

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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

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DECEMBER CIRCULATION. 53,534

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 December, 1915, was 53,534.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Thought for the Day

Selected by Elda Flagg Young. You can never expect a person to take a decent delight in an occupation which he goes through with pain, and in which he makes small progress with great exertion.

The boys in the congressional trenches are losing no time in advancing the political game.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in an atmosphere full of contagious disease germs.

Anticipation long drawn out is not likely to dull the appetite for judicial plum pudding when it arrives.

The omission of a leap year party from the list of official White House entertainments must be pure oversight.

If it be true, as reported, that January clearance sales are prohibited in Berlin, life over there can hardly be worth living.

Let it be understood, then, that teaching a Sunday school class is no disqualification under the law to holding a license to sell liquor.

The high cost of government measured by the steady increase of the tax burdens, continues to be one of the pressing problems of the day.

Regardless of the identity of the man who may be picked to succeed him, Postmaster Wharton has at least another month on the salary roll.

The estate of Tom Shevlin, former college gridiron star, foots up \$3,500,000. Who dares now say foot ball is not a necessary part of a practical business education?

Our park commissioner is in danger of getting in bad with his associates. Speeding up to within 50 cents of the deficit rut imperils his standing among careless spenders.

The spectacle of "Old Bill" Salsler leading the embattled hosts of pure cold water in a presidential campaign, is inspiring enough to induce any beholder to mount the water wagon.

But the Shallenberger bill for a peace commission is not Shallenberger's at all, except so far as he has loaned his name for its introduction. It is the product of one of the peace societies with which Brother Bryan is working.

Semi-official word of home production of potato sufficient for present needs waits a message of joy to potato circles in Birmingham, Ala. It is the most cheering news which has reached that section since the Hamburg exporters trimmed the Birmingham for \$10,000. Who is the ham now?

Thirty Years Ago

The weather bureau received notice this evening to hoist the black flag, accompanied by the following statement: "Cold wave, accompanied by a norther. Temperature will fall from twenty to twenty-five degrees in the next twenty-four hours."

The program of the Ladies' Musical society was given by Miss Keating, Mrs. C. E. Squires, Miss Morse, Miss Almy, Miss Ida Weist, Mr. Brigham and Mr. T. C. Hall.

The Union Pacific band has elected as officers: President, L. Engstrom; secretary, Fred Hlaegging; treasurer, Harry Jackson; leader, Fred Rhiner.

Members of the Omaha club last night gave a complimentary party to W. F. McKinnin, the retiring secretary, who goes to engage in business in Chicago with the firm of Joy Morton company.

The success of last year's charity ball has led to a movement to repeat this year, a call being out signed by a large number of prominent citizens for a meeting to take up the matter.

Attorney John C. Shea is rejoicing over the advent of a bouncing boy at his house.

The marriage of Mr. James Walsh and Miss Alice Hopper took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hopper, the sermon being performed by Rev. Mr. Preston of Irvington.

Do you know, with Max Meyer & Bro., has gone on Black Creek, N. Y. I should say I do. I have heard that gathering of friends surprised Rev. Mr. Hopper now at their residence, 1927 Pierce street, Omaha.

The report of City Physician Latham, that the first eight deaths and forty-nine fall of women, was in the month of September.

Wilson Takes a New Tack.

The president has just disclosed a quality of astuteness not hitherto noted as part of his make-up, in calling in the leaders of congress for consultation on the foreign crisis. He has hitherto exhibited such aloofness and self-sufficiency in his dealings with the legislative branch of government in sharp contrast with the present departure from the schoolmaster attitude.

By adopting this course the president plainly seeks to forestall the faction of his own party bent upon criticizing his course in dealing with European affairs. He has also indicated a serious desire to move with all due circumspection in his approach to the present aspect of the submarine situation. The delicate nature of the case requires careful exercise of the best of our statecraft. That this may be had, it is necessary that the leaders in congress of all parties be taken into the conference if unanimity is to add weight to the ultimate action. No sign appears of any abatement of the position taken by our government, nor will the American people give countenance to a backward step at this time.

Fee Graft in Disrepute.

The report to Governor Whitman of the outgoing sheriff of New York county contains a startling recommendation for placing the office on a salary basis and abolishing the fee graft which now makes it a gold-plated political plum. The sheriff admits receiving in his two years, besides his \$24,000 salary allowance, \$90,000 in fees, making a total of \$114,000. He suggests that the much-vaunted terrible responsibility of the office and costly personal liability in administering the duties are largely myths, and suggests that a New York sheriff can get along handsomely on \$15,000 a year, which, in his opinion, is all the job is worth.

As every one knows, the fee grafting in offices, such as sheriff and court clerk, is what scandalizes our government. For the sheriff of Douglas county a \$4,000 salary corresponds generously with a \$15,000 salary for a sheriff of New York county, but unfortunately the man in the office is never contented with even a handsome salary, so long as a hole remains through which he can reach his hand further into the treasury. There is just one way to stop this sort of stealing, whether perpetrated in violation of law or by legal hair-splitting, and that is to fix the salary and make it impeachable to try to make more by any pretense whatever.

Illness of the Kaiser.

Circumstantial accounts of the serious illness of Emperor Wilhelm, coming from Paris, are subject to a liberal discount, the source of information not being such as to inspire the utmost confidence in its accuracy as to German affairs. Berlin reported several days ago that the kaiser was indisposed, but gave no word on which to found serious apprehension. When we recall how often the crown prince was disposed of during the earlier days of the war, we are justified in credulousness about the Paris story. Military activities of the German allies are going ahead without abatement, and such political moves as are required proceed in order, showing that nothing has yet occurred to disarrange in any way the German governmental machinery.

To Do Away With War.

Two of Nebraska's statesmen, at present in Washington, are in the limelight, or presently will be, because of their determination to do away with war and all its inconveniences and discomforts. Mr. Shallenberger is sponsoring somebody's plan for an enduring peace commission, to consist of five members, to whose jurisdiction and disposal shall be submitted all occasions for international disturbance. Closely following him comes Dan V. Stephens, always alert, who will extinguish any chance for future complications on high seas by loading contraband of war on one ship and American passengers on another. Simplicity? Beyond question. "The road to parish church" is devious and tortuous in comparison.

Up to date Mr. Shallenberger has not indicated how respect for decisions of his peace board will be secured. Somebody may decline to be bound thereby, and then there might be trouble. Nor does Brother Stephens show the process by which a submarine, or other self-propelled torpedo, is to be made to distinguish between one ship and another. So far as the matter has proceeded, the submarines have exhibited a lofty quality of impartiality in practice. All ships look alike to them. However, the purpose of our Nebraska statesmen is clear enough, and their bills will form the text for many a letter to the home folks, and if the session gets through in time, the distinguished bill-pushers will have much pleasure in expounding them from the stump before the November election.

Recognition for the South Side.

In going to the South Side to fill the vacancy in its membership, the school board has done the right thing to make residents of our recently annexed territory feel that they are full shareholders in the municipal corporation. The particular selection for this place, Member Reed, comes with a fine recommendation as a business man interested in community welfare, although he has not figured in politics or public office. His intimate knowledge of the conditions and needs of the South Side should enable him to give full value service to the school system, and above all, to add the strength that comes from recognition of the right of South Siders to representation in the management of the schools.

For the time being, the Bulgarian king will content himself with the honor of ear of Macedonia, and forego the ambition of donning a crown in San Sophia. Foxy Ferdinand is the smoothest opportunist in the near east, and is wise enough to limit himself to one grab at a time.

The holiday number of the Congressional Record features a peculiarly reasonable article by Senator Underwood. The Alabama senator points out various ways of raising extra money for increasing expenses, a topic on which a multitude of people are eagerly seeking enlightenment.

Workmen's Compensation

IF PROOF were needed of the rapid growth of the idea of compensation of workmen for injuries received in the course of employment as a substitute for the old liability acts, it would be found in Bulletin No. 135, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. It presents the legislation for the years 1914 and 1915, with amendments to a number of earlier laws, which in some cases are so extensive as to necessitate the reprinting of the entire law. This is in effect a supplement to Bulletin No. 135, issued two years ago as a complete compilation up to that date of existing legislation in this field.

The legislation of the year 1914 included three states: Kentucky, Louisiana and Maryland. One of these laws, that of Kentucky, was declared unconstitutional before it came into operation. That of Maryland superseded an earlier statute reported as unworkable. The new laws of 1915 cover eight states: Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wyoming, besides the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. The legislation of 1914 included also a presidential order, providing a compensation system for employees of the Panama canal and the Panama railroad, while that of the current year includes a similar order extending the federal compensation act of 1908 to workmen engaged on or about the government railway in Alaska. With the legislation of these two years, thirty-one states and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii now have compensation laws. A federal statute covers about one-fourth of the civilian employees of the United States. All of this legislation has been enacted since 1908, and practically all of the existing legislation in the states since 1913.

Of the new laws of 1914 and 1915, one, that of Wyoming, must be classed as a compulsory insurance law, while those of Maryland and Oklahoma are compulsory compensation laws. In the other states, eight in number, the law permits the employer to elect or reject the compensation act. In case he rejects it, however, he is deprived of the customary defenses under the liability laws.

Some of the newer laws have certain features which are of special interest and worthy of mention. The Oklahoma statute, for example, applies only to cases of non-fatal accidents, while in Wyoming all awards, whether for death or disability, are in the form of lump sum payments arbitrarily fixed by the statute, without regard to the earning capacity of the injured person. The Alaska statute also provides for lump sum payments, except for temporary disability. Legislation elsewhere has very generally provided for periodical payments, graduated according to wage loss, and this method is favored by practically all authorities.

The Wyoming act is the least liberal, the compensation for death being limited to funeral expenses of \$50 and a maximum death benefit of \$2,000. In comparison with this, the Colorado statute provides for a maximum of \$2,000, while the maximum of the Alaska statute is \$6,000. In cases of temporary disability the Colorado law is more liberal than any other, as it provides for no compensation for disabilities not extending beyond three weeks. In the statutes of other states, the waiting time has usually been fixed at one or two weeks, no state except Colorado fixing a longer period.

In the legislation of 1914 and 1915, special boards or commissions for administration continue to be preferred in the laws of Alaska and Wyoming being the only ones enacted during 1915 which do not have this provision. In Maine, Maryland, Oklahoma and Vermont the administrative authorities are given no powers other than those relating to the administration of the compensation acts. In Hawaii county boards, with functions restricted to the compensation act, are provided for. In Louisiana the law is administered by the courts.

The prevention of accidents, as well as compensation, is provided for in a number of the new laws. Thus, the Industrial commission of Colorado is charged not only with the administration of the compensation act, but also with the duty of factory and mine inspection, the enforcement of woman and child labor laws and safety laws generally. Corresponding provisions are found also in the laws of Indiana and Montana.

The bulletin contains a comparative analysis of existing workmen's compensation laws in the form of a large folding chart. Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to bring about uniformity in compensation legislation, a comparison of the laws of thirty-one states which have thus far enacted compensation laws shows the widest diversity in the methods and amounts of compensation payments and the scope of the various laws. The prevailing legislation is in general of a liberalizing character, either including new disabilities, as occupational diseases, or increasing the disability allowance, or introducing other details.

Promises of future progress in compensation legislation is found in the provision for a commission in Utah for the purpose of drafting a compensation bill and in the amendments to the constitutions of two or three states, the purpose of which is to permit the enactment of more inclusive and effective laws than is believed possible under the present laws of the states.

Twice Told Tales

George Luke, the New York painter, attended a studio tea in Washington Square last week.

Mr. Luke, like all conscientious artists, gives no praise except sincere praise, and hence praise from him is valued. None fell from his lips, however, at the studio tea in question.

The host, a rich sculptor, finally led Mr. Luke to a statuette of a dancing faun and said, desperately: "Come, come, Luke, admit that this is at least tolerable."

"My dear fellow," the artist drawled, "what is your opinion of a tolerable egg?"—Washington Star.

An Old One Worked Over. Among the little stories of the present war we read one of Tommy Atkins saying to a wounded comrade: "Quit your howlin'! Look at Terry over there. He had his shot off 'n' he ain't saying a word."

Perhaps Tommy had read the story of our General Williams, who during the civil war said to a groaning soldier, "Fix your neck! There are men lying around, around with their heads knocked off and not saying a word."—Boston Transcript.

People and Events

Mrs. Alice Bennett of Brooklyn, N. Y., has rounded up 44 years. On her birthday anniversary, just to prove that she is some girl, she helped to cook a dinner for twenty-five guests, sat at the head of the table, eating as heartily as the rest and then danced a minuet better than any of the youngsters.

The folding pushcart of a Baltimore undertaker shriveled up like a punctured tire when the 500 pounds of mortal remains of Mrs. Mathilda Deaver rested on it for a moment. Then eight husky pallbearers bent to the job and bow with all possible dignity the melancholy honor of their station. Mathilda was 56 and the largest woman in Baltimore.

By a system of political log-rolling the only barber in the town of Crystal River, Fla., is acting mayor and justice combined. The retired mayor took over the barber shop and lost money for the acting mayor. The latter evened up the score by imposing fines on people and collecting them, too, as these items show: Timonning dogs, \$3; trapping neighbors' chickens, \$12; whittling at affinites, either cox, \$1.50; flirting in public, \$10; owing crowing roosters that perform before 4 a. m., \$15; failure to get shaved before 12 m. Saturday night, \$10; shaving self on Sunday, \$10.50, on week days, \$12.



Reward for the Deserving.

SOUTH SIDE, OMAHA, Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: I want to congratulate the Board of Education on the appointment of W. E. Reed as a member of the board, for he is as good a man as can be found in what was South Omaha and will make a capable and capital man for the place.

It is about time some recognition was given to the men who fought so hard against odds for the consolidation of South Omaha with Omaha, even if the recognition of Mr. Reed is in the way of a thank-you or thankless job.

The men who have been recognized by the powers that be are mostly those who spent many weeks at Lincoln last winter at public expense trying to beat the will of the people of South Omaha, while those who fought for the consolidation of the two cities by using their own time and money have been given a kick or a slap in the face when they have asked for anything.

More than 90 per cent of the appointments made from what was South Omaha were men who fought with all their might to defeat annexation. While those who worked for what they thought was to the best interest of the people of South Omaha have been given even scant courtesy when they asked for anything.

But there may be a day of accounting come, for there is an end to all things earthly. The people may have a word to say at the ballot box some time, and may show their disapproval in an emphatic manner. When an army wins a great battle the ones who have shown the most bravery and skill are generally rewarded, but that does not seem to be the way things have been done by those who fought so long for the consolidation of South Omaha with Omaha without pay or promise of reward.

It is to be hoped that the tardy recognition of the ones who did most for the consolidation of South Omaha with Omaha in the appointment of Mr. Reed will be followed by further recognition of those who did so much for consolidation without pay. F. A. AGNEW.

Education and War.

ADAMS, Neb., Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: Home news has said, "It all comes out in washings." The writer somehow or other believes in the old saying, homely as it may seem, even unto the washing of regeneration, as well as the evolution of the human mind under proper educational conditions.

A gentleman from western Nebraska tells us what is going to happen if the Americans are not Germanized, now that we have a law allowing such language with himself and a few others in the class pulling the lever, and pulling hard. His personal contact with the Germans in various communities leads me to believe that it is not the rank and file of persons of foreign birth who "take stock" in laws that are un-American, voicing the sentiment that it is the hot-headed fellows who really hurt the German cause and themselves in this country.

Prof. Ireland told us that there is now an organized attempt to ultimately gain foreign control of this country by putting foreign languages and teachers in our public schools. Should such a thing occur, who is responsible? Surely not the law makers that are loyal to the building of a government for and by the people. Surely not the educator who sees whither we are drifting. The writer has faith in the American people, its men of learning, its educational writers and, lastly, the varied religious bodies, with their organization, meaning so much to help humanity to a higher plain of living. Helpful, indeed, would be such agencies in stopping wars of nations if properly organized, but where can we find a proper leader with human affairs in his present chaotic state? Let the best within us come forth in days that are darkened with shadows of war lurking over us from uneducated minds, unsympathetic natures and un-American ideas, and all will be well.

T. J. HILDEBRAND.

Weybright Maintains His Position.

SCOTT'S BLUFF, Neb., Jan. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: I do not desire to precipitate an endless controversy, but with your kind indulgence I desire to vindicate myself from the vindictive attack made on me by one Scholars in your issue of December 27. I would advise Herr Scholars to not jump at conclusions lest he light on the wrong foot and sprain his imagination.

My ancestors came from Holland in the seventeenth century. Our name was then spelled Weybright and pronounced "Vi-bright" in Dutch. My great-grandfather, being imbued with the true American spirit, not only Americanized himself, but also Americanized the name and spelled it as at present and pronounced it "Weybright." Herr Scholars need not worry about my "Hinglish" lineage.

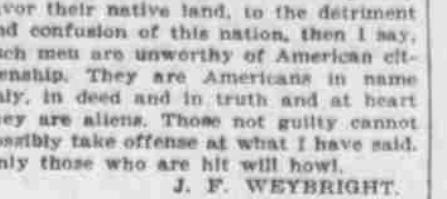
I may say also that some of the best friends I have are Germans—Jolly, honest, hospitable folks they are—but they have no sympathy with the kaiser's reign of blood or his idea of ruling the world by brute force.

Yes there are many thrifty, industrious Russians and some Germans (but no Turks) here who are helping to develop this territory, and this territory is also helping to develop them—don't overlook that fact. While Herr Scholars is boasting of the alleged things his nationality has done for this country, wouldn't it look more "neutral" if he would mention a few of the many things this country has done for them, but, on Herr Scholars' own theory, what license has he to "stick his nose" in a nice clean territory like this?

The public schools of America are the bulwark of our glorious nation; the primary schools are the cradle of our national life, and when a foreign language invades our primary schools, whether it is in Omaha, New York, or San Francisco, it is the concern of every patriotic American in this land, and it is high time we do something. Now, then, wouldn't it "stick our nose in" if all foreign nationalities in this country would insist on having their native language taught in our primary schools, where would the American language come in?

It is not by banding together of different nationalities or perpetuating their native language and customs that has made us the greatest and grandest nation on earth, but the blending of all nationalities, under one language and one flag, the glorious Stars and Stripes, that is the symbol of peace, liberty and justice, wherever it is used, and any foreign-born residents of this country, I care not where they come from, who organize and band themselves together and endeavor by use of the American ballot to intimidate and coerce aspirants for public office to pass laws or adopt a policy which will abrogate or restrict the just rights and privileges of American citizens, and place this nation in an unneutral attitude, in order to explicitly favor their native land, to the detriment and confusion of this nation, then I say, such men are unworthy of American citizenship. They are Americans in name only, in deed and in truth and at heart they are aliens. Those not guilty cannot possibly take offense at what I have said. Only those who are hit will howl. J. F. WEYBRIGHT.

thing that is good for him is good for the country.—Richmond Times Dispatch.



DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, AFTER I LEAVE MY FIANCEE EVERY NIGHT, I'VE GOT TO GO HOME 18 MILES BY HORSE CAR. DO YOU THINK SHE APPRECIATES THAT? I THINK SHE OUGHT TO SORRY UP TILL YOU PHONE HER THAT YOU HAVE ARRIVED SAFELY.

Information on War Topics. SOUTH AUBURN, Neb., Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: Could you tell me about the following questions:

- 1. Was the son of Emperor Francis Austrian territory, or on Serbian territory?
2. Did Germany declare war on France, or did France declare war on Germany?
3. Did Germany declare war on England, or did England declare war on Germany?

All these questions refer to the present European war, and as we have a dispute on the questions, so we would be glad if you would answer them and help us out. A SUBSCRIBER.

Note by Editor: 1. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated at Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, a province of Austria.
2. Germany declared war on France.
3. Great Britain declared war on Germany.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"My dear, you can't say we had not a clear understanding at the start. You know, you said you wanted a plain deal in marriage."

"Well, you needn't rub it in. I got it."—Baltimore American.

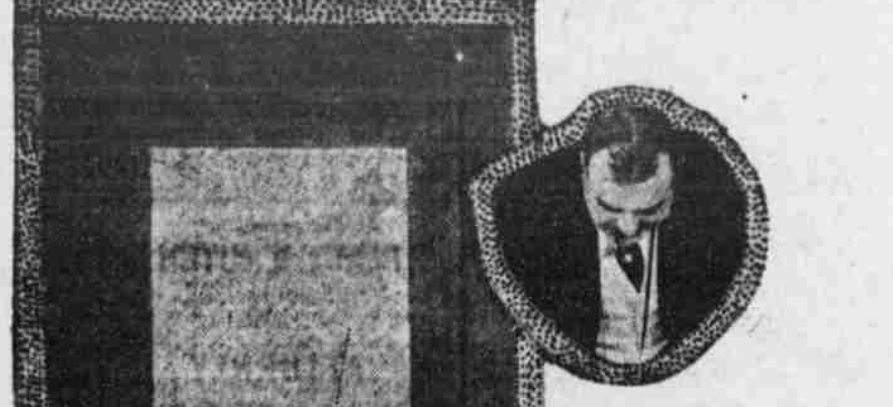
"I thought you told me Ella and Sophy were on good terms."

"Well, aren't they?"

"I heard Sophy offer Ella before the whole sociable to stretch a new pair of gloves for her."—Baltimore American.

Grubbs—Do you think Congressman Hammett is able always to reconcile duty with performance?"

Stubble—Easily. You see, the congressman is profoundly convinced that any-



WHEN IN BOSTON STAY AT THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK. BOYLSTON ST., COR. CLARENDON, FACING COPLEY SQUARE. A high class, modern home, intelligent service, pleasant rooms, superior cuisine. Ladies traveling alone are assured of courteous attention.

EUROPEAN PLAN, SINGLE ROOMS, \$1.50 UP; WITH BATH \$2.00 UP. DOUBLE 2.50. AMERICAN PLAN, \$4.00 PER DAY UP. FRED E. JONES, PROPRIETOR.



THE MYSTERY OF THE MISSING HEIR

One Richard Landy, heir to a million, is lost in South Africa. His lawyer, Percy Hutch, meantime pockets Dick's dividends and grows rich thereby. When suddenly, by means of psychic phenomena, mysterious upheavals, Dick comes to life.

It would be all very melodramatic and exciting if those clowns, Blackie Daw, J. Rufus Wallingford and Onion Jones, hadn't busted the romance and played a farce with Percy!

THE NEW ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD

have been humorous. But here's the high spot of it all. If you can view "The Missing Heir" without a laughing pain—something's wrong!

The exceptional Pathé motion pictures, directed by Wharton Bros., starring Burr McIntosh, Max Figman and Lolita Robertson, come to your theatre through the local



The George Randolph Chester stories, from which the motion pictures are scenarioized, appear simultaneously in the

Sunday Bee

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful.