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JANUARY CIRCULATION.

53,714

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ps.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of January, 1915,
was 53.741.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before Subscribed in my presence and aworn to bef me, this 2d day of February, 1935. NOBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Thought for the Day Selected by Fannie Arneld

'Tis music, now sweet and dear, Loved by my soul and ear: Let it breathe on, where I sleep the last sleep. -Eliza Cook.

That Missouri anti-trust law seems to have teeth in it.

Looks as if the coroner's job were on the toboggan. Why a coroner anyway?

If pure measure lumber is a good thing, why not pure lumber rightly measured?

Giving up easy money is not a novel experience. The pain springs from a touch rubbed in.

From the way they are signing up, that lobbyist register at Lincoln no longer carries any terror in it.

Every day's events emphasizes the fact that the safest place for American globe trotters this year is close to home.

Try to conceive the feelings of the highwayman who takes a penitentiary risk only to find that his victim carries neither money nor val-

no bearing on the value of grain. It was simply a record of the speed of grain brokers in switch-

In the interval Italy is doing a superior line of business in grain imports, eagerly sought at Sta back doors, and is observing strict neutrality while taking in the money.

Afghanistan will give a brushful of oriental color to the holy war, but real action will not begin until the Ahkoond of Swat puts his swatter in the field. Then it's goodby, Piccadilly, also Rue Rivolt.

Responsibility for the war has been placed on numberiess shoulders. Now the finger of scorn points to the aristocracy as the author of the century's high crime. With this point deftnitely settled, the shooting may proceed.

"A repetition of that experience should be avoided," says he, referring to the city's experience in the water plant litigation. Words fitly spoken. The experience cost our city an extra \$3,000,000 to make a job for the political en-

The railroad presidents, instead of sending measunger boys, are waiting on Iowa solons in person. Wonder if they realize what they are storing up for themselves -- that the self-esteem of legislatures of other states will not permit them to be content with less attention.

Abolishing the naval plucking board spells joy for veterana of the service. Depriving a chair warmer of his seat or yanking a defective elder from the quarterdeck to the shadows of a rest cure institute caused more physical discomfort than one branch of congress would atand for.



ound party of the Myrtle lodge series took see at Metropolitan hall, the committee in charge log made up of D. Kaufman, J. Donnelly, 3r; A. arden, C. Stevens, W. F. Manning, I. D. DeLovimer, J. Monnell, Jr.; F. J. Knapp, Thomas Surrell, G. H.

The Bee is guing after coal dealers who are short-righting poor customers and has turned up one that quires signature to a receipt which contains an alat illegible line, "Roweighing at the city scales

Marchal Bierhower, now in Washington, has been

Mr. David R. Andrews of Elyria, O., was nurried to Mass Laural Morne of this city at the home of

France aways of down on Mr. and Mrs. Andy Borden at Gode residence on the corner of Statement and Design. In honor of Mass Athinson, who is visiting

afr. Harry differer, pardmaster of the Union the, has returned from a trip to New Origans, it improved in health.

Embarrassing the Administration.

The presentation of a rule for closing the debate on the shipping bill shows how closely into the corner the administration party has been driven by its democratic opponents. It is peculiarly appropriate, at this juncture, that Senator Reed, who had already felt the rod of party discipline, because of his independent attitude, should be the introducer of the rule, which will seriously embarrans the followers of Mesars. Wilson and Bryan. If adopted, it puts the majority in the senate, willy nilly, in the attitude of favoring legislation by caucus rule, rather than by open discussion on the floor of the senate and lends color to charges that have openly been made in the senate.

Senator O'Gorman of New York has plainly charged that the majority senators are being dictated to and their course directed by influences from outside the senate chamber. It has been stated during debate in the senate that members who do not believe in the measure are driven to support it by the party caucus, which voices the desire of the president and cabinet members. These democrats have been challenged to vote their convictions, but they are standing under control of the caucus.

And now cloture is to be appealed to, in connection with the power of the party organization, to force an unwilling senate to vote on the president's measure. The dilemma in which the president and his supporters find themselves shows again the utter lack of capacity to actually afford the relief promised the country.

Perpetuating a Scandal.

The defeat of the measure that had for its purpose the placing of the normal schools of Nebrasks under control of the regents of the state university, means the perpetuation of a condition that has bred much of scandslous contention in Nebraska schools. The Normal School board has never been free from politics, and so long as it has its existence under the present law, it is not likely to be freed from the pernicious activity of interested politicians. One unsavory disclosure after another has marked its career for many years, and no one doubts that the efficiency of the normal schools has been impaired as a result of the condition. The democrats had a good chance to place the normal schools of the state on a higher plane and a safer foundation. but preferred to maintain the board as a political machine. The people will some day attend to this neglected job themselves, by means of the

Improving Business Outlook.

President Farrell of the United States Steel corporation has gone on record publicly with the declaration that 1915 is to be one of the busiest industrial years in the history of the United States. 'In support of his prediction, he refers to the increase in exports reported for December and January, and expresses his belief that this is to increase rather than diminish as

Just now exports are unduly enhanced by reason of the war in Europe, and while the reports from the government show tremendous increases, in most instances they are due solely to the abnormal demand from Europe for war supplies. But a better test than this can be applied. The steel and iron industry of the United States is a very serviceable business barometer, and it shows just now a rising volume of busi-No, the recent tumble in wheat prices had ness. The output of pig iron for January was 50 reached almost record figures in its volume. February started with forty more furnaces in blast than January had, and promises a correspondingly increased output. This material is the basis of the great steel industry of the United States, on which turns the activity of building and manufacturing in general. Increase in the pig fron production necessarily means increase in consumption, and that, in turn, presumes better business in all lives.

Another significant feature is the generally optimistic view taken by the bankers of the country, from the most conservative of whom come words of encouragement. The general outlook for business of all kinds in the United States is improving. Nebraska is especially fortunate at this time, with its share of the renewed prosperity of the country assured by the promise for another bountiful crop yield.

Kansas and Nebraska.

Through the agency of Collier's we learn comething that otherwise had escaped our notice-that William Allen White has qualified his rhapsedy on Kansas as the near-Utopia by admitting that Nebraska also has some things to boast of. The Emporia philosopher in quoted as saying:

We have contributed nothing to the world that our sister state of Nebraska, with her salons, can-not duplicate, except happiness and prosperity. That happiness and prosperity are worth while, from the viewpoint of those striving to be happy and pros-perous no one can deny. But are they worth while when the world's progress is considered? Are they an end in themselves? When we are all happy and prosperous, will the world be finished and wrapped up ready for delivery into whatever heaven or heil

If confession is good for the soul, then this

modest abasement of Kansas must be a sign of contrition for self-exaggeration. But is it true that the people of Kansas are ahead of the people of Nebraska either in happiness or prosperity, just because they must get their booze through the back-cellar door or so without? Unfortunately, we have no accepted measuring rod of happiness except the contrast of evidences of misery and the proof has been adduced that Nebraska is as free and more free, of crime, pauperism, insanity, illiteracy and other social ills than is Kansas. As to prosperity, that also is more subjective than objective. Do Kansas people enjoy more of the desirable comforts of life than Nebraska people? We doubt it, though

Young cities which take lessons from the experience of the elders can see an arc-lighted warning sign in the present financial condition of New York City. The debt of the greater city totals \$1,128,847,578, as computed by the Brooklyn Eagle, and this years's budget tops \$200,000,000. The magnitude of the burden renders more revenue imperative, and the taxing powers are considering a tax on the uncarned increment of real estate and an occunation and poll tax. The big city is a modern "horrible example" of municipal extravagance.

willing to have our Kansas friends maintain

their belief in their own superiority.

How War News Comes by Cable

Charles El. Crane in Scientific American. FTHE next big news is peace.

Just a hundred years ago, from the very scene of today's hostilities, the American people vere awaiting this same big news. It would signalize the end of our second war with England; hopefully our last. It was on Christmas eve that peace was signed at Ghent. Not until fifty-two days later did the news percolate from the Belgian city to the men behind the gons. Fighting had gone on around New Orleans and Mobile for seven weeks after peace, with needless sacrifice of several thousand men. Such was the speed with which they mobilized the news.

Your grandfather may remember the days of the water-tight cask. In the decade of 1806-1866 the traveling editor was in his glory. Equipped with an armful of the latest Paris, London and Liverpool papers, scissors, and pastepot, and a keg-presumably empty-he made regular trips on the transatiantic steamers, writing up during his voyage a budget of European

As the steamers veered south off the coast of Newundland he scaled his stories up in the big red keg and dropped it overboard. An Associated Press dispatch boat was on hand to pick it up, run into St. Johns with it, and race the news on to New York by telegraph, beating the steamer by at least two days and sometimes, three.

The world's first successful cable had been laid eross the English channel in 1851, and it was five years later that Field began his transatiantic ven-

The original Field cables are now dead and gone, slumbering in the globigerine come of the ocean depths; but alongside of them are a dozen or more edern cables almost identical in construction to those which Field laid.

The shore end of the Atlantic cable is not larger than the big end of a beer bottle; in mid-ocean, where the cable lies two miles deep, it is not bigger than the bottle's cork. The shore end is the heavier withstand the action of the tides, and the inquisitiveness of fish. There are seven strands of copper to form the cable's core, forming a single conductor. Over this are laid coatings of genuine gutta percha, a layer of jute or oakum, then an envelope of composition rubber, several strands of steel strengthening wires are wound on, and some tarry rope and tape about the whole. The cable complete costs about \$1,000 a mile.

The electricity that brings our war news from Europe would not be sufficient to ring our front door In Field's day he once said: Mortimer Clark, cabled me from Valentia Bay this morning with a battery made from a tiny gun cap. a little strip of sinc, and a drop of water-the bulk of a tear!" It was a common stunt to exchange mes sages with batteries made in thimbles.

Today on the fastest cables you may exchange messages with Europe at the maximum speed of 400 letters, or about eighty words a minute. This is by the duplex attachment which permits two messages to be handled at the same time. Worked to capacity, this single wire might bring three newspaper columns from Europe within an hour.

From all sources the news agencies and the newspapers have been depositing cable news on our breakfast and dinner tables regularly since the first of August at the rate of some 50,000 words a day, of such intelligence as the censor passed. Notwithstanding that few war correspondents are getting anything like a smell of powder, they have been "shooting the stuff over" to us steadily at the rate of about a word a second ever since the war began.

All this comes by the "wiggly line." The cable makes no noise like the ordinary telegraph. Sunk as it is so deep in water, it has peculiarities of induction jar. Hence the small amount of electricity that is necessary to charge it. The electric fluid does not travel along the cable continuously as it does along the land wire. The "jar" is charged and discharged. Cable messages are sent by what I would call the planola method. The sending operator sits, with copy before him, at a table upon which three big unted. With a little mailet in each hand he hits this button for dots, that for dashes, and the other for a space. This punches correspo in an ondiess strip of paper, which is fed to the naper runs somewhat as the music roll operates in your plane. Passing betwen the two little wheels, the holes allow the metal to come in contact in certain ombinations-just enough to record the war news 2,000 miles away.

Even with the cable stories typed upon the cable forms they would still be a puzzle enough for you. Cable ordinarily knows no comms, and only capital letters. The news you find in tomorrow morning's paper, column after column, comes to the cable edite in little snatches of all-capitalised messages, with unessential words stricken out, and without ponetuation except for an occasional period, indicated by the It is an art to prepare a cablegram, and a terrible task to read one that is ill prepared.

The present war in Europe was entirely unforeseen n the middle of July. The moment the bail of helligerency was set rolling, such an organization of news gatherers as the Associated Press felt "a thrill of life along its keel." It had just spent thousands of dollars in mobilizing its news forces in Mexico. In a day the spotlight of public interest was turned from Huerta and Carranza to Kitchener and the kalser. Where that spot-light is the Associated Press must be in force. Within a formight the regular staffs at Paris and London had been doubled and men moved to all other strategio news centers that cou reached. In all, nearly fifty salaried men of the Asreached. In all, nearly fifty satisfied men of the Associated Press have been stationed in Europe since early in August, and it would probably not be far from a correct guess to say that 500 American newspaper, workers of all kinds are in Europe today. The newspaper man loves war only in the sonse that it is hig news. Everyone, from the proprietor, who is sure to lose money, down to the pressman, who has to work overtime on extras, would rather do without a war. So the biggest of big news would be peace. The men behind the papers, and the men who man the wires, will welcome it as heartly as the men behind the gune.

People and Events

Two actresses known on the stage as Eithel and Allie Jewett, daughters of Elliott M. Best of Los-geles, are sole heirs to a fortune of \$100,000 and are being sought by the court custodians of the California

The charity organization of New York City urgos tramp farms as a remedy for congested idleness in cities Sure thing, especially if fitted with comfortable benches and handouts, and stripped of wood-piles and A Kentucky garmer burned up his 400-pound to-

hacco crop the other day because conscience made him believe tobacco is an evil thing. Possibly this rare Kentuckian pendered too much on the tobacc "Smoke now or you'll amake hereafter."

Strange things are happening these stirring days. Only one Smith in the present legislature of Maine. Four Smiths has been the minimum of former sessions. Moreover, the lone Smith is a democrat. Still the here are detag some business and drawing their The nerviest lawmaker in Illineis kept his face straight when he politioned the state suprame court to order the state treasury to furnish him the wherewith for weekly trips to his home in Chicago. The

court not only rejected the petition, but gave the A bunch of girls at school to Rockwood, Ill., started a rough house on "a frail little substitute teacher," and when the dust settled three of the girls had exed a sound switching. Then the mothers of the

switched girls started court action and had the frail teacher fined for "doing her duty as she'd seen it." teacher fined for "doing her duly as said a seen it."

"It's all wood and a yard wide" is more wild than woolly if you believe the spokesman of the National Merchant Tellors' association, recently in session in Chicago. Cloth may be a yard wide, poore or less, but the wood part of it may be shavings, wood pulp, spun glass, jute, cotion, hemp or any other old thing. Well, wim's get the real goods?



Why Not Let "Happy" Be Happy? YUTAN, Neb., Feb. 16.-To the Editor of The Bee: I always see Happy Hooligan in the Sunday paper, and it always seems as if he would like to get married. Why don't you never let him get married? From a little girl,
LAURA WITTE.

Schleswig-Holstein. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 10 -- To the Editor of The Bee: You have a letter from reverend Danish gentleman concerning the German acquisition of the province of Schleswig-Heistein. Be much has recently been said about that part of Germany, which was in centroversy in 1864, that it is strange that the hig newspapers of this country have not taken time or the trouble to investigate the facts and go into the history of those Your Mexican expert, "Der Heide,"

would make an excellent and impartial investigator since he has stopped giving us the facts in the Mexican situation and your readers would surely appreciate if he dug into the history of Schleswig-Holstein, and especially into that part of it preceding the war of 1884.

At that time the provinces of Scheswig-Helstein contained 1,000,000 people and was the connecting link between northwestern Germany and southern Denmark No doubt the inhabitants along the Danish line were inclined toward Denmark, but less than 30,000 of the inhabitants of those provinces inclined that way.

In Nebraska we have thousands of citisens who lived in that part of Gormany in the early '60s, and they will confirm this statement. It is hardly fair for the Danes to claim that the people of those provinces were with them when the fraction of their partisans was probably no more than one-twentieth. The following list will show that the names of the cities in that part of Germany are more German than Dane. Such names as Clueckstadt, Kiel, Itzhoe, Wilster, Elmshorn, Heide, Ascheberg, Ploen, Wesselburen and Friedrichstadt.

From these names one would judge that Germans inhabited that part of the country, rather than the Danes, and as a matter of fact, the names of the people from that country who came to America and settled in Nebraska indicate their German extraction. I mention a few of the old settlers who came from Schleswig-Holstein and no doubt one better acquainted with the Germans than I am, could give you more like them. Thus, in this part of Nebrasks, we have the Stolleys, the Ewoldts, the Moellers, the Suchlsens, the Steicks, the Heddes, the Joencks, the Hagges, the Egges, the Rauerts and the Wasmers. One could fill columns of your paper with such names, all of them being the names of old settlers from Schleswig-Helstein.

I suggest that our Danish friend look up some of those settlers and he will ascertain that Schleswig-Holstein was nineteen-twentieths German at the time it became a part of Prussia. I do not go into the history of the war of 1984, which was brought about through the extinction of a line of dukes, the last one being Frederick VII.

I submit one verse of the patriotic song sung in Schleswig-Holstein in the early 60s and ask whether or not it sounds German or Danish:

Schleswig-Helstein Meer umschlungen Deutsche Bitte frohe Wacht Wahre Treu war schwer errungen Bis ein schoener Morgen tagt Schleswig-Helstein stamm verwandt Wanke nicht mein Vaterland. ARTHUR C. MAYER.

War and Financial Power. NORTH LOUP, Neb., Feb. 10 .- To the Editor of The Boe: The allied powers against the Germans is proving a much more desperate struggle than many people at first thought, What shall be the outcome when the Germans are finally driven onto their own soil and their lines are contracted to the real defensive posttions? If we are to judge this struggle in its final stages by the struggle of the union against the confederacy at Richmond, and add to the present struggle the efficiency of modern ordnance, what is to be the final conclusion?

All wars are meastred by resources. In perusing this subject, we are compelled to revert to what the future has for all nations. The vision of Tolstoy may unfold to this generation what the ancient prophets unfolded to the Hebrews. Why should Tolstoy be of less repute than the men of 3,000 years ago? Did inspiration cease with the extinction of the Hebrew people?

Any person who has studied the course of events will notice the financial backing of the Germans and the allies, For many years we have watched the constant growth of a financial power which covers all civilized nations, with the single exception of Germany. If my conclusions are correct, the financial power is the more important element of the war and the least thought of by the public. It is this financial power, which for twenty years has been organizing the trusts, manipulating capital, tearing down industries, controlling labor and collecting the wealth of this nation into the control of a few men, and which is now maintaining expensive lobbles at Lincoln to keep down any effective legislation upon any subject that may affect that Those who have carefully watched matters in this state have seen that Wall street Standard Oil capital is now controlling water power legislation at Lincoln; and this branch of American capital is a part of the world financial power which now seeks to destroy the German nation.

Whatever sympathy the American people may have in the European war, the notives of this financial power should not be overlooked. If we are to judge these motives by what we have in our own nation for twenty years, how should we look upon the war? A fair sample of what they want may be seen in the Colorado mining industries. Is representative government to stand or fail? Will the Nebraska legislature re-main under the control of this power? WALTER JOHNSON.

'New' Socialism or 'Real' Socialism. OMAHA, Feb. 18.—To the Editor of The See! In New York City they have or-ganized "The Air Trust." Oxygen of the air will be condensed into liquid form, until the air is so vitiated that all ani-mal life will gasp for breath. Then will come the harvest time for these enterprising captains of industry. They will pipe this life-giving gas to the people, or fullver it in steel drums. As the promoters put it, "We can shot off their windpipes if they don't come across." So far this is just a clover bit of fiction by George Allan England, but it would be no worse in principle than a private monopoly of any other means of life, whether electricity, gas, transporta-tion, food, ciothing or shelter.

monopolies. If this new nomenclature will mailify the asperities of a name so that timid people will lay aside their projudice against the thing named, we

cialists won't object to it. "New" socialism destroys one monopoly at a time and leaves monopolists free to develop other private manapeties. Once we have real demogracy, real socialism would come quickly; but they will not come one at a time-they must come J.E. SHAFER. simultaneously.

Who Shall Sue for Peace? OMAHA, Feb. 10.-To the Editor of The Bee: Since the English statesmen were forced by the German chancellor to finally admit the truth of the secret treaty and understanding between England and the Belgian government, and when fair-minded American citizens must know at this time that at least 75 per cent of all dispatches we have received during the last six months from British and Russian sources are fabrications the purest die, it is indeed funny, if was not so tragic that apparently the London newspapers owned by the aristocracy of England are trying to now carry on another campaign of villifica-

ion, both at home and in the dispatches

which they send broadcast. which con

sists of "that various statesmen of Ger many and Austria are talking of peace. How ridiculous on the face of it! We hear further that Germany and Austria ought to be "conscious of being finally crushed." It seems to me that with the German and Austrian armies victorious and upon the enemies' territory, it is England who ought to sue for peace. A country like Germany can not be crushed, if all the armies of Europe combined against it. A country that has mothers expressing the wish, after sending six sons to war, that they are sorry they have not more to send, is

mighty, to crush. Now we find England says Germany with this, and will not be starved.

Let our statesmen in Washington, inthorities and newspapers are so unneutral ing hair .-- Advertisement.

and so British, there is nothing for these nillions to do but to raise their voices H. FISHER. in earnest protest.

OMAHA, Feb. 8-To the Editor of The Bee: Let me make a centribution to the discussion in poetry:

Jaws of hell, spreading can you tell Where lords and monarchs dwell? Cannon roar, yes, cheap bought gors. Is honey to thrones galore.

Kings do pray that God he may Help to their neighbor slay Millions of foe and friend Fighting in the fey trench.

This and that makes one frown,
All done for to keep the crown
On the monarcha' empty heads
While flows the blood of drafted lads.

People here, from over there, Snorting, splitting the very air; Fighting with mouth and fists To take out kinks and twists.

All are right, no one's wrong. So says the slippery tongue. Take a foot, siven an inch. If you get into a plach.

Turn Hair Dark With Sage Tea

Grandma kept her locks dark, glossy and thick with a simple mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, atreaked and faded hair is grandmother's treatment, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sonsible, as we are living in an age when youthful appearance is of the greatabsolutely beyond any power, however, est advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the must be starved, and the German nation and the mussy mixing at home. All has just made up its mind not to comply drug stores sell the ready to use product troublesome task of gathering the sage called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is cluding President Wilson, and our own very popular because nobody can discover peace-loving and (praying-for-peace) it has been applied. Simply moisten your Bryan, although they speak the English comb or a soft brush with it and draw language, change about and cease to be this through your hair, taking one small English subjects for more correctly sub- strand at # time; by morning the gray jecting this country's interest to the hair disappears, but what delights the whim of English interests) and take 's ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is forethought of our country's interests that, besides beautifully darkening the and our country's welfare. Then those hair after a few applications, it also pro-26,000,000 of good American citizens can duces that soft juster and appearance of and will become absolutely neutral in abundance which is so attractive; besides, spirit and action; but so long as our au- prevents dandruff, itching scalp and fall-



Busy Bee Boys and Girls

We have a grand surprise for you. We will give a Bicycle next. You can have your choice of either a Boy's or Girl's wheel. It is a famous

WORLD MOTOR BIKE



Don't Wait

until the end of the

month but begin now

to collect bicycle pic-

tures and certificates.

Rear Wheel Guards, Truss Frame and Front Fork. This picture of the bicycle will be in The Bee every day.

Out them all out and ask your friends to save the pictures in their paper for you, too. See how many pictures you can get and bring them to The Bee office, Saturday, March 6th.

It has a 20-inch Frame

with Coaster Brake. Motor

Bike Handle Bars, Eagle

Diamond Saddle, Motor Bike

Pedals, Motor Bike Grip,

Laggage Carrier Holder,

Folding Stand, Front and

The bicycle will be given Free to the boy or girl that send us the most pictures before 4 p. m., Saturday, March

Subscribers can help the children in the contest by asking for picture certificates when they pay their subscription. We give a certificate good for 100 pictures for every dollar paid.

Payments should be made to our authorized carrier or agent, or sent direct to us