

THE OMAHA EVENING BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor
EVERY AFTERNOON EX. SUNDAY
BEE BUILDING FARNAM AND 27TH
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

OFFICES:
Omaha—The Bee Building,
South Omaha—228 N. Street,
Council Bluffs—34 North Main street,
Lincoln—28 Little Building,
Chicago—331 Marquette Building,
Kansas City—22 Balance Building,
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CORRESPONDENCE
Communications relating to news and
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Address complaints of irregularities in
delivery to City Circulation Department.

OCTOBER CIRCULATION
51,898

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
Dwight 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 to by my personal and sworn
to before me this 7th day of November,
1912. ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

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

Ananias probably is glad it is all
over.

Those straw votes may now be fed
to the cows.

Turkey really has not made a
good trot.

God reigns and the republican
party still lives.

As usual, hindsight is far more
accurate than foresight.

It is easy to believe that Mr. Bryan
wears the smile that won't come off.

There now, California, is your little
governor back for keeps, so don't
fry.

It turns out that some "win with
Wilson," while others lose with
Wilson.

Nebraska has had a democratic
governor once or twice before and
survived it.

Well, if the voter did not do his
duty it was not for lack of enough
"instruction."

Visiting teachers should be assured
that Omaha is entirely willing
to be taught.

Those Wall street gamblers who
fixed the betting odds knew what
they were doing.

The campaign did not last long
enough for Bourke Cochran to get
into legitimate stagecraft.

Let us turn now to the soft subject
of foot ball, having got through
with rough house politics.

The egotistical man has one advantage
over his modest brother, for he
is comfortable in his own conceit.

It is strange how any man with
the fear of God in his heart can fail
to locate permanently in Nebraska.

Jack Johnson is out of the saloon
business and will be out of money
when his lawyers get through with
him.

Wonder if the big-money men
who financed the colonel's campaign
feel that they got their money's
worth.

The also-rans need not be nearly
so conscientious as the winners in
making out their sworn expense
statements.

Did you ever notice that when a
man goes to make a "touch" he always
begins to unravel his story at
the other end?

Aviator Who Left Kansas City Lands
Safely in Russia—News Item.
If an aviator is safe in Russia he
ought never fear the air.

Boss Plinn was fighting to make
this a good country for his children
to live in. But he will stay here
rather than take them to some other
land, just the same.

So far as sales of newspaper
extras go, a close election, with the
presidency hanging in the balance
for a few days, would be much more
stimulating.

Keep your eye open for the fellow
who is to roll a peanut up the hill
with a toothpick, and for that other
fellow who is to wheel a friend
around the block in a barrow.

When that law forbidding the hiring
of autos, carriages and carry-
alls to convey voters to and from
the polls was put on the statute
books the impression prevailed that
it would tend to swell the stay-at-
home vote, but this is only another
impression that has proved decep-
tive.

Taking it Philosophically.

Over and above the tenseness of
our presidential campaigns, one
thing standing out in striking sharp-
ness is the disposition manifested by
the candidates, if not by all their
followers, to take the result philo-
sophically, whether it spells victory
or defeat.

It is at the moment that the bal-
ance of popular favor is struck by
the weight of the ballots in the box
that the test of strong character is
made, and it must be gratifying to
the American people to know that
seldom is a man honored with a
presidential nomination found want-
ing at this moment.

Today we see Governor Wilson
accepting the acclaim as president-
elect without undue elation, and
with becoming modesty. We like
to see his competitors in the con-
test bowing submissively and con-
tentedly to the will of the people
and eliminating their own person-
alities from the verdict.

A man may be big in victory, and
also big in defeat, but no man not
big enough for either would be big
enough for president.

Our Visiting Teachers.

Omaha feels honored at the priv-
ilege of playing host to the teachers
of Nebraska here to attend the an-
nual convention of their state associa-
tion. The value of these meet-
ings to promote acquaintance and
agree upon plans of work for the
improvement of our schools can
scarcely be overestimated. The ben-
efit to Omaha from having the teach-
ers here from every part of the state
is acknowledged, and we believe,
reciprocal from the fact that
Omaha's schools are in many re-
spects models, and Omaha's corps
of teachers exceptionally efficient.
The object lessons presented, and
the interchange of experience and
ideas, cannot fail to be mutually
advantageous as between the hosts
and guests. Of all the state conven-
tions which meet here from time to
time consensus of opinion is that the
assemblage of teachers is more suc-
cessful from every point of view,
and more productive of good results,
than the others.

The Income Tax Amendment.

When four more states shall have
given notice of ratification, as thirty-
two have already done, the prop-
osed income tax amendment will
have become part of the constitution,
and congress will have authority to
enact an income tax law. Since two
of the outstanding states, Ohio and
Louisiana, have signified their in-
tention to ratify, only two are really
lacking, and the final approval by
the necessary two-thirds of the states
is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

But ratification of the amendment
does not impose the federal tax on
incomes automatically. It will take
action by congress to do that, and
although empowered to levy an in-
come tax, congress will probably be
reluctant to exercise its authority
unless revenue from this source is
necessary because several states are
resorting to taxes on incomes for
state revenues, and the states un-
questionably would prefer to keep
this field of taxation for themselves.
It would hardly be feasible for the
federal and state governments both
to impose a tax on the same incomes
unless the rate of one, or both, were
merely nominal.

Justice to the Negro.

The American negro stands and
is judged on his merits as an individ-
ual. He comes within the purview
of Bobby Burns' "a man's a man for
a' that and a' that," which means,
of course, that he is coming into his
own. He is reaching a place in his-
tory, or the evolution of public senti-
ment has reached the place in his-
tory, where he gets justice done him
the same as if his skin were white.

When a black pugilist became the
world's champion by beating a white
one, alarmists feared for the worst,
and a philosophical people merely
revolved the subject in their minds
a time or two and agreed that the
better pug had won, and that settled
it. Instances of race prejudice break-
ing out were sporadic. Not even
when this Jack Johnson, a low type
of his race, offended every sense of
decency in Chicago did the race or
respectable members of it suffer.

There is enough in these two ex-
periences to afford absolute reassur-
ance to the well-meaning and well-
behaved black man that he may
stand before the bar of public senti-
ment entirely upon his merits, not
as a negro, but as a man, without
fearing results.

It always will be remembered that
the same race that produced Jack
Johnson also produced Booker T.
Washington and Fred Douglass.

A Chicago murderer who killed his
victim, a young woman, by striking
her on the head with a door-
knob, said he had no idea it would
cause death. It is up to the court
to teach this man the effect of blows
on the head with doorknobs.

Mr. Morgan's only difficulty is in
unscrambling eggs, but some folk
find it hard to get eggs to scramble.

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha
COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
NOV. 7.

Thirty Years Ago—
Election day in Omaha was without
any particular excitement. The work
of canvassing is reported very slow and
no information available to indicate results.
The total vote polled was given as 4,760.

Major Ludington, chief quartermaster
of the Department of the Platte, and
Mrs. Ludington left for the east and will
sail next week for Europe. Captain John
D. Purdy will be acting quartermaster
during Major Ludington's absence.

The Lord must have been on the woman
suffrage side, as the fine weather for-
warded their work at the polls.
Henry Strauberg, president of the
Omaha Maennerchor, was presented with
an elegant gold badge by the society.

The Ministerial association decided to
have a union Thanksgiving service at the
Baptist church, with Rev. Mr. Savigde
of the First Methodist Episcopal church
to preach the sermon.

The co-partnership between W. J.
Whitehouse and William N. Nason,
known as W. J. Whitehouse & Co., is
being dissolved, and Mr. Whitehouse will
continue the drug business.

Nothing daunted the women have rented
Boyd's opera house for the night after
"for rejoicing if the suffrage amendment
passes; for indignation if it is lost."

Twenty Years Ago—
The closing night of the fall campaign
was a hummer in Omaha and South
Omaha. E. H. Robison, grand marshal for
the republicans, had out his great parade,
and John M. Thurston, John L. Web-
ster, Attorney General Hastings, Judge
Crouse, Dave Mercer, Chairman A. S.
Churchill of the republican county com-
mittee and others took active parts in
the parading and speaking.

The Omaha Grand Opera company, under
Miss Tennant Clary's direction,
opened its engagement at the Boyd and
gave hopes to Omaha people that they
might have a permanent grand opera
of their own. Mayor Bemis welcomed the
company. Letters of regret at inability
to attend the opening were received from
George Francis Train, Mrs. Frank Leslie,
Rev. Dr. Thomas of Chicago and others.

Mrs. W. S. Seavey returned from Den-
ver, where she had been visiting.
News came of the death of C. J. Rea
in St. Louis, for ten years clerk of the
general passenger department of the Mis-
souri Pacific.

Superintendent Fitzpatrick of the city
schools returned from a visit of the
schools in Indianapolis, Columbus and
Chicago.

Ten Years Ago—
A. B. Jaquith, M. F. Funkhouser, T. J.
O'Brien, J. A. Kuhn and S. A. Mc-
Whorter, filed a certificate of incorpora-
tion of the Nebraska Underwriters In-
surance company—fire and casualty—
with a capitalization of \$100,000.

Carl C. Wright read a paper on Irriga-
tion as practiced in Wyoming and
Colorado before the Unity club, which
met at the Linlenger Art gallery.

Reference the rumor that the Union
Pacific had asked the striking shopmen
for a conference seeking peace, John N.
Baldwin, general counsel for the rail-
road, said he knew nothing of such a
move, and had heard nothing of it and
took no stock in it.

The Omaha Street Railway company
was waiting a report from the Board
of Public Works before beginning con-
struction of the main line track to Florence,
upon completion of which it intended
building the branch line to Forest Lawn
cemetery.

People Talked About
The Bulgarian aviator shot by the Turks
at Adrianople was named Popoff. He finished
that way.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS
Decrease in Illiteracy Shown in Census Bulletin.

New York Post.
The census bulletin on illiteracy makes
a most satisfactory exhibit of progress.
The percentage of illiterates in the entire
population has, in a decade, been cut
down from 19.7 to 7.7, and this percentage
among children from 10 to 14 years of age
has been reduced, in the same period,
from 7.2 to 4.1. The latter showing is
both the more striking and the more sig-
nificant of the two; it means that in the
rising generation there are but little more
than half as many illiterates in every thou-
sand persons as there were among the
young people of like age ten years ago.
A very remarkable feature of the detailed
showing is that the reduction of illiteracy
has not only been common to all sections
of the country, and strongly marked in
every section, but that it has been pro-
portionately as decided in those sections
above that line have but the most meager
and imperfect schooling. There is much
uplift work still before the men and
women who are earnestly striving to
secure the benefits of elementary education
for the negro population of the south.
Our foreign-born children, on the other
hand, and the native children of foreign
parents, make a most excellent showing.
Throughout the north illiteracy among
the native children of foreign parents amounts
to only about one-fifth of 1 per cent; and
even among the foreign-born children (of
ages in question) it ranges only from 2.1
to 5.8 per cent. Nothing could give
more vivid evidence of the rapidity with
which the American school system takes
hold of the inflowing tide of humanity.

HARD COAL MONOPOLY
Squeeze in Prices Will Now Receive Attention.

New York Financial World.
Had the country's attention not been
drawn mostly to politics this fall, much
more notice than has been accorded it
must have been given to the anthracite
coal situation. From New York City,
where the Merchants' association has
entered a vigorous protest and inquiry,
to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan
and Wisconsin, public outcries have
arisen against the increased prices which
the consumer is now being required to
pay for hard coal. The Philadelphia
protest asserts that the railroads are
charging \$1.70 freight per ton for pre-
pared sizes and \$1.40 for pea coal for
the short haul from the mines to Phila-
delphia. The answer signed by President
Baer of the Reading admits that the rates
alleged are correct and that they are not
excessive for the following reasons:
"The extraordinary cost of mountain
railroads on which the originating tonnage
is handled, the great cost of city
terminals to which anthracite must be
delivered; the necessity of breaking up
coal trains and delivering one, two or
three cars to each dealer; the cost of col-
lecting the cars again; sending them
empty to the anthracite region and dis-
tributing them to the mines; the cost of
classifying cars according to the grade
of coal, which is not done in the case
of bituminous; the fact that anthracite
is used almost entirely for domestic
purposes and therefore does not give rise
to any return traffic as in the case of

PENSIONING MOTHERS
Question Likely to Be Considered by Congress.

(Washington Post.)
The question of how far the govern-
ment should go in assuming responsibil-
ity for certain natural conditions that
affect the individual and, indirectly, the
nation itself, is raised by the suggestion
of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, president
of the Washington law college, in her
address on "legal motherhood," that the
United States should pension mothers.
"When the nation is in peril," says
Mrs. Mussey, "and our young men rush
to the protection of the nation's honor,
there is no question of the government's
duty to pension these soldiers liberally
when the war is over. The mother may
see a service of from ten to twenty-
five years, and if the father does not
protect her, according to the marriage
contract, or by reason of his own infirm-
ities is unable to do so, does the state
step in? No; but it should."

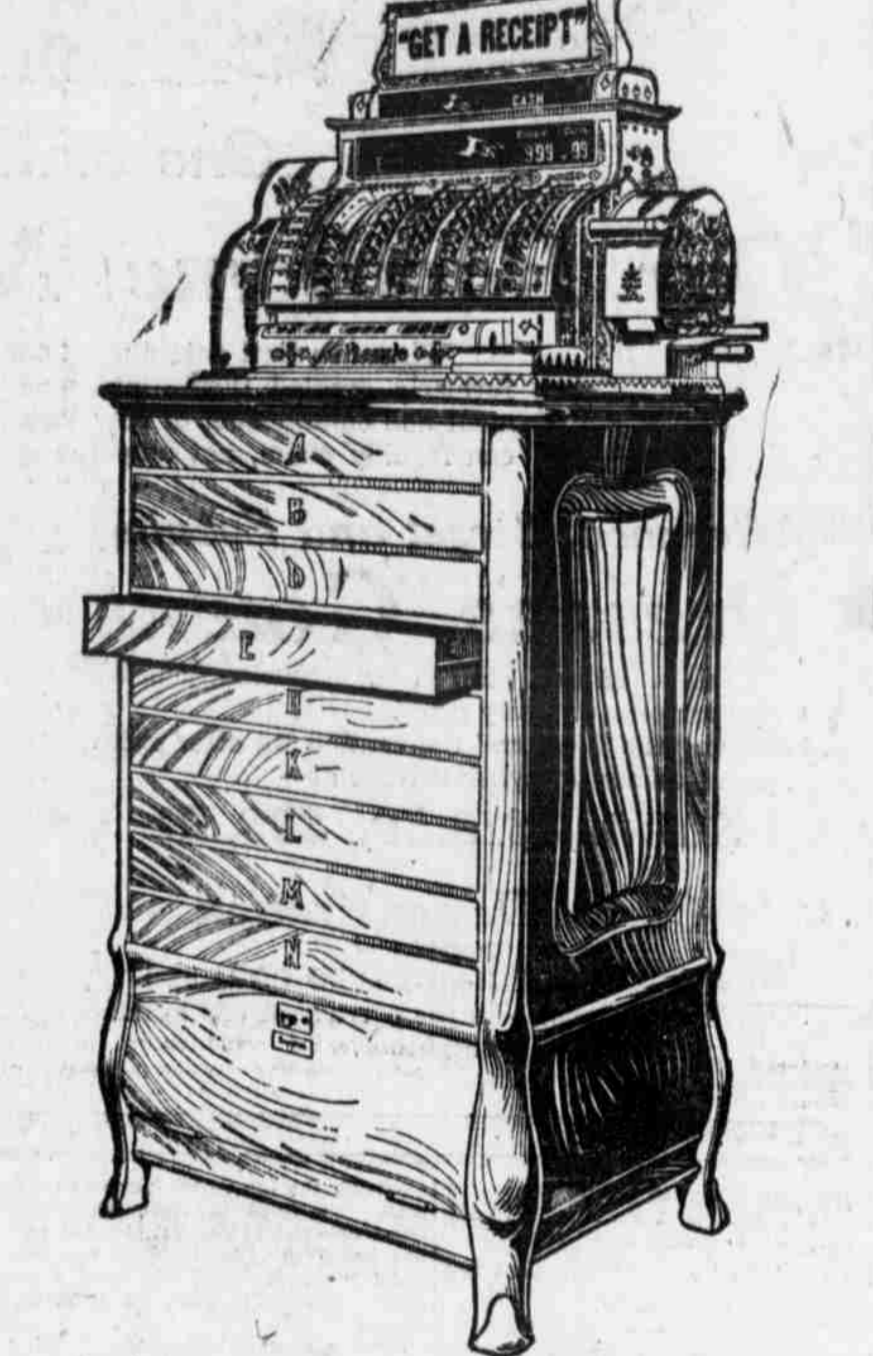
The Bees Letter Box

The Banana—History.
OMAHA, Nov. 6.—To the Editor of The
Bee: Although it is one of the most in-
teresting of food products, comparatively
little is known of the early history of the
banana. Authorities, in general, agree
that its birthplace is the tropical east,
and that in its original state it grew wild.
Dr. Candolle, the botanist, asserts that
the banana is of Asiatic origin and that
its introduction into America was due
to the Spanish and Portuguese, and the
fact that there are no native names for
the plant in Mexico, Peru and Brazil
would seem to lend added weight to this
statement.
Until within the last twenty-five years
the fruit of the so-called banana "tree"
was looked upon by people of the north-
ern climes with something akin to rever-
ence and awe. This feeling arose from
the ancient belief that the banana was
the forbidden fruit of the garden of Eden.
The specific name, "M. paradisiaca," and
the habit of the fruit in tropical coun-
tries help foster this idea.
The banana gives the native of the
tropical countries not only his food and
drink, but his straw, soap and clothing.
It is eaten green, cooked as a vegeta-
ble and when ripe served as a dessert.
With him bananas largely take the place
of wheat and corn, for he stems them
and makes them into flour. He uses
the leaves to thatch his house, and they
also answer the purposes of paper, table-
cloths and napkins. The stems are some-
times made into fences and the pits is
squeezed out and used as a sponge. The
leaves are used for making mats, and
are also woven into sun hats and shields.
Bananas can be grown as far north as

GRINS AND GROANS.

Marks—I hear that you have been op-
erating in the stock market.
Parks—You've been maligned. I've
been operated upon.—Boston Transcript.
"I've made up my mind to leave this
town."
"What's the matter? Don't you like
the people, or do you find it difficult
to get work here?"
"Oh, the people are all right and there
seems to be plenty of chances to get
work, but you have such blamed poor
scenery."—Chicago Record-Herald.
"I like that man you just introduced.
He knows enough to keep his mouth
shut at the right time."
"Yes, he's trying to get accustomed to
his new teeth."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"Why aren't you allowed to make the
noises you consider agreeable, whether
people like them or not?" asked the
"because," replied the rooster, "I am
not a street piano."—Washington Star.
Father—Upon my word, you children
are getting too dainty for anything. Jam
and butter on the same piece of bread.
Indeed? Why, when I was your age I
was glad to get enough dry bread to
eat.
Bobby—You have a much better time
living with us, don't you, father.—Na-
tional Monthly.
Mrs. Shopper—How do you like my
new oriental rug?
Mrs. Hopper—Assuming the rug criti-
cally—Are you sure it is oriental?
Mrs. Shopper—Sure! Why, I stood
by just as it was being finished by a
Turk, or an Armenian, or a Persian—I
don't know which.—Judge.
A country school teacher was cashing
her monthly check at the bank. The
teller apologized for the filthy condition

of the bill, saying: "I hope you are
not afraid of microbes."
"Not a bit of it," the schoolmarm re-
plied, "I'm sure no microbes could live
on my salary."—Lippincott's Magazine.
EVERY MAN'S HOME.
Baltimore Sun.
Every man's home is the best of homes.
And every man's wife the sweetest;
Every man's child is the best little child.
The best behaved and the greatest.
Every man's baby is better than all.
The babies that ever were born—
And just so it's babies and wives and
hours.
Why, let 'em all blow their horn!
Every man's wife makes his finest pre-
serves.
And every man's wife bakes bread
That beats all the bread that ever was
made.
From Hatters to Stony Head,
Every man's home is the place to see
The finest housekeeping on earth—
And just so it's bread and preserves and
home.
Let 'em keep on with their mirth!
When every man thinks that his own
home's best,
And his own wife's sweetest, why then
Of a heaven on earth again!
We'll swing back into the golden dream
And isn't it beautiful, fine, and sweet.
That faith of a man in his child,
And his wife and his home and his situ-
ation?
That he boasts of undefiled!
When every man's home is the sweetest
place
On earth for a man to be;
When every man's wife is the sweetest
wife
In all the world to see;
When every man's child is the dearest
child
That ever drew breath—ah, then,
We shall have better children and women
and homes.
And a darned sight better men!



A National Cash Register is a
guardian of morals, money and
method.
It protects the rights of mer-
chant, clerk and customer.
It pays for itself out of a
share of the losses it prevents.
National Cash Register Co.
DAYTON, OHIO.

Advertisement for Ford cars, featuring the Ford logo and text: 'Look out for the cars! The Fords are coming two hundred thousand strong—and stronger. The fact that it is the most thoroughly tried and tested car in the world is the best guarantee of the Ford's reliability and superior worth.' Includes a list of prices for various models and a 'NO PAIN' logo.