

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER, VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION 51,715

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 February, 1914, was 51,715.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23 day of March 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

A poor excuse is better than none to the smooth paving promoter.

Where is the old-fashioned boy with bright red hair and minus two front teeth, yet always grinning?

With the base ball season so near at hand, it is getting easier to endure the severest of hardships.

Senator Hitchcock says he is always willing to regard the wishes of Secretary Bryan. Tell that to the marines.

Folks would begin to think, the Mexican revolution had ended if Torreón were not captured every few months.

Now that the boys' court is in full swing in Chicago, the job of the home may be considered as lightened a little more.

That portion of St. Louis' population that escaped the club home fire should get busy and see that no such firetrap goes up there again.

It is possible to think of some terrible fates for Mexico, but none worse than to have Villa president—none worse and few, perhaps, as improvable.

Counting himself fifty-four years young, Mr. Bryan may look forward to running for the presidency several times yet before exceeding the age limit.

Governor Morehead seems to be hesitating as to which political race track to get on to. Won't someone please start a spontaneous popular uprising?

Of course a ten days' trip through the east "to inspect pumps" is a junket for which traveling expenses may be lawfully drawn out of the public treasury.

Governor Oswald West of Oregon, returning from the Rio Grande, commands his state militia to begin buckling on their belts. Better surrender at once, Mesars. Huerta, Villa and Carranza.

Our United States senator says Omaha has a chance for one of the federal reserve banks. Perhaps. But Omaha might have had a cinch if the senator had not gotten in so bad with the administration.

It was downright mean to take advantage of our democratic United States senator and poll a roll call vote on that suffrage amendment when he was accidentally, or on purpose, absent from the senate.

Still, it would be better, if possible, to effect school board retrenchment without materially curtailing the service which the schools are rendering or cutting off any of the educational opportunities of the pupils.

"Don't, Mr. Omaha Citizen, let the idea get into your head that Omaha is one of the worst governed cities in the country, for it isn't," exclaims an esteemed contemporary. My! Where could anyone have gotten such an idea with the Commercial club, the Economic league, City Planners, Central Labor union and Improvement clubs all pointing with pride all the time?



An interesting program was given by the pupils of the sixth grade in the Central school, under direction of the teacher, Miss Laura Morse. Among the youngsters taking part with song or recitation were Beanie Allan, Kittle Bassett, Frank Hatteroth, Beanie Morse, Eva McDonagh, Mary Galtman, Paul Ludington, Jeannette Hatteroth, Nellie Coons, May Burpee, Cora Young, Alma Ringer, Belle Gwinler, Tom Welch, Mabel French, Kittle Morse, John Simpson, Ethel Denison, Edna Harney, Larimore Denise.

W. H. Kent has resigned as city editor of the Republican and will be succeeded by Jeff L. Stone.

A. J. Webb, for some time behind the counter at the Millard, yet more recently employed at the Union Pacific headquarters, will take J. P. Hulet's place at the Metropolitan hotel, Mr. Hulet going to Leavenworth to embark in the grain business.

The many friends of Charles H. Pickens will be glad to learn that he is out again after being confined to his house for several days.

Omaha's Per Capita Figures.

The latest publication by the census bureau compiling and comparing the financial statistics of American cities with over 30,000 population furnishes material for instructive study, and none of it more interesting than the few items reduced to a per capita exhibit. The number of cities coming within this classification is 195, and the statistics relate to the fiscal year 1912, for which the population is computed on the basis of a normal increase over the preceding census rating.

The per capita levy of property taxes in Omaha is \$16.67. That means an even hundred dollars for every household of six persons. The average for the whole list of cities is \$18.25, so that Omaha is somewhat below the average, but considerably above most of the cities approximating our size.

The per capita receipts from all revenues in Omaha are \$24.74, not quite up to the average for all the cities, which is \$28.96. Of this amount, however, only 51 per cent in Omaha comes from property taxes, the remainder being derived from various sources.

The per capita payment in Omaha for all governmental costs figures at \$23.24. In the table it is given at \$33.67, but that includes the water works purchase, excluding which calls for a deduction of \$60.43 per capita. The general average is \$33.23. In Omaha 31 per cent of current expenses go to the schools as compared with a general average of 28.9 per cent. The most abnormal figure is Omaha's 22.3 per cent of its current expenses for fire department, when the general average is only 9.3 per cent.

The per capita interest charge on Omaha's public debt is \$4.83. For the 195 cities the average interest charge is only \$3.88. It should be understood that just about half of the debt of Omaha represent water works purchase, and the other half public improvements and public property.

Finally, the per capita net indebtedness of Omaha is given as \$109.23, the comparative figure for all cities being \$68.75. Only four or five cities in the whole country have a higher per capita debt than ours, and most of them less than half as much.

Where Omaha shows up to greatest disadvantage is in the table of total assessed valuation given as a per capita of \$254.05, as against a general average of \$1,046.27. This discrepancy arises from our 20 per cent assessment, but, unfortunately, the figures do not convey the explanation. Corrected to full valuation, Omaha's taxable wealth is above the average.

Mush and Muckrake Passing. I predict that within a few months sex problem stories and series will be banished from the pages of reputable magazines, says S. S. McClure, the well known publisher, speaking from the lecture platform. "We'll keep the muckrake behind the door, though, for we may have to use it again. But at the present it has done its work."

Although the reading public has had previous intimation of this kind, it will undoubtedly be gratified at this word from one who has been so active in the introduction and popularizing of this species of literature. It is passing simply because, for the most part, it had no serious purpose to serve. This is especially true of the trash relating to so-called sex problems, which has done so much to feed the prurient and stimulate the sensual and so little of anything else.

But, like muckraking, which, though not entirely devoid of worthy results, while doing immeasurable harm to good names as well as principles, the sex problem rot paid, and that has been the all-impelling power back of it. When this element is given its proper setting in the field of current literature, then, we may hope, it will also pass from the stage. It was destined to be short-lived, for the simple reason that it had not enough merit to give it longevity. All it wanted was time enough in which sufficiently to disgust the public and its extinction was accomplished. The wary, however, will wait yet a little while before preparing for the obsequies.

"In the long run the magazines will be what the public wants them to be," continues Mr. McClure. "If the public wishes trashy stuff, the magazines will supply it."

Then this healthful new sun that we seem to see limned in heroic outline against the flushing east of the near future, is not, after all, to be credited to the inherent goodness of the magazines, but to their readers. If so, so much the better. It helps us to see more clearly than ever the futility of the absurd preachments we have been having dinned in our ears by these self-righteous publicists, the self-made monitors and mentors of our morals, private and public.

That Back-to-the-Farm. New York's experience in sending some of its unemployed to work on farms offers absolutely no hope for the back-to-the-farm remedy as applied to this phase of social ills. Seventy able-bodied men without other means of livelihood were transported free of charge to the country and offered wholesome employment at \$20 a month and board. Any with farm experience were to receive \$25 a month and board. Fifty of the seventy forthwith turned their backs farmward and their faces cityward and scorned the very thought of the whole scheme.

So it seems that, while great store had been laid by this method of solving the idle army problem, there is nothing in the results to offer the slightest hope of success. It is very easy to talk about reducing the congestion of squalid population by shunting a lot of the floatam and jettam off onto the rural districts, but it seems to be a case of water seeking its own level. The thing ought to work, but will it? Surely, men without employment or wholesome surroundings ought to be glad of the opportunity of getting out of the overcrowded city into the broad open-air life of the country, with ample opportunity of rising to positions of financial independence, but evidently it is going to take a good deal of time to bring some of them to that view. New York's experiment is an official one, made at the instance of Governor Glynn through a state bureau, and it deserves to be taken for what it is worth. Possibly the wrong seventy men were picked out. That suggests the crux of the problem. What proportion of the unemployed in cities are so eager to work that they will take the first thing that comes to hand and relieve society of the burden of their support?

Why worry over "a merited rank for Goethals"? History will see that he has one.



The Bee's Letter Box

Toledo's Example for Omaha. OMAHA, March 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: In Omaha's present campaign for the purpose of an art museum, what the people of Toledo have done ought to be its greatest inspiration. Toledo's art museum started as we have started ours, in a few rooms rented for the purpose of art lectures and an art exhibition; then an old home was obtained very similar to the Omaha Turner place and converted into the first Toledo Museum of Art. Now they have a beautiful building erected purposely for an art gallery, a wonderful marble structure. But even this museum was not built by a gift, but by subscriptions from all the people of the city. One cent is true, contributed \$50,000 to the amount, but the additional \$50,000 had to be raised and it was done in a fortnight—200,000. Toledo has long understood what a museum of art means to any community and has taught "the spirit of a civic and national assembling of those refined impulses which make for better citizenship," to put it in Toledo's own words.

In a criticism that appeared in the Bee's letter box against the raising of money in Omaha for an art museum, it was said that the money could be better devoted to the creating of an art school in the city. But the art school would need a Chicago and Toledo afforded. There are already the beginnings of art schools in the city and to strengthen and encourage them, a museum is needed where the students may find inspiration from the paintings of great artists whose works appear in the exhibitions which cannot come to a city unless there is a place for them to appear, and appear at the time when they are being sent around the country.

In 1912 Toledo had thirty-one exhibitions at the museum, and in 1913, thirty-five. The cost for the thirty-one exhibitions of 1912 was \$1,441. But perhaps critics will say that the upkeep of the Turner place would be so costly that such a sum would not be available for this purpose. Toledo's expenditure for the heat and light and power for its large building was only \$3,135 for 1912, and the care of the grounds, which are very elaborate, \$1,853. When their quarters were a room in size in the Turner home, the expense was considerably less.

Toledo has been able to meet the demands of its institution by its membership mainly, which now numbers 1,400 people at \$10 a person annually, with the exception of teachers, ministers, students of fine arts and crafts, artisans, craftsmen, persons engaged in educational or charitable work, and persons residing at a distance more than fifteen miles from the main postoffice, whose dues are \$5. Those latter are associate members. In 1912 the admissions to the gallery amounted to \$2,250; 121,351 people visited the gallery, and it is not in the downtown district, but out in the residence section; 7,500 were members, 14,272 children, and 68,879 adults, who were admitted free of charge. In 1913 72 per cent of its population visited the museum. With the highest percentage of visitors in the country, it also maintains the lowest cost of admission to itself—15 cents. All classes of people visit the Toledo museum, enjoy its collections and take pride in its growth, the last year the average attendance on a Sunday being 2,000.

The revenue from the catalogues sold in 1912 amounted to \$1,418, commissions on the donations were \$75, and 375 pictures sold yielded \$75. Total receipts brought in \$350. The total receipts were \$30,372, against a total expenditure of \$29,160, leaving a bank balance of \$1,077.

Various organizations are connected with the building. It not only houses pictures, but offers club rooms to those who wish to make pictures themselves or understand and study them. The Toledo Camera club, the Athens society, whose members conduct a sketch class; the Business Girls' club, the art department of the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Boys' Collectors' league all have their headquarters at the Toledo Museum of Art.

Trimming Down the Schools. OMAHA, March 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: As a taxpayer, I wonder who told the members of the Board of Education to make the many retrenchments they have proposed? There has been no expression on the part of the taxpayers, so how does anyone know that the patrons of the public schools desire their efficiency crippled to save a few dollars? Are the retrenchers planning to run for some remunerative offices and think to play in with the people to the out-of-pocket-expenses platform? I think Dr. Holovich is entirely right in assuming that the people care more for the child than the dollar and are willing to maintain the highest standard of public school education. We have had many questions up of late touching our civic pocketbooks, but none that comes quite so close home as this one. We have been boasting of our public school system and rightly so and we ought not to let two or three men, who for all I know, are merely selfishly playing to the galleries, impair its efficiency by indiscriminate reductions. We want our schools to go forward, not backward.

A TAXPAYING PATRON.

Here and There

Thirteen was the sacred number of the Mexicans and ancient people of Yucatan. Their week had thirteen days and they had thirteen snake gods. An express train traveling from Nice to Macon, France, was beaten by twelve minutes by a snail which raced it over a distance of eighteen miles. The appellate term of the New York supreme court has decided that the stockholders of a corporation are liable to a bookkeeper employed by the corporation for the payment of his salary. Next to the pet of the silver fox of Labrador and ermine, the snowy fur whose costliness has made it the badge of royalty and riches, the chinilla of South America carries on its back about the most expensive material used in fashionable feminine attire.

In Other Lands

Spirited Campaign in Sweden. Sweden is in the thick of a political campaign regarded by correspondents as the most important waged in that country in recent times. The issues involved are clearly defined. On the one side are ranged the liberal and socialist parties, favoring moderate annual appropriations for armaments. On the other side are the conservative party and King Gustave, both urging the largest possible expenditures for armaments, for a larger army and a new navy. The fact that the king took sides on the issue and boldly cast aside a ministerial muzzle left no other alternative than appeal to country. Premier Staaf leads the opposition forces, while the supporters of the king are led by the present premier, Herr Hammarström, who was the chief representative of Sweden at the second peace congress at The Hague. In the Riksdag just dissolved the liberal and socialist parties won representatives and the conservatives only thirty-five. A considerable landslide must be had to overturn the parties supporting the liberal ex-premier. The two main factors likely to effect that result are a disinclination to rebuke the king and the fear of Russian encroachments. The election takes place early in April.

British National Insurance. The first year's operation of the national insurance act in the British Isles shows astonishing results. It will be recalled that the act provoked fierce opposition from the medical fraternity and from intended beneficiaries, because it called for individual contributions to the fund. Unionist politicians took advantage of the situation to make party capital and succeeded in winning several seats in parliament largely on account of the discontent. Notwithstanding the antagonism aroused by the act, the first annual report shows a total of 15,709,000 persons insured. Of that number 10,400,000 are in England, 1,602,000 are in Scotland, 2,700,000 in Wales and 100,700 in Ireland. Nearly \$5,000,000 has been paid out in sick and maternity benefits. The magnitude of this protective insurance and of the contributions to the fund is indicated by the fact that, despite the huge disbursements of the year, there remains in the hands of the insurance societies and committees about \$3,000,000 for future benefits and reserves. Considering the difficulties overcome by the act in twelve months, the numbers participating, the disbursements and the comfortable balance sheet, it is evident that Lloyd George bulled better than he anticipated.

German Trade Developments. In a monograph just published by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the development of Germany since the present emperor began his reign in 1888 is strikingly shown. Dr. Helfferich outlines the three main elements of progress—population, economic technique, and economic organization. The resultants of progress in production, the means of traffic and consumption. He places the present gross income of the nation at \$10,000,000,000, as compared with \$5,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 about 1886. Germany's national wealth is put at \$15,000,000,000. No wonder other European nations look with envy on the phenomenal uplift of the German empire as an industrial power. Its products now enter all the live ports of the globe, competing successfully with American and British products. At many a distant port, hitherto monopolized by British wares, the sign, "Made in Germany," carries to Brits an uncomfortable feeling. That German competition is mighty keen may be inferred from the fact that Brits plan to send around the world this year a moving picture exhibition of their industries.

World-Wide Graft Scandal. Americans have no reason to feel that official dishonesty is an evil peculiar to a republic. Lamentable as the evil is, dishonesty in official circles is not circumscribed by national boundaries. The world is the grafter's oyster. Because of greater publicity in this country, the volume of graft appears larger. In the old world publicity reaches a widespread evil which cannot be held tight. The assumption of the editor of the Paris Figaro springs from graft and turned a blaring red light on the seamy side of French public life already smeared with the scandalous diversion of church property fund, the sale of national decorations and the De Lesseps' swindle. Across the British channel the authorities are ventilating graft in army contracts, turning over the Marconi speculative mess and the sale of titles to the newfry. Only recently Germany disposed of the Krupp war scare scandal and sent a Cologne editor to jail for telling the truth about municipal grafters. A gambling concession graft in Austria netted the politicians \$200,000, which sum Count Tiesza refunded to save his party associates from prosecution. An admiral of the Japanese navy is under arrest for accepting commission on naval supply contracts and the intermediary committed suicide. Such instances are not uncommon abroad. Their rarity lies in being brought to light.

Work for Gun Foundries. There is no immediate prospect of the gun factories, powder mills and armorplate foundries reducing their working force for want of orders. The British budget for the current year carries the stunning total of \$37,000,000 for new war-nips and the maintenance of the navy afloat. Russia is reported to have a mild war scare in action and proposes an extra appropriation of \$60,000,000 to ally the fever. Germany, it appears, is not content with the extra ordinary war levy of \$200,000,000 made last year, and proposes for this year an extra draft of \$125,000,000 for increasing and modernizing the artillery of the army. Austria and Italy are striving to keep within hailing distance of the big powers in warship building, and Turkey and Greece are seeking bargains in warship yards. The readiness with which money can be obtained for armaments on-land and sea shows a close kinship between the money kings and the gun foundries of the world.

Twice Told Tales

Mr. Harold Gorst, the sister of Rann Kennedy, the playwright, is also a novel writer and is said to be one of the handsomest women in England. Her grandfather was a celebrated Greek scholar and the family is in every way an intellectual one. The plays of Mr. Kennedy are not so popular in England as in this country. In spite of the claim of Seamus McManus the hills and glens of Donegal do not harbor all the fairies of Ireland. The Americanized story of how a German munched a bunch of bananas, mistaking the trefail for watercrates, has just made its annual appearance, doubtless handed down from colonial times by smiling Hibernians. At a gathering in Paris to celebrate the decoration of Sarah Bernhardt with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, Jules Lemaitre said: "I love Sarah Bernhardt because of all the unknown I feel to be in her. She might go into a lunatic asylum, die in the North pole, be incognito with rubles, assassinate an emperor, marry a negro king, and I should never be surprised at anything she did. She is more alive and more incomprehensible by herself than a thousand other human beings."

Immunity from Arrest.

The vice president of a big corporation in the city of New York heard one day that an old friend of his had fallen on unfortunate days, and stood a fine chance to be indicted by the grand jury. Accordingly, he hastened out and found a political friend, "John," he said, giving him the name of the man threatened with indictment. "This fellow is a close friend of mine, and I don't want him indicted. Can you fix it for me with the next grand jury?" "Leave it to me," said John. "I'll fix it." "Fix it sure!" "Absolutely sure. Leave it to me. I tell you." A few weeks later the rich man read in a newspaper that his old and unfortunate friend was on the grand jury. He immediately called up friend politician. "I'm afraid you misunderstood me," he said excitedly. "I didn't ask you to put that fellow on the grand jury?" "Now, listen," said the politician, very bored. "You asked me not to let him be indicted. Well, I've fixed it. There'll be no mistake. Grand juries are grand-to themselves."—Popular Magazine.

Nebraska Editors

Editor Rice of the Valentine Democrat has installed a standard two-magazine linotype. A. S. Berry is negotiating for the Superior Journal which is in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Berry was editor of the Journal four years ago. Jefferson county moonshiners will start a new paper at Fairbury. Vine Pease, who is a candidate for a state nomination on the third party ticket will be editor. Carroll E. Crist, junior partner in the Eustis News, has sold his interest in the paper to his father and has gone to Spokane, Wash., where he will engage in business.

EVERYBODY DOING FATHER.

S. E. Kiser in Record-Herald. Father pays the income tax. Father earns the money. For the clothes upon our backs And our bread and honey; Father has to work and scheme Still to keep us floating; Father furnishes the steam, Mother does the voting. Father has to rush away To the busy city. Where he labors every day, Claiming little pay; Father works to keep our bark Safely calked and floating. Father toils from dawn till dark, Mother does the voting. Father is a busy man, He gets no vacation; Mother does the best she can For the state and nation; With our bark upon the deep, Father keeps us floating; He must earn our bread and keep, Mother does the voting.

SUNNY GEMS.

"I frequently find my wife poring over that volume of sad fiction, the 'cook book'." "Why do you call it that?" "Because not more than one in ten of those pieces come out right."—Boston Transcript. "My theory is that men are what they eat, so you should be careful to select appropriate diet." "I'm so glad to hear that, Mr. Softy, we have calf's brains for dinner."—Baltimore American. "The Grouch says he would rather fight than eat," remarked the Old Fogey. "I don't doubt it," replied the Wise Guy. "He married a cooking school graduate."—Cincinnati Enquirer. Senator Root, apropos of the power of the press, said in Washington the other day: "Father, what is fame? I heard a little boy ask in a smoking car." "Fame, my son, is the father strikingly replied, 'is the reward a man gets for being affable to journalists.'"—Washington Star. "I'm going to invest in mining stocks that were to pay 100 per cent in less than a year!" "Why do you wish to know?" "I've overheard a man say the other day that he didn't believe you had ever done a foolish thing in your life."—Chicago Record-Herald. "Can you tell me where to find a good fighter?" "I have a bad case of insomnia." "Why do you want to find a fighter for that?" "My doctor can't do anything and I want somebody who can put me to sleep."—Indianapolis News. "I'm going to quit talking about the dove of peace," said the patriotic orator. "Going to recite about the eagle for awhile?" "No, I want to emphasize the comfort and prosperity that accompany peace. I'm going to raise the emblem of the goose that lays the golden egg."—Washington Star.

Advertisement for FAUST SPAGHETTI. Text includes 'Make FAUST Your Butcher', 'We Americans eat far too much meat. Don't forget that when we talk about the high cost of living; that meat takes up nearly 35% of the nation's food bills; that's far too much. One of the mistaken ideas that we have fallen into is that an abundance of meat is necessary to nourish the body. There are foods more nutritious than meat—for instance, FAUST SPAGHETTI. A 10c package of this wholesome food contains four times more nutrition than 1 lb. of the finest meat. Eat Faust Spaghetti often—it's a fine bone and muscle maker. Write for free recipe book and find out how many different ways you can serve Faust Spaghetti—tasty dishes that satisfy the hunger and palate. 5c and 10c packages—Buy today. MAULL BROS., St. Louis, Mo.'

Advertisement for Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR. Text includes 'On six Continents—the Ford is the favorite car. And it's gaining constantly in world-wide popularity. It's the one car built for all countries—all climates—all conditions. And its light weight and unequalled strength make it most economical. Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1916 Harney Street.'

Advertisement for CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Text includes 'Number Six, the "Chicago Special"', 'Leaves Union Station, Omaha, at 5:50 p. m. daily, arrives Union Station, Chicago, at 9:00 o'clock next morning via the', 'A superbly appointed, electric lighted train at a convenient hour, carrying standard sleepers with longer, higher and wider berths, compartments and drawing rooms, buffet observation car with separate club room for smokers and library observation parlor for ladies, dining car serving meals of the well known high standard of the "Milwaukee" road; also free reclining chair cars and coaches. Three other fine trains to Chicago daily at 2:50 a. m., 7:10 a. m. and 7:50 p. m.', 'CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1317 Farnam St., W. O. W. Bldg., Omaha. Phone D. 283.'