

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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JANUARY CIRCULATION. 49,528

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 January, 1913, was 49,528. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

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

Take no chances yet on uncovering your flowers.

"Manana" is still the Mexican policy.

Castro might land something in Mexico about now.

Wonder if he will let us sprinkle our lawns next summer.

It must be that the groundhog is preparing for an awful finish.

It is sad to think of the fun General Reyes missed by getting shot.

The laugh continues to be on the folks who went away for the winter.

The pork barrel at Washington seems to hold out wonderfully well.

Charles W. Morse is keeping as cool about it as if he were packed in ice.

No doubt Porfirio Diaz down on the Nilo keeps close tab on the score board.

Champ Clark resents being called a piker just because he is from Pike county.

Perhaps if John Barrett succeeds in calming himself, the Mexican matter may be adjusted.

Where is the authority for saying, in the first place, that man wants but little here below?

Patience may sometimes be a virtue, but in relation to Mexico it is an unknown quantity.

Bailey's saying so, of course, does not make Lincoln the kind of a standpat for the ex-Texas is.

It may yet become necessary to mediate the differences between Ambassador Wilson and John Barrett.

One almost has to ask himself what it was that Montezuma, Santa Ana and Diaz fought for in Mexico.

It is fortunate that a man who can keep his head is in the White House now.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Indeed, yes, for strenuous headlessness in the present situation might be fatal.

Failure of the rescuing party to make the time is now ascribed as the cause of the death of Captain Scott and his fellows, but the world will continue to believe it was exposure to the rigorous elements.

Many men believe in the principle of home rule up to the point where its application threatens to offend some pet theory or plan of their's, but that was not the kind of home rule our fathers fought for.

Lee O'Neill Browne is the only member of the Illinois legislature to oppose the proposed federal amendment for direct popular election of senators. This caps the climax of its endorsements.

In the meantime, he might also recall how he objected to the quality of the water furnished by the water company, and try at least to give the consumers as good. They are still paying the old rate.

A correspondent asks if conditions really are as bad as pictured in Mexico, if we do not think they are largely the figment of reporters' imaginations. We suggest he take the first train to Mexico City and find out.

That California story of the burglar sneaking his gun and helping the woman of the house save her baby from croup, because his heart was touched at the thought of his own five babies at home, was too good not to send out, regardless of the fact

Women and Their Wages.

A quaint writer of the seventeenth century, according to a standard historian, sheds this gleaming comment upon woman's industrial condition of that period:

One reason why women's wages are so exorbitant is that they are not very numerous, which makes them stand upon high terms for their several services and, moreover, they are usually married before they are 21 years of age, and when once in that noose, are for the most part a little uneasy, and make their husbands so, too, till they procure them a maid-servant to bear the burden of the work, and also, in some measure, to await on them, alas.

As to the supply and demand, and in some folks' judgment, wages, too, things have not changed so far as domestic service is concerned. Bearing exactly on this very point comes a story from Los Angeles of a man disguised as a woman for ten years doing domestic work in a home and pleading when discovered:

Five a week, board and room was better than anything I could get as a man, and besides I like housework.

And if he had come to Omaha, he could have raised on the five a week, but he could also have found plenty of remunerative work as a man. The point is, however, that with woman still fighting for equal rights in wages as well as ballots, things seem to even themselves up when man attempts to invade some of her natural spheres, and why not? So far as revealed no sex distinctions are implied in the maxim that "a laborer is worthy of his hire."

After Madero, What?

The outcome of existing conditions in Mexico is still in doubt; only one thing seems certain—Madero has failed. But what are we to expect after Madero? When Porfirio Diaz had wrested his last election to a six-year term as president, The Bee in discussing Mexico, asked, "After Diaz, What?" observing:

But with all this progress, if Diaz were to die tomorrow it is doubtful if another man could be found in the republic with all the requisite resources to take his place, counting popular influence as one of the essentials. The weakness of the Diaz reign has been its apparent strength; Mexico was lost in Diaz, Diaz in Mexico. Subsequent events seem to have borne out this view. Madero's ability to crystallize the anti-Diaz sentiment sufficiently to oust the old warrior in his dotage was no test at all of his power to run the government. It seemed then, as it has ever since, that De La Barra really was the strongest man in Mexico outside of Porfirio Diaz and he may be able to rally the conflicting elements around him and work out of the present chaos a coherent status of affairs, but it remains to be seen.

The fact is, as The Bee said in the editorial referred to, "The Latin race has not been quick to assimilate the principles of democracy, and it will not do for anyone to indulge the belief that because Mexico goes by the name of republic a large proportion of the people are not still ready to try issues with this modern form of government." A New York paper, in passing comment, asked: "Has not Diaz in accomplishing this 'good' for Mexico, held it in his clenched fist so long that it has never enjoyed the opportunity of learning how to govern itself?" So, if the United States does not go into Mexico, "After Madero, what?"

Mail Frauds.

In spite of the systematic effort of the government to prevent swindling through the mails, the postmaster general's report shows that in two years \$100,000,000 was filched from the people by a variety of devious methods. On the other hand, the report shows that more than 1,000 convictions of swindlers were secured by the government in this period.

The enormous harvest of the fakers therefore, is not attributable to apathy on the part of the government. Postmaster General Hitchcock goes so far as to suggest that it was not even due to the gullibility of the American people—although some of us must be rather gullible to be taken in on some of these palpable frauds—as much as to the overweening instinct for speculation.

No doubt, his reasoning is sound. One thing is certain, the spirit of speculation is strongly implanted in the bosoms of Americans. As a people we take long chances. And most of these schemes circulated through the mails are not only plausible, but presented incidentally as side-lines that can be carried on with little capital and no exertion without diversion from regular occupations, most deftly concealing the one chance to lose against the 100 to win. Yet by now it ought to be easier to distinguish between spurious and genuine investments fostered by the mails.

The postal officials, while, of course, not setting out primarily to cure human gullibility, will nevertheless need better co-operation by the people to completely eradicate this evil.

Nebraska certainly ought to shine at the inauguration of President Wilson, with fifty-three colonels and a governor coming on a special train. This is pretty good from a state that instructed its delegates to vote for Champ Clark at Baltimore.

And the Bible salesroom is to be devoted to the sale of rum again, in Lincoln, too. What do you know about that?

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES FEBRUARY 17, 1900

Thirty Years Ago—At the invitation of the ladies and gentlemen of the Paxton hotel, Miss Marie Wilson of Grand Rapids, Mich., gave an interesting recital in the parlors. Mr. Bush and Mr. Ralph kindly volunteered their services to assist in the entertainment.

A petition is being circulated to Governor Dawes to appoint Hon. E. Wakeley judge of the district court in the event the legislature provides for an additional judge.

From Grand Island comes word that Dr. J. M. Graham and family will soon remove to Omaha.

The treasurer of the Omaha Turnverein sent the German annual at St. Louis \$24.10 to be forwarded to the Rhine sufferers in Germany.

Ed Wittig left to take a rest cure at Hot Springs.

Senator-elect Charles F. Manderson started for Philadelphia, from which place he will proceed to Washington to take his seat officially March 4.

The finder of a white feather belonging to the uniforms of the Union Pacific land is wanted to locate it for the owner at Edholm & Erickson's jewelry store.

An urgent appeal to members of Beacon lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to attend the next meeting is signed by W. D. Clegg, as secretary.

Twenty Years Ago—Ed Sheldon received a telegram from Paul Morton in Chicago stating that his father, J. Sterling Morton, had been tendered the portfolio of secretary of agriculture by Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

A cottage owned by Superintendent A. H. Hunt of the water works adjoining the Davenport street pumping station was totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$600.

At a meeting of the board of public works the contract to grade Cameron street from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-seventh was awarded to Thomas A. Murray at \$25,000.

Rev. St. Wright, pastor of St. Mary's avenue Congregational church, lectured there on the subject, "Life on the European Plan." He said on this plan every individual had the freedom of choice in selecting for instance, his bill of fare in a hotel and the same rule generally applied in other ways.

Ten Years Ago—The mercury rose from 12 below zero to 2 and then began to fall again.

Oseip Gabrieliwicz, the Russian pianist, came very close to the hearts of 400 music lovers who heard his recital at Koutnie Memorial church in the evening.

Miss Lillian Moore, who resided on Locust street, returned from Chicago where she visited two weeks.

Mrs. John L. Webster and Miss Webster were planning to leave for California on March 7.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Lewis and Miss Florence Lewis were in San Francisco after a month's tour of California, expecting to return to Omaha in two weeks.

Mrs. George Cott and Miss Duncan were hostesses at a high five party, the prizes being awarded to Miss Stella Toft, Ord von Dorn, Mrs. Hurster and E. P. Duncan.

The "strollers" were royally entertained by Mrs. Frank Green at a 1 o'clock luncheon. Seven games of high five were played and the winners were Messrs. Pettipere, Hooper, Foley, Bridenbecker and Risley.

People Talked About

Evangelist Dow of Louisville, Ky., says he approves of applause during religious services.

Uncle Joe Cannon is esteemed the spryest old youngster in congress. He is 77 and can kick higher than his head.

A. K. Shay of Springfield, Mo., was probably fatally burned the other day when a spark from his cigarette set fire to his shirt.

Dr. C. H. Puffer of Salem, Mass., Universalist clergyman, recently divorced from his wife after a trial separation of three years, has married a second wife.

Hunter Brooks, a Philadelphia millionaire who died a few days ago, was attended for four weeks by eight doctors working at his bedside constantly in relays.

Eugene Chaffin, prohibition candidate for president, blows the foam off the fame of Milwaukee by asserting that the city is "a stronghold of the prohibition party."

The man who gave Andrew Carnegie his first job as a messenger boy died at his home at May's Landing, N. J., leaving a fortune of only \$1,000,000. The messenger distanced the man.

Living a life of seclusion in Germany, the widow of James Bartlett Hammond of typewriter fame, accused by the fortune in sight, is back again in New York, knocking at the door of courts for recognition and her rights.

One of the convicts pardoned from the New York penitentiary paid \$7,000 to "accelerate" his release. Another, shrewder than the average, stimulated pardon brokers with reference to a \$25,000 reward and the prison gates opened. Brokers greeted him on the spot, but there was nothing doing in the reward line.

Abuse of Pardoning Power. Baltimore American.

Twenty-six murderers in Illinois prisons have received clemency from the retiring governor. The abuse of the pardoning power and its influence on the increase of crime will surely be one of the issues taken up in the near future as among the necessary reforms in the protection of life, liberty and property of law-abiding citizens.

Teaching the Young Idea. Philadelphia Press.

The members of the Pennsylvania League for the Advancement of Woman Suffrage are to teach babies to speak in the following order: "Mamma," "papa," "votes for women." If only they could train the babies to cry for votes, the argument would be irresistible.

Nothing the Matter with Turkey. Chicago Tribune.

Turkey is hard up for cash, and not particularly flush in the matter of credit. Also it has been conducting a losing fight with the Balkan allies from the beginning. Aside from these drawbacks, however, and a few others, there is apparently nothing the matter with Turkey.

Twice Told Tales

The Only Way—To Him.

A solemn looking man entered a business house and, walking up to one of the men employed on the lower floor, inquired:

"Is there any chance for a man to get a job aw-ur-rk here?"

"I don't know," said the man. "You'll have to see Mr. Mills."

"An plwerr is he?"

"Up on the second floor," was the answer.

"Shall I walk up an' talk to him?"

"No need of that. Just whistle in that tube and he'll speak to you"—pointing to the speaking tube.

The man walked over to the tube and blew a mighty blast in it.

Hearing the whistle, Mr. Mills came to the tube and inquired:

"What's wanted down there?"

"'Tis Ol, Paddy O'Flynn. Are ye th' boss?"

"I am," said Mr. Mills.

"Well, thin," yelled Flynn, "thick yer head out av th' second-story windy whirl of steps out on th' sidewalk—er want to talk 'f ye."—Norman Mack's Monthly.

The Real Reason.

The tall blonde looked up from her paper.

"What d'ye know 'bout this?"

"Here's a woman whose husband is getting a divorce from her because she would never let him kiss her."

The short brunette elevated her eyebrows.

"For goodness sake," she exclaimed, "she musta been a peach."

"Yes, she says she doesn't believe in kissing, and that she has never been kissed by any man in her life."

The short brunette winked wisely.

"Poor thing," she exclaimed; "I suppose she didn't get the right one."—Youngstown Telegram.

His Lenten Sacrifices.

Booth Tarkington at a window in the Players' club looking out over Gramercy park, told a Lenten story.

"Too many people keep Lent," he said, "like Boose."

"Boose, very much under the weather, lurched into a Broadway barroom and ordered his nineteenth cocktail."

"Cherry in it, sir?" the bartender asked.

"No," said Boose. "No-hic-no cherry. It's Lent, and I bar cherries in Lent—hic."—New York Sun.

Army Gossip

Service School Appropriation.

A recommendation has been made by the commandant of the mounted service school at Fort Riley in favor of a change in the wording of the clause in the army appropriation bill so as to specify the items intended for the support of that institution.

The proposed amendment does not meet with the approval of the War department, where it is not regarded as desirable, since such enumeration of items is liable to be construed as excluding other objects not enumerated and which might prove to be necessary or desirable. Moreover, it is considered that no sufficient reason has been given to make any change in the text of the appropriation as proposed.

Increase of Judge Advocates.

The judge advocate general of the army has recommended legislation, approved by the secretary of war, to increase the personnel of the judge advocate general's department and to place it on a detailed basis similar to that prescribed for the ordnance department. In any reorganization of the army it is certain, General Crowder points out, that it will be necessary to considerably increase the commissioned personnel of his corps.

Until army reorganization is positively outlined it is impossible to state exactly what will be needed in that direction, and for the present the proposal of increase for the corps is limited to one officer, a major, in order that the increased volume of business requiring legal attention in the office of the judge advocate general may be expeditiously and efficiently disposed of.

Controversy Over Quarters.

The protest of an army paymaster's clerk concerning the quarters which were assigned to him at Fort Douglas, Utah, has led to a definition by the War department of the rights of such clerks to quarters at army posts.

The pay clerk complained that the quarters assigned to him were those of a non-commissioned officer, and he claimed the right to quarters of a commissioned officer. The quarters at Fort Douglas were a set of non-commissioned officers' quarters of five rooms, lighted by electricity and sewer disposal, with necessary water and sewer connections. While the quarters are not designed in historical records of that post as officers' quarters, it is held by the post authorities that they are entirely suitable for the purpose to which the commanding officer at Fort Douglas had assigned them. The War department has decided that a pay clerk of the army is entitled to public quarters when on duty at a post with troops, and that he is entitled to quarters such as may be assigned to commissioned officers, but that he is not entitled under army regulations to the right of selection of quarters occupied by any commissioned officer.

New Brigadiers.

The failure of the president to nominate the officers of the army who are to become brigadier generals to fill the two vacancies existing in that grade is exciting speculation more as to the cause of delay than as to the identity of the appointees. The disincarnation of General E. Z. Siever to seek premature retirement by applying for examination by a retiring board and the lack of time for any such examination remove the chances of a third vacancy in the grade of brigadier general for Mr. Taft to fill before March 4. The delay in sending to the senate the names of two brigadiers has created the impression that Mr. Taft is waiting for the clearing of the docket of the pending service nominations, which are held up by other nominations on account of the deadlock among the senators; but it has also aroused the suspicion that the nominations which are contemplated by the president are likely to invite senatorial opposition, and it is not desired to afford too much time for the discussion of the merits of the appointments. It is supposed that before the end of the session the senate will confirm all the now pending service nominations, most of which are, of course, routine in their character.

The Bees Letter Box

What Dr. Connell—

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Owing to the many conflicting reports being circulated as to what I said and did not say at the schoolmasters' meeting, and in justice to the principal, teachers and pupils of the high school, as well as myself, I think I should state just what I said and what was the cause of any reference to the subject.

Dr. C. C. Cutter of Lincoln, who is not only a physician but is connected with the university of Nebraska, read a paper pertaining to medical inspection of schools, and in addition to the ordinary medical inspection advocated special inspections and lectures to the boys and girls of the high school on sex hygiene and morality.

This subject was handed by him in an eloquent concise and scholarly manner.

When I was asked by the chairman of the meeting to discuss the paper, I did so pertaining to the sex question in the following manner:

After congratulating the doctor on his able paper, I stated that I was only sorry that every superintendent and principal, as well as every member of the school boards in the state of Nebraska, was not present to have heard the paper, and hoped it could be read by them; that I heartily endorsed everything that he advocated. I am willing to concede that the home was the proper place for this knowledge to be taught, but, owing to a sense of false modesty, very few parents spoke to their children on this important subject, allowing them to form habits and associations often by this neglect, ruining their children's lives and characters.

I questioned if even five out of the sixty or seventy present, allowing they were all fathers of boys, had ever spoken to their sons on sex hygiene, and explained to them the right and wrong and things to avoid, etc. If, as an educated teacher, knowing the importance of proper understanding in the young of sex hygiene, did not explain it to their children, what should we expect of those who were not so well informed?

I stated there should be a man to instruct the boys and a woman to lecture to the girls. The man and woman engaged in this work should not necessarily be physicians, but should be thoroughly informed on this subject, and should be of such high moral character that no one in the community could question what they said as to its being vulgar or obscene. And that I believed when this education was established that there would be no occasion for the disgraceful conditions recently published about our high school, and at that I did not believe our high school was any better than in other cities. When this education is established there would be no cause for making those who now object to sending their children to the high school, I admitted that I was one of them. I stated I never had, and questioned if I ever should send them.

The foregoing is as near my exact words as I can recall them. I used no manuscript.

The things that have been attributed to me as saying, such as immoral practices in the school building and reflections on the morals of any of the faculty, principal or teachers in the high school, or the accusation that it was done to injure the principal of the high school, because she is a woman, are all absolutely false.

My only object was to emphasize the necessity of teaching sex hygiene in the high school, and think it equally important in all other schools, whether public, private or sectarian, on a par with it. Respectfully, R. W. CONNELL, M. D.

Boosey Torren's System.

AURORA, Neb., Feb. 11.—To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of Nebraska: Gentlemen—I beg your consideration of a subject of much financial interest to all our constituency in the state—that is, a simple, economic and up-to-date law on land titles. The "Torren land title system" or some other law to perfect registration of title in twenty years ago this matter came before the legislature and a committee of three was appointed to investigate and report to the supreme court. I believe the committee was H. H. Tipton of Seward, W. L. Hand of Kearney and E. W. Critch of Chadron.

Messrs. Tipton and Hand reported favorably, Mr. Critch adversely. Said report has not been called for nor reported to any legislature and now is in the state library, the governor's office or office of the secretary of state. I notice a bill has been introduced, framed after the Illinois law (Torren's), in the house by Representative George Cappell of Brown county. I beg you to investigate the report of that committee and act as may seem best for the interests of all persons owning real estate. The report is elaborate and conclusive. Only two classes of objections to the form proposed. First, abstractors; second, the legal profession. This is natural, but these gentlemen can reap honors by submitting to the interests of the multitudes. Officers of the law to be paid by fees and money advanced by owner of property applying for registration. No expense to state or county save, printing. If real estate dealers are interested, write your legislators for a good law. I have obtained the number of parcels, lots and land subject to abstract and attorney's fees for perfect titles. The county clerks have kindly furnished them from the assessor's abstract. Seven counties give me 183,279 parcels. Abstract fee and attorney's fee for examination \$5 each, on low average \$10, or 186,379 times \$10-\$1,863,790.—to obtain perfect titles up to date under our present system. Douglas county, only large city, gave 79,750. You make your own estimate what the other eighty-three counties will cost. I guess \$4,000,000. Ask your kind consideration in advance. I remain, yours truly,

JOHN N. CASSELL.

South Omaha.

SOUTH OMAHA, Feb. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial in today's issue wherein you make a comparison between Nebraska legislators and those of West Virginia is a conundrum to me. I don't know whether your comparison expresses a moral certainty or not, perhaps it is moral philosophy. The alarm is given, the situation is grave and the lobbyists are busy endeavoring "to put their true, tried friends over." "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Marking the Right Road.

Indianapolis News.

Undiscovered by the imminence of his retirement, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson continues to advise people to raise more cattle and hogs. And once in a while, you know, Tama Jim is right.

Editorial Snapshots

Philadelphia Bulletin: Colonel Harvey's toast to President Taft, "the worst jeked, the least sored and the best liked, deserves applause."

Washington Post: Thomas W. Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall look like the boys who will give the senate a regular Tom-Tom administration.

Chicago Record-Herald: Now that it is established that the American eagle is a hen, some of our chattering neighbors to the south will begin to complain of being henpecked.

New York World: It is decreed that women's skirts this year shall be lighter than ever. Well, it's the women who have to wear them and suffer the inconvenience of being hobbled.

Washington Post: The man who had a dog's brain transplanted into his head is doing well, but how about the dog?

St. Louis Republic: Buffalo Bill may not be able to sing, but he shows signs of getting into the prima donna class as a faraweller.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A Bostonian offers \$1,000,000 to promote the cause of peace among nations. Turkey is in favor of peace and would pay a liberal interest for the use of the money. The idea may not be practicable, but neither is international peace at present.

Springfield Republican: The humorists have had a lot of fun with burlesque fancy pictures of the Jeffersonian simplicity at the capital, but the joke has not been taken so well by the country as might be expected. A little plain living at Washington would not worry the folks back home in the least so long as the country's business is properly attended to.

New York Tribune: That is an exceedingly interesting announcement concerning the apparent electrical transmutation of gaseous elements which is made by Sir William Ramsay and other scientists, and further details of the astonishing achievement will be awaited with impatience. But it would probably be premature to anticipate the immediate transformation of lead pipe into bullion.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: "Uncle Ike" Stephenson, the man who lent Pauline Wayne to the White House and who scattered a few hundred thousand so lavishly in Wisconsin to show La Follette he could be elected without him, has been making an ostentatious display of a check for \$1,500,000 for timber lands down at Washington. Is he going to run again?

THESE GIRLS OF OURS.

He—My dear, when I went up that hill awhile ago, I saw a big snake almost as thick as a man's body.

She—accurately—Why not say as thick as your breath? It would make the story stronger.—Baltimore American.

Maibell—Poor Mrs. Goldo! Lost her husband, they say.

Mayme—Yes. The cook told her that she would not stay on the place with Mr. Goldo, so she fired her husband.—Judge.

"We have a jewel of a cook!"

"That's fine."

"Yes. Only we have to eat at a restaurant three times a week to keep her from complaining of overwork."—Chicago Tribune.

"Will you march in the parade?" asked one woman.

"No," replied the other. "I'm going to do better than that. I'm going to stand on the sidewalk and see that my husband shouts 'Votes for women!'"—Washington Star.