

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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MAY CIRCULATION,

53,345

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of May, 1915, was 53,345.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2d day of June, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

June 9

Thought for the Day

Selected by John R. Webster

Higher than the question of our duration is the question of our deserving. Immortality will come to such as are fit for it, and he who would be a great soul in the future, must be a great soul now.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

No eight-hour day on any Nebraska farm these days.

All right, with plenty of "pop," Omaha will put it over all comers.

For a monarch who is entering the twenty-first year of his reign, Old King Ak-Sar-Ben is a pretty lousy infant.

Our School board wisely subscribes to the time-vindicated adage about never borrowing trouble ahead of time.

Still, the court presided over by Judge Keneaw Mountain Landis is not the one a well-informed person would choose to bump up against.

Another admiral has been heard from. He does not expect trouble and he is not looking for it. But if he had the equipment that makes for a sure thing, trouble could not escape.

The Berlin professor who discusses a revision of international law "after the war" would command more attention if he would insist on decent respect for the law "during the war."

As to the delay in the governor's proclamation, our guess is that the machinery is set to make the Greater Omaha merger effective on or about July 1, so as to start even with a fiscal half-year.

It is charged out in San Francisco that dopsters there have been systematically supplied by druggists in other cities, including Omaha. That's a brand of publicity dope we can better do without.

The immortal saying of Tim Campbell, "Ah, what's the constitution between friends?" finds a responsive chord in Nebraska and ennobles the political decorations of the state house. Tim is dead, but his spirit marches on.

An increasing optimistic tone pervades the outgivings of officialdom in warring countries. Each is supremely confident of a glorious triumph. Sympathizers at a distance should take the cue, cheer up and smile the while.

"Liquid fire" is the latest form of ammunition described in the dispatches as being used with deadly effect in the European war zone. Can it be some sort of relation to the "fire water" that proved so effective in knocking out the red man in our warfare on the Indian?

Men who have experienced the hardships and survived the perils of war are least disposed to applaud it. That is the part of inexperience and youth. A recent poll of American clergymen on the question of increasing armaments showed that the most emphatic answers against militarism came from ministers who happened to be in Europe when the war started last summer.



THE MUSIC FESTIVAL OF THE THEODORE THOMAS ORCHESTRA AND VOCAL ARTISTS BROUGHT OUT AN APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE.

While its reputation in the near future is not probable, it is to be hoped and desired that the up-to-date people of Omaha may be treated often and liberally to such classic feasts of harmony. The date for the high school commencement has been fixed for the 26th, when these graduates will be turned loose: Misses Bertha Erikett, Minnie Chambers, Mattie Ellis, Addie Hurlbert, Carrie Hurlbert, Thelma A. Leland, Ada McClure, Victoria Overhall, Kate Peters, Fonia Rhodes, Minnie Thomas, Alice Austin and Moore, Earl Gannett, Horace A. Hall, Carl M. Johnson, Howard Kennedy, Jr., Ray Van Turl, Horace Newman.

The graduating class of Brownell Hall will be made up of Miss Daisy Reese, daughter of Judge Reese of Wahoo; Miss Lella Shears, daughter of Samuel Shears of this city; and Miss Hattie Drew, daughter of Daniel Drew, of Sioux City.

A meeting of justices of the peace was held to discuss the new law reducing the number to three, which it is proposed to contract. Those present were Justices Anderson, Burdett, Selden, Andrew and Wright.

Mr. Julius Meyer entertained the male members of the Theodore Thomas company and a few friends in his rooms after the performance.

Bryan's Resignation.

Despite periodic reports of impending retirement ever since he became a member of the cabinet, Secretary Bryan's resignation at this particular time comes almost as a stroke of lightning out of a clear sky. Both his political friends and his political enemies had predicted early disagreement with the president, but Mr. Bryan by his self-abnegation and intense "loyalty" to his chief seemed to be bent on disappointing their expectations by showing that he could serve in a subordinate capacity and "take orders" like a soldier. That the situation should now reach the point where he believed "loyalty" required his own elimination as a discordant factor in the cabinet only strengthens the conviction that the differences have become fundamental on vital points.

We do not believe the retirement of Mr. Bryan will alter the foreign policy of the administration, for that has notoriously been Mr. Wilson's all along, but it may have a weakening effect on foreign powers as indicating to them an instability in our position; if so, it will be unfortunate.

Politically Mr. Bryan's resumption of the estate of private citizen is bound to change the topography of our domestic affairs, more especially in his home state of Nebraska. Liberated from official shackles, he becomes again a free man, free to pursue the path of his own best judgment and to further his own personal ambitions. No one who knows him for a moment believes that he could if he would, or would if he could, be content to serve in the ranks. We hardly look to a fourth candidacy for the presidency at the next turn—surely not if he has to seek the nomination against his former chief—but we would not be at all surprised to see him throw his hat in the ring for the Nebraska senatorship next spring, and it goes without saying that such a contest would be worth going miles to witness.

Regardless of plans for the future, we take it that Mr. Bryan's first step will be to resume his place as a distinguished citizen of this state, and, though continuing to differ with him in politics, we stand ready to greet his homecoming with a cordial welcome.

Study of History in High School.

Omaha school authorities are again confronted by a question that has arisen from time to time for many years, that of the compulsory or merely elective study of American history in the high schools of the city. Some revision in the course of study may be necessary, but the requirements should include a course in American history, in civics and economics. The instruction need not be profound, but should be sufficiently comprehensive to give the student an understanding of the fundamentals of our system of government. Unless our public schools prepare the children for citizenship, they fall in their chief object, and this preparation cannot be given without some knowledge of American history.

The accepted reason for neglecting American history is to favor high school students preparing for entrance to colleges where this is not an entrance requirement. Such colleges should revise their schedules to include American history, for its importance makes its omission seem inexcusable. Though electives suffer, and fads go by the board, the history of our country and its institutions should be insisted upon.

Fighting in the Factories.

A striking feature of the tremendous struggle in progress in Europe is that the fortunes of war turn on the forces employed in the factories of the nations engaged. The men on the firing line are merely the distributing agents of those employed at home making machinery for the destruction of life and property. It used to be said an army travels on its stomach. Now it may be said with even more force, a nation fights in the factories. Carefully drilled, perfectly organized and appointed to the minute with accoutrements and panoplied in the most deceptive of uniforms, the army might well stay at home unless ready to expend ammunition at a rate inconceivably extravagant.

Here is another point on which the German genius for detail gives its armies a noticeable advantage. The splendid industrial organization of the German empire accords its military machine the support it must have to make its presence in the field of effect. Russia has suffered more than any of the belligerents because of its lack of industrial development. The fruits of a great victory have at least twice been literally snatched from the jaws of the bear because the czar's army was short supplied with shot and shell. Great Britain is appealing to the patriotism of its factory workers to save the nation by extra exertion in turning out what its army most needs—ammunition.

Title to the Bullet.

A case of curious interest is reported to have recently been decided by a German court. A wounded soldier brought suit against the surgeon who attended him to recover possession of the bullet that had brought him under the doctor's care. Claims on both sides were set out and the court determined the bullet belonged to the soldier.

Who will deny that in this decision the court has not followed the rule of common sense as applied to property rights? The title to the bullet originally resided in the enemy nation. This owner voluntarily relinquished its rights when the bullet was sped upon its flight, and inferentially at least conveyed title in the same to its recipient. The doctor, of course, may set up some show of title under the doctrine of treasure trove, but as the owner of the premises on which the treasure was located set up immediate claim to it, the doctor would seem to be entitled only to receive such reward as he might reasonably claim from the owner of the premises. In the end the enemy nation may bring suit to recover possession of the bullet, alleging that it was not intended that title should pass. In this case an action for trespass in favor of the recipient of the missile might lie. Other intricate phases of this question may be followed by those who have the time.

Greatest Decade of Invention

Scientific American.

THE most significant event in the annals of human achievement was the invention of the steam engine. Its introduction divided recorded time into two distinctly defined eras, and it may well be said that the entire history of man's material endeavors counts forward or backward from that comparatively recent event. The jump from manual to power operations, which typifies the two eras, was nothing short of catalytic, and profoundly affected and stirred mankind in all its relations to an extent inconceivably greater than any political change or decision in battle that is ordinarily cited by the historian to mark the beginning of a new epoch. As soon after this event as a distracted civilization could be released from the stifling bondage of incessant warfare, the problem of applying this mighty agency to the needs of man began in earnest—with an energy, capacity, and genius never ceasing and never before equaled. Thus was inaugurated the age of machinery, of invention, of industrialism—an age vitally different from all that preceded it and during which the basis of society was more completely altered and the economic and political structure more fundamentally revolutionized than in all the preceding centuries of civilization put together. Of the ten decades which may be roughly stated to cover this notable period of development, not one has failed to contribute its quota toward the sum of great inventive achievements. Each and every decade has seen the origin of some transcendent act for the advancement of material civilization.

The ten years most fraught with achievement up to the invention of the telephone, was the 1840-1850 period, during which the reaper, vulcanization of rubber, sewing machine, and telegraph were perfected. These inventions, by far the most notable of the decade, were all American and marked the culmination of Yankee ingenuity, and it is safe to assert that no other people in any equal short span of time can point to a record of accomplishments so marvelous and so revolutionary, industrially and socially. The decade beginning with 1850 was also notable—the telephone, the dynamo, and the arc lamp appeared and gave the first indications of the coming part electricity was to play in the affairs of mankind.

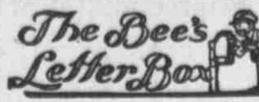
But the ten years beginning with 1880 saw an outburst of inventive activity that dwarfed all similar periods in the history of invention. It seemed that the discoveries in things electrical in the last three or four years of the previous decade was the signal for the pent-up genius of the world to let loose. The trolley car, which has changed the face of urban civilization; the incandescent light, with its more powerful and healthful glow and more adaptable use; the automobile, with its distinctive feature of our time; the typewriter, the most necessary instrument in modern business; the skyscraper, the delineator of the new skyline of American business centers; and the cash-register, that ubiquitous instrument and first aid to honesty—to pick out the most obvious of the innovations that proclaim the age—all of these came into being or were first whirled into shape in the ten pre-empt years beginning with 1880.

Before 1880 electricity was sparingly used—the first central station for arc lighting had just been established in 1879. Its recognition as a source of energy for universal lighting, for propulsion, for power, and for heating—for all the large and vital uses it could be put to—was a matter of speculation, and the wildest imaginings could have dreamed of the transformation so close to hand. But before this census period closed the electric incandescent lamp was successfully introduced, the central station for power distribution and the polyphase motor for stationary work began to show its revolutionizing possibilities, and the first electric trolley was put into successful commercial operation. All the big problems that were involved in putting into service in such large ways of this new and mighty servant were first confronted and solved in this particular decade. In the '80's the generation, transmission, and utilization of current—the dynamo, the transformer and motor—were all made practical propositions on a large and commercial scale for the first time. The trolley car, which drastically changed the aspects of things urban and suburban, brought the country to the city and spilled the city into the country, increased land values by the billions; and the incandescent lamp, which inaugurated clean and safe illumination, introduced the central station power house and inspired the first great innovations in generation and utilization of electric current; the transformer, that extremely simple but supreme instrument for making serviceable alternating current—the most easily generated and transmittable form of electrical energy; and the induction motor, the eventual driver of most of our machinery—all these peaks in electrical progress were made in the same decade.

The most fundamental of all operations are performed in the furnace. The profound changes of nature wrought by heat and the basic processes of industry are carried under high temperature conditions. Except a new source of energy, it is difficult to conceive a new utility of more potency than a novel type of furnace. For the first time in all history, a high furnace heat was attained through means not involving combustion, when the electric furnace was perfected in the latter part of the decade. With the advent of this utility, possibilities, and the possibility of alternating current, the most easily generated and transmittable form of electrical energy; and the induction motor, the eventual driver of most of our machinery—all these peaks in electrical progress were made in the same decade.

People and Events

Americanized French by way of New Orleans tags the fitney driver as a "Jitner." It is short and its antecedents are respectable. The prize winner of Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, is "Jim" Keith, a crippled student with marvelous will power. In spite of a broken back, the loss of one leg and partial paralysis in another, he won the doctor's degree. The estate of former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island is estimated by some at \$30,000,000, by the family at \$5,000,000. Economic efficiency, which Mr. Aldrich sought to apply to national business, appears to have worked successfully in his private affairs. Superintendent Clark of the public schools of Sioux City puts an emphatic veto on the suggestion of military training for male pupils. "Americans cannot afford to make militarism a part of its public school system," says Mr. Clark. "Just as soon as you begin to educate a boy along that line, just that soon you are laying the foundation for a class of people who will place war above everything else and who will insist upon throwing this nation into war, with its bloodshed, degradation and national poverty, upon the slightest provocation."



Put the Panhandler Out.

OMAHA, June 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the line of business I want the leading cities of the United States, and Omaha is one in which I am particularly interested for several reasons, although not a resident, but want to see its interests advanced in every way.

There is one thing I cannot understand—namely, why the authorities allow the many professional panhandlers and beggars to solicit and persistently annoy the public on our streets.

Omaha has a very unenviable reputation in this respect and it is a subject of frequent comment in the traveling fraternity, and all agree that it stands practically alone as a city where this plague exists.

While seated in front of the Rome hotel yesterday I was approached and solicited by three beggars in the short space of about thirty minutes, and in going to the Millard hotel a short time after was accosted by four more. Some of these were cripples, but all were apparently professionals, and likewise in a drunken condition. One of these stopped me on my return the second time. If, however, may have been an amateur.

This is poor advertising throughout the country, and the streets should be cleared of these pests in short order. CHARLES R. BIGNALL.

Order, Symmetry, Harmony.

TILDEN, Neb., June 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: The environment has much to do with systematic development, for a poet to sit in the nave of a cathedral would be more inspiring than in the midst of a pandemonium of wreckage; therefore Dame Nature draws the stronger, for from the depths of the infinitesimal variety breathes order, symmetry and harmony. According to Auding, there are in the world 854 languages and well defined dialects, divided into the following classes: Indo-European, Semitic, Indo-European, Polynesian, African, Polynesian, from the highest civilization of the Caucasus to the Caffir—but the springs of affections are the same, their love for the sun, and the fear of the earthquake is just the same, and yet there are thousands of ways to express the same thought.

Language evolves abnormally, and custom has approved its grotesqueness, for in one language will have several conjugations, or declensions, several groups of irregular verbs and a sea of total irregularities, so that even the acquirement of the native language is a life's task, and few have little time to attempt a second. Again these grotesque irregularities obstruct the flow of order, symmetry and harmony in life's avenue, and, as language is the vehicle of thought, the more it is convoluted, the more fluent will be the flow of thought. The thinking philologist will plead for an analytic system that will meet the requirements, that each form of the verb will have a significantly relative form; that nouns will have a specific ending; plurals regular, agreement of adjectives with nouns, and an accusative ending; prepositions with specific meanings, and a general arrangement that will permit the order of words to be arranged for emphasis. It is for this that the world is reaching in the way of an international language. Each nation or race has yet its language, but humanity must now have its international language. Note how helpful to find nouns end in o, adjectives in a, adverbs a, verbs a, u or i; plurals, o, pronounced oy, and accusatives n. The participle sign is t, followed by the final letter, o (for noun), e (for adverb) a, (for adjective) preceded by n, if active and before this, (or if passive), is the tense vowel, a, present; i, past; future o (used as nouns or adjectives take j, plural or n, accusative thus: "Vidante" one who sees, eliminate the n, "Vidato" one who is seen. "Vidate," on being seen, i, for a, having been seen, etc. Thus a child can master the participle with ease in all its forms. POLLY GLOTT.

Rejoinder of a Prohibitionist.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., June 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice an article in The Bee by A. L. Meyer, on "Settling Some Statistics." I shall not try to settle them, but I heartily agree with the article in The Modern Woodman referred to. I think that if more of our papers would take a stand against the greatest curse of our country (the saloons) what a force for good they might become. How any sane man can see the ruin and poverty and trouble caused by drink and then get up and defend it is more than I can understand. There have been at least two and I believe three murders in this county in the last few years caused by drink. One of them cost the county about \$2,000. Nearly all of the arrests made in Platts-mouth are caused by drink, according to our local paper, and it is not a temperance sheet, either. I have been in Platts-mouth when it wasn't fit for ladies to pass by some of the saloons. I would like to see a bill passed in this state barring papers that carry liquor ads. C. E. RABBITT.

Editorial Siftings

Boston Transcript: If Senator Cummins takes his presidential boom for an airing around the country this summer he will probably hear something from the travelling public.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Quizon Borrum, the sculptor, has just completed a mask of Bryan's face. Speaking of masks, the Nebraskan must occasionally feel the need of one to cloak his emotions.

Detroit Free Press: Somebody in Wisconsin sent a draft for \$2,700 to the conscience fund of the United States treasury recently, thus disproving the theory that a man with so much money has no conscience.

Springfield Republican: If the British cabinet should meet the labor situation by putting workmen under military law it would have a new hornet's nest over its head. The dramatic parallel will not escape notice, however, of an army sent silently forth to destroy while an army of creation insists upon its democratic rights. It is a time of tragic contrasts.

Baltimore American: The June bridegroom is without a friend in the world, apparently. His crosses tell him it serves him right. His father has a supercilious smile that seems to say the boy doesn't know what he is up against, his mother has a bit of grudge against the girl that is taking her son from her, and his clumsy feet are in the way of the trousseau makers. But at the end there's a smile and a kiss and the wedding ring on the finger of the bride has made him her devoted slave. Kissing the man and biting the bride if she can keep him so for life!

CHEERY CHAFF.

"I am in politics for my health," said the Boss. "But you seem pretty well fixed financially," expostulated the mere voter. "True; but my health requires a certain amount of physical comfort and enjoyment."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Bacon—What is the goat making that terrible noise for? Mr. Bacon—Oh, he swallowed one of the phonograph records this morning.—Yonkers Statement.

KABIBBLE KABARET

IS THE MATINEE WHEN ALL THE LAIDERS GO, THEN SPILL THEIR NUBS SUFFER BY EXPLAINING HIM THE SHOW!—HERSTYRETS

Crawford—Do you think it right to quarrel with one's wife over the telephone? Crabshaw—That's the only time to do it. You can shut her off before she can get in the last word.—Judge.

Aunt—Your bride, my dear boy, is wealthy and all that, but I don't think she'll make much of a beauty show at the altar. Nephew—You don't, eh? Just wait till you see her with the bridesmaids she has selected.—Boston Transcript.

THE RECKONING.

W. S. Smith in New York Times. What will the reckoning be? When the fortress falls, And the last dreadought of the sea, Looms silent by shot-seared walls? When the last long line of men have faced the guns and died, When the last beautiful death-winged bird is fled, When the lust for blood and the maw of greed lies satisfied, What will the reckoning be? O dreamer, you with the lowered head; O mother, there beside your cherished dead; O trooper, long by bloody butchers led, What will the reckoning be? What will the reckoning be? Baubles to one— To other, status there beside the sea. To butcherery will done, And empty stools beside a lonesome cot— And misery and want and woe where once was mirth, The awful aftermath of war upon the earth.

FAUST SPAGHETTI advertisement. Includes image of spaghetti box and text: "The Cup that cheers every home" and "Ridgways Tea".

TOM MOORE CIGAR advertisement. Includes image of a man and text: "Fond memory brings the light of other days around me." and "Old friends looking backward twenty years will remember their first Tom Moores."

Summer Outing advertisement. Includes image of a boat and text: "Make Your Plans Now to Spend Your Summer Outing in the Cool North Woods and Lake Region of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Michigan." and "The finest fishing country in the world and the sportsman's paradise."