

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company Proprietor.

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SEPTUAGINT CIRCULATION. 54,663

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: I, D. W. Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of September, 1915, was 54,663.

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

Thought for the Day

"That is not quitting the busy career; That is the fitting of self to its sphere, 'Tis the brood's motion, clear without strife, Fleeting to see a better life. 'Tis loving and serving, the highest and best; 'Tis onward uncertainty, and that is true rest."

Anybody else waiting to be "discussed?" Looks as if this were a bankers' year as well as a farmers' year in Nebraska.

Fixing a signature to a petition asking for the submission of a suffrage amendment to the federal constitution may still be a long way from voting for it.

This much is certain, that the inhabitants of a stagnant city which is doing no building are not bothered by contractors' encroachments upon the sidewalk spaces.

Incidentally, a special invitation should be issued to the officers in charge of the statehouse grounds at Lincoln to take a look at our court house approaches in Omaha.

Gubernatorial hats are being thrown into the ring in quick succession for next April's primary. Throwing the hat, however, is merely a little preliminary by which each hopes to scare the other fellow.

Reports from labor centers of the warring nations of plenty of work at high wages confirm a general suspicion. A crowded labor market is a practical impossibility while millions of lives are rushed to the slaughter.

With the enthusiasm of an expert Turkey counter on the enemy by handing the allies a package of their own atrocities. This is not a case of the kettle reeking the pot, but Moslem recruitment against feeble imitation.

Sub-Lieutenant Fay, the alleged German bomb promoter apprehended in New York, confesses too much to justify his claim of being a German secret service agent. Giving themselves away is not the practice of genuine secret service people.

Great Britain is about to settle for seized American cotton at the market price at the port on the date of shipment. The terms are sufficiently precise to make the speculative middleman hanker for a chance to put another knot on the lion's tail.

That school holocaust reminds us again that no precaution is excessive to safeguard the children in the schools against fire and panic. The day ought to be here already when no building is permitted to be used as a school that is not of fire-proof construction.

Courts have ordered another eastern railroad to disgorge its coal mine properties, which constitute the richest source of sustaining nourishment owned by the company. The actual separation promises a picture of heart-breaking paths rivaling the "sundering of home ties."

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

The opening ball of Morris division, Knights of Pythias, took place at Metropolitan hall, Fourteenth and Dodge. Aside of dancing, the feature of the occasion was the presentation of a beautiful Knights of Pythias clock, given by Mr. Dave Kaufman. The floor committee included Fred De Larmer, C. A. Abernethy, A. Borden, H. M. Simpson, George Adams, J. Meyer, A. Burnett, J. G. Whinnery, J. J. McConnell, J. Harpster, R. F. Madson, I. Schiff.

The Young Men's Democratic club of Omaha filed its articles of incorporation with these names attached: Charles Oden, Andy Moynihan, Augustus Carey, Joe Talbot, John M. Dornery, W. H. Moran, Pat Deaming, H. A. Parish, Joseph O. Byrne, Charles E. Fanning, Alfred Schroeder, A. B. Coggeshall, John Mahoney, John A. Sheppard, G. P. Griffin, J. J. Gallahan, William Morris, S. P. Hayes, B. W. Curtis, E. A. Kelley, W. N. McCune, C. E. Stull, R. G. Floyd, J. B. Kilgusney, J. J. Phillip, M. Byrnes and J. McPherson.

Kate Castleton put on her new play, "A Crazy Patch," at the Grand.

H. Boyd of Chicago, brother of Mayor Boyd, is here for a while.

County Commissioners Richard O'Keefe, Corbin and Tammie want it known that they are considering a proposition to sell part of the county poor farm, and that if they should submit the proposition and it should carry, "we should proceed at once to lay out said land into lots, and appoint appraisers, and none of the land shall be sold for less than the appraised value."

Stop Padding Population Figures

On the front cover of the little monthly publication issued by the department of accounts and finance entitled "Municipal Statistics," we note the figures on the area and population of the city, presumably intended to pass current as official. In the population column Omaha is listed with 177,843 inhabitants, South Omaha with 28,370 and Dundee with 3,000, making a total of the constituent elements in Greater Omaha 210,012.

Why should any of our city officials put their stamp upon such flagrantly inflated figures? Do they not remember Omaha's costly and disastrous padded census blunder of 1890, from the burden of which we have hardly yet escaped? The last 1910 census enumeration gave Omaha a population of 124,096; South Omaha 28,359 and Dundee 1,939, being a total of 154,394. In the decade between 1890 and 1910 the increase of population had been just about 30,000, and assuming that we have grown as much in the last five years as we had during the preceding ten years—which is a big stretch—all we could probably do would be to add another 20,000, bringing present population up to 174,394.

The Bee is never backward about standing up for Omaha and claiming for Omaha everything to which it might be entitled. But we protest against spreading such misleading representations as conveyed by this municipal publication, which can have no other object than to furnish foundation for a false per capita calculation of taxes, municipal expenditures and municipal debt. Such foolish population padding can only keep us explaining an imaginary shrinkage when the next census figures are returned.

French Cabinet Changes

The resignation of M. Delcasse from the Viviani cabinet, as shown by developments, was but the prelude to the retirement of the entire cabinet, and President Poincare has asked Aristide Briand to form a body for the direction of the government of France. The letter of M. Viviani, accompanying the resignations of himself and his associates, ascribes the action to differences in the French Parliament as to the best method of conducting the war. Delcasse was made the scapegoat for the French in connection with the failure of the Allies to hold Bulgaria in line or to secure prompt accession to their cause from Greece. His retirement does not seem to have appeased the elements in either the senate or the chamber of deputies, bent on criticizing the government. Another phase of the breach between the cabinet and the parliament is that a demand for secret sessions was opposed by Viviani.

Taken in connection with the debates in the British Parliament, the developments in France may be looked upon as quite significant of the temper of the people of these countries, as expressed by their representatives. The progress of the war has neither been so fast nor so favorable as the public would wish, and the politicians opposed to the government have not neglected to turn the situation to their own advantage. Nothing is shown to indicate that the feeling is so deep as to seriously preface a change in the policy as to the further pursuit of the war. Joffre and French remain unshaken in the field, and will very likely until one or the other is overwhelmed by actual calamity or is guilty of some egregious blunder. It is the political and not the military leaders who are involved in the cabinet changes.

And this is one of the advantages of popular government. The administration may be made facilely responsive to popular opinion without seriously jeopardizing the main established policy to the carrying out of which the entire body is devoted. The French cabinet crisis is hardly to be considered as a serious factor in the prosecution of the war, but more as an episode in connection with the great event.

Omaha and Some Visitors

Omaha folks are not at all blamable if they show signs of incontinent megaccephalia, for recent visitations have been such that we would show but small consideration for our callers if our heads did not swell to some extent. They have punched us so full of advice, of comfort and information, that the tax upon our receptive faculties has surely become a strain. The most noted of speakers, handing a wonderful variety of topics have been with us, and we have been such enlightened and uplifted by their presence. Not that Omaha is in especial need of all this hortative illuminative effort; rather it is because we are intellectually capable of receiving and appreciating their presence and their message. More of these able men and women are to come to us, and all will be welcome to this humming center of human life, where the culture of the people is keeping pace with their material growth.

On the Way to the Gulf

Nebraska grain is going out of Omaha at the rate of 100 cars a day, and most of it to gulf ports, where it is taken on board ocean vessels. This is the route that would be taken by our grain and other produce shipments, were water transportation available via the Missouri river. The north and south routes has always been of the greatest importance to Nebraska, because it is the shortest available to tide water, and that is why the loss of the Port Arthur route was such a distinct misfortune. The roads that do furnish access to the gulf ports give good service, but they are under control of the east and west routes, and therefore not always in full sympathy with a movement to the southern ports. This route is the natural one for trade from this section, and our best market for farm products lies south of us. Any development in transportation in this direction is of interest to Nebraska.

Revising upward the Panama rail rate from \$3 to \$9 a ton is reminiscent of the old days when rates were based on what the traffic would bear. The revision was sprung on shippers whose goods were held up by the blockade of the canal. The government owns the railroad and canal officials made the rate for the emergency. Meanwhile the government diligently regulates all rail rates but its own.

One thing may be said in favor of Congressman Shallenberger and his ambition to run for United States senator—he is a man not to be discouraged by defeat. He has run for high office like continuous vaudeville and has been defeated as often as any other democrat in Nebraska except Mr. Bryan.

Charlton's Case

New York Times.

WHENEVER we grow impatient and contemptuous about the American practice of turning murderers loose at a glance from light sentences, something like the Charlton case comes up to restore our self-esteem and show that it isn't an exclusively American practice after all. The forms, the court procedure, the rules of evidence, differ widely in different countries, but the result is pretty much the same. From the Ural mountains west to the Golden Gate, with a few exceptions, there has been an unconscious change in the attitude toward crimes of passion. In the eye of the law in every country murder is the same, whether it is committed for gain or in blind rage, but the law has been set aside by public sentiment.

Short-sighted critics deplore it by saying that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. That does not cover the case. Charlton was not rich, and many another murderer in this country or Europe who has gone free or been lightly sentenced had no money. Jurors everywhere are reluctant to inflict the extreme penalty upon a man who was never a criminal, except in one mad moment, and whose upbringing had been good and character and appearance inspire confidence or sympathy. This is true whether he has money or not. The men who go to the gallows, the chair or the guillotine are mostly professional criminals or men who come under the English designation of "bad lot" or the French "mauvais sujet." We may like this or not, but it is a result of a general change in the tone of feeling that began to come about when cock-fighting and bear-baiting died out. Admirable or abhorrent, it is the result of a softer civilization.

In Great Britain men suffer the punishment of death whether they are habitual criminals or the criminals of a moment. A British jury looks only at the crime, not at the defendant. But if a French jury acquits a murderer after spectacular court-room scenes we talk of it as typically French; if an American jury acquits one after days of solemn testimony from attorneys, we call it typically American; if a Russian jury acquits one after a writer of sloppy Russian psychology, we call it typically Russian; and the result is the same. America's way is the least edifying of all. We reach a predetermined and unescapable result after weeks of useless and farcical testimony, and then draw the case out through appellate courts for perhaps years, only to turn loose our murderers and murderers as it was ordained from the beginning. The Italian method, even the French method, has merits we might copy, since all of us reach the same conclusion. Both of these methods are less expensive and less ridiculous, and even the French method is less repellent.

Relics of Old Abe

New York World

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S sum book, used by him as a schoolboy, containing examples which he worked in long division about 1824, when he was 15, brought \$40 at the sale of Lincolniana from the library of John C. Burton of Milwaukee in the Anderson galleries. In two places the boy had written "Abraham Lincoln's Book," and the flyleaf contained these lines in his writing: "Abraham Lincoln is my name And with my pen I wrote the same I wrote it in both haste and speed And left it here for fools to read." The buyer, George D. Smith, bought for \$113 another sum book with examples by Lincoln in a compound interest. It had \$110, \$10 and \$5 for court papers filed by Lincoln, showing that at different times Lincoln had figured in appearances as partner with Orlando B. Pickles and lawyers named Harlan and Goodrich. These relations were assumed for particular cases, for none of the three was ever a regular partner of Lincoln and none of them is mentioned by his biographers. The documents were in the handwriting of Lincoln. Thomas J. Madigan paid \$19 for a paper appointing J. B. Halsted receiver collector at New York, March 4, 1862, signed by Lincoln and Salmon P. Chase, as secretary of the treasury. Mr. Smith gave \$40 for a Lincoln memento volume entitled "Confession of John Wilkes Booth, Assassin of President Lincoln," translated from the English and printed in Paris in 1865. T. A. Barclay paid \$10 for a broadside advertising a speech in Alton, Ill., by Lincoln in favor of Harrison and Tyler in the campaign of 1840 and 1841 for another broadside of the same campaign. Lincoln was an elector from Sangamon county, Illinois, on the Harrison and Tyler ticket.

Twice Told Tales

A Misunderstanding. Rutledge Rutherford of the Friends of Peace said in a stormy argument in New York: "We pacifists are as misjudged by you militarists as the poor dead sailor. A poor dead sailor was about to be buried at sea, but his chest was kept on the ship for these days. He had \$100, \$20 and \$5 for coal. The sailor friend addressed it, sadly: "Well, Joe, he said, 'I always knew you were going there, but I'll be damned if I thought they'd make you carry your own coal.'"—Washington Star.

Obeyed Orders. General Leonard Wood was talking at the Plattsburg camp about the sin of cocksureness. "General Sherman," he said, "once got word during a battle that Roscoe, his favorite horse, had been killed by a cannon ball. So he sent for his servant and said: "Go skin Roscoe." "Why, general," said the man, "is Roscoe dead?" "The general frowned martially. "Never you mind whether Roscoe is dead or not," he said. "Go skin him." "It was evening when the servant returned with Roscoe's skin on a pushcart. "Does it take you four hours to skin a horse?" asked General Sherman, impatiently. "No, general; only one hour," said his servant. "But it took three hours to catch him!"—New York Globe.

A Painstaking Servant. One evening in the spring, while a certain New Yorker was putting in a week at his country place in New Hampshire, he prepared to take a ride in his motor car, expecting to remain out until late. He therefore told his new man that he need not wait for him, instructing him when he had finished his work to lock the garage and to place the key under a stone, the location of which the owner described with much exactness. When the employer reached home after his ride he was surprised to find that the key was not in its place. When his patience had been exhausted he went to lock the garage and to place the key under a stone, the location of which the owner described with much exactness. "Why, sir, I found a much better place for it!"—Harper's Magazine.

People and Events

A canny warbler is being coached by a Philadelphia musician to pipe wedding tunes at the White House when the happy day arrives. C. C. Crook of St. Louis reached out for easy money by means of forged mortgages and deeds to property he did not own. He prosecuted for a few months. Now he is taking an involuntary vacation in the state penitentiary, making the second member of the colony of real estate crooks sent from St. Louis this year. Forty well-dressed women, noon afternoon was sports, were pulled by the police in a raid on the "ladies' pool room" in Madison, N. Y. Harlem is a nice, quiet residential section of New York city, where all the joys of life are provided. The shocking side of the affair is that two plain clothes women detectives piped the layout and pointed out the principal gamblers in the bunch.

The Bee's Letter Box

Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

OLGA WILL REBUKE BRYAN. LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Woman suffrage will be defeated in both New York and Massachusetts and state-wide prohibition will also be defeated in Ohio. The fact that I received an overwhelming defeat in New Jersey will influence many voters in New York and Massachusetts. The voters in these states, and many of the leading women, recognize that suffrage was granted in many states merely as an experiment. They have studied conditions in these states and they find they are repulsive as compared with states where women do not vote. They recognize the great advantage to women is reprimand to husbands that strike their roots deep in the order of nature; that it runs counter to human reason; that it flouts the teachings of experience, and is contrary to divine order. They recognize that women have other capabilities without number, held in even higher distinction and honor, but they do not possess the political faculty. They opposed to suffrage do not contend that women are inferior, but they believe that their work is different. They recognize that it is the privilege of men to care for women, and they will resist to the last their right to do so, because in relinquishing that right they recognize they are destroying chivalry that all women love and admire and they take notice of the social vagaries and the advanced theories of the feminists and other leaders. These men and women who are opposed to suffrage recognize that many of the eastern suffragettes today extol the husbandless mother, the trial marriage and the more extravagant vagaries of the seekers for a new freedom. State-wide prohibition will be defeated in Ohio by an overwhelming vote. Had the people of Ohio conducted their campaign without the interference of our national regulator, it would have been defeated, but the vote would not be so decisive. His interference in the local affairs of that state will be resented by many good people. Mr. Bryan ought to bear in mind that the people of this country no longer worship false gods or follow false prophets. They remember that he predicted that if we did not have sixteen states in the Philippines we would be a buffer to one wheat would be \$2 cents a bushel, that if we did what we are now doing in the Philippines we would never again celebrate the Fourth of July; that if we did not have government ownership of the country was going to the everlasting howlows. They remember that during his five campaigns he received the support of the men he is now fighting. They remember in a great national crisis he turned traitor and that he has been false to his best friends, and they will rebuke his interference in Ohio.

Recruiting in Canada. OMAHA, Oct. 25.—The Spectator of Hamilton, Ont., publishes an account of a meeting held under auspices of the Hamilton Home Guard Rifle association, which sheds much light upon the "methods" employed in securing recruits for the British army abroad in the United States. The speaker, Rev. George W. Tubbs, presiding, makes a passionate appeal for "more fathers, husbands and sweethearts" to come forward in aiding the cause for which Britain is fighting. "There is still room for many more men of East Hamilton in the trenches," the Rev. Mr. Tubbs said, "for your king and country need you."

But the climax of the meeting came when another speaker, S. L. Landis, referring to the fact that over 1,400 men had left the local regiments for overseas, which regiments had thus been depleted, appealed to the audience to join the local regiments or the home guards and for the following reasons, quoting his own words: "Nobody can tell when the local regiments will be drafted for overseas. To whom will the duty of home defense then be allotted? Will the home guards have spoken at a large number of recruiting meetings along the border towns, also to recruit service men and I have come to the conclusion that if the home guard is needed it is needed most at the present time. The information the government would not like to give out, for if so, it would cause consternation among the people of this and other cities. Before the war you could buy rifles and bayonets at almost any price in the big cities of the United States, but at the present time you cannot buy a rifle or bayonet. You ask why? The problem is easily solved. For the United States there are over 12,000,000 Germans. That is the answer. They are all equipped with uniforms and are armed, waiting for their country to win one or two victories, when they will attack Canada. I appeal to all of you to join the local regiments or the home guard and form a company in the east end. Thereupon Captain Harry Stead complimented the previous speaker as follows: "Do you people of this city realize that at the present time there is stored in the big cities of the United States large quantities of ammunition under the Kaiser's name, and that at any time that ammunition can be drawn out for the use of the German nation. As a result Captain Stead succeeded in enrolling thirteen men. Comments are hardly necessary. Such columnists against Americans of German descent would be ludicrous if they were not so terribly serious in creating hatred and prejudice. It is pathetic to realize that the colonial governments should allow its people to be duped in such a manner; yet it is unfortunately true that there are many would-be imitators in these United States. A. L. MEYER.

Wa Veritas Conquiescit. SILVER CRUISE, Neb., Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is an amazing thing that hordes of us for the perpetuity of free institutions that so many people should blindly follow the lead of the president as though he were divinely commissioned to do their thinking for them. They should be made to understand and appreciate the fact that with all his assumed superiority he is nothing but a mere schoolmaster and not a statesman, a theorist and not a practical man of affairs—and that none the glib of a huffy patriotism he violates his oath to "preserve, protect and defend" the constitution, in order to advance his own selfish interests and gratify his lust for power. Lauded by his friends as being a man of steadfast purpose, he is vacillating and unsteady, and by reason of his lack of vision and sound judgment in a great emergency demanding the highest qualities of statesmanship, he is likely to do the wrong thing at the right time, as witness his meddling and twitting and twaddling and ill-advised moves in Mexican affairs. To follow such a leader—and a self-commissioned leader at that—is to invite destruction. Let us for a moment consider this scheme of preparedness. Who started it? President Wilson, immediately after leaving his second Lusitania note. Nobody else had been talking about it. With all

MIRTHFUL REMARKS

Recently, two dinky a idens were overheard on a street, one discussing their acquaintance. Said one, "I suddenly do like Mr. Smith; he's so pleasant." "I never met Mr. Smith," replied the other, "as I never had no chance to appreciate his pleasantness."—Boston Transcript.

First Motorist—So you found the roads bad? Second Motorist—That? Why, man, I traveled them for three weeks and had to go so slowly that I was never arrested once for speeding.—Judge.

Concert Singer—I am thinking of touring South Africa next year. Best Friend—Take my advice and don't. An ostrich egg weighs two or three pounds, you know. Philadelphia Ledger.

Young Wife—Don't you greatly admire a man who always says the right thing at the right time? The Husband—I'm sure I could—if I ever have the pleasure of meeting such a man. Indianapolis News.

"In this practice to become a soldier, your first lesson must be of prompt and unquestioning obedience to your superior officer." "That's all right, captain, I'm married. What's the next lesson?" Baltimore American.

ASPIRATION

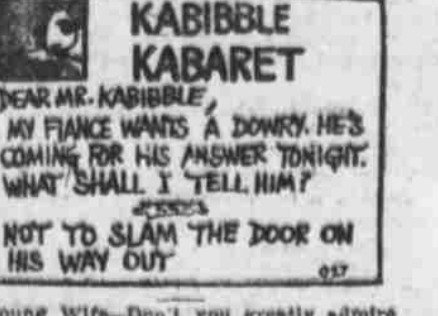
Dana Burnett in Harper's Magazine. You're a sail duster to the burning moon, And here a silver moth, with frightened circles my lamp, and there upon the dune A lover looms into his lady's face.

I, too, have wings that struggle into flight, Bling at the white moth at the lantern's bars; I, too, drawn by that yearning for the light, Have sent my soul to beat against the stars.

The mariner will never touch the moon, The moth will die; and love against lover's eyes, Will search in vain for some perennial June. As I will search in vain for paradise, And yet when sails are furled like wings at even, And love lies dead upon the sands it trod, The old desires shall light us into heaven, Old failures shine upon the face of God.

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Rock Island To Chicago. Fast trains daily from Omaha arrive La Salle Station and Englewood Union Station, most convenient locations in Chicago. "Chicago-Nebraska Limited" at 6:08 p. m. "Chicago Day Express" at 6:30 a. m. "Chicago-Colorado Express" at 4:10 p. m. "Rocky Mountain Limited" at 1:09 a. m. Automatic Block Signals. Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment. Superb Dining Car Service. Tickets, reservations and information at Rock Island Travel Bureau. Phone. Write or call. J. S. McALLY, District Passenger Agent. 1323 Forum St., Omaha, Neb. Phone Douglas 425.