any matter of railway operation that over-ride the laws of

congress. This is a timely half. Wayne Herald: There ought to e some way to give more permanency to the roads of Nebraska. A highway is graded and nicely smoothed, and then comes along rain or snow, followed by travel, and the work on the road is half destroyed. Trained and experienced in the greater task of war. ought to have the courage to tackle and secure permanent road building It would benefit every farmer and very todwisman.

Fremont Tribune: An Omaha dector of some repute has set his seal of disapproval upon the quarantine as a remedy for influenza. He says the disease is caused by the outside influence of a miasmatic or heavy-laden humidity in the air which is due to the constant interruption or disturbance of the upper air currents for the past three years, view it as we may." But that's the way he views it. It used to be said these disturbances caused rain, but this year we had a drought in Will we have to wait as braska long to find out they don't cause

Nebraska City Press: Nebraska has a "Blue Sky" law on the statute books but it is inadequate. There are still many loop-holes through which irresponsible and crooked stock and bond salesmen can unload their worthless "securities" on a population that has grown careless brough too much prosperity during the past two or three years. braska has a lot of money fust now. but it is not necessary to waste it in order to get rid of it. Most people investigate financial offers they are accepted, but a lot of people merely take the salesman's word for it and squander their When they are "stung" they look with suspicion on legitimate business propositions and the honesi concern suffers in consequence. The state legislature should devise a plan to make the Blue Sky law a little more binding.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"I see where the president of some milk company in New York has been arrested or arson

'Don't believe it. No milkman would want to call out the fireman and have m waste that much water."-Baltimore Mrs A .- Your husband told my husband that his word was law at home.

Mrs. B.—Yes, it's one of those laws that are never enforced.—Boston Transcript. Overheard in a downtown store, a wo-

an addressing a bluejacket "And how is your friend getting along?" "He ain't my friend, he's my cousin."-

O. SAY, CAN YOU SING? say, can you sing, from the start to the

What so proudly you stand for when orchestras play it: When the whole congregation, in voices

that blend, Strike up the grand tune and then torture and slay it? valiant they shout when they're first starting out; the dawn's early light" finds them oundering about. se Star-Spangled Banner" they're

trying to sing. But they don't know the words of the precious, brave thing. Hark, "the twilight's last gleaming" has some of them stopped.
But the valiant survivors press forward

serenely some others are dropped. And the loss of the leaders is manifest keenly. Then "the rocket's red giare" gives the

bravest a scare, And there's a few left to face "the bo bursting in air";
'Tis a thin line of heroes that manage to

The last of the verse, and "the home of -Chicago Standard.

ONLY WEIGHED 97 POUNDS, BUT HE **NOW WEIGHS 137**

Lawless Savs He Was Nearly Down and Out When He Began Taking Tanlac.

"When I first began taking Tanlac I only weighed ninety-seven pounds and was just about down and out," said O. D. Lawless, the he Bee: The importunate question well known Omaha produce merchant, residing at 604 South 28th Street recently. "but I now weigh one hundred and thirty-seven, and so far as my health is concerned, I couldn't ask to feel much better. "I have not gotten all my lost weight back yet." he continued, for I had dropped down sixty-one pounds, but I am still taking Tanlac and expect soon to tip the Omaha, Neb., Jan. 2.—To the Ed-tor of The Bee: One of the most erious questions that are the spirit of democracy, and it should be obliterated as far as possible. The banishment of foreign from stomach trouble and getting into a run-down condition five years ago, when my appetite went back on me. I lost all desire for food and everything I did eat caused nausea. I had to give up my coffee and many other things I-like best, as I could not retain them, and the only thing that half way agreed with me was fruits. There were terrible pains in my right side, which would almost cramp me double two or three times a week. I became uneasy. fearing appendicitis, and no one seemed to understand my case or do me any good. I just kept suffering and losing weight until it looked like I would shrink up to in accord with the 14 points, a good | nothing.

"My condition had become noticeable to all who knew me, and while talking over my case with a friend one day he asked me why I didn't try Tanlac. Well, this put me to thinking there might be something in Tanlac for me, and there certainly was, for I have already picked up forty pounds and my old-time strength and energy have come back to me. I hadn't finished my first bottle until the pains, which I feared were caused by appendicitis, had disappeared. I can drink my coffee now and eat just anything I want and never have the least trouble with my stomach. So you can see why I'm so strong for Tanlac. It has made life worth living for me and I feel like I ought to pass the good word

along.' Tanlac is sold in Omaha by all Sherman & McConnell Drug Company's stores, Harvard Pharmacy and West End Pharmacy under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative. Also Forrest and Meany Drug Company in South Omaha and the leading druggist in each city and town throughout state of Nebraska .- Adv.