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APRIL CIRCULATION. 50,106

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 April, 1913, was 50,106.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24 day of May, 1913. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Two months since our terrible tornado. How time flies.

Those naughty dances are much more tempting because they are forbidden.

The open street car, and the straw hat, must have been loitering on the way.

A hunger strike is not exactly a two-edged sword, but it cuts both ways, just the same.

The Nebraska farmer says to himself: "I should worry so long as I ride in my own auto."

It is plain that the recall of judicial decisions by popular vote will never get the vote of Prof. Taft.

If the new democratic administration must replace the public printer, it will pass by Will Maupin and do a great deal worse.

To get into the same matrimonial class now with "Nat" Goodwin and De Wolf Hopper, our old friend, Lillian Russell, will have to sprint some.

Should a policeman be permitted to resign with charges pending? A soldier would not be given his discharge papers while awaiting court-martial.

If this spasm of goodness that has overtaken South Omaha does not lose its grip, we may before long be begging our neighbor to annex us.

Fifteen cents a thousand gallons is the highest price Lincoln people have to pay for water, but then they haven't any \$5,000 a year water board boss.

A law for pure food for beasts is proposed as a supplement to the pure food laws for man. Why not Nebraska produce fodder that challenges the world for its equal.

Three states now require an applicant for a marriage license to produce a health certificate. Entrance to the state of matrimony presently will be a privilege, not a duty.

The Rockefeller foundation, refused incorporation by congress, has been incorporated by act of the New York legislature. There are more ways of skinning a cat than one.

Democratic administration methods of legislation at Washington threaten to make Cannonism and czarism look as mild and enervating as grape juice at a Tammany picnic.

In a little argument with the Arabs recently seventy-five Italian soldiers were killed and twenty-five wounded. The Arabs show considerable experience in spring planting.

With one exception every person who attempted to rescue Thaw from the clutches of the law has been damaged in reputation if not wholly ruined. Thaw's money blights whom it touches.

Public Spirit. Public spirit is something easily recognizable, yet almost indefinable. Anyone can tell before he has been long in any community whether or not it is pervaded with public spirit, but he must tell rather through perception of the effects than through any visible or tangible substance.

Where the people possess public spirit in appreciable degree it is, as it were, in the air. There is a sort of snap, vigor and go-aheadness in the atmosphere that carries the conviction of the place being not only alive to every opportunity, but also determined to make opportunities whenever necessary. Public spirit means a general desire, coupled with an effort to make that desire materialize, to place the common needs first, and to make the progress and prosperity of each individual citizen a part, and only a part, of the progress and prosperity of all.

Public spirit, like so many other good qualities, is relative and comparative. The people of a city are said to possess more public spirit at one time than at another, and comparisons are made between the public spirit of one city and that of its neighbors, or rivals. Occasionally complaint is heard that Omaha is lacking in public spirit, or is not as public-spirited as some other particular city or town, but for every such observation we have a dozen in admiration and praise of the public spirit manifested here. But public spirit feeds upon itself, and grows stronger with use. The way to increase public spirit is to demonstrate and apply it all the time. Its widespread reputation for being made up of public-spirited citizens is one of Omaha's most valuable assets.

Republicans to the Fore.

It should not be permitted to escape notice that the demand for revising the arbitrary apportionment of delegates to national nominating conventions is being given attention first by republicans.

The machinery for choosing candidates for president and vice president, promulgating party platforms and managing presidential campaigns, is substantially the same for all the political parties. The democratic organization is no different from the republican organization, and the new progressive party is cast in exactly the same mold. In all of them the conventions are made up of delegates in twice the number of senators and representatives in congress, together with a few territorial representatives, regardless of the party's strength in the respective states. The disproportion of delegates to votes may not be quite so flagrant on the democratic side, but it is real and striking, and in the new progressive party it is not one bit less than in the republican party. The principle is the same, and has been the same from the beginning. The only political party that ever constructed its conventions on different lines was the populist party, which based its convention apportionment on voting strength rather than population.

Plainly, then, if the principle of representation proportioned to party membership is good, the need for a new deal is urgent in every one of the parties. When the republicans take the lead in convention reform, the democrats, and the progressives, if they continue as an independent organization, will be found following as usual.

Meeting the Test.

Four-fifths of the money financing home loans in Omaha and vicinity is provided by building, savings and loan associations. More accurately than any other single agency they reflect the growth of home building and home ownership and the prosperity of the people.

The ability of these institutions, in normal times, to meet the demands of their members ceased to be a question long ago. Their strength to meet an extraordinary occasion was put to the severest test by the strain of the Easter Sunday disaster. The wreck of thousands of homes, hundreds of them pledged as security for loans, sharply decreased the resources of the borrower and reduced the security of the lender. Among the uninformed some fear existed lest the disaster might affect the solvency of associations or impair their usefulness. These fears were quickly dispelled by a showing of specific and blanket tornado policies more than enough to meet losses.

Even if the associations of Omaha had not safeguarded their interests by insurance, their reserve funds far exceed the losses which insurance companies made good. Thus fortified against possible loss the associations were enabled to meet the demands of the emergency and extend their credit to homeless members.

The tornado test, though as sharp and daring as a lightning flash, was far less straining on co-operative associations than the endurance test of the lean years of 1892-98. But the careful management, the unselfish support of directors freely given, and the fostering supervision of the state, made strong and deep the foundations which were unshaken then and undisturbed now. Their records in

the last and more distant tests of strength is an assurance of continued public confidence and prosperity.

When Good Fellows Get Together.

There was a time, and not very many years ago, when the meeting of the rulers of the three most powerful countries in Europe could not be accounted for except as presaging a diabolical conspiracy to snuff out some smaller kingdom, and divide the spoils between them, or commit some other direful deed; The very presence of three such potentates in close personal proximity to one another would ordinarily be taken some move to change the configuration of the earth. But here the world has just witnessed a royal assemblage at which the time of day is exchanged between Emperor William of Germany, King George of England and Czar Nicholas of Russia, brought together merely to enjoy the festivities of a royal wedding. George, William and Nicholas were there just as other fond relatives and friends go to witness the ceremony that is to unite a young couple in marriage as life partners for joys and sorrows to come. No one will doubt but that the royal spectators passed comment on the beauty of the bride, admired her gown, and joked the groom, and later drank their health in good big bumpers, just like other jolly good fellows on any like festive occasion.

Woman, Work and Wages.

The Missouri inquiry into conditions of work and wages that prevail in St. Louis is developing much the same stock information that has been uncovered by other similar inquiries. It has shown that many, if not most, of the women who work in the Missouri metropolises are paid sums that seem pitifully small in connection with their needs. For many years this economic fact has been recognized, along with its corollary, that women are preferred in certain lines of employment for the simple reason that they will work for less than must be paid to a man for the same service.

To allege that woman's needs are less than those of a man will not do; she must be fed and clothed and housed, and can not purchase to supply her wants for less than a man must pay. Her presence in industry, in any capacity, has always been subject to this condition. It will not be admitted, either, that she is less well qualified to fill the places she has sought than is the man she has displaced. If these preliminary propositions are true, then the answer follows directly. If the woman can do the work of the man as well as the man, she should be as well paid as the man. All the sobs and maudlin outbursts over woman's situation will not alter the economic facts involved.

A Triumph for "Athletics."

The death in the ring of another pugilist will carry with it no lesson to the followers of the highly commercialized sport into which professional prize fighting has developed. Not so very many years ago the professional pugilist was a pariah, classed with the rowdy and undesirable element; a "popular hero," perhaps, but usually a police court character. Recently he has attained to a pseudo-respectability by reason of the fact that in several states "boxing" exhibitions have been legalized, and thus prize fighting has been given a standing. That the big fees easily secured by bruisers for their appearances in the ring has had a great deal to do with this establishment of the "sport" need not be argued.

The fact remains that the most useless of all humanity is the professional pugilist; he contributes nothing whatever to the good of society, but exists solely as a relic of a savage age, when man took delight in combat in which they had no part. "The many art of self-defense" has long fallen into disuse, for it has been satisfactorily proven that man is as safe without a knowledge of pugilistic practice as he is without facility in the use of the small sword or the dueling pistol. Individual prowess in combat is no longer an essential to success in life. The spectacle of a professional boxer dying in the arena merely serves to show that we have not yet gotten entirely away from savagery.

Reducing it to Figures.

Mathematical experts have been setting themselves to the task of making statistical computations about the Ohio flood waters. Getting busy with pencil and multiplication table and starting out with the proposition that an inch in the rain gauge indicates a fall of 100 tons of water per acre, one rapid calculator has estimated the weight of aqueous fluid with which the flood area was burdened. The district inundated consisted of 5,436 square miles, or 1,559,040 acres, and under a ten-inch rainfall sustained a downpour of a little more than a billion and a half tons of water.

If the statistical method of weights and measures can be applied to the Ohio flood, it can also be used elsewhere. The local weather bureau man's report shows a total precipitation since March 1 of 11.06 inches, which for the same area as in the

example above would give an answer more than a tenth larger. We do not know in how wide a contiguous area the rain gauge register would hold good, but assuming that this rainfall of eleven inches since March 1 has extended over a territory 100 miles square, we would have it covering 10,000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres, with the weight of water on them aggregating seven billion tons. A water power with that capacity for producing foot pounds ought to make the corn, wheat and other vegetation in this vicinity shoot up with irresistible momentum.

Evangelism—Steady or Spectacular?

The Bee has recently given space to numerous letters from contributors discussing pro and con the advisability or propriety of the movement to engage a professional evangelist to conduct a soul-saving campaign in Omaha under the auspices of the Protestant denominational churches. The promoters of the project are naturally enthusiastically for it, convinced that money put in for this purpose will bring good investment returns in moral uplift and stimulated church membership, while those in opposition insist that better results are secured from the steady support and constant work of the regular churches and church organizations. The one side maintains, figuratively speaking, that a "whoop-her-up" spurt every now and then is necessary to speed up the motor car of religion, while the other contends that a good, steady pace kept up continuously without fancy, high-gear flights or stops to patch punctures, will, in the long run, cover the most ground and get closer to the destination.

It is not for us to reconcile these conflicting views, which rest upon individual judgment or personal perspective, and, as in more mundane matters, are fortified on each side with equally weighty testimony. The circulars issued by the evangelistic press agent are full of eminent endorsements and highly-colored reports of tremendous execution in the ranks of vice mowed down in battle by the cohorts of righteousness under this inspired generalship. In rebuttal are offered depressing accounts of the evangelistic campaign in other cities, and surveys of the battlefield after the clearing of the smoke, affirming a distinct setback and loss in moral balance after the revival. In Indianapolis the Protestant ministers of the city only last month turned down the proposition "to extend an invitation." Omaha ought to be able as well as Indianapolis to worry along for a while, if it must, relying for its spiritual welfare on the churches and other religious agencies it already has.

President Wilson is severely criticized for mixing in a contest within his own party for preference for United States senator from Maryland, the excuse offered for him being that if the senator is to be a democrat, he wants one on whom he can rely to be in line with the administration policies. My! But suppose the president dips into Nebraska at the next term with the same purpose animating him, what a different tale we would read in our amiable democratic contemporary.

In years past W. J. Bryan's preachments for world peace excited only local attention. Promoters of armaments sneered at and ignored his outgivings. Now things are different. As secretary of state his voice is heard simultaneously through the press of the country, and the jeers of other days are transformed into screams of indignation. "Subsidized patriotism" acknowledges a solar plexus.

A delightful tribute to former friends and fortune's foundation is Charles M. Schwab's testimony in behalf of the Steel trust. Mr. Schwab pictured the big corporation as a marvel of modern industrial cohesion and a philanthropic institution rivaling in humane impulses the Associated Charities of Chicago.

The battle of the serums rages with unabated fury in the east. Rival venders of turtle juice are bombarding hospitals for patients and offering bargain rates for patients. Commercialized medicine presents a spectacle that makes angels weep as well as relatives of the deceased.

"I would rather a teacher had the pulchritude of red cheeks than the wisdom of an encyclopaedia," exclaimed the president of the New York Board of Education in urging outdoor life during vacation. Attach a salary to the vacation months and watch the cheeks bloom.

Editor George Harvey sprang a farewell political forecast before retiring from Harper's Weekly. His guess is Senator Borah of Idaho, republican candidate for president in 1916. Having picked Wilson some years before makes Colonel Harvey cheery as a prophet.

The anti-pass railroad bill succeeded in going through the Illinois legislature by exempting members and their families from its provisions. Sucker statesmen are not quite ready to restrict their "working talent" to the state alone.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha. COMPILED FROM BEE FILES. MAY 25.

Thirty Years Ago—The Woman's Presbyterian Missionary Society has elected these officers: Mrs. Rev. J. P. Hestak, President; Mrs. O. N. Ramey, secretary; Mrs. Dr. J. C. Dennis, treasurer; Mrs. T. A. Greth and Mrs. Truman Buck, vice presidents.

Doctors Paul, Cotner, Johnson and Billings are back from attending a meeting of the Nebraska State Dental society at Lincoln.

Fred Herzke has sold the Elkhorn valley house to W. R. H. Bros., proprietors of the United States hotel, who will run both places.

Mr. H. Jacobsen of the Omaha police force is celebrating the arrival of a bouncing baby boy at his house.

The drinking fountain presented to the city by the Homans society is being set up on Sixteenth street between Douglas and Farnam.

George R. Rathbun is to be marshal of the day for the Memorial day exercises.

The old rookeries on the west side of Twelfth street between Douglas and Dodge are being torn down to make way for new business blocks.

D. C. Dodge, general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, is in the city.

Twenty Years Ago—Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, S. J., a prominent Catholic clergyman and son of General William Tecumseh Sherman, spoke on "True Americanism," at a reception hall. He had a large and representative audience. Prominent people of all creeds and faiths were present to hear him.

Charles R. Sherman, 344 North Twenty-seventh street, was mourning the loss of a 200 horse, which he picketed the night before in an adjoining lot, and missed when he went to get him in the morning.

Major Robert S. Wilcox, former grand commander of the Nebraska Grand Army of the Republic, received the badge of that office which would have been given him at the Fremont encampment had not illness prevented his attendance.

Brigadier General Henry B. Freeman, United States army, one of the brave warriors during the civil war and a Sioux Indian fighter later, was in the city, registered at the Paxton hotel.

Harry Fischer, secretary of the Nebraska Retail Grocers' and General Merchants' association, said that when the organization met here in the fall plans would be launched for the institution of its own fire insurance upon a mutual basis.

People and Events

Justice with the wrapper on is dispensed in a Gary, Ind., court as the judge puffs a fat cigar.

Prof. Taft has transferred his voting residence from Cincinnati to New Haven, although Connecticut is as wobbly as Ohio.

A 300-pound Cleveland man wants a divorce from his ninety-pound wife on the ground of cruelty. What do you know about that, girls?

The weather evidently matches the complexion of growing crops. Even the annual report of the failure of the peach crop is afraid to make its regular visit.

Dr. Anna Shaw's estimate of fifty-seven varieties of electoral votes controlled by women in this country adds to her other charming qualities the gift of rainbow painting.

Captain Robert Bartlett, commander of Peary's north pole vessel, takes a like position in Stefansson's expedition to the arctic, which starts next month. The captain hopes for a dash to the pole, an honor selfishly denied him by the American explorer.

Dr. F. A. Chaffant, who will have the honor of producing one of the most elaborate and scientific treatises ever written on the origin of the Chinese language, is a paralytic who for a quarter of a century was a missionary to China. He lives in Pittsburgh.

The will of Miss Margaret Van Duersen, an aged spinster of Chelsea, Mass., reveals the fact that Wesleyan university lost a fortune because some eight or ten years ago students stole Miss Van Duersen's pet cat for experimental purposes in the biological laboratory. The owner was heartbroken.

The grand jury inquiry into the chivalrous trust of Chicago has already forced a showing of hands. Fifteen indictments have been returned, the leader of the trust is in lock, five palming policemen have lost their stars and the link connecting the police and the system has been severed. Developments come so fast that the seventh son of a seventh son is afraid to prophesy.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Hard things mastered early will make harder things easy later on.

There is nothing in the Bible to show that a long prayer ever brought a quick answer.

Fill the mind of your child with light and it will be able to see in the dark.

Keep the young man out of bad company and the old man will not die in jail.

Wherever gold has value brass will be found shining up and doing its best to look like it.

The father who keeps his boy away from school does what he can to make a fool of him.

The man who gets the richest cream out of life is seldom born with a gold spoon in his mouth.

The world needs the best we can give it, and we can probably give it something nobody else can.

The day of small beginnings is a great day, because it is the day when something is going to be done.

MUFFLED KNOCKS.

What is the use of naming a boy William? Nobody ever calls him that.

If nature had not intended woman to be loved she would have made her as ugly as a man.

An engaged couple is always happy, because each thinks he or she is fooling the other.

Ever notice that if you are late once a year that will be the day the boss is down on time?

All men are fools. But the unmarried ones are not reminded of the fact every day in the year.

Most of the time an ideal husband doesn't want to act that way, but is scared to take a chance.

Why is it that the party who lectures to mothers on the care of children is always an unmarried woman?

Ever the only woman in history who could truthfully brag that she was the only woman her husband ever loved.

A woman gets mad if she sees another woman wearing a hat like hers. A man won't wear a hat unless it is just like the one the other men are wearing.

Some men can't chew tobacco without advertising the fact. Just because a mutt has a large docked-edge opening in his face is no good reason why he should ornament it with two ounces of Rough and Tumble Scrap.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LIVING WAGE FOR CLERGYMEN.

Efforts Making to Adjust Salaries to Conditions. Chicago Record-Herald.

Probably no part of the community has suffered more from the increased cost of living than the clergy. Every now and then a clergyman or a layman speaks his mind bluntly on the question of the minister's wage, reminding us that it has not risen to meet the advanced cost of living. If he happens to be a minister, he is almost invariably a well-paid one, so that no charge of self-interest can be brought against him. He appears simply as an advocate for the country parson, whose income is inadequate to support him decently even when he is at his best, much less to provide him with a living in his old age. Every time the subject is broached it receives a respectful and even sympathetic hearing, but little is done about it.

It is encouraging, therefore, to hear that when the annual convention of the New Jersey diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church was held at Atlantic City a canon was adopted providing that married ministers in new parishes should receive \$1,300 a year and unmarried ones, \$1,000.

This "minimum wage" is certainly not excessive for, according to figures just issued by the government, the purchasing power of \$1,000 is no greater than was that of \$68 only fifteen years ago. Just how the country parson contrives to keep up the position he does, purchase books and magazines, rear a family according to his standard of education and still lay up anything for a rainy day is a mystery to the onlooker. Probably it remains an unsolved mystery even to him. Society has been too much inclined to allow its clergymen to enjoy the luxury of serving for spiritual rewards, holding that they got their return from their work. Now that the Episcopal church in New Jersey has fairly faced the matter, may we not look for similar results elsewhere?

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

St. Louis Republic: A New York church is to have a room in which brides may attend to the final details of their toilet, but the other party to the contract is left out of consideration, as usual.

Washington Post: Quits properly, a Chicago clergyman investigates against the open hand for the marriage fee; still, how is a fellow to stp a piece of money into those fussy looking gowns they wear?

Kansas City Star: Two Mormon preachers have been cleared of the charge of murder and released from custody at Dodge City, Kan. Which show that Dodge City has come a long way since frontier times. No preacher ever escaped in those days.

New York World: The death of Bishop Doane will be widely regretted. The Episcopal church had no more picturesque prelate than "William of Albany" and few who exercised a sounder influence in the councils of that denomination.

Philadelphia Record: The Presbyterian sect, the Southern and the United, have agreed on terms of union, as they are practically identical in their beliefs. In Canada the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Congregational churches have practically decided to sink all differences and come together as one body. Thus the work of amalgamating some of the unnecessary sects of Protestantism continues slowly, but steadily.

Baltimore American: The general synod of the Lutheran church, in session in Kansas, adopted a resolution fixing the minimum salary of each minister at \$1,000 a year. This is a step all denominations might take with profit to the cause of religion. The average preacher is overworked and underpaid; his congregation is usually overworked and hypercritical and inclined to give to the church the crumbs of prosperity. If religion is of the importance church members attach to it, why keep their shepherds at the wage standard of a chauffeur?

SUNDAY SMILES.

Gilbs—I often wonder who those fellows are that look around watching a new girl. Easy! They are men who start out in the morning to look for work and compromise by looking at it.—Boston Transcript.

"That young fellow is going to the dogs." "He does not look in the least like it. What makes you think so?" "Because I happen to know he is a veterinary surgeon."—Baltimore American.

"Well, auntie, have you got your photographs yet?" "I sent them back in disgust." "Gracious! How was that?" "Why, on the back of every photo was the inscription: 'I once married a woman who was a virgin.'"—London Opinion.

"You say that article of yours has aroused vigorous comment?" "Yes, indeed." "I didn't know it had been published." "It didn't. But it kept the families awake in four adjacent flats while I was pounding it out on the typewriter."—Washington Star.

Griggs—I see they are bleaching flour by electricity. I should think he would have an inclination for such matters." "Oh, yes; in his business to get sole mates."—Baltimore American.

First Tramp—Strange how few of our youthful dreams come true. Second Tramp—Oh, I don't know. I remember boys I once married to wear long trousers. Now I guess I wear them longer than almost anybody in the country. —Puck.

"My girl's father used to sit in the kitchen of evening. By when President Wilson called on the senate it stirred the old man up so that he, too, has smashed precedents."

"Yes; now he comes in and sits with us occasionally."—Kansas City Journal.

"Well, I see old man Moneybags gave Lord de Noodle a check for \$50,000 the day he married Minnie Moneybags." said Dubbs. "Yes," said Dubbins. "And I suppose the lord loved a cheerful virgin, as usual."—Judge.

I HEARD A VOICE.

Florence Marie Costa in Lippincott's. I heard a voice say: "You, Who worship, should pursue: The good you dream of-do.

"Arise!—perfection seek. Surmounting what is weak. Toll on from peak to peak!"

"Henceforth, through sun and shade," answered "sun" Train, "I follow the shy maid!"

"You, beauty to create. Accord with heart least. What'er may be my fate."

Then, in youth's ardor, strong, I tolled my way along, Upon my lips a song:

But as I climbed on high, Toward the forbidding sky Perfection seemed to fly:

And though I strove the more, Still through some viewless door She ever passed before.

Heart-weary and forspent, With body earthward bent, I ceased from the ascent;

Then, when hope seemed too late, Despairing at Death's gate, I heard a voice say: "Wait!"

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