### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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> MARCH CIRCULATION. 51,641

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, es.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that
average daily circulation for the month of Marcu,

1914 was 51,661.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before my
this let day of April, 1914.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

War by any other name is just as horrible. Arbor day almost slipped by this year with-

out making its presence known. John Lind seems to have had a rather important message to deliver, after all.

Fletcher did it with almost the same neatness and dispatch that Dewey did it.

Down at Vera Crus four centuries of history since the first invader landed loom up in the

background. It is the irony of fate that the clash of arms should come with our foreign affairs in charge

of the great apostle of peace.

On the military map Vera Cruz is so much bigger than Tampico that the naval strategists could see only one shining mark.

In the heat and excitement of war, do not forget that Omaha's ball team copped the first peaceful battle of the season at home.

It is a hundred-to-one shot that nine out of ten house members voting out the mileage grab expect the senate to sidetrack the calamity.

Enlistments for the political campaign will sgive way temporarily until it is known whether enlistments are required for the military cam-

member of congress to vote "Yea" or "No" with-

The conference of democratic editors of Nebrasks transformed itself into a session on the distribution of pie. Just an outcropping of early piety.

Even some senators and congressmen seem to be imbued with the peculiar idea that we cannot have a war without first passing a declaration-of-war resolution.

Wonder what has become of the inventive genius whose reports from Mole St. Nicholas thrilled the American union sixteen years ago? Duty and glory awaits him at Tampico or Vera

The gallant warriors of the Colorado militia, who have been deprived of that desperate enemy, "Mother" Jones, are without valid excuse for further delay in merging with Coxey's

Aprill 23, 1846, sixty-eight years ago, the first blood was shed in the Mexican war at the present site of Brownsville, Tex. The stage is how set to tempt a repetition, though the dates may not coincide.

Railroad papers "point with pride" to the "incontrovertible showing" made by President Res in support of increased freight rates. A salary of \$100,000 ought to inspire a superior line of defensive tactics.

"No political colonels," shouts Senator Hitchcock's newspaper. Now, whom can he have in mind? Surely not the colonel of the Third Nebraska who won fame and glory in Spanish-American war history.



Upper Farnam street property owners had a sesaion with the council committee on streets and aredes on the appraisement for damages for proposed grading, over 100 being present. A. D. Jones presided and John Bumford acted as secretary. Those who participated in the discussion included T. W. T. Furhards, Martin Dunham, Joseph Redfield, Cyrus Ross, G. W. Ambrose, Chris Hartman, Dr. C. L. Hart, Prof Bohm, J. M. Thurston, R. E. Hall, E. Rosewater, E. L. Emery and Andrew Rosewater.

The reported disbandment of the Union Pacific buse hall club seems to turn on objections entered by higher-ups against Sunday games, but it is expoeted that the trouble will be adjusted, and the club go shead with the season's program.

A postal card from Amsterdam announces the safe arrival there of Max Meyer and his wife, now travel-The Chautauqua circle meeting enjoyed an enter-

telument contributed by Mr. G. W. Ryan, Miss Bella McDenaid, Mr. George A. Pritchard, Rev. C. W. Savidge and Miss Emma Fitch. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Boyce have given up their residence in Omaha, Mrs. Boyce going to visit in the

cast and Mr. Boyne to Montana to close up some business. They may return in the fall. It is announced that Deputy Marshal Ed Gorman is in the continued in charge of the city jail. The Seigure of Vera Cruz.

The successful seizure of Vera Cruz by American marines has followed the announced plan of the president even faster than was expected. The regrettable part of it is that it should have entailed loss of life, but there is no use even debating whether this could have been avoided or the desired end attained as well or better without going further than a blockade,

The president persists in the view that the landing of marines at Vera Cruz is not an act of war, and that there is yet hope that warfare. in the comprehensive sense of the term, may be avoided. But what has already taken place is war, and no one can foretell what the range of consequences may be.

Vera Cruz is the main seaport of Mexico, in practical reality the port of entry for Mexico City, the national capital. Shutting off the outlet to Vera Cruz closes the main artery of traffic and communication in and out of Mexico City. The seizure of Vera Cruz must put the Huerta government in a decidedly bad way, and in a short time produce a crisis in the internal affairs of the Mexican government. Strategically, therefore, the United States has siready scored a point ably strengthening our

But taking possession of even one port of Mexico raises our flag in a foreign country. It opens up wide the question how much further that flag shall be carried and how long it may stay there, questions on which everyone will speculate, but which cannot have their answers for the present.

Junkets and Near Junkets.

The three-shell confidence man used to say. Now you see it, and now you don't see it! Which shell covers the little white ball?"

Of course, that has nothing to do with the difficulty of telling the difference between a legal junket and an illegal junket, a junket and a near junket, an excursion for which the public official must foot his own bills and an excursion for which he may reimburse himself out of the public treasury.

We now have rulings by a learned judge of our district court which says that junket money drawn by a city commissioner or a school board officer must be put back, but that junket money drawn by a water commissioner may be safely pocketed. A water commissioner has a right to take a trip to Minneapolis, to Milwaukee or to Philadelphia at public expense because he is going on public business, but a city commissioner or a member of the School board or a school superintendent who travels away from home on a public mission is merely gratifying his own private pleasure.

"Now you see it and now you don't see it."

Will Warring Mexicans Unite!

"If war is thrust upon Mexico the United States will find that it will have a foe that will fight bitterly to the last ditch," says Cesar Canseco, Mexican consul in Chicago, voicing the general sentiment that federal and rebel forces will unite if war is prolonged. That need not disturb us any more than the refusal of Mex-Still, it might be possible for a patriotic | icans to admit the truth about the provocation on which we have now entered. History may thrusting of war on Mexico, just as it may as to the actual occasion for the president's final appeul to congress.

"I do not believe it possible that the United States will invade my country over such a trivial matter as whether salutes to national flags should follow each other or be given simultaneously," continues the sophistical Senor Canesco. No, any invasion by the United States will not be over a trivial matter. It will be because of the intolerable prolongation of turbulence, plunder and murder of American etizens and other foreigners by both federals and constitutionalists, the destruction of commerce, the overthrow of government, the reign of anarchy, all to the sullen defiance of civilization. The flag incident is, as President Wilson pointed out, but the culmination.

But as to a speedy union of the now antagonistic forces in Mexico, which ordinarily would follow foreign interference, it is not so imminent nor certain because the lines of internal dissension have become deep cut. If we must have more war in Mexico before we can have peace, it will make no difference to us whether the Mexicans get together first or last. Mexico can enjoy stable and orderly conditions only through a government that is acceptable to all its people, and such a government cannot be had while insurrection and civil war continues.

Saving the Babies.

While Omaha has been having its "baby show" Chicago is planning a "babies' week," both enterprises indicating a healthful state of public interest in the coming generation. We know of nothing that should excite more general concern than a public movement looking to the welfare of the race. All that is needed to iffsure its success, we think, is the proper publicity and method of administration.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that all such ventures tend to raise the common question of "eugenics." Now, it is true that some good and conservative folk already have begun to look askance at that word "eugenics," only because, however, the idea back of it has been belittled in some quarters by some very absurd procedures. It embodies an ideal, however, at which we may well aim, that ideal being expressed by the American Society for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality-"to save every baby that is born."

At once some pragmatist exclaims, "impossible." Quite so, just as impossible, perhaps, as that every soul should be saved in the life beyond. But the ideal of striving goes on, though in the brief span of human existence none has been completely realized. The simple fact about our baby exhibitions is this, that they afford insight into uncommonly wise ways of handling babies, of combatting infantile diseases and of strengthening the future race. That is so fundamental a work as to be worth while all the time and everywhere.

"No more political coloneis!" Well, Nebraska has a democratic governor right now, and no one can be made a colonel of a Nebraska regiment except by his commission.



OMAHA, April 22 .- To the Editor of The Collier's Saintly "Weakly," senting on the last testament of a recently deceased wholesale liquor dealer, who bequeathed his fortune to his heirs on condition that they would not engage in the liquor business, reaches the conclusion that such provise was made by the testator because he did not want his heirs to be in such a "dirty" business. Possibly it did not occur to Collier's that the testator may have bad entirely different reasons for putting that provise in his will, but the chances are that it merely improved the opportunity for indulging in one of its weekly poinopous flings at the liquor business, which as usual includes the "amug" manufacturer. that not less than 30 per cent of our grown male population (let us call them voters) use wine, beer or whisky in some form or other temporarily, thereby creating a demand for its sale and manufactore, and that if the sale and manufacture is a "dirty" business, it is induced by 80 per cent of the voters who create the demand. Even in probibition territory-misnamed "dry"-at least 79 per cent of the voters use liquor more or less. Why does not Collier's, if it wants to destroy the liquor traffic, attack the consumers who create that "dirty" busisess, and without whom it could not possibly exist? Every hotel, every club, every host serving liquor to his guest, according to Collier's is engaged in a dirty" business.

The Byron Reed collection here contains some of the account books of George Washington, showing that the father of our country owned and operated a distillery, selling its product, and who, according to Collier's, was therefore engaged in a "dirty" business. A vast proportion of the distilled spirits, from which our government derives some \$163,000,000 annual revenue, is sold through the drug trade, and used very largely for medicinal and other non-beverage purposes, as also a large quantity of wines. The distillery here does business with some thirty wholesale drugglets and has some fifty or more hospitals on its books, but as manufacturer, according to Collier's, it is engaged in a "dirty" business. Yet the United States government through its public treasury collects one-third of its total income from that "dirty" busi-

Collier's purpose, of course, is obvious It copies the plan of the Anti-Saloon league, through glaring misrepresentations, to stigmatise without distinction men engaged in the business, the real objectionable features of which are entirely beyond the control of the manufacturers, and entirely the fault of the people who, through their duly elected officials, allow them to exist. The evident purpose of such tactics can only be to create prejudice and false impression by bearing false witness.

The dirtiest business of all is that of destroying the character of another: Who steals my purse steals trash; but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him and makes me poor indeed." The men engaged in that dirty business are the publishers of sensational papers, esainst whom the injured individual has no redress. If, in the failure of the law to punish or prevent such misuses of the press, a person so assailed should, in defending his good name injure the lisher of such libelous "news," and if I should sit on a jury trying his case. I would be tempted to say A. L. MEYER.

The Socialism Cure. OMAHA April 22.-To the Editor of The Bee: Miss Helen Cudahy is not going to be a nurse, unless she can find an easy position. She started to take a three-year course, but she says three months probably will be enough for her. There is too much work to the job, and

she does not have to work. Papa Cuda-

hy's millions make it unnecessary. Few are so situated. Most people have to work. Most people work much and have little. A few, like the Cudahya, have much and work little. The many have little and work much because they think little. If they thought more they would have more and work less. If they thought enough they would have plentythere would be no parasites, and the struggle for existence would not monopoine human life.

This is not idle theory. A study of ocialism will show it to be perfectly sound. Plenty and freedom for the workers depend on the workers themselves. Let them unite and work for socialism; their toll and hardship and misery will crumble into dust like Dead Sea fruit and blow away.

EDMUND R. BRUMBAUGH,

## People and Events

Richard Croker has been given the freedom of the city of Dublin. But he cannot work the privilege as he worked New York.

The American society for thrift offered a prize to school children for the best definition of thrift. The prize was won by Hazel Hang of Warren, Pa. Her definition was: "Thrift is management of one's affairs in such a manner that the value of one's possessions is being constantly increased."

The claim of London that Charing Cross station is the busiest traffic spot on earth, handling 15,000,000 passengers yearly is reputed by The New York Times which gives Boston's South Station a year record of 38,347,390 passengers. Grand Central Station, takes second

place with a record 22,400,000. Austin K. Jones, the old Harvard onilege bell ringer, who retired in 1908 after 20 years service in that position without missing an occasion, died at his home in Cambridge recently, aged #7 years. About 55 years ago he secured a position as janitor. Then he was promoted to

bell ringer for the college. James Henderson, carrier route No. 2, holds the record in Gentry county. Mo., for length of time in service and distance traveled. He has carried the mail continuously for Il years and has averaged about 313 trips, of 21% miles, a year, a total of more than 74,600

A church in Lockport. III., is divided into two warm sections because a girl of 17, member of the church, had her garter shifted from its moorings at a dinner party. As the paster of the church, a youngeter of 26, ant next the garter the girl accused him of hypnotising the buckle. The pastor protested his Innocence. Thereupon the congregration aplit up the middle. And there you are.

## Our Former Mexican War

The Start, the Finish and the Profits

Sixty-eight years ago this month the United States precipitated war with Mexico, which continued from April 23, 1846, until Beptember, 1847, and added 631,500 square miles of territory, exclusive of Texas, to this ountry, an area nine times as large as the State of

The southwestern boundary line of Texas, whether the Rio Grande or the river Nucces, was the primary cause of the war, but back of it was the stimulus of "Manifest destiny", the acquisition of New Mexico and California and the spur for revenge for the massacre of the Alame. President Polk assumed the right to decide upon the Rio Grande as the boundary without Mexico's consent.

Zachary Taylor was a general of the American forces in that day. He was a Virginian who had served in the war of 1812 and in the Black Hawk Seminote and various other Indian wars with dis tinction, and later became president.

He was ordered by Polk to march westward of the Nueces. This was before annexation was accomplished. The president thus put peace in peril. Texas had claimed the Rio Grande as the boundary but of the land between it and the Nueces it had never been in possession.

Taylor marched, according to orders, to the Rio Grande. He reached it at what is now known as Brownsville." Arrived there, he planted a battery which commanded the public square or plaza in Matamoras, Mexico, across the river. He likewise blockaded the mouth of the stream.

The Mexican commander at Matamoras naturally held that this was beginning hostilities. So he crossed over the river April 23, 1846, and his force had a skirmish with a small force of our men. In it sixteen of our dragoons were killed.

The president then notified congress that American blood had been spilled on American soil. And the war was begun.

We were unready, of course, but the war went on. Taylor commanded in Northern Mexico. He won the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and that of Resaca de la Palma the next day, and about nine days later he took Matamoras. Monterey he captured September 24 and he defeated Santa Ana at Buena Vista in a two-day fight Washington's birthday and the day after, 1847. For this he won rank as major

Meanwhile, Winfield Scott, another American commander, had been carrying on a campaign south of this territory, striking at the heart of the enemy's country.

Scott was the finest looking man in the army. There were those who said he was more majestic than Washington. At all events he was an excellent soldier. Scott was general-in-chief in Mexico. He had 8,500

men. Santa Ana, his opponent, had 12,000. Scott landed his force at Vera Cruz. There our navy helped him by pegging away at the ancient fort of San Juan de Ulua, which had made much trouble for Hawkins and some of the other old-time freebooters. Scott put his men ashore by means of surfboats. On March 27 he had them in motion, and moreover somewhat increased his force by drawing

The theater of war now changed to the line between Vern Cruz and the capital.

This position was flanked April 18 and attacked by three columns. The divisions of Twigg and North went up to the heights gallantly. Here Santa Ana ommanded in person, but the heights was carried by storm and its guns turned on another part of the field that Pillow was assailing. The Mexicans didn't care for much of that sort of thing and soon surrendered. Santa Ana, for his part, fled to Jalapa. with Scott in pursuit. The latter fought well enough, but Banta Ana beat him-in the running.

A month or so after this fight at Cerro Gordo the Americans occupied Puebla. Here Scott was com-pelled to wait during June and July to receive reinforcements and to drill them. August 7 he set out for the capital, which by this

time was defended by some 30,000 men. A series of engagements followed this movement. August 19 and 20 three battles were fought, namely, those of Contreras, Churubusco and San Antonio. These were really parts of one general engagement.

Let it not be imagined for a moment that the Mexleans did not fight. They fought here with bravery and stubbornness. But in the end they were completely routed. Pursuit of them reached to the very gates of their capital.

The fortifications of the capital were known as Molino del Rey, Casa Mata and Chapultepec. They were considered formidable. September 7 an armistice terminated. Negotia-

tions failing, Scott prepared to move on these works. September 8 he attacked. Santa Ana was in command here. He was an old

campaigner. He had governed Mexico, with some intermissions, for twenty years. He drew up his forces with the right on Casa Mata and the test on Molino Both these positions were carried by assault and the Mexicans driven from the field.

The next two days were given to the assault of Chapultopec. Batteries were planted on both sides for this purpose, and September 13 a simultanous The American troops at the same time stormed

the fortress. The works were carried and the enemy fled in confusion. The American army pursued them along the causeway of Belem and San Cosme, fighting to the gates

of the city. Here the enemy atood and made desperate resistance. The struggle lasted till nightfall, That night our men rested on their arms. Early

the next morning a deputation of the enemy arrived asking for terms. They were refused and the divisions of North and Quitman entered the city. There was street fighting, however, for two days before the Americans secured possession of the city.

Negotiations now were renewed. There was guerrilla warfare a while longer, but the principal towns were garrisoned by our troops and our men carried on the government. February 2 a treaty of peace was signed and ratifications were exchanged a month

In his "Dictionary of United States History," J. Franklin Jamieson says: "The war was plainly one of unjust aggression on a minor power, with the object of winning more territory for new slave states.

Twice Told Tales

He Knew.

In a small town on the outskirts of Boston, Mass., a patriotic Hebrew had amassed a small fortune by selling framed pictures, after that well known revolutionary painting, the spirit of '76.

While on a business trip in Boston one day he met an old friend who had just heard of the Hobrew's good fortune, and the following dialogue took place: "Helloudare, Abram."

"Hellof Isanc. "Dey have just told me dot you have made lots of nies selling pictures." "Vell, I guess dot's right."
"Say, vat kind of pictures are you selling?"

"Vy, I don't know, only dot one fellar has a drum another one got has a drum, while de odder fellar has a headache."—National Monthly.

Getting Used to It. An amateur charity worker, visiting a family in the tenement district, was alarmed to see the mother dash a cup of cold water in the face of the baby she had just finished dressing.

Too polite to express her amasement, the visitor held her breath, expecting the air to be rent with screams. When none came, the child merely whimpering, she said "Dear me, I should think he'd object more than

"Wouldn't ye, now" said the fond mother admiringly; "sure I've been practicing on him for three weeks. He won't yell when he's baptised next Sunday He'll be used to it!"-Pennsylvania Grit.

#### GRINS AND GROANS.

Inex-Why, didn't you arrest that bur-glar who was found under your bed? Bess-He said that if I wouldn't have him arrested he'd never fell how dusty he got.-Philadelphia Ledger. Magistrate-Can't this case be settled out of court?

Mulligan-Sure, sure. That's what we were trying to do, your honor, when the police interfered, Brooklyn Life.

"He's never made any effort to sup-port himself."

"Oh, yes, he has. To my certain knowledge, he's proposed to every girl with money he knows."—Baltimoro American. the best time for a girl to marry?
Miss Elder-Whenever the man is willing.-Indianapolis News. Employer Good morning. Robert nope all your family are well this morn

"Doesn't it give you a terrible feeling when you run over a man?" they asked him.
"Well, if he's a large man," replied the
automobilist, "it does give one a pretty
rough joit."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Mary didn't like my Easter hat." "She said it made me look so old."
"Yes." "She meant the exact opposite."-Cleve-land Plain Dealer.

The affair of David and B. N. T.

May have a romantic glow
If you are not wise to the facts in the Norris-Cap you break a twenty for me? Nocoyne-if I could I should break a record,—Boston Transcript.

Marcells-Mr. Beanbrough is the most awkward person I know. Whenever he kisses anybody it sounds like a pistol shot. Waverly-Seems to me it's more like a blunderbuss.-Judge. "Your valet went on atrike, did he?" I hope you didn't accede to his demands?" "Pon my life, I had to, old chap; the cunning creature actually threatened to leave me one modning when I was half dressed!"—London Opinion.

Taking down your rural free delivery box? 'Yes; I've got to put up something bigger. Since I began setting grindstones and wheelbarrows by parcel post,

Friend David may boast of a Roman And common sense—but oh!
They belong to a certain bachelor maid
That I happen to know.

But I happen to know.

Then don't mention Cupid in this debate For the hasn't once used his bow; Take this for a fact from the pen of

Who happens to know.
Omaha. —ONESTI DOO

I find that what I need is a storage warehouse."-Louisville Courier-Journal

Miss Young-What in your opinion is

Office Boy (unsuspectingly)-Yes, sir,

thank you.

Employer—I'm glad to hear it, Robert.

There is to be a base ball game this afternoon, and I was afraid it might have a fatal effect on some of them.—

Boston Transcript.

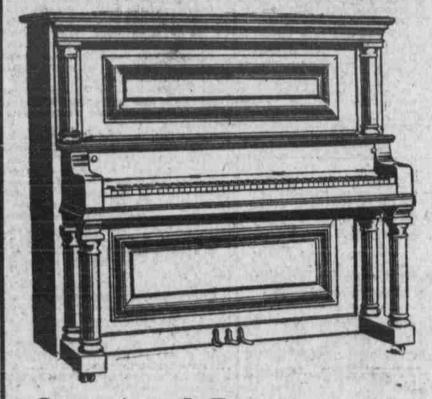
CUPID EXONERATED.

Friend David may pose as a love-lorn

With more talent for whining, than

dough; But B. N. T. isn't bothered one bit For she happens to know.





# Our April Piano Clearance Means Big Savings to Buyers!

Come in as soon as possible and let's talk pianos. It's to your interest to get the very best plane your money will buy, and it's decidedly to our interest to sell you a piano that will satisfy you not only now, but for many years to come.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction and are never satisfied ourselves unless we know that you, as a purchaser, are satisfied. There's a mighty good reason for it, too. We know that every customer well treated, perfectly satisfied, is worth many pages of advertising to this department.

See these remarkable piano hargains, and many others,

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1	Steinway\$300	
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12	Kimball	
13	Weller	
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51	Miller	
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3	Sweck & Kelso	

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