

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH

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MARCH CIRCULATION: 52,544

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 March, 1913, was 52,544. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of April, 1913. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

And yet showers are the natural thing for April.

Omaha has a few cheap no-questions-asked hotels, too.

Free sugar is not the same as sugar free, by any means.

Lower water rates, "not next month, not next year, but now."

The man who never has time to worry will have more time to live.

The March lion evidently got lost a few days later, from the turn of the weather.

Some folks seem to have confused the six-power loan with the six-cylinder machine.

The big fellow is seldom jealous of the little fellow. It is usually the other way around.

Pope Plus recognizes no earthly overlord. He will not be bossed even by his doctors.

An end must come to all good things, including free food for able-bodied storm victims.

Lots of talk about flood prevention. Why not some expert advice about tornado prevention?

Miss Wilson Talks to Suffragists.—Headline.

Even though father refuses.

And now a South American aviator is the latest victim. High flying is equally dangerous all the world over.

It's a cinch the kids do not stand around and wait to get in on the ball outside the penitentiary base ball grounds.

The tight skirt seems at least to make men courteous enough to stand back and let the woman board the street car first.

Illinois is now represented in the United States senate by one man who looks like "Abe" Lincoln and another who resembles "Lord Araglas."

It turns out, as suspected, that all that fake raid on the stock yards by the hydraulic spouters was merely to make them come in and help pull the chestnuts.

A prominent clergyman says failure leads to success. Thomas Gray said "Paths of glory lead but to the grave." It keeps a man guessing which road to take.

Before despairing of getting enough ambassadors for the Jobs, President Wilson will, we trust, importune a few of the reticent patriots of Nebraska's untrifled.

The defeated democratic candidate for the majority nomination in South Omaha is going to entertain his followers with a buttermilk banquet. That must explain why he lost.

President Wilson's first message to congress is thoroughly democratic.—Mr. Bryan's Commoner.

Who would have expected such unqualified praise from such a critical source?

Colonel Roosevelt vouches that he always found the late Mr. Morgan truthful, and his word absolutely good. In a nutshell, he was one of the few who could not qualify for the Ananias club.

Ultimate Effects.

Great public calamities are often called blessings in disguise, and it is true that they often work transformations and improvements that might have been easily brought about without them. Under imperative necessity of repairing the damage, people are spurred on to efforts and achievements of which they have no idea they were capable.

Visitation of a tornado like that which visited Omaha, for example, will be followed by unusual activity in rebuilding, and the money spent for this purpose will give employment to many workmen and noticeably quicken numerous channels of trade. In its ultimate effect, however, destruction of life and property can never be anything but an additional burden. It extinguishes earning power and wipes out savings and investments which can be replaced only by further saving, although for the time being the draft may be made upon a reservoir of wealth, which will take its time to be replenished.

This thought is well expressed in a discussion of the steel trade in the Engineering and Mining Journal, which says:

It is said in some quarters that a push will be given to the steel trade by the emergency demand for bridge and other material for repairs and rebuilding. This is true, but it is a very limited view of the case. The property destroyed by storm and flood is a total, or almost total, loss. It is so much property which has disappeared and must be made good in one form or another. It will in the end diminish the amount available for new construction, and in that way will decrease the demand for iron and steel to an amount far greater than the requirements for emergency repairs will increase it.

Loss by war or public calamity is an entire loss, and will sooner or later make itself felt in business. Fortunately, our present conditions are such that we can meet these losses without any extraordinary exertion or disturbance.

What applies to the steel trade applies in varying degree to industry in general. The ultimate effect of the tornado havoc is loss; its benefits must come from a reawakened public spirit and a stimulated individual and community effort.

On False Issues.

The approval by the legislature of the water district bill over the protests of a large majority of the delegation from this county shows what can be accomplished by raising false issues. By cunning misrepresentation the law-makers were led to believe that municipal ownership was at stake, and that exclusive jurisdiction over a larger area was necessary to safeguard the \$7,000,000 investment Omaha has made in its water works plant.

As a matter of fact, the question of municipal ownership has not entered into the controversy at any stage, and enlargement of power is only a cloak to hide the real purpose of exempting the water works from the home rule provisions of the constitution.

All that the measure seeks to do by way of extending jurisdiction beyond the corporate limits of Omaha could readily have been done without creating a water district, without investing the Water board with special privileges not enjoyed by other elective city officers, without depriving the people of Omaha of property rights paid for with their own money, and without trading off, or giving away, any of the revenue said to be necessary to financial success.

Belgium's Political Strike.

Plural voting in Belgium, which has provoked the present political strike, is a survival of the old feudal system of the middle ages, under which political powers and the rights of landlords were united and tenants and vassals often identical. While, therefore, the present application of the methods and forces of organized labor for solely political purposes may be novel in history, the principles involved in the controversy are not new.

Under feudalism men performed certain services or made certain payments, not always in money, to the grantor of a fief to whom as a rule the grantee performed a bond of homage or fealty. It is impossible, perhaps, to trace down the condition in western Europe from six to ten centuries ago to the present system in Belgium by which the suffrage is regulated upon a basis of property ownership, or the payment of taxes, but it is easy to recognize the same general principle.

It is not surprising that the wage earners of Belgium have risen against this medieval system, for Belgium has forged forward in many ways of late. The strikers demand the right of a single vote for every male citizen, instead of the present rule allowing additional votes according to size of families and fortunes. The report that the working people have organized and raised a strike fund of \$3,000,000 to start with would seem to indicate a de-

termination to stop short of nothing but success in whole or part. It certainly will rank as one of the most remarkable strikes in history, the culmination of several lesser attempts of the kind during which preparations for a long struggle have evidently been made.

A Memorable Arbor Day.

The idea of devoting special attention to planting trees in the tornado section on Arbor day is a worthy one. With the co-operation of school children and others it should be made a most memorable Arbor day in this state, to which it is native, as the home of J. Sterling Morton and Dr. George L. Miller, its authors.

One of the most saddest features of the great storm is to be found in the gaunt, nude skeletons of once beautiful trees all along the way. If a considerable number of these could be replaced on April 22, even though it will require years for growth, it will be a work well worth doing. Our people should, as far as possible, keep "open dates" for this day and lend all the help they can toward setting out and trimming trees and shrubbery. They should do as well in that as they did in the two days of general cleaning-up of the debris.

Supplanting Loan Sharks.

The many futile efforts to curb the rapacity of loan sharks in various states make it worth while to consider the plan proposed by the industrial club of Chicago, in which sixty large firms, with a total of about 100,000 employees, have organized to loan money to deserving toilers at rates of interest that will work no hardships upon the borrower. As an evidence of good faith and business stability they subscribed to begin with a fund of \$50,000, to be increased as necessity occasions. With the sanction of the legislature, the plan is expected to operate successfully and put the unscrupulous loan sharks out of business.

Of course, if the wage earner can borrow money at a fair rate of interest on reasonable terms, where his rights will be respected, he certainly will not patronize money pirates seeking to prey upon his misfortune. Abuses of the loan system has made all sorts of trouble, not only for the employe, but the employer, and, though not prompted entirely by philanthropy, it is commendable when large employers thus organize to provide protection for the unfortunate. If the plan proves successful in Illinois it will doubtless be adopted in other states.

More Colonization Work.

Some of the railroads report plans for increased activity in western colonization work, which for a few years, has been allowed to move along without much special effort. This is very good news. With the excellent progress going on in the west, there is opportunity for more rapid settlement, which will be facilitated by renewed systematic campaigns. Of course, there may never be another rush to the land, such as most western states have witnessed in the course of their development, but what is better, there should be a steady influx of permanent settlers, families seeking rural homes, with a little capital and a lot of grit. For such the great states west of the Mississippi are ever beckoning.

And in pursuing a new colonization enterprise those in charge may be able to avoid errors of the past and locate their settlers with better attention to local fitnesses and tastes, which will work mutual advantages. Now is the time for each western state to look to its own interests in this particular, as most of them are. Missouri, heretofore, very conservative in this and other ways, has appropriated through its legislature \$100,000 for rural development, along somewhat different lines, however, than contemplated further west. Its plan is to promote local interest with a view of keeping its own people within its own borders. That, too, is a needful provision to make, but states like Nebraska have less occasion for anxiety on that score than the inducing of new population.

Rural Community Life.

The chief need for the improvement of American rural life is a community of interest, social as well as economic, and social before economic, for one will naturally follow the other. This lies at the bottom of the present movement to secure improved systems of farm credit and marketing of products. Organized co-operation is the key word to this whole enterprise. The entire scheme for cheaper interest, better credits, advantageous marketing, is predicated upon it. Profitable production and economical distribution are to come through this organized co-operation of the men who actually till the soil.

We are getting very close to the crux of the rural problem when the salient needs are thus commonly recognized by farmers, financiers and economists, as shown in the conference at Chicago on marketing and farm credits, whose conclusions are soon to be presented to President Wilson with recommendations that whatever reform of currency and banking may be enacted, congress

shall provide facilities for financing the farm and smaller industries "relatively equal to the facilities afforded the great manufacturing, commercial and business interests." We have proceeded slowly along this line in the United States, even with the profitable experience of European countries to guide us, but it seems finally determined at last that in this pre-eminently agricultural land, one of the basic needs is an adequate readjustment of finances that will especially accommodate the farmers, so from now on progress should be more rapid.

The Morals Court.

Chicago has a new tribunal known as the morals court, before which violations of what is termed "morals" are to be taken for arraignment. It is designed to relieve other courts of pressure, and if it results in speeding blind justice on her blundering way it will perform an additional service of great value.

But a question arises as to the distinction of strictly moral offenses. A very old law gives one category to "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not commit adultery" and "Thou shalt not steal," preserving silence as to penalties in each case, leaving all apparently to be tried before a common bar under one jurisdiction. Society has since made its own distinctions, but it is easy to perceive some difficulty in deciding between two wrongs as to the strictly moral element, especially when the moral turpitude is involved in all offenses.

What are commonly called social evils, of course, are the ones at which this morals court is primarily aimed, but now that we have gone to linking economic inequalities with social malefactions it is sure to be still harder to draw the line with even approximate precision.

Mexico's Predicament.

The anti-American feeling evidently is deepening in Mexico, and this manifest ill will is not conducive to early American recognition of the new government. President Huerta is reported as acutely aggrieved at our deliberation. In the meantime American sailors are slain and new disorders arise on Mexican soil. All General Huerta has to do to induce the United States to recognize his government is to prove his ability to secure and maintain peace and order and protect American citizens.

For three years Mexico has been in the grasp of civil war. Two chief executives have been deposed, one of them exiled and the other murdered. Revolts within revolts have come and gone, and even now there is nothing approximating a coherent patriotism. Personal ambition and perfidy have shown themselves to be dangerously intertwined. General Huerta, himself, first followed Porfirio Diaz, being so staunch a friend of the old warrior as to be chosen to escort him to Vera Cruz to begin his exile. Later he joined Madero, the conqueror of Diaz, and finally led the onslaught that deposed him.

In it all, the anti-American spirit has been strong, and fanned by the officials to curry popular favor for themselves. If Mexico needs our recognition to rehabilitate its credit abroad, it should first deserve our confidence.

A Chicago newspaper is making much of the fact that property owners there are subject to twenty-four separate and distinct taxing bodies, making responsible control of the tax rate an impossibility. That is worse than here in Omaha, where five different tax rates have to be paid, and ours is bad enough.

"Men die and the world goes on," dryly commented James J. Hill upon the death of his old-time rival in the railroad world, E. H. Harriman. And in quick succession Cassatt, Griscom, McCrea and Morgan have followed, and still the world goes on. What a great old world it is!

Mr. Bryan's Commoner notes that when ex-Governor Burke of North Dakota qualified as treasurer of the United States he received for one-half billion dollars. "Yes, and nothing like such an amount was ever turned over by an outgoing democratic administration."

Senator Norris is going to push his bill to take the postoffice completely out of politics by making every job in it subject to civil service. It's dollars to doughnuts the senator's bill does not become a law so long as the democrats are handing out the pie.

The thrifty and shifty gentleman who held down the job of superintendent of the Kefney Industrial school under two governors of opposite political parties, with his whole family on the payroll, was a reformer, all right.

The intimate and confidential relations between the president and his secretary of state may be understood from the fact that the secretary learned of the appointment of Mr. Page as British ambassador through the newspapers.

How a former precedent-smashing president must be kicking himself now to think that he let slip the opportunity of addressing congress in person. To have a mere professor put that stunt across must be humiliating.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES APRIL 13, 1913

Thirty Years Ago—District court is about to adjourn, Judge Neville going to Memphis on business. Judge Wakeley holding forth a few days longer for equity matters.

As indicating what a high wind was blowing it was noted that the Union Pacific Overland train with thirteen cars was stalled on the east side of the bridge by the force of the gale, and only brought across by the aid of a helper.

William J. Scanlan with his famous "Pook-a-Boo" song is holding forth at the Boyd. Mrs. McCall, wife of Engineer John McCaig, has gone to Schuyler to visit friends.

Miss Emma Van Sickle of Newton, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. William F. Sweeney.

S. H. Brewster of Grand Island is spending a few days with his mother on North Seventeenth street.

How it pays to advertise is again proved by the public announcement by Senator Manderson that the free flower and vegetable seeds he was distributing as part of his senatorial perquisites are all gone, and he is unable to supply the demand.

Rev. V. E. Copeland performed the marriage of John Cocraft and Miss Minnie Davis, both of Omaha.

Mrs. Kennard, residing at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Dodge streets, is again advertising for an experienced girl, "Bohemian, German or Swede preferred."

A good baker willing to go to Grand Island can get a job that will pay him a week, board and washing, by inquiring of Meyer & Haapke, 711 Douglas street.

Mrs. J. H. Dumont, Farnam and Twenty-fifth streets, wants a girl for general housework.

Twenty Years Ago—Joseph Jefferson, the old favorite, played Big Van Winkle to a crowded house at the Boyd. Mr. Jefferson at 64, had been playing this remarkable piece for thirty years and more. His support was good.

Robert Mantell began a short engagement at the Farnam Street theater in "The Face in the Moonlight."

Mrs. Johanna Delaney, wife of Michael Delaney, 2828 South Eighteenth street, died of dropsy at the age of 82.

The Board of Health issued notices to many property owners ordering them to abate certain nuisances on their premises and make sewer connections.

Former United States Marshal Brad D. Slaughter, it became known, had been elected, councilman in his home town, Fullerton, saving him from being a statesman without a job.

Mrs. Mary M. Reed returned from California, where she spent the winter and became the guest of Mrs. John H. Levy, 1013 South Thirty-first street.

Henry Voss was much elated over his appointment as superintendent architect of the new federal building and expected his commission from Washington about April 16.

Ten Years Ago—Eustas A. Benson was nominated by petition for mayor by anti-republicans, who met in the evening at Washington hall, where the day before they had held the regular city convention, which nominated Mayor Frank E. Moore.

Charles A. Goss, as the spokesman for the Benson party, termed the assembly a "citizens' mass meeting," and the petition was signed by 285 names. Among the active leaders besides Goss were W. G. Lire, A. H. Burnett, A. W. Jeffers, Byron G. Burbank, W. J. Brought, John N. Westberg, P. D. Wead, W. A. Saunders, C. F. Harrison and others.

The socialist city committee filed an amended list of nominations for the city election. It named John T. Eklund for city attorney and Emil Bueher for building inspector, James M. Taylor for comptroller, instead of Guy R. Franklin, withdrawn, and J. Alfred LaBille for the city council in the Eighth ward instead of Clark W. Adair.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Edholm were in Salt Lake City for a fortnight's visit. John C. Ludeke, accompanied by his father-in-law, C. Jastram, was planning for a four months' visit in Germany, leaving for New York in a few days.

John Thumel of New York, a strike-breaker, tolling at the Union Pacific shops, was thumped on the nose, sustaining a compound fracture of that member. His assailant got away without detection.

People and Events

Uncle Sam proposes to play a lone hand with John Chinaman, unaided of Bret Hart's warning about celestial jokers up the sleeve.

Just to make surroundings fit the occasion the house of representatives had comfortable benches installed and occupied when the former schoolmaster appeared.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

New York World: A clergyman 28 years old preached yesterday in Orange county. Just as Dr. Osier is coming back to this country, too.

Boston Transcript: What a faux pas President Wilson might have committed had he received Cardinal O'Connell in the orange room, instead of the green room.

Philadelphia Ledger: In Pennsylvania a Methodist minister in charge of a church draws from the state a salary of \$5,000, and had his boy on the payroll at \$80 a month for work after school hours. Still, we hear all the time that preachers have no business skill.

Springfield Republican: A revision of the Bible—or of the old Testament—by eminent Jewish scholars will be a religious and literary event of first-class importance. The Jewish Publication Society of America is entirely competent to undertake it, and the society is to be congratulated on the contribution of \$6,000 by Jacob H. Schiff toward completing the necessary fund.

Philadelphia Record: Old church members can recall when the introduction of an organ or any other instrument of music divided congregations and led to serious quarrels. Now we read that the Presbyterians are prepared to introduce moving pictures into their Sunday schools. From moving pictures—the next logical step is the talking pictures—and then what will become of the preachers?

MUFFLED KNOCKS.

Mighty few men live up to their obituaries.

No woman is really mannish unless she dislikes shopping.

Some people are satisfied to pave the way with good intentions.

Self-conceit is the derrick that raises a man in his own estimation.

It isn't every man who can distinguish between enthusiasm and mere show.

The pessimist sighs for yesterday; the optimist thinks the happiest day of his life is tomorrow.

The fact that men and women are always running after each other is what makes the human race.

The difference between a want and a need is that man want but little here below, but needs a lot.

You can't always tell from a man's woebegone expression whether he has loved and lost or loved and won.

There is such a thing as being too smart. The fish that is quickest to catch on doesn't live as long as the one that keeps its mouth shut.

Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery, but somehow or other a woman doesn't seem to feel flattered when some other woman falls in love with her husband.—New York Times.

Man's Proposals Mocked. Springfield Republican.

Such a flood as has devastated Ohio, Indiana and other states makes a mockery of all proposals to prevent damage by flood by forestation, dikes or retaining reservoirs. A cloudburst lasting forty-eight hours turns the most insignificant "creek" into a mighty river and makes a lake out of wide regions which ordinarily seem as safe as Ararat.

Fruitless Exaggerations. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Ohio flood situation is improving. The 7,000 persons who were drowned in March are now about 400, and the 6,000 are glad to say that the reports of their death, while probable enough, were exaggerated.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

It is as hard to hide real merit as sun shine.

Better be a candle at home than a meteor abroad.

The real man is always greater than the work he does.

Character begins at the cradle, but God alone knows where it will stop.

The man with a bee in his bonnet often finds himself in a hornet's nest.

Some preachers seem to forget that the devil always goes to church.

Trying to talk to people who have no ears is a waste of breath.

It wasn't a long prayer that brought fire from heaven to Mount Carmel.

Trying to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear is certain to bankrupt the factory.

There is still plenty of room at the top, but the top is higher up than it used to be.

The dollar that does the most for us is the one with which we do the most good.

There is a kind of religion that is too noisy on Sunday and too quiet all the rest of the week.

SUNDAY SMILES.

"Your father just told me not to hang around here after 10 o'clock," said Reginald.

"Did it hurt your feelings?" asked Ethelinda.

"No, I feel rather encouraged. It is the first time he has given a sign that he was aware of my existence."—Boston Transcript.

A man with a fishing pole sat on the river bank near the Aitchison water works intake. "How many have you caught?"

"When I set another one I'll have one," he replied.—Kansas City Star.

"Look here, Mose: I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist church."

"Yaas, sah, I was. But I's been sprinkled into de 'Fiscopal till de summer comes."—Life.

"Why don't you take a wife, old chap?"

"Oh, I don't know."

"You must have a reason."

"Well, the fact is, I can't afford a 1917 wife on my 1902 salary."—Kansas City Journal.

"There are times in every man's life when he wants to kick himself."

"Quite so. And at the same time he is secretly glad that the facilities are so inadequate."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Do you believe in a minimum wage for girls?"

"Sure. I pay it."—Detroit Free Press.

"A statesman must rely a great deal on publicity," said the young man who is learning politics.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But it must be carefully managed for you."

Success may depend largely on getting what he says into print and keeping what he thinks out.—Washington Star.

Publicity Pointer from The Bee Engraving Dept. The peak of perfection in advertising may be obtained through the use of good engravings. Pictures tell the story of the goods advertised and everybody grasps the point at once from the picture. Engravings can be made either from photographs or drawings, or direct from the object itself. The engraving plant of The Omaha Bee is thoroughly equipped to handle every detail, including making the original photograph or drawing. Our engravers have been chosen, each because he is the best in his own line of work. Our equipment is the newest and best. When you need illustrations, give us an opportunity to show our ability. A newspaper engraving plant makes cuts which show good results under most difficult printing conditions. Our prices reasonable. Engraving Department, The Bee Publishing Co. 1704 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

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