

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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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.

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Oh, you, March lamb!

Ge! But it's a long wait at the pie counter for Nebraska democrats.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat speaks of "Missouri's acres of diamonds." Show us.

If this suffrage and anti-suffrage luncheon competition keeps up, the cats ought to get better and better.

Wonder if each of the other indicted lawyers is to have a similar editorial eulogy from the newspaper apologist.

The Omaha Philosophical society's weekly confab is fast taking rank among our leading Sunday amusements.

The eighth wonder of the world is how Mendel Bellis has so long evaded both the chaquetau and vaudeville managers.

It seems to be hard for our Water board boys to decide which to let us buy first—the gas works or the electric lighting plant.

The go-to-church census shows over 82,000 attendance at services, which is more than half Omaha's total population. Pretty good exhibit.

There is still time to launch a few more initiative and referendum measures for Nebraska voters to pass on in the coming November election.

The newspaper that insists lawyers can do no wrong owes an editorial eulogy also to the unfortunate barrister caught in that lifting raid.

After he votes for free tolls in direct repudiation of the Baltimore platform, Senator Hitchcock will have to keep still about Mr. Bryan violating instructions in the convention.

According to Edgar Howard, the faithful in Nebraska will have to choose between Wilson and Bryan on one side and Hitchcock and Wall Street on the other. Wall street was never very popular out on these prairies.

Politics is barred from discussions at school house meetings. But who is to decide what constitutes politics? And how in this land of free speech are discussions to be controlled after they are once under way?

How many of those who went to church under the impulse came out saying, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord?" In the answer to that question rests a good deal of significance.

Speaker Clark says it takes more sense to make a good congressman than to make a good president. Oh, we are not so sure about that—not after looking back over the list of congressmen who have represented this district!

One surely has to go away from home to get the news. The assurance of a Kansas City newspaper that Omaha has been completely cleaned up from a moral standpoint, leaving nothing more for us to do, would be decidedly satisfying if we could only persuade ourselves of its truth.

The chief interest in the impending city election centers around the school board, but the re-election of the outgoing members, Messrs. Points, Conroy and Points, is conceded, the opposition having been crippled by the refusal of William White to accept the nomination and finally disrupted by the withdrawal of Prof. Scott. At the eleventh hour the Republican city committee substituted the names of General M. P. O'Brien and Simon Bloom to fill out the ticket.

Judge T. Lytle Dickey of Chicago, father of J. J. Dickey of this city, is here to meet his wife returning with the Dickey's from a visit to relatives in the Sandwich Islands.

C. W. Baker, for several years with the late John G. Jacobs, has accepted a position with Mr. Jacobs' successors in the undertaking business, Messrs. Drezel & Maul.

Will S. Redman goes to Denver to take a position in the Union Pacific hospital.

A fight for possession of a set of abstract books has gotten into court by the issue of a temporary injunction issued by "Behalf of George W. Ames and Augustus Pratt against Henry Bradford, John J. Bowman, Jeff W. Bedford and Abraham Sauer.

Marriage license was issued by County Judge McCullough to Lieutenant Frank B. Andrus and Miss Maude G. Powell, daughter of Major Powell of Fort Omaha.

The High Cost of Campaigning.

When it was disclosed by congressional investigation that Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin had paid out more than a hundred thousand dollars for what he thought to be the legitimate expenses of the campaign to elect him to the United States senate people were startled at the size of the figures. The natural inference was that under such conditions none but millionaires, or proteges of millionaires, could hope to sit in that august body of lawmakers. Since then we have adopted a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we have placed candidates for this office on the same footing as other candidates required to make public statements of their campaign expenditures. The first returns from a really contested senatorial primary are those from South Dakota, which indicate that the preliminary skirmish cost the winner, in round figures, about \$3,000, and the loser about \$2,000. The successful nominee has the regular election yet ahead of him, which, it is a fair presumption, will bring his total outlay up to not less than \$5,000, a very modest sum in that connection, as no doubt everyone will agree.

But if it takes \$5,000 for a not extravagant campaign for United States senator in South Dakota, what is the significance elsewhere? In the last presidential election South Dakota cast a total vote of 115,925, less than half the vote of Nebraska. On the same ratio to the vote a senatorial campaign in Nebraska would cost \$21,000. In the same election Iowa's total vote was 432,326, or four and one-half times that of South Dakota; Illinois, 1,146,103, or nearly ten times that of South Dakota; and New York's 1,587,983, or nearly fourteen times that of South Dakota. The candidate for senator compelled to go through a primary fight, and then a regular election campaign, would, therefore, at proportionate cost have to spend not less than \$22,000 in Iowa, \$50,000 in Illinois and \$70,000 in New York. The mere mention of these figures proves the impossibility of anyone representing these states in the senate at a salary of \$7,500 a year, and getting back the cost of making the race if he foots his own bills out of his own pocket, or, if he does not, of being a senator free and unhampered by strings held by those who have financed his campaign.

The problem presented is not only serious, but bound to become more serious unless the solution is soon found. It is easy to limit the campaign outlay by law, but plainly the limit must be higher for Nebraska than for South Dakota, and higher for New York than for Nebraska, and in proportion would become almost prohibitive in the big population states. One or two states make a subvention out of the public treasury to the different political parties for campaign expenses, but no one has yet proposed to reimburse candidates for primary nomination in this way. Direct popular government depends upon the free choice of official agencies by the people, and to insure this freedom of choice some practical plan must be devised to prevent the high cost, making wealth alone the stepping stone to high office.

Are We Still Feeding the World?

It appears from figures recently issued by the Department of Commerce that, while in 1883 agricultural products formed 84.3 per cent of our total exports, in 1913 they formed only 46.1 per cent; in 1880 manufactures, exclusive of foodstuffs, made up 14.78 per cent of our exports, and in 1913 48.8 per cent. We used to call our country the bread basket of the world, but are we feeding the universe quite as much as formerly? Very steady and constant has been our transformation as exporters in the last thirty years from raw materials to manufactured products. The answer is one with which we are familiar—our production of food is not keeping pace with our consumption and we have a smaller comparative surplus to supply other countries. Of course, in this period we have made tremendous strides in manufacturing, but that is not the answer to this question. We might have made even greater industrial progress had we kept up with our soil production as we should and could.

From no point of inquiry can we approach this problem without discovering the stern fact that our population and home consumption growths are gaining on our food production.

Land Values and Location.

After studying conditions in Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, the western immigration and industrial agent for the Northern Pacific railroad at Seattle urges the commercial interests of the Pacific northwest to unite in discouraging excessive land values as an inducement to the purchase of land for home-building purposes by immigrants. He says much of the land there is too high-priced, and we can readily appreciate it. That is inevitable where there is so much land booming; where promoters go in more for quick turns than for building up the country.

No land value comparison between such states as Washington and Nebraska is complete which does not take into consideration the quality of the land, together with location as respects market, transportation facilities, climate and other essentials to successful farming. While some middle western states have reaped ill results from excessive land valuation, Nebraska has not; the tendency here has been rather to hold down the selling prices of land. In this and the other particulars mentioned we offer, therefore, superlative attractions to those seeking homes on the land.

The Northern Pacific's agent makes a point which we desire to commend to our own people. He suggests the idea of "engrafting the personal equation" into the active immigration operations. "I regard contact with the proposed settler as the one very important thing to which the northwest must resort next," says he. Of the 1,190,000 immigrants who came to the United States last year, only 6,000 settled in Nebraska, while 32,000, for instance, went to California. It goes without saying that if the superior advantages of Nebraska were properly placed before these people, more of them would settle here, for as newcomers and strangers they have no prejudice or preconceptions to which practical reason cannot appeal. The sooner we address ourselves seriously to this task, the better for the state's development.

And, another thing, see how a national coast-to-coast highway would facilitate travel for General Kelley's army.

The Bee's Letter Box

A Classical Administration. WAHOTO, Neb., March 29.—To the editor of The Bee: If a classical administration means that we are to be governed by narrow technicalities it would have been better if we had chosen our statesmen from among section men and farm hands who would not forfeit common sense for technical situations.

In the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States was treating with Great Britain and with other nations; it was not treating with itself, within itself; it did not include itself. The arrangement of the amendment on the term "all nations" is so far from the mark that a young man who wrote 21 on a piece of paper and placed it in his boot and told the judges of the election that "he was over 21." The arrangement did not make him a legal voter. It was an artificial truth. If we are to rest on technicalities and arrange the word "discrimination" it may be construed that England discriminates against all other nations by shipping goods in maritime vessels and therefore should pay an extra toll. If we give up our home interests to please a distant nation we will surrender regulation of our government to a foreign power. W. B.

Government Ownership.

KIMBALLTON, Ia., March 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: The railroads of the United States are not yet owned by the government of the United States, neither are the ships that belong to corporations and citizens of the United States, therefore they should pay toll. But, suppose the government owned some or all the railroads here would it be good policy to make interstate traffic free and give everybody a free ride whenever they wanted it; and then take running expenses out of government funds? And, now, even if the government don't need or don't care to have the income of the Panama canal, would the people of the middle states not be interested if such income was used to improve navigation on the Mississippi river? Further, suppose we find stock in the Suez Canal company in the same vault that contain stock in European steamship lines, would it not tend to make such lines favor the Suez canal as much as possible? And it is also in their interest to have the Panama canal appear offensive to the rest of the world—so much more business for the Suez canal.

That is the position we are in with our coastwise-trade free of tolls. Abroad it will appear unfair and unjust and the European trade will tend to a great extent stay out. In this way we practically hand over the Panama canal to our steamship lines. There will be very few small boats owned by individuals to make use of the Panama canal. If the government should build a railroad, and then give the use of it to some operating company it would only be the same thing. M. H. MADSEN.

Asks a Correction.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: By the use of sleight of hand methods, at which it is adept, the Anti-Saloon league has procured the publication generally throughout the country of an alleged news item calculated to create the impression that the representative business men's organization of Pittsburgh has adopted a resolution favoring national prohibition.

The germ of truth in the publication is that a minor organization, called the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, with about \$4,000 income per year, has adopted such a resolution, but it represents only a portion of the east end. There are about twenty little boards of trade in Pittsburgh, and the action of any one of these boards is not significant. The representative business men's organization of Pittsburgh is the Chamber of Commerce, which has between 1,100 and 1,200 members and an income of about \$40,000 per year, and this organization certainly did not adopt a resolution in favor of national prohibition, but on the contrary February 19, 1914, by an overwhelming vote, laid on the table resolutions favoring national prohibition, and on March 12, 1914, took them from the table and by a large majority killed the resolutions by postponing action until May, 1914.

As a business man and as a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh I hope you will be willing to present this statement of fact and thereby help to keep the record straight. A. M. HANAUR.

Political Tips

Ballot reform in Illinois managed to reduce the municipal ballot in Chicago to forty inches, carrying thirteen propositions besides the candidates.

One branch of the Kentucky legislature voted to submit a prohibition amendment to the constitution, the other turned it down. For the present the fame of Kentucky hospitality remains at the top notch.

Come Johnson of Texas, the new solicitor of the state department, is said to be juiced. Down Texas way, however, grape juice. Down Texas way, however, grape juice hasn't risen to the dignity of a chaser.

One hundred speeches are scheduled for the Panama canal tolls debate. Engineers calculate that the pressure of this quantity of compressed air, if conveyed to the ditch would blow a Colubra slide into the sea.

Job Hodges and Billy Mason are determined to get into the race for office in New York and Illinois, respectively, next fall, insuring a fair amount of safety in the sombre proceedings. Job and Billy are catered jokers.

Women candidates for city offices in Chicago are not getting very far ahead of the men in pulling off campaign novelties. One of the latter is already working the "afternoon tea" plan in home quarters with all the artistic touches of a society function. Women friends of the candidate preside, serve tea and sandwiches and do the bottoming.

Miss Marion Drake, progressive candidate for alderman in the First ward of Chicago is making a vigorous campaign for the seat long held down by Bathhouse John Coughlin. Twice as many women as men are registered in this ward, and if they stand up for Marion, the Bathhouse goose is cooked. But Bathhouse is the hard of the lake front as well as an exponent of masculine fashions, two qualities calculated to radiate sweetness and light among the girls at the polls.

Under Which Flag, Democrats

Edgar Howard in Columbus Telegram.

There is no use trying to disguise the situation. There is an element in the democratic ranks in Nebraska which is not in harmony with the Wilson administration. The leader of the anti-Wilson element is Senator Hitchcock. It was the Hitchcock decree which sent forth these un-American charges against President Wilson during the presidential primary campaign. It was the same Hitchcock who consorted with the agents of Wall street in the Baltimore convention in an effort to tie the democratic party in the Wall street snare. It was this same Hitchcock who played the game for the sugar tariff thieves in an effort to defeat the Wilson tariff measure in congress. It was this same Hitchcock who acted as spokesman for Standard Oil and other interests of the criminal rich when the Wilson currency program was before congress.

But what has all this to do with the nomination of a democratic state ticket in Nebraska? Very much to do with it. This same Senator Hitchcock and the interests behind him have a mad ambition to embarrass President Wilson. It would be embarrassing to the president if the democrats of Nebraska should nominate a ticket composed of the enemies of the administration. Such a deal, in the home state of Mr. Bryan, the premier of the Wilson administration, would be a disgrace to the world that Nebraska democrats had repudiated the Wilson administration. The Telegram is aware that the Hitchcock spokesmen in this state proclaim their loyalty to President Wilson, while never losing an opportunity to fling a harpoon at Secretary Bryan. They forget that in very recent days President Wilson publicly expressed unflinching faith in this same Bryan, and without limit extolled the private and public worth of the great secretary of state. No honest man may study the record of the treatment accorded to President Wilson and his administration by the Hitchcock crowd in Nebraska without reaching the conclusion that the alleged friendship of the Hitchcock following for President Wilson, personally, and for his plans and purposes, is the friendship of the frog for the fly.

It is time for plain talk in Nebraska. It is time for the friends of President Wilson and his administration to get awake to the situation. A victory for the Hitchcock reactionaries in the Nebraska democratic primary would be heralded to all the world as a direct slap in the face of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. The selection of candidates known to be friendly to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan would be evidence to all the world that the democracy of Nebraska still has faith in our splendid president and still approves the policies of his administration.

And so it seems to the Telegram that this present hour is none too early to plan for a battle which cannot be avoided, and which should not be avoided. All this talk about cementing the democrats of Nebraska under one leadership is very pretty talk to partisan ears, but it is idle talk, unless all shall agree that the supreme leader shall be President Wilson. And if all Nebraska democrats are to rally under the banner of President Wilson, as they ought to do, then whom shall we recognize as the lawful bearers of the Wilson banner in this state? Certainly not Senator Hitchcock, for, indeed, his chief practice has been to spit upon, rather than to applaud, every program attempted by President Wilson for the promotion of the supreme principle, even the suspension of a progressive democratic principle. No battle worth while was ever won by any army which did not trust its leadership. The vast majority of Nebraska democrats suspect the sincerity of Senator Hitchcock, and they have proof of his devotion to the cause of the criminal rich, and proof of his hatred of every progressive plan ever proposed by President Wilson. These two facts dictate to real democrats in Nebraska the imperative duty of nominating a state ticket which will be recognized, from top to bottom, as carrying the names of democrats devoted to the cause of President Wilson and opposed to the cause of Wall street, as represented in the United States senate by Mr. Hitchcock.

In the very nature of things the campaign in Nebraska this year will be distinctly along the line of national issues. State issues will be thrust so far in the background that neither orators nor editors will be able to induce the voters to listen to their presentation. The Telegram welcomes a campaign on national issues. We believe President Wilson and his administration will receive an overwhelming vote of approval in Nebraska. If the issue can be made perfectly clear, as it will be, to 10,000 republicans in Nebraska will vote for a democratic state ticket which is positively known to be composed of nominees who are loyal to President Wilson and his administration. There is so much patriotism in the hearts of the honest element in the republican party in Nebraska that that element would consider it a first duty to cast a vote to approve and encourage President Wilson.

Speaking from the standpoint of a supporter of President Wilson and his administration, and in the hope that the issue in Nebraska may not be befogged, the Telegram respectfully asks the democrats of the state to take their proper place in the primary fight and let it be a fight to a finish. Those who applaud and fight for the nomination of Senator Hitchcock and his administration, should stand under the Hitchcock banner, and fight for the nomination of democratic state candidates who are in sympathy with the Hitchcock opposition to President Wilson and his plans and purposes. Those who applaud the courageous course of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan should stand beneath the Wilson and Bryan banner and fight for the nomination of a set of democratic state candidates who are known to be in full sympathy with the achievements of the Wilson administration, and with its plans and purposes for the future.

Twice Told Tales

Clever Kid. Little Frank, yellow of hair and blue of eyes, was the apple of his father's eye.

One sunny afternoon when all was drowsily peaceful a rough-looking individual seated little Frank by the hair.

"Ere, nipper, where's yer money?" "Out!" snarled the frightened kid. "Well, then, look 'ere, if yer don't tell me where yer old man keeps his money I'll give yer bean, an' after that I'll eat yer."

"Oh, please let go my hair," whimpered Frankie. "You'll find all the money we've got in an old waistcoat in the kitchen."

Three—no, two—minutes later a battered individual came heading and with force through the door of Frankie's house. He landed in the ditch, his locks clinging to the hedge-row. Little Frankie's blue eyes surveyed him over the garden gate.

"Mighty smart kid, ain't yer?" said the bruised one. "Never said a word about yer ole man being in that waistkit!"—New York Tribune.

The Secret.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is known to give the most sumptuous and the most beautiful dinners in the world. She is also known as the possessor of a trenchant wit.

It is said of Mrs. Fish that the remarkable success of a rich but ill-favored New York girl's marriage with a spendthrift nobleman was recently discussed in her presence. No one could understand the happiness of this marriage, which had seemed to bode so ill. But Mrs. Fish shrugged and said:

"The girl won't let her husband touch a penny of her principal, and that, you see, keeps up the interest."—Boston Post.

Lighting for a Master.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the eloquent anti-suffragist, said at a dinner in New York:

"I am convinced that, despite all this sex equality talk, woman in her heart still longs to look up to man in reverence."

"A diplomat at a dinner in Washington took down the season's news."

"You ravish all hearts," the diplomat said to her. "You make a fresh conquest every week."

"True," said the belle, and sighed. "True—and I give all my slaves for one master!"

JOLLIES FROM JUDGE.

Crabshaw—I thought they were violently opposed to the motor car? Mrs. Crabshaw—Oh, that was before they could afford one.

Teacher—When the prodigal son returned, Tommy, what did his father do? Bright boy—He nearly killed the fat calf.

Howard—I hear your daughter is going to marry an English nobleman. Is it all settled? Coward—Yes, every cent she had.

Papa, what does the preacher mean when he talks about an "angelic choir"? "He means, my dear, the only choir that hasn't any jealousies."

Madge—Science teaches us that a man becomes what he eats. Do you believe it? May—How can you doubt it? There's Harry, for instance. He's eaten a lobster every night for years.

"Listen to this. The emperor of Morocco includes in his suit thirty kisses of the imperial umbrella." "Umph! I'll bet he's come into contact with some of the fellows down at our office."

Since colored hair is all the rage, the balladists will soon be seen inspiring plaudits on the stage. With Silver Threads Among the Green.

"While you were standing in the doorway, telling the sweet young man good-night, did it ever dawn upon you?" "Oh, no, I never stayed that late."

Miss Gush—O captain, were you ever boarded by a pirate? Captain Stormy—Yes, he charged me \$1 a day for a bedroom on the fourth floor.—Christian Register.

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends," said the readymade philosopher. "That's right," replied the statesman.

"Many a man thinks he is going to congress to speak and finds that he is there simply to listen."—Washington Star.

Passimist—The cost of living is terrible. Optimist—But it's worth the price.—Philadelphia Ledger.

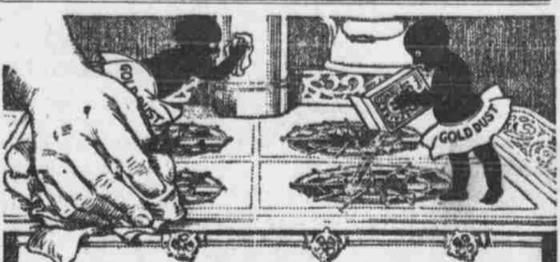
"Mom, what's a coterie, like you read about?" "A coterie is a place where they make coats, of course, you silly child."—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE DAY'S WORK.

Los Angeles Express. When you have sought your rest at night, And look back on the busy day, Are all your work been true and right, And honorable in every way? Has sorrow entered any heart? Because of aught you may have said? Or have you bravely done a part Which left no bitter tears to shed?

If when the day of toil is o'er, Some heart is filled with grief and woe, And stands accusing at your door, Or is there sought which brings the blush Of shame because of what you've done? Is there a peace, a joy, a rest, That satisfies you through the night, Or does regret tug at your breast Because you failed in doing right?

When you are silent and alone, As evening makes shadows deep, Are there some deeds you would atone Which come to harass you in sleep? Or is your conscience calm and clear, That you have helped relieve distress With just a little word of cheer Or some small deed of kindness?



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