

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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OCTOBER CIRCULATION
51,898
 State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwigth Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of October, 1912, was 51,898. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 1912. ROBERT J. HUNTER, Notary Public.
 (Seal.)
 Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.
 The morning after.
 "I-told-you-so." Of course.
 In every race only one can win.
 Do your Christmas shopping early.
 All down. Set 'em up again. Bowl.
 Got enough left to pay your election bets?
 Unesay lies the head that wears the Turkish crown.
 Somebody was wrong—all three did not win as predicted.
 An election without a few surprises would not be a real election.
 The list of also-rans is always longer than the list of got-there.
 All aboard the old train of prosperity now; let us keep up the steam.
 Another thing colleges should not permit is betting on college athletics.
 Good thing the wife gets her new fall hat before election bets come due.
 No man is bigger than the ballot—not when the ballot is over eight feet long.
 We will miss a few regular visitors in our mail from campaign publicity headquarters.
 Still, the near side is the far side when the passenger is headed for the opposite direction.
 If those greedy Balkans do not stop eating we may have to do without our Thanksgiving turkey.
 The foot ball brigade may hope now to have occasional attention as the merits of the performance may deserve.
 The short ballot organization ought to be able to get recruits much more easily now in view of the object lesson before us.
 All the campaign managers proved to be stand-patters when it came to sticking to their forecasts up to the last possible minute.
 The preacher who delivered a sermon last Sunday on "the duty of citizenship," will talk next Sunday on "the lesson of the election."
 With the excitement of election over, the country will be willing to witness the most thorough cleaning-up possible of that gun crowd in New York.
 No man who stood in front of an election booth and viewed the passing stream of mixed humanity need lose any sleep about whether the people rule in this country.
 A Kansas philosopher says a man does not have to aim very high to hit the dollar mark. Perhaps, but he has to aim high to come anywhere near the bull's eye on the cost of living.
 Florida supplants Texas in the favor of Mr. Bryan as a winter resort. That's what Texas gets for not taking orders from Mr. Bryan in the last democratic national convention at Baltimore.
 A Chicago base ball man was ordered by bandits to throw up his hand. He did so, snapping the trigger of a revolver with the throw and a bandit fell dead. He was a major leaguer, of course.
 The lawyers in the case brought to safeguard the charitable bequest of the late Count Creighton for the establishment of a working girls' home want only \$25,000 for their services. Evidently, there is no charity in lawyers' fees.

Far Side and Near Side.
 The question of stopping cars at far side or at near side of street intersections is having serious consideration by our city authorities, and the transition will probably soon be had that will place Omaha in the list of near side cities.
 On the score of safety, the near side unquestionably has the better of the argument, because it forces the car to stop on arriving at the intersection, and to make the crossing on the slow starting speed.
 On the score of convenience, the far side seems to be preferred by street railway operatives. To passengers it makes little difference which side of the street they are loaded or unloaded, providing they know which side it is to be, except where streets are unpaved. On unpaved streets far side stopping brings the platform and steps at the crosswalk, which near side stopping does not do. If the change is to be made, the ordinance should, by all means, retain far side stopping on unpaved streets.
 Otherwise aside from a slight diversion of the traffic at intersection points, near side stopping will put Omaha in line with the practice in other large cities of the country.

Causes of Poverty.
 According to an investigation of more than 6,700 cases of dependent families in New York by the Association for Improving Conditions of the Poor to ascertain the causes of poverty, 40 per cent is due to sickness, 37 per cent to unemployment and 5 per cent to intemperance, that is excessive use of intoxicants.
 These figures are full of serious meaning, especially to the most congested centers of population. Why is the percentage due to sickness so great? Unsanitary living is the prompt reply. In New York City, and doubtless in other of the larger cities, the question of rent, as every one knows, is a vital one. According to the New York World, the average worker must pay out 33 per cent of his earnings for rent if he gets a place fit to live in, while, as a matter of proportion, he should not have to pay over 20 per cent. This results in crowded and squalid quarters, hence sickness. Here is one of the big tasks for the sociologists.
 But another interesting, and we should say, encouraging aspect is that only 5 per cent of the poverty is ascribed to drink. This contradicts the current belief that Demon Rum is at the bottom of most of the misery in our large cities. Poverty comes from a number of contributing causes and often from several operating at the same time.

A Two-Battle-ship Nation.
 President Taft's eminent service to the cause of world peace permits him to say without being misunderstood that:
 I believe public opinion in this country warrants those in authority in Washington to continue the policy of building two most formidable battle-ships every year, as this is necessary to keep our navy in adequate condition.
 This is a two-battle-ship-a-year nation, and all the sophistry in the form of sop for votes will not change that fact. The insincerity of the last democratic majority in opposing the two-ship measure was too obvious to deceive any considerable number of people. That attitude was in sharp contrast with the antagonism of leading democratic senators to the peace treaties advanced by the president. The conflict of conduct betrayed the political trick.
 In his address upon the launching of the super-dreadnaught, New York, the president, without playing to the galleries, bluntly stated the case as it appears in the eyes of reason when he said:
 We all hope the New York will never be used for war. We hope that its use to the country shall be in inspiring peace, in that all nations of the world will see that we are ready to defend ourselves if the occasion should arise.

The Automobile.
 Another automobile ordinance has been passed with a long list of restrictions, most of which are doubtless sound in theory and may be made so in practice if properly enforced. We seem to be fairly well supplied with automobile regulations, now for results.
 Safer conduct of machines will require consistent observance of the rules of law and also common sense by the autolast and nonautolast. Prudence by one and imprudence by the other will not answer. The auto is here to stay. It is a benefit, yet like most modern inventions, entails a measure of potential harm. People have to adjust themselves to such things. There are many extremely careless and some indifferent automobile drivers, and they must be held to a strict accounting; but all the carelessness is not to be found at the steering gear of the auto. If after the chauffeur is held to a rigid compliance with the rules of the road, the other fellow does his best to co-operate, we are likely to meet with much improvement.
 Women have a tea room in the Treasury building. Congressmen have had their tea rooms, too, but they served only cold tea.

Evidently, naughty Mexican babies are no longer frightened into sleep by shouting the name "Diaz" at them.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha
 COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
 NOV. 6.

Thirty Years Ago—
 At the Board of Education meeting the resignation of Mrs. Williams as principal of the Cass street school was received and ten applications for the vacant position at the same time.
 Max Meyer is surrounding his block with asphalt sidewalks.
 Harry Gray, for four years in the B. & M. telegraph office at Lincoln, has come to Omaha to take a place in the Union Pacific telegraph office.
 The suffragists had a last final rally at the opera house with addresses by Susan B. Anthony, Phoebe Cousins, Matilda Hindeman and Elizabeth Boynton Harden.
 J. H. N. Patrick has gone to Ogden.
 Miss Rachel G. Foster left on the noon train.
 A. L. Barber of Washington, the great asphalt paving contractor, is at the Millard.
 Miss Susan B. Anthony registered at the Paxton last night as follows: "Vote for woman suffrage, so says Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y."

Twenty Years Ago—
 Gus Almer, an employe of the Chaffee Lumber company, was run down and badly injured by a switch engine under the Douglas street bridge about 8 o'clock in the evening. He was about 26 years of age and boarded at the Pacific hotel.
 At least four Omaha pastors preached in their pulpits on the election. Rev. J. Newton Mann of the Unity church, Rev. T. Mackay of All Saints Episcopal, Rev. John Williamson of the United Presbyterian and Rev. W. P. Murray of the Hanscom Park Methodist.
 News of the churches showed that the First Presbyterian was still looking for a pastor. Rev. Dr. Green continued to supply it temporarily; the Hanscom Park Methodists worshiped for the last time in their old edifice; Rev. Charles W. Savidge had decided to buy a wagon "road wagon," and use to convey people to and from the People's church unable otherwise to attend it.
 Newton D. Knox knocked on woman's suffrage by saying that "it is the inherent right of woman to follow any vocation of life, but when she enters the political arena I think she has unsexed herself." He heard Mary Ellen Lease speak in Omaha and said: "She has the finest voice for a campaign I ever heard, but she talks like a man, walks like a man and treats the stage like a man."

Ten Years Ago—
 A telegram was received by The Bee announcing that W. H. Thompson, the "Little Giant" of Grand Island, had given up the fight for governor and sent his congratulations to John H. Mickey.
 Late returns showed that McDonald had defeated J. Lobeck for county commissioner by just ten votes.
 C. F. McGrew left for Chicago enroute to New Orleans to attend the annual meeting of the American Bankers' association.
 Among a bewildering profusion of flowers three young women, the first of several to be "presented" this season, were introduced at the Metropolitan club between 3 and 5 to a very large number. The debutantes were Miss Beate Brady, Miss Lucy Gore and Miss Janet Rogers. Mrs. John Brady and Mrs. Thomas Rogers, mothers, were the hostesses. Miss Gore was a niece of Mrs. Brady.
 The directors of the Auditorium decide at a special meeting to make the building suitable for horse shows.
 Fire did \$46,500 damage in the three-story brick structure at 1102-1104 Farnam street occupied by the Fairbanks-Morse Sales company and the American Press. The building was owned by Count Creighton.

People Talked About
 With oceans of water on three sides and bayonets on the other, what can a poor Turk do but get "in the swim"?
 King George of Greece last Thursday observed the golden anniversary of his marriage by taking Turkey's Katerina to the bosom of his dominions.
 The Indiana negro barber who has sold a comic opera, score and words his own, for \$2,000 can look any pugilist in the face and claim superiority. Art, at least, knows no color line.
 In thirteen years the Harvester trust divided 463 per cent in dividends. Still some people wonder how political "angels" grow plumes as well as feathers on their wings.
 There's a barbers' war in a Pennsylvania town, and the price of a shave has been cut to 3 cents. But somehow, no matter how high the cost of living, a man doesn't like to think of cuts in the shaving business.
 Conductors on one of the street railway systems in Pennsylvania have been forbidden to wear celluloid collars because some of the car crews have been burned through the contact of a flash from a blown-out fuse with such neck-wear.
 Where, oh where, is Abdul Hamid, the exiled sultan, in the crisis of the Ottoman empire? Saloniki has been his prison home for four years and the Greek invaders are closing in on the town. What- ever befalls Abdul, his troubles will be as trifles compared with the perils of his successor, Mohammed V.
 The student body of Princeton wants to keep Mrs. Cleveland in the college town after her marriage to Prof. Preston of Wells. An active campaign is on to transfer the professor to Princeton, and President Hibben lends encouragement to the movement. Mrs. Cleveland is a royal favorite with Princetonians.
 A curious tradition of the Kentucky hills was brought to light at the recent trial of fifteen men accused of complicity in the murder of ex-Sheriff Callahan of Breathitt county. One witness testified that he had talked with a man who said: "You have often heard that a gun which has killed a man will bleed if it is shot afterward. Well, there is nothing in this, as I have the gun that killed Callahan, and I have shot it since and it did not bleed."

Rivalry of Money Kings.
 Pittsburgh Dispatch.
 There are signs of those eminent philanthropists, J. P. Morgan and Andrew Carnegie, not adhering to that law of big business, the division of territory. Mr. Morgan has been invading the province of founding libraries, and that reckless course may irritate Mr. Carnegie into entering the occupation of art collecting.

DIED WHILE IN OFFICE
 Seven Vice Presidents and Five Presidents Are Chronoled.

New York Times.
 Five presidents of the United States died when they were in office—William Henry Harrison, April 4, 1841, of bilious pleurisy; Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850, of bilious fever; Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1865; James A. Garfield, September 19, 1881, and William McKinley, September 14, 1901. The last three named were murdered.
 Seven vice presidents have died in office and all of them from natural causes—George Clinton of New York, April 30, 1812; Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, November 23, 1814; William H. King of Alabama, April 18, 1853; Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, November 22, 1873; Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, November 25, 1895; Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey, November 21, 1896, and James A. Sherman of New York, who has just passed away.
 When he died Clinton was 73 years of age, Gerry was 70, King was 67, Wilson was 64, Hendricks was 66, Hobart was 55 and Sherman had just passed his fifty-second birthday. With the exception of Hendricks, who was Scotch-Irish, which is very much the same thing as being Scotch origin, they were all of English parentage. They were all also men of many high and no mean qualities so far as the men who have written about them since their death have observed, and each of them did his part well while he was among the living just as he is highly respected now that he has joined the dead.
 There was George Clinton of New York, who was vice president with Thomas Jefferson from March 4, 1805, to March 4, 1809, and with James Madison from March 4, 1809, to April 30, 1812, when he died with about one year of his second term in this office to serve. Clinton was a man of the highest character and of long and varied experience in the public service.
 Then there was Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, who died while holding the office of vice president. He was a graduate of Harvard and made a most excellent start in statesmanship when in his thirties, submitted for the M. A. degree, discussing the right of the people to evade ruinous innovations in trade and revenue laws, expressed his views on the principles of the stamp act and other offensive measures enacted by the British government for the oppression of the people of the colonies. That was in the very early days, when Gerry was working out for the country and by himself, with rare good sense, some of the initial problems with which the beginners had to deal.
 The third of the vice presidents to die in office was William R. King of Alabama, who was a man of large experience in legislative and diplomatic work, but who died before he could enter upon

the duties of this office, for which he had proved by his service in the senate and as president pro tem. of that body his special fitness.
 Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, who changed his name by legislative act from Jeremiah Jones Colbrath to Henry Wilson, because it was shorter and more easily pronounced, was vice president with Grant. He did not last long after his elevation to this office; but he proved long service his ability and his force of character. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but from his infancy up he had a hard struggle in making his way. With only twelve months' schooling in eleven years he yet during this time packed his head with useful and valuable knowledge, and the farm lad became the "Natick Cobbler" and afterward vice president, in which office he distinguished himself by his adherence to what he regarded as sound principle. The story of his life and achievements reads like a fairy story.
 Then there was Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, twice elected vice president, first with Samuel J. Tilden and afterward with Grover Cleveland, and whose whole life was filled with worthy achievements; then there was Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey, a lawyer by profession, a successful politician and a man of affairs and finally there was James S. Sherman, the tributes of whose virtues are filling pages of contemporary comment.

There was not one among these vice presidents, whatever our feeling toward them on account of their political affiliations and sectional prejudices, who was not worthy of the office and who would not have been able had the call come to fill the higher office waiting for him in case of death or accident. It would be well for the ill-informed to read the "Lives of the Vice Presidents," of whom it may be said in truth that they are at least the second best men in the country. A censorious generation, given to the art of saying "smart things," is addicted to the very stupid habit of speaking with impatience, if not contempt, of the office of vice president, and its incumbent. It is the second highest office in the executive department of the government, and experience has proved that the people have not been mistaken in the men chosen by them to fill this high place, every vice president, who has through misfortune or crime been compelled to assume the chief place of executive responsibility having discharged the duties of the office president with advantage to the country. The death of Vice President Sherman and the kindly things that have been said about him by press and public men since the news of his departure was received, prove among other things how many idle words are spoken in time of great political stress.

CANADA'S CLUB FOR COMBINES
 A Workable Trust Law and Penalties for Violation.

The United Shoe Machinery company of Canada, a subsidiary of the company of the same name on this side of the line, has been condemned as a combine by a Quebec court and is subject to an order of dissolution unless it conforms to law within six months. The ruling is based on the company's contracts whereby customers are prohibited from using other machinery than that which the company supplies.
 The first step in the action just concluded was begun in January, 1911. The usual technical objections to such proceedings were interposed and one appeal taken to the judicial committee of the privy council of England. Even with these delays, which served to clear away obstacles to the administration of the law, judgment was had in twenty-one months, a judicial speed record hardly possible in the United States in cases of such magnitude. Prof. Bruce Wyman of the Harvard Law school, reviewing the Canadian act in the Boston Transcript, points out approvingly the simplicity of proceedings under the law and the penalties for violation. He says, in part: To obtain in the first instance an order for a board of investigation, the act provides that the application for such a board may be made to any high court judge by any six petitioners who are prepared to declare that a combine exists in respect to any article of trade or commerce, and that prices have thereby been enhanced or competition restricted to the detriment either as consumers or producers. Such an order must be granted by the judge where the applicants are able to present prima facie evidence sufficient to satisfy the judge that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a combine exists that is injurious to trade, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held. We are used to throwing the responsibility of beginning proceedings upon the attorney general and attributing sinister motives to him when he decides what trust to pursue. But in Canada they leave it to those who suffer from the exactions of the combines to make their complaint heard, rightly judging that if no one is complaining no wrongs are being wrought.
 But once the investigation is ordered the government takes charge of the matter; for it has now become a matter of public concern. It is provided, therefore, in the combines act that as soon as an order for a board of investigation of a combine is obtained the government must forthwith appoint such a board.
 The board has full powers to make a searching examination, a condition of things which does not always obtain with our commissions. For the purpose of its investigation, every board has all the power vested in any court of record in civil cases—that is, the right to summon and examine witnesses under oath, and the right to require the production of such books, papers or other documents or things as the board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring. Moreover, whenever in the opinion of the minister of labor the public interest so requires, the minister of justice may instruct counsel to conduct the investigation before a board. And provision is made in the statute whereby the necessary expenses of the investigation are met from a standing appropriation. Indeed, the proper expenses incurred in connection with the matter from first to last will be paid out of the treasury. That is, once the government takes over the proceedings they are adopted as its own and held to be upon a public basis.
 The inquiry concluded, the action of the board depends largely upon the facts found. To a certain extent the board depends upon giving its findings such pub-

A SMILE OR TWO.
 "I see that whiskers are to be fashionable this winter."
 "More work for the sanitary experts."
 Cleveland Plain Dealer.
 "We started out for a joy ride, but found the car was a deep disguise for something else."
 "What was it a disguise for?"
 "The trouble wagon."
 Baltimore American.
 "Smith—No wonder you don't hear of race suicides among the laboring classes."
 "Jones—Why?"
 "Smith—Well, isn't a baby a union label?"—Judge.
 "I told the chef to prepare the fowl so that it would tickle my palate."
 "And did he?"
 "Yes; he left the feathers on."
 Boston Transcript.
 "I am afraid that girl has cerebro-spinal trouble," said the near-sighted man.
 "No, she hasn't," answered the wife.
 "She is merely trying to walk in such a way as to keep her large hat at precisely the proper angle."
 Washington Star.
 "If you worship me," sobbed the bride, "why are you so often too busy to say so?"
 "Because, my darling," answered her husband, "I worship you in my idol moments."
 Baltimore American.
 "Why is Mrs. Wombat wearing such dowdy clothes lately? She spends half her husband's income on dress. But why is she wearing such bum clothes just now?"
 "Her husband's mother is visiting her just now."
 Pittsburgh Post.
COMPENSATION.
 Washington Star.
 For the leader of a nation there's a wonderful elation when he gets the news of victory complete.
 But there's also comfort waiting for the man who hears them stalling through.
 He can be an eight-hour sleeper. He can sit down to his "three per cent." Far distant from the bustle and the roar, it will not be found essential to meet people influential through.
 Who hammer with petitions on his door. He can play the games that please him. And indulge the moods that seize him if he wants to take a trip to foreign lands. He can give a cheery greeting. To each friend he may be meeting. And not put in the whole day shaking hands.
 There is joy in the endeavor. To be powerful or clever; But when a struggle has been gotten through. There is surely compensation in the blissful relaxation Of the man who hasn't very much to do.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

No Lime Phosphates
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Cut off one-third HIGH cost of living for cereal food.

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Buy Hickory Washed Nut, specially good for UNDER FEED FURNACES, \$5.00 a ton. IT'S ALL COAL, the impurities are washed out. Good for a low priced cooking coal. Will give the same results as coal costing \$1.00 a ton more. For sale by

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8 1/2¢

IN TIME SAVES MANY DOLLARS

After the Age of Fifty

From this age the human system gradually declines and the accumulated poisons in the blood cause rheumatism in joints, muscles and back. These warnings should be promptly relieved and serious illness avoided by using the following prescription which comes from a noted doctor and is said to have no equal in curing rheumatism and restoring physical vigor. Good results come after the first dose. From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed-time. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Do not be influenced to take a patent medicine. Get your relief from having the genuine Toris compound in the original one ounce, sealed yellow package.

SOLE FEET, Corns, Callouses, Bunions, Frost Bites, Aching and Sweaty Feet. A spoonful of Calceola in the foot-bath gives instant relief. Get a "Seal" at any drug store.—Advertisement.

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