THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 3d day of April, 1913.
ROBERT HUNTER,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

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

It is natural for frogs to croak. But who wants to be a frog?

Gentle spring's fond embrace is beginning to have some warmth to it.

"Every day," says an exchange, "London residents eat 430 tons of mutton." Bah!

The "call of the wild" at this season is the roar of the crowd when the home team loses.

With his 23-year-old son as parliamentary adviser, Speaker Clark, we are sure, can never go wrong.

Those Belgium strikers are, as we understand it, determined to fight for peace even unto the bitter end.

The father of Arbor day has been gathered to his fathers, but the tree planting goes steadily on.

South Omaha apparently would not be happy if it did not have a city election every year.

A scientist expresses the belief that we are not far enough advanced to appreciate euthanasia. Advanced or degenerated?

Mr. Bryan had better look out for office-seekers among the good little boys attending his Sunday school classes.

Vice President Marshall never appeared more brilliant than when standing in the reflected light of Senator J. Ham Lewis.

A Missouri judge, himself a lawyer, says the reporter's account of a lawsuit is as accurate as a lawyer's. We knew it all the time.

This proposal to place Colonel Goethals' portrait on the new $10,000 Panama bond looks like a move to relegate him to obscurity.

After all, President Wilson seems to have discarded his bicycle. Perhaps on the theory that there are enough wheels around already.

If Rev. Billy Sunday is to help clean up Omaha, it is too bad he could not have come in time to assist in removing the storm debris.

It would not be surprising if Congressman Lobeck offered an amendment to the democratic tariff bill placing base ball tickets on the free list.

If the new president of the D. A. R. is not flattered by the photographers, the success of her candidacy would be less surprising if the men voted.

"I honestly favor the principle of civil service," declares Governor Morehead, and then vetoes a bill applying the civil service principle to state institutions.

The Iowa legislature has enacted a workmen's compensation law. It's a safe guess that it is strikingly different in several important features from the Nebraska law.

Kansas City is furnishing water meters installed for $3.10 as compared with a charge of $11.25 in Omaha. But then, the Kansas City plant is not run by a $5,000 a year lobbyist.

It is urged that the police raids of disorderly resorts is stimulated by the knowledge that forfeited cash bonds go to replenish the police relief fund. Yes, but that does not explain the sheriff's raids.

Another sign of democratic harmony may be found in the fact that democratic congressmen in several western states have organized in opposition to the reduction of the tariff on farm products.

The Relief Work.

The relief work for the tornado sufferers has been splendidly done and is now about finished. Regular charity organizations will take care of what remains and requires more permanent assistance. Our people rose promptly and gallantly to this crisis and never tired in their zeal and efforts to alleviate distress and succor wants. They approached the task in a spirit of self-sacrifice and coupled this with rare business system and skill.

Aside from this, the most notable feature of the great campaign has been the general unanimity and harmony of action. All elements of the community readily blended their efforts for common good and the results as watched in the process of the work are not short of remarkable. The work was carefully laid out, always with a view to proportioning of the needs to the supplies available, and as a consequence not only has no one suffered needlessly, but there is a surplus instead of a shortage in food and clothing resources.

With city officials, business men, women from their homes, lodges, churches, societies, all joining in this great temporary vocation of helping the helpless, we have had a most impressive object lesson of the facility with which a large, unwieldly population adapts itself under stress of great emergencies to the common weal. Surely there is something in the democracy of calamity and sorrow that brings out and develops the very best there is in us all.

Where is the Money to Come From?

The chief defect found in the present city charter by our several city commissioners is inadequate funds to do the work expected. With unlimited resources the city authorities could respond to every legitimate demand made upon them, but with a restricted municipal pocketbook, and most of the money pre-empted in advance for unavoidable necessities, the opportunity to branch out into new fields, or to enlarge the public service, is not promising. It must be remembered, however, that the city is but the aggregate of the people and property in it, and that the individual property owners are under like limitations that prevent them from doing a lot of things they would like to do if they only had the money. No one denies that many good suggestions are constantly being made for improved municipal activity of one kind or another, but a few suggestions on how to raise the additional money to foot the bills would be pertinent and timely.

The Report of the Layman.

The referee in a contempt case between a Kansas City newspaper and a judge, finding for the paper says:

> Your commissioner finds that from the evidence submitted and considered that the article referred to was substantially true and as nearly a correct report of court proceedings as could be expected from a layman and the experience of your commissioner has been that many lawyers would have made as many errors as appear in this article.

First, that is a stout tribute to the reporter who wrote the story, and second a just recognition of the general accuracy of the modern newspaper. It may not be the view of every lawyer, at least every lawyer may not be so frank in his admissions as this one is. People would have less cause for criticism of the inaccuracy of newspaper reports if they would cultivate a more sympathetic appreciation of the work of the reporter in getting the facts. Indifference, reluctance, self-interest and hostility are four barriers constantly encountered by reporters in gathering the information they seek. This together with the necessity for rapid work and therefore the impossibility often of verifying every minute detail of a story, make it remarkable, not that the average paper makes errors, but that it makes so few errors.

The Half Holiday.

President Wilson proposes to knock off work at Saturday noon and take at least a half-holiday each week for his personal recreation. He thinks he needs that much freedom from the great responsibilities of his office, and undoubtedly it will tend to increase his efficiency as well as his ability to hold up under his task. With this no one will find fault. In this day of rather strenuous pace, when business generally is geared to a high tension, it becomes easy for an industrious mind to overwork the body and even the mental powers, themselves. President Wilson's temperament is such as to save him from shirking or falling short of a fair day's work, although in this he is no different from his predecessors in office. Like them, he has a serious appreciation of the executive duties and would be inclined, if he followed his natural bent, rather to overdo than to slight. There is warrant for saying that increased strenuosity in the daily toil of the president need not preclude the possibility of sufficient relaxation and diversion, whether on the tennis court, the golf links, horseback riding or even the meek and lowly bicycle.

It is a good thing to have the legal power to vote restoration bonds, but it is doubtful if we will have to use it unless another tornado swoops down on us.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

APRIL 22.

Thirty Years Ago—

Jim Stephenson's brick barn sheltered as its guest "St. Julian," the king of the turf, record, 2:11¼, together with some other noted racers stopping on their way east from San Francisco.

J. T. Allan, secretary of the State Horticulture society, asks for early information in the work of Arbor day, so that Nebraska may show as the foremost state in the union in forest growing.

The favorite summer attraction at Fort Omaha—dress parade—has been resumed every evening an hour before sunset except Saturdays and Sundays.

A committee consisting of A. Dorman, L. Raapke, William Selvers, J. P. Lund and Julius Meyer have been placed in charge for arrangements for a grand summer night festival to be given by the Concordia at Metz' garden next month.

Mrs. D. J. O'Donohoe started with her child to spend the summer in Ohio, Mr. O'Donohoe accompanying them as far as Chicago.

Prof. A. F. Nightengale, formerly connected with our public schools, came in from California.

Dr. B. M. Chadwick has returned from a three months' visit east.

Dr. Lowe and Mr. Graff are back from a visit to the west.

The annual encampment of the Omaha Sportsmen's club will be located at the north of the Rawhide and will continue for three days.

In the county board's list of appropriations is an item of $1,000 for the services of John C. Cowin as county attorney.

Twenty Years Ago—

Local detectives were hot on the trail of a clever young woman who had been a bookkeeper for a large printing establishment, with $275 of whose money she had absconded.

Joe Rowles, one the widest known men in Omaha and an old citizen, fell dead at Twenty-fourth and Parker streets at 9 p. m. He had been ill for some time.

Judge Ambrose was confined to his rooms at the Madison with malaria.

The store of James McVittie, 2201 North Thirtieth street, was entered at night by thieves, who got away with some goods.

Building Inspector Tilly left for Wahoo, where Mrs. Tilly was visiting, to remain over Sunday.

O. W. Crawford, secretary of the Trans-mississippi Commercial congress, left for Ogden to attend the session of the congress there the following week.

Henry Voss finished his flight for the superintendency of construction of the new federal building, being advised by wire from Washington that his services had finally been accepted.

Ten Years Ago—

Owing to severe illness at the home of T. W. Taliaferro, the wedding of Miss Josephine Carey Stanton and T. F. Kennedy was arranged to take place at the Paxton hotel April 25 at 8:30 p. m.

Mayor Moores announced his intention to reappoint President J. H. Evans to the Board of Park Commissioners.

Mayor Moores named these Omahans as delegates to the National Good Roads convention in St. Louis April 27-29: Victor Rosewater, C. S. Montgomery, Stephen A. Broadwell, Joseph A. Connors, James E. Boyd, James Welch, A. V. Kinsler, John Utt, L. H. Bramley and T. C. Byrne.

Mrs. Dalton Risley was delightfully surprised by a "ranch shower" by the Strollers at her home. Mr. and Mrs. Risley were preparing to leave soon to make their home on a ranch in western Nebraska and their guests showered upon them many articles useful to ranch folk.

Germania hall was a festive place, where folk reveled in the joys of a silver wedding, the celebration of County Treasurer and Mrs. Eisasser. The ten children born during these twenty-five years and other relatives were present, in addition to many friends to make it a memorable affair. Supper was served as the culmination of the happy event.

People Taked About

Under a new law New York office-holders must live in the state or quit the jobs.

Guy Lowell, the architect of the new county court house in New York, will receive $100,000 as his fee.

Mrs. J. Rockwell Coombs of Forest Hills, N. J., who led an expedition from Paris to Naples, will lead a caravan trip across the continent, to start in May, in behalf of woman suffrage.

Charles Henderson, who conducts a milk business in Rockland, Me., boasts that he missed but two trips from the head of the bay since 1884. Great storms prevented him from having a perfect record.

W. Charles Matthews, the watchman and janitor for a manufacturing company at West Chester, Pa., has completed a full year of service without losing a day. He worked seven days a week, of seventy-four hours.

Prof. Edward L. Nichols of the department of political economy has been appointed dean of the college of arts and sciences of Cornell university by the trustees. He succeeds Dean Charles Hull, who recently resigned.

Te discovery of a woman named Susan Howling Horse on Uncle Sam's payroll in Washington, supplies a large vein of levity for paragraphers. As Susan draws a pretty fat pay check she rarely works the middle name.

Nebraska's Elysium

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Elysium has been found on earth. It is but another name for the little town of Hampton, Neb. There life moons along, with no care upon the horizon, none of the mundane ills which afflict the common run of humanity, no trouble of any sort.

There was an election scheduled for April 1. But what are elections to Hampton?

"We just forgot about the election.

We shall try not to let it happen again."

So explains a member of the town board. But why "try not to let it happen again?" Why, when gifted with so admirable an ability to forget the cares of the world should Hampton try to be like other places?

The 600 inhabitants have discovered nepenthe. Those blissful 600 of Hampton are envied of all mankind, for they are without earthly sorrow and their thoughts are in the realms supernal.

Aimed at Omaha

Beaver City Times-Tribune: Omaha refused to receive aid for tornado sufferers from outside the state. This was a sensible and admirable spirit. In fact, Omaha needed no aid from outside Nebraska, and what little she received from loyal Nebraskans she was justly entitled to. Stand up for Omaha!

Ulysses Review: The men who have charge of the relief work and restoration fund in Omaha should not be "called" for their seeming slowness in action. They are not slow, they are careful, as we all know that in this day there are men, and women, too, who to get more would use fraud to get it. The men cannot be too careful.

Alma Record: Won't it be funny when some of these 1913 Nebraska statesmen go before the people upon their "record?" —Omaha Bee. No, it will be no laughing matter for the aforesaid statesmen, especially should they aspire to another term. The Bee further remarks: "The Nebraska legislature of 1913 is a standing argument against the need of more frequent sessions of a legislature." The writer is also of the opinion that it is a standing argument in favor of the abolishment of the legislature entirely and the creation of a commission form of state government, as suggested in these columns last week.

Blair Pilot: Some of the big business men of Omaha are forming themselves into corporations to avoid paying the new income tax. It seems there's a joker in the proposed income tax law that exempts incomes from stocks or dividends of corporations. The advantage is that the corporation tax is but 1 per cent on any amount, whereas the income tax is a graduated affair, being 1 per cent on incomes from $4,000 to $20,000, 2 on incomes from $20,000 to $50,000 and 3 on all incomes over $100,000. It's our opinion that joker had best be knocked out before the bill is passed, for incomes from stocks or corporations should pay the same rates as incomes from any other sources.

Beatrice Express: Omaha is happy in her rejuvenation. People have set aside their downcast spirit caused by the Easter Sunday tornado, and they are working good-naturedly side by side to rebuild. Many of the homes already erected for those who lost their own property, and many of those provided for renters refurnished throughout and rent paid in advance, are better homes than those destroyed in the storm. Human life cannot be restored, but property can and is being restored.

York Times: Some Omaha people have been very busy trying to figure out whether or not God sent the cyclone, and if so, why he did it. Others have been just as busy organizing relief committees and repairing the damage.

Nebraska City Press: Some jokesmith has suggested that Omaha's police force be cut down to twelve men, six in the daytime and six at night. Six in the daytime might be all right, but we'll take a solemn oath, backed by personal experience, that 6,000 at night couldn't properly cover the town.

Wakefield Republican: An Omaha soap factory has contracted to furnish the Indian reservation supply station with 500,000 pounds of laundry and toilet soap, which will approximately amount to ten carloads. This is surely enough to keep some of them clean.

Friend Telegraph: Omaha is complaining of the smoke nuisance. Stop smoking, brethren, stop smoking. Smoke only aids cyclones anyway.

Neligh Leader: Now that the amendment has been ratified for direct election of senators there is an excellent prospect that people's choice, Al Sorenson of Omaha, may land the office he has long sought and greatly deserved. Al has one advantage over most of the aspirants for the office, he does not pretend that the country will go to the dogs if he is not elected, but admits he wants the job whether anybody else desires him to have it or not and that he is just as competent as the next man to sign a salary voucher.

Twice Told Tales

Cooled Off.

Ben Johnson, representative from Kentucky, is a resourceful person. While he was presiding over a long and spirited congressional investigation not long ago two of the attorneys involved began to call each other liars in parliamentary language. Finally one of them went almost to the limit by saying:

"That statement you made was false, and you made it knowingly."

Every one looked for a fight, while a peaceably inclined congressman suggested that the matter be stricken from the record.

"I suggest," said Representative Johnson, standing up to his full height, which is over six feet, "that the committee take a short recess, so that the gentlemen involved will not be bound by parliamentary laws in their manner of settling their difference."

There was no more calling of names during that hearing.—Washington Star.

The Janitor and the Peanuts.

Earl Godwin, who writes human-interest stuff for several newspapers, went to the Department of Agriculture in Washington one day, and secured a peck of diseased peanuts. The scientists in the department were having a hot argument as to whether or not the peanuts, if eaten, would kill a human being, and Godwin took the edibles to his office to have them photographed. He saw a big story in the fact that the high-browed scientific men could not tell when a peanut was fatal.

The next morning, when he entered his office he found that the whole peck was gone. He instituted a search, and finally discovered that the colored janitor had stolen and eaten the peanuts.

After keeping the janitor under observation for three days, and seeing that he neither peeked nor pined, Godwin abandoned his story, and wrote to the department:

"Quit arguing. The peanuts are harmless."—Popular Magazine.

Off the Fence.

"I dunno how Bill's a-goin' to vote in this election," said the campaign worker. "I've heern tell he's on the fence."

"He wuz thar," replied the neighbor, "but one o' the candordates let fall a dollar on the off side o' the fence, and Bill got dizzy an' fell over."—Norman Mack's Monthly.

What Webster Said About Law-Making

Printed in response to questions as to what Mr. Webster said about direct vote legislation in his address prepared for the Denver Bar association.

I am a believer that the general policy of the statutory laws should be in harmony with the will of the people. I am a believer in the further thought that the people generally, after proper consideration and discussion, decide questions of policy and principles of government correctly. But I am skeptical of the policy and doubtful of the wisdom of being carried away by each wave of caprice or fancy that may temporarily sweep over the community.

The drafting of statutory laws, like the framing of constitutions, requires experience and special training, and an intimate knowledge of facts; a familiarity with conditions and an understanding of human nature; and that knowledge which comes after consultation and investigation in the committee room.

Tradespeople do not read the laws. Mechanics and laborers do not read the laws. Labor unions do not read the laws. The body of voters do not read the laws. When they want to know what the laws are, they consult some one trained in the profession of the law.

When suffering from the pains of a physical injury that may require an operation, we do not submit the question to a vote of the people, but we employ an expert surgeon. When we want information relating to matters of history we do not make inquiries of people assembled in mass convention, but we select one as instructor by reason of his special accomplishments. When we build railroads and tunnel the mountains we intrust the work to the best skilled engineers whose services can be obtained. When the state or the nation wishes to construct great public buildings, the devising of the plans and superintending of the work is intrusted to skilled architects. When we want to make laws, common sense tells us that we should submit the drafting of them to expert lawyers.

The people assembled in a mass meeting, or at a primary election, cannot make wise laws any more than they can create a philosopher, or write a poem, or paint a picture, or model a statue, or compose an opera. We might as well, in times of war, submit a plan of battle to the vote of the common soldiers as to frame laws by the initiative and referendum.

And yet, how many—let me put it the other way, how few—of the voters at such an election ever read the law they would enforce, or apply, or ever read the section of the constitution they would interpret, or even know the names of the judges they would recall. Under this modern doctrine the judges of the supreme court of the United States would have been recalled when they handed down the legal tender decisions. Chief Justice Marshall would have been recalled when he handed down those opinions wherein he wrote the word "federal" in big letters in the constitution of the United States.

The ideal lawyer must be a man big enough not to be carried away from the evidence and philosophy of the law by every heresy that may for the hour become popular. The great body of the people ultimately, after ample time for discussion and consideration, decide public questions correctly, but many of the body politic frequently decide public questions erroneously. The colonies decided wrongly when in their desire for democracy in government they adopted the articles of confederation, and the error was not corrected until after nearly twenty years of misfortune and discussion, they adopted the federal constitution on the basis of a representative republic.

The people of the southern states decided wrongly when they accepted slavery as a divine institution and adopted it as a part of the policy of their states, and it took half a century of discussion to correct the error. Eleven states of the union decided wrongly when they voted to secede, on the pretension that under the constitution a state could sever its connection with the union whenever it pleased and it took four years of bloody civil war to correct that mistake.

A great body of the people throughout the north decided wrongly when they accepted the heresies embraced within the word "nonothingism" and adopted it as a plank in political platforms. A number of the great body politic committed a mistake when they insisted that the government should issue a paper money as a legal tender in payment of all obligations, public and private, and organized the greenback party, and it took twenty years of discussion to satisfy them that they were in error. And so it was with the free silver party, and it took ten years more of discussion to satisfy them that they were mistaken. The A. P. A.'s were equally in error, and it took from ten to twenty years of discussion to convince them that they were in error.

It is no excuse for the ideal lawyer to follow a leader in any of these false movements because he may be great in intellect, or learned in the general field of knowledge. History is filled with the record of false leadership by extraordinary men. All the most noted destroyers and deceivers of the human race have been extraordinary men. All the founders of arbitrary governments and false religions have been extraordinary men. Nine-tenths of all the calamities that have befallen mankind have had their origin in the union of high intelligence with selfish and ambitious desires.

The ideal lawyer should be a man whose judgment is so balanced and whose integrity is so stable that he shall not follow the lead of these misguiding extraordinary men, but shall stand faithful to the fundamental truths of government and the sound philosophy of the law. All of the important statutes that have been enacted to meet every great crisis have been drafted by lawyers, and all the constitutions that have advanced the liberties of the people have been written by lawyers. A casual glance at our country's legislative and judicial history will disclose that almost every great and substantial and statesmanlike movement that has redounded to our national honor has sprung from the brains of men who were eminent as lawyers. All the great advancements in the world's progress from the Sargons of Assyria and the Pharaohs of Egypt to America's Washington and Lincoln have been accompanied and fostered by the truths and philosophy of the law. It always has been so and it always will be so, as long as lawyers remain true to the philosophy and wisdom of the law.

The agitation for law reform is superficial in a great degree. As a general proposition it applies only to methods of procedure. We freely admit that in many cases there are needless delays in matters of procedure which might readily be remedied, but the philosophy of the law is as true today as it ever was, and can no more be changed in its fundamental principles than the laws of gravitation can be altered; nor can it be so changed until our increasing wisdom shall improve the ethics of life.

JOLLIES FROM JUDGE.

Louise—Has Pauline's husband a horror of debt?

Julia—No; she is most happily married.

Society Leader—It's awful to have these camera fiends after one!

Popular Hero—Yes, but just think what it would be if they didn't notice us!

"The stars," said he, "are all aglow. Which ones are evil? Do you know.
"Oh, she replied, "I surely think, The evil stars are those that wink."

"Parcel post is a great thing."
"Yep," assented the grocer. "You can stick a stamp on a can of corn and send it right out to a farmer."

Husband—I have just heard of a woman who has ten divorced husbands.
Wife—Well, well! Isn't it awful what overbearing wretches men are getting to be?

Crawford—Did Newrich cut much of a swath in his trip around the world?
Crabshaw—Why, man, whenever he came to a public place, he cut his name in the woodwork!

Howard—Did the cook that you expected call to inspect the house this morning?
Mrs. Howard—Yes; and she was moved to stay by the fact that we have no guest room.

"Have you decided what position you will take on the tariff?"
"No," replied the statesman with irate constitutents. "I am too busy thinking of the position I am likely to lose on account of it."—Washington Star.

THE KICKER.

New York Sun.

When Bill was born the first thing tha. he did
Was to kick and Bill never entirely got rid
Of that trait—all the time that Bill was a kid
He kicked about things.

He kicked for the love of it; kicked with a will;
He kicked with precision and consummate skill;
Whenever a creditor would mail him a bill,
William would kick.

He kicked when improvements came to the place,
With mulish enjoyment and asinine grace—
He loved to hit progress a kick in the face;
He'd his heart in the work.

At last the community wearied of him;
Tied a rope round his neck, threw it over a limb,
And hoisted him up with vigor and vim;
And, as usual, Bill kicked.

St. Peter regarded Bill's ghost with a frown;
"That way if you please—take the car going down.
If I did let you in and give you a crown
And a robe and a harp and a nice pair of wings,
Inside of a week you'd kick about things."
And William, he kicked.