

# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER  
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Were you up on time this morning?

"Dress up" week is on us now, so go ahead and make a good one.

"One league of nations," shouts the W.-H.; but it does not say which.

That Iowa pardon investigation shows signs of becoming a boomerang.

Prices on rivets and bolts have been cut. Lumber and brick will be reached in turn.

St. Louis is ahead of Omaha in one respect. The police station here has not yet been robbed.

Keeping Paris safe for the president is the job of the French police, and it is some job, too.

German bolsheviks want the police demobilized. Good idea, and always in favor with the unruly.

Final session on the League of Nations is set for April 4, which avoids the significance attached to the first of the month.

"Pancho" Villa says he will fight for the United States against a foreign invader. This ought to make our future secure.

The octogenarian Hun who wants to fight in vindication of the Hohenzollern honor has a perfect defense in senile dementia.

Now that Germany flatly refuses to accept the League of Nations, no time should be lost by the peace conference in adopting it.

The Nebraska Board of Control seems to have been governed by one law—that of following the line of the least resistance.

A trail of blazing bonfires will follow the setting sun around the world when the peace treaty is signed. But even that will not approach November 11.

A Sioux City judge says he does not undertake to untangle "soul marriages," but he can render them temporarily inoperative. That helps a little.

General March proposes to perpetuate the names of famous divisions that served abroad. He doesn't need to worry; the boys attended to that long ago.

Uncle Sam is again offering a trip abroad with all expenses paid to venturesome young men who are not averse to fighting a little. Watch the list fill up.

The young man who boldly proclaims himself a friend of the bolshevik and an unwilling soldier is not unique. He is a type of the class that does not help progress.

According to the noise made by the revolving wheels of the legislative mill, the conclusion is justified that the lawmakers seek the planting season right ahead.

Nothing in regulations or demobilization in the east can keep the home folks from going to the depot to meet the returning heroes or heroines. That is some consolation.

Austrian railroad men have struck to show their sympathy for the "reds," and starving Vienna is cut off from food that waits transportation. Still there are those who contend that the bolsheviks are not looney.

Fixing the status of drafted men in the army of occupation will ally a lot of uneasiness, and no great fear that "nough will not be found to greet Germany need be nursed. Uncle Sam will stay on the job till it is safe to retire.

Neutralization of the Elbe, the Oder, the Rhine and the Danube will do more to bring the European nations to amicable relations than anything else proposed at Paris. It is pretty hard to quarrel with your neighbor over the highway to which each has equal rights.

Something of the spirit in which the veterans of the Allied armies regard the bolsheviks may be found in the reports of riots at Brisbane, where returning Anzacs have cleaned out the Russian club and generally interfered with the "uplift" movement. It is pretty hard to interest these men in the "brotherhood" idea, as they can recall too many comrades who lost their lives because the Russians laid down their arms.

## The Boss of the Home

From Judge Kunkel of the county court of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, comes a decision so luminous, sagacious and final that it transcends county and state lines and recommends itself by its own merits to the laws, the hearts and the heads of all American states and all the American people. A tyrant man complained of "cruel and barbarous treatment" to him given by the wife of his bosom. According to his unverified and possibly romantic plaint, the lady, undoubtedly for cause and his own moral improvement, had kicked him around in the house, had beaten him about the head and shoulders, had threatened to leave him, and had, in the most delicate and forbearing manner possible, whatever the manner of the operation, the judge's opinion looms up as a world-beacon on the downward path of man:

"A man has full rights in his own home against everybody but his wife. But when she starts something it is the husband's business to beat a retreat. When a man puts a wife into his house he cannot complain about her treatment. He had a large field to draw from."

Thus the whole duty of man when his wife "starts something" is laid down by authority. In such a case the sometime lord of creation must take leg-bail at the top of his speed. When Dido has quit cutting up her dikes, pious Aeneas can sneak back home—New York Times.

## PEACE AND THE GERMAN FUTURE.

A "stern peace for Germany" is now forecasted from Paris. Less could not have been expected. German opinion is expressed by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, present foreign minister of the empire, who says the delegates from that government are not going to Paris to sign on the dotted line, but to discuss terms. His views are quite at variance with what the world has been led to expect from the conference, and therefore it is plain that either Germany or the Allies will have to modify requirements.

Reading von Brockdorff-Rantzau's formal statement along with the state documents put out by von Jagow and other of his predecessors in the foreign office, the impression might be gained that the German cabinet really believes that it is to be allowed to dictate and not to accept terms. It may be but a continuation of the beautiful bluff, that the collapse was due to hunger and not to inferiority of military strength, but the German delegates will be dealing with men who know the truth, and who will apply justice.

Dispatches from Paris covertly hint at conditions that may be very distasteful to Germany, and even contain the germs of future war. Some difficulty may be found in meeting French demands for the boundary of 1814, and for the Polish dominion over certain regions now essentially German. These delicate questions have not been publicly discussed, however ample may have been private approach.

France wants to be made "secure" against a renewed invasion, and is not willing to take German assurances as substantial guarantees. This sentiment may be found among nations generally. The next treaty of peace should be more than a scrap of paper.

A German people, freed from its aristocratic rulers, determining its own destiny, may work out its salvation and recover the respect of the world and a standing among responsible nations. But only such a Germany can be dealt with on equal terms, and it does not exist now.

## Problem of Emigration.

We still think in pre-war terms of immigration, and plan for the sifting out, classification, distribution and assimilation of foreigners seeking asylum on our shores. Maybe the experience of the coal operators will turn our thoughts to a different phase of the question. The Black Diamond says:

A recent survey made by the National Coal association, covering approximately one-third of the total number of foreign-born workers in the bituminous coal fields, shows that approximately 12 per cent of the foreign-born miners expect to return to Europe as soon as they can obtain passports. Slightly more than half this number intend to remain permanently. Should this proportion be maintained throughout the entire industry, of the estimated 300,000 foreign-born workers in the bituminous fields, it is figured that about 36,000 will return to their homes across the Atlantic as soon as the government will allow them to do so.

If this be extended to other of the basic industries, in which the foreign labor has largely predominated, we may foresee a general recasting of plans in America. With government liberalized, standards of living improved, and the base of militarism removed, Europe will hold many who formerly left for political or social reasons, while the great task of rebuilding is going to set up such economic conditions as may offer quite as much to the workingman as may be had in this country. It is a problem of emigration with which we may have to deal.

## Thrift for American People.

Somewhere in The Bee this morning will be found a sermon by Harry Lauder on thrift, addressed to the American people. It is not at all remarkable that this man, who has learned the habit of saving in the hardest of schools, should discourse convincingly on the subject, but it is noteworthy that he has undertaken to influence the most extravagant and unthrifty people in all the world to give over their habits of waste.

Lauder neither preaches nor practices parsimony; his personal ways in the matter of money spending have been the subject of many thoughtless jests among us, yet none who know him well deem him stingy or even, as expressed in the word the Scotch better understand, "pawky" to an extraordinary degree. But Harry Lauder learned early in his life as a collier lad to give to each and every "bawbee" coming into his hand its full value. And this experience qualifies him to speak to us on the topic.

For the present he advises saving as a patriotic duty. Americans owe an enormous debt, piled up during the war. This must be paid, and until it is paid the war be over and the people freed from its clutch. Till that debt has been discharged no individual in all the land can escape its effect. Therefore, through thrift, and the investment in government securities, the first steps will be taken to bring about the liberation of the land from the load placed on it by war.

It is not advised that folks stint themselves; only that each put by a portion of his daily income, large or small, that in the end the accumulation will be not only respectable, but potent beyond conception. It was this habit of the French people that enabled them to pay so swiftly the enormous fine laid by Bismarck on that country in 1871. Out of the hoardings of the British commoners came billions to finance the war for three years.

Lauder's sermon is commended to all, especially to the workers. They will profit through following his advice. It is not a fancy picture he draws, but one of a land financed by its own people through exercise of moderation in spending their earnings.

## Government Aid on Housing Problem.

The "own your own home" propaganda is being helped along by the Department of Labor, which suggests several thoughts. It may be an intimation that the federal government plans to follow up its war-time activities in the matter of housing workmen. Great Britain already has gone a long way in this direction, and our own government made considerable progress around certain industrial concentration centers while the war urge was pressing. North Dakota has been blessed with a law under which city dwellers may receive assistance up to \$5,000 and farmers to \$10,000, although in each instance the borrower must have at least one-fifth of the sum he wants from the state. Under similar conditions he can borrow on terms quite as favorable from a building and loan association or from a bank. The advantage of substituting public for co-operative help in this respect does not appear. Home-owning is properly urged on all. Thrift is fundamentally involved. Whether the help comes from federal or state government, the home-owner first must help himself.

## Views and Reviews

Comment Suggested by General  
Current News Topics.

From a handsomely red-leather-bound roster-book issued by the Jacksonian Club in 1894, that has come to the surface in a desk-rummage round-up, came several reminders of the heyday of Old Hickory politics in this neck of woods, just 25 years ago. At that particular moment, the Jacksonians were offered by W. D. McHugh, president; W. S. Shoemaker, vice president; Charlie Conroy, treasurer; W. F. Wappich, secretary; R. V. Montague, corresponding secretary, and R. E. L. Herdman, financial secretary. Euclid Martin was chairman of the executive committee, Jim Shearer, chairman of the membership committee, and John Powers chairman of the campaign committee. In an appended statement, information is vouchsafed that the Jacksonian Club was organized on the 7th day of February, 1891, and "selecting Andrew Jackson as its ideal democracy." When was St. Jackson's last example and to honor his memory. Dissatisfaction with local conditions, a want of party fealty, and a lack of organization, emphasized the need of such emulation. "Political activity is made a test of membership. The passive member is displaced to be succeeded by one more active, and the interested party is sought out and recognized. Loyalty to party nominations is respected and enforced." On the 8th of January of each year, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, the Jacksonian Club has celebrated the event by a banquet. According to the record incorporated into the booklet, the preceding banquet had as the headliners: Hon. J. Sterling Morton and Hon. John P. Irish, John P. Morton as antithesis to the guest of honor of the year before, Hon. W. J. Bryan. Incidentally Mr. Morton's subject was "Truth Points out the Proper Path in Politics; Right is Always Expedient." It is history that the Jacksonians shipped on the test of "loyalty to party nominations." When was St. Jackson's last duly celebrated here with feast and fiery words? I would have to look it up in the guide book.

It has been noticeable that we have not had so many banquets and dinners and toasts and good-fellowship gatherings during the last two years as before. As a rule this slowing-up has been explained as due to the absorption of our time and energies in the multiplication of war activities and we have forgotten that Nebraska also went dry just about the same time the country went into war. That it was the dryness more than the war has been more than once hinted, but it may give assurance to have expert authority reinforce the proposition. Readers who remember Sam Blythe's scintillating satire on post-prandial fat-lips, "We have with us tonight," which made such a hit because so true to nature, will therefore find equal deflection in his forecast of the disappearance of after-dinner oratory as a consequence of the impending advent of "aridity." After treating of other phases of the dry-way in his article in the current Saturday Evening Post, he expatiates:

"Now I desire to point out one great and glorious beneficence that will attend to the people therefrom. I refer to the inevitable lapse into desuetude of that appalling American institution, the banquet; and its correlated scourge, the after-dinner speaker. No booze—no banquets; or at least far fewer; for not even an amendment to the constitution can force the American people to go to these affairs and listen to the turgid oratory at them without the seductive assistance and influence of a few drinks during the course of the dinner, or while the speakers are pulling their ancient wheeled chairs out from the sum total of human knowledge. It can't be done. I have been to several dry banquets in my time, and I am here to say that a dry banquet is the form of human entertainment—the ameba of amusement.

The merry little quip that sounded great because it was so absurd, that "the sum total quantity of drink had been absorbed to add to its piquancy will fall like a 16-pound lake fish on a marble slab at Fulton Market on a December morning. The wheeze will die a-borning and the peroration will be delivered to harassed and sleepy waiters. The only thing that made most of these banquets endurable was the drinks that were served, and now that they will be on a water basis it will be Kitty, bar the door.

"The curse and calamity of American life is after-dinner speaking, preceded by formal dinners. It has driven many men to crime who were normally respectable citizens. It has driven many of our forefathers to the extinction that was the forerunner of their extinction by its piquancy, its platitudes and its piffle. Prohibition will attend to the banquets. They will die the death and the after-dinner speakers will undoubtedly expire—as well they may—from 'That reminds me,' and 'Two Irishmen one day,' and 'Now, my friends, I must be serious for a moment, and will come to a great conclusion and undoubtedly, and happily cause them to explode into many pieces. There will be no mourners.'

So face the music, you Palimpsests and Fine Artists and Knife-and-Forkers, and figure it out for yourselves. The feast and the fun-maker are in danger of divorce, and the calamity, if it be a calamity, threatens not us in Omaha, but everybody, everywhere in the country—unless we devise and develop some other way to serve the purpose satisfactorily.

The announcement that Ak-Sar-Ben will transform its street carnival into an agricultural exhibit and live stock show, with incidental racing and amusement features, and for that purpose has acquired a tract of land near the West Center street road, marks the completion of a circle back to the starting point. For he it recalled that Ak-Sar-Ben was originally instituted in 1895 to furnish entertainment for state visitors, the fair then being located here on these very grounds, prepared and maintained under an agreement to continue for five successive years. Three of the annual state fairs were held as stipulated, the fourth and fifth being merged into the Transmississippi exposition and its great western attraction. Then the institution was permanently relocated to the state capital and Ak-Sar-Ben left to hold the board for undivided attention at Omaha. The biggest drawback of the old state fair was its inaccessibility, being reached only by a spur line of the street railway. There were no pavements within halting distance and the roads were the worst ever. I remember the opening of the fair following a protracted season of heat and drought. The constant procession of carriages, hacks and other conveyances taking people to the grounds, pulverized the clay road surface till it lay in fine yellow dust three to six inches deep and filled the air with dust clouds that made breathing difficult and seeing almost impossible. Of course such an experience can not be repeated, because we have improved our roads and revolutionized our transportation methods. The big lesson Ak-Sar-Ben wants to keep learned, however, is that the best show on earth will be worthless unless the people who want to see it can go to it and return cheaply and in comfort.

Victor Rosewater

## Agricultural Resources of Hungary.

The central regions of Hungary are watered by the Danube and Theiss rivers, and from their valleys vast plains stretch away to the mountains in the north and east, furnishing an area particularly adapted to agriculture. The region is one of the best wheat-growing districts in Europe. Tobacco, flax, hemp, and culinary vegetables grow in great quantity; choice fruits are produced in every part; its vineyards yield the most delicious grapes in so rich an abundance as to supply a larger amount of export wine than in any other portion of Europe.

## Home Health Hints

Reliable advice given in this column on prevention and cure of disease. Put your question in plain language. Your name will not be printed.  
**Ask The Bee to Help You.**

## Health and Disease.

Health may be defined as that condition of the body in which all of its functions are normally performed to the end that a feeling of comfort and ease is experienced. Eating, drinking and sleeping, work, play and rest, are factors which should promote a general feeling of well-being, that in turn should induce the desire to eat, drink, sleep, work, play and rest, all normal functions which the healthy human being craves. Disease, on the other hand, is characterized by disturbed functions and to unusual subjective sensations and objective phenomena. The modern conception of the causation of disease no longer gives credence to the idea that its causes are novel and mysterious, but, on the contrary, places them among the actual phenomena of the physical world, and does not admit the spontaneous development of disease, but places the blame on something that has invaded the body from without.

When an extraneous cause acts injuriously upon a person his organism does not remain passive, but reacts with all its might to counteract the cause and restore to normalcy. This power of the body to protect itself in a defensive mechanism is the cause of disease. All successful efforts to subvert the action of the organism to its normal state are adjustments are ordinarily made to passing dangers without consciousness being disturbed. In this way the body's health is maintained. Should, however, a harmful influence be unusually strong, then the reactions of readjustment to which it gives rise are correspondingly vigorous and widespread, so that consciousness is disturbed, functions are corrupted, and most astonishing changes in the external appearance are observed.

These phenomena of reaction are evidence of the battle that is being waged by the body against a harmful force, and collectively they constitute the symptoms of disease. All harmful influences are provocative of disease; yet disease does not exist unless the reactions are sufficiently pronounced as to upset the orderly unconscious functioning of the body. There are many causes of disease, yet they readily lend themselves to division into four groups, viz: mechanical, physical, chemical, and animate. The chemical and animate are the most important, and these we will discuss in our next installment.

## Eugenic Marriage.

The British Medical Journal, February 8, thus summarizes the new Norwegian marriage law, which came into force, January 1: A man over 20 and a woman under 18 may not marry without the consent of the authorities. Birth and baptism certificates must be produced before the bans are published. Under certain conditions one or both of the parties may be required to show that they have not been insane. Both must declare in writing that they are not suffering from epilepsy, leprosy, syphilis or other venereal disease in an infectious form. In the other alternative, the subject of these diseases must prove that the other party is not suffering from any of the foregoing diseases. The physician cognizant of the fact, and that both parties have been instructed by a physician as to the dangers of the disease, and that the physician is not to be held responsible for secrecy and is bound to interfere if he knows that any one of these diseases is being concealed by either side. A written declaration must also be given by the parties as to previous marriages and to children born to them out of wedlock. The marriage may be null and void if it is afterwards proved that insanity or any of the foregoing diseases has been concealed, or if an incurable morbid condition incompatible with married life exists. Dissolution of the marriage may also be claimed if false declarations have been made or obstacles concealed. If the woman has become pregnant by another man, or if the man has rendered another woman pregnant and this has not been revealed, dissolution of the marriage may be claimed, whether the child of this irregular union be born before or after the marriage; such a claim must be made within six months of the facts becoming known to the claimant. Many other causes are defined as valid for the dissolution of the marriage.

## Mental Diseases in New York During War Period.

H. M. Pollock, statistician of the New York State Hospital commission, in an article on the subject named in the State Hospital Quarterly, February, 1919, published by the hospital commission, offers the following figures and conclusions: Comparing the admissions on account of mental diseases for the period, 1911-1914, with the period, 1915-1918, there was an increase in senile cases of 5.5 per cent. In general paralysis of 14.2 per cent, a decrease in alcoholic cases of 22.3 per cent, an increase of 17.5 in the manic-depressive and allied groups, an increase of 37.9 in involution melancholia, an increase of 42.9 per cent in dementia praecox and allied forms, and a decrease of 12.5 per cent in the psychoneuroses. It can be safely inferred that the war, like all great emotional disturbances, has been a precipitating factor in the causation of some forms of mental disease among our population. Patients under treatment in the institutions for the insane in the state increased more rapidly during the war. The increase was due to the increase in the number of first admissions to the general population of the state, increased during the war period. The rate of alcoholic insanity decreased during the war, especially in the years 1915 and 1918.

## CENTER SHOTS

St. Louis Globe Democrat: All crooked ways of getting laws on the statute books contrary to the wishes of the majority will eventually act like a bent piece of wire when it gets into a threshing machine—bust the works.

Baltimore American: One benefit of modern surgery is that any soldier now can have a face built to order on his own plan. The privilege of picking a face is, indeed, one of the modern miracles.

Brooklyn Eagle: And now the United States government is taking "night letters" and telegrams to send them by mail, by the confession on the back of its blanks. The efficiency of what was most criticised in corporation methods is thus abundantly vindicated.

New York World: Once more Carter Glass reveals his qualifications for his new position as Secretary of the Treasury by entreating congress to relieve him of the duty of enforcing the war prohibition act. He suggests no alternative, but the job seems to be about the size of the army and navy.

## Hungary and People

Hungary has a population of 20,000,000.

The area of Hungary is about equal to that of the state of New Mexico.

Hungary is unusually rich in its mineral deposits. Its mines contain almost inexhaustible quantities of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and rock salt.

Hungary, like Austria, is inhabited by several races, but since the ninth century, while the Magyars invaded the region from Asia and conquered it, they have controlled the government.

Self-government through parliament in Hungary is of ancient origin, being founded upon a charter called the Golden Bull, which dates back to 1222, and is thus almost contemporary with the Magna Charta of England.

Budapest, the capital city of Hungary, consists of the sister towns of Buda and Pest. Lying on either side of the Danube, just above the point where it definitely sets south, Pest spread itself out over the flat sandy plain on the left bank, while Buda occupied the steep and small and steep hills on the right bank.

Empress Marie Theresa Germanized Hungary as completely as she Germanized all her alienated Austrian provinces, and German flourished as the official, bureaucratic, scientific and society medium in Hungary until the Magyars broke loose from Austrian thralldom and secured their political and national freedom.

Man went to the wall, and today there are millions in Hungary wholly ignorant of the German language.

The great national hero of Hungary was Louis Kossuth, whose memory is revered by the people of the United States. Kossuth saved America in 1851, and it is a matter of history that no foreigner visited Lafayette ever received as much of the American people's marks of esteem as were bestowed on the Hungarian exile.

After the failure of the Hungarian revolution, of which he was the leader, in 1849, Kossuth sought refuge in Turkey. Austria and Russia demanded his extradition, but the Porte, resisting all threats, declined to hand him up, in which attitude Turkey was supported by England and France.

At length the intervention of England and the United States secured his liberation, and at the beginning of September, 1851, he was permitted to avail himself of the invitation of the United States to come to America as the guest of the nation. In New York, where he landed, he was enthusiastically received. He attended meetings and received deputations in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and numerous other places. At the national capital a great banquet was given in his honor by the members of congress.

## PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Down in Knoxville, Tenn., an inventive woman has turned dried apples to some account by making dolls out of them. A future of usefulness looms ahead of the dried and humble fruit.

Little old New York and other salt water towns are hoping that the execution of John Barleycorn will be postponed until some other effective entertainment can be provided for visitors from the provinces.

Victory medals made of captured Hun cannon are to be symbols of service for all hustlers in the coming Liberty loan drive. Active hustlers may also annex the medals and lead a classy parade in the rare days of June.

Owing to the evil repute of the pump as a dairy appendage, a forward-looking statesman has introduced a bill in the Pennsylvania legislature reducing the butter-fat standard of milk so that mediocre and milk-borne worms may market their output. It's a poor cause that cannot find a booster.

No matter what happens July 1 or later Missouri will not be a bone-dry state. Not because the Missouri river flows through it and the Mississippi washes its eastern boundary, something more touching for dry interiors. Last year the state compounded and put on the market 7,411,000 gallons of soft drinks. The quantity is a mere appetizer for the flood to come when fluids with the "kick" take their long snooze.

## ODD BITS OF LIFE.

In many parts of England there is a superstition that boys born on Christmas day should be brought up to enter the church, and girls should become nuns.

Diamonds, though unusually beautiful stones, are considered very unlucky. So much so, that in the Orient they are known significantly as "diamonds of death."

Prince Edward Island is proud of her record of not having a single murder or manslaughter case in the whole province within the last five years.

A pair of oxen hauling wood down a steep wood-road from Bald Mountain, at Camden, Me., suddenly made a dash, defying all efforts to stop them and ran down the hill. A big owl had alighted on the back of one of them.

Congressman Campbell, of Pennsylvania, usually told a story of a rich war widow in Carnegie had written him to find her a husband. The friend passed on the information, and a now Congressman Campbell is sending so many letters that his mail is sent to him from the post-office on government trucks.

Guzman Blanco, one-time president of Venezuela, is entitled to a place in the front rank of celebrated celebrities. He not only had his portrait painted about 200 times, but erected about a dozen statues to himself. Aqueer and otherwise, during his lifetime, writing with his own hand their fulsome inscriptions and invariably calling himself "The illustrious American Pacificator and Regenerator of the United States of Venezuela."

## OUR COONEL.

Deep loving, well knowing  
And his world and his blindness,  
A heart overflowing kindness,  
With measureless kindness.

Undaunted in labor,  
(And death was a trifle),  
As swift as a snail,  
Direct as a rifle.

All man in his doing,  
All boy in his laughter,  
He fronted, unflinching,  
The Now and Hereafter.

As stanch as a cedar,  
A comrade, a brother—  
O, how we love the name,  
We loved as no other!

When weaker souls faltered  
His courage remade us,  
Whose tongue never pattered,  
Who never betrayed us.

His hand on your shoulder  
All honors excelled him,  
What breast but was bolder  
Because he was leading!

And still in our trouble,  
In peace or in wartime,  
His words shall be redoubled  
Our strength as of yore.

When wrongs cry for righting  
No odds shall appal us;  
To clean, honest fighting  
Again he will call us.

And, cowboys or doughboys,  
We'll follow his drum, boys,  
Who never said "Go, boys!"  
But always said "Come, boys!"

ARTHUR GUETERMAN, IN N. Y. Times.

## TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

G. W. Claiborne, vice president of the Omaha Gas company, born 1859.

David C. Dodds, railway mail clerk, born 1869.

De Wolf Hopper, veteran of the American musical comedy stage, born in New York City, 61 years ago.

Sir Charles Walton, noted author, explorer and educator, former director of the American Archaeological School in Athens, born in New York City, 63 years ago.

Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, born in Scotland, 68 years ago.

Joseph Caillaux, former French premier, now under charges of treason, born 56 years ago today.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago.

Mr. W. J. Finch, cashier of the Garneau Cracker company, was married to Miss Mabel Howard in St. Pauls church in Minneapolis, the ceremony being performed by Rev. F. R. Millsap. The little 12-year-old sister of the bride, Miss Addie Howard, was maid of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stiles gave a party at their residence, 1615 Center street, for the occasion of the birthday of their daughter, Miss Emma Stiles.

Judge Dundy and Clerk Frank are off for a bear hunt, going in General Manager Burdick's private car.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Deuel have returned from their wedding trip.

Miss Maggie Richards, daughter of T. W. T. Richards, formerly of Omaha, is the guest of Miss Mary Stephens.

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Why the

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