

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION. 54,328 Daily—Sunday 50,639

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of February, 1916, was 54,328 daily and 50,639 Sunday.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2d day of March, 1916. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Pretty soon the railroads will give nothing but the ride for the money. The long passenger ticket is booked to go.

Wait for the Michigan presidential primary, if you want to see how much speed the Henry Ford boom can develop.

In the tug-of-war for the new depot the strong and united pull invariably scores. Get in the pull. Every hand counts.

Safety and success of the Mexican hunt are enhanced in proportion to the tightness of the border lid. Keep it down and plug the leaks.

In view of what happened to a protegee, the Parole board should lose no time in getting together for a solemn session of searchful thinking.

Water board financiers proceed on the theory that it is the duty of the present generation to pay off the debt of the plant and make a present of it to its successor.

Omaha's present passenger stations were very good in their day, but they have seen their day. Omaha has reached the point where we are entitled to a new Union depot.

Inability of the absentee rich to shuffle off and escape inheritance taxes is bound to provoke disrespect for law among mourning heirs and corresponding glee among the unfeeling.

One lonesome socialist vote was registered in the house of representatives against increasing the army to its full strength of 120,000 men. Otherwise the house was unanimous for the country.

There is no populist party in the nation, nor in any other state in the union, so why should the fake be kept up in Nebraska, after it has ceased to fool anybody who does not want to be fooled?

Still, one cannot help noticing the natural selection by which the local democratic organ makes sure that its bouquets for nonpartisan supreme judgeship aspirants are showered on democrats only.

The School board would not stand for a moment for our superintendent of schools running for a political office? Why then should it be different with the Water board and its chief salaried employe?

Fee grabbing must go; the people are opposed to public officials, drawing fat salaries, and then pocketing money coming into their possession by virtue of the office, whether the graft be big or little.

Under the rule of promotion by seniority in the navy, according to Captain Sims, the socially ambitious gets to the front as quickly as the worker. By the same rule the chairwarmers at Washington are given seats in the escalator.

Under ordinary rules of political courtesy alien candidates avoid contests in states where "favorite sons" are in training. Nebraska's pair of aspirants for the vice presidency sufficiently provides for our necessities, and makes the butting in of Tom Marshall a rude impertinence.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Completed from Bee files.

The special meeting of the First Baptist church to pass on the resignation of Rev. J. W. Harris, pastor, resulted in a vote of 101 to retain him against 40 on the other side, out of a total membership of 200. As a consequence Mr. Harris is still undecided what to do. Mr. Beniman, who started the trouble, again explained, "I have nothing against our minister except his vile habit of smoking, which I know to have been a stumbling block to many."

The second of a series of concerts of the First Presbyterian church choir, assisted by Mrs. Martin Cahn, was given before an enthusiastic audience at the Tabernacle. The quartet "Biblicetto" was rendered by Mrs. Cahn, Mrs. Estabrook, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Estabrook.

The "Silver King" was presented at the Boyd by Frank C. Bangs and his company of players. Miss Emma Kearney has been appointed assistant principal of the Hartman school.

Andy Borden of the Union ticket office and John E. McClure, western passenger agent of the Milwaukee, are back from St. Louis where, together with George Clayton and Nat Brown, they attended the funeral of Andy Atkinson, one of the oldest traveling men in the service.

The funeral service of Victor Doeros, the Twelfth street restaurant man, was conducted by Rev. W. J. Harsha.

Sobering Off in Mexico.

Surface indications support the conclusion that the presence of the United States forces on the border, with the intention to cross in pursuit of Villa, has had the effect of sobering off official Mexico. Expressions from the leaders differ in tone from those heard a little while ago, and the respect now being shown the wishes of our government is in strong contrast to the indifference or contempt with which they were recently met. This change is but natural, and it is certain to spread from the officials to the people, who take their cue readily from their superiors. Senor Carranza and his immediate advisers have accepted the situation most gracefully, and doubtless realize the immense service our government is rendering their cause. They at least understand the sentiment of justice that is behind the American expedition, and from them no opposition is likely. As the people become advised of the facts, the possibility of war with Mexico becomes more and more remote.

Are You Registered?

The most important primary election ever held in Omaha is scheduled for April 13, next, when the convention delegations and candidates for all elective offices for all political parties will be chosen. The duty to participate in this primary should press upon the individual citizen with multiplied force, but no person will be entitled to vote in the primary unless he is duly registered.

Foreign-born citizens who are registering on their first naturalization papers must do so not later than this coming Saturday, March 18, while other voters will have until Saturday, April 8, to make sure that their names are properly enrolled.

Voters should remember that, while we now have permanent registration, newcomers to the city and new voters must be registered within the time limit if they wish to cast a ballot at the coming primary, and old registrations must likewise be corrected if the voter has changed his residence in the interval since the last election. Another thing not to be overlooked is that the annexation of Dundee makes registration necessary for residents of the annexed territory, who were formerly exempt from that requirement.

Are you registered? If not, it's up to you.

Check Up the Paroles.

The arrest of a robber who had perpetrated a series of sensational crimes in Omaha discloses a situation that demands official attention. The robber turns out to be a paroled convict, who was making regular reports of his conduct to the secretary of the prison board at Lincoln, and painting himself in such commendable colors as to gain assurance from that official that he would be made the object of special favors. What part the sponsor for this desperado had in the deception thus practiced, if any, is not disclosed, but he certainly could not have been keeping very close watch on the man for whose behavior he had pledged himself. The question is, how many more paroled convicts are befouling the prison board and their sponsors in like manner? This case indicates a weakness somewhere in the system. Would it not be well to check up the paroles and find out if the public is getting the protection it is entitled to, and whether the paroled man is really reforming himself?

Woman's Dress and Woman's Fancy.

An expert fashion designer, lecturer to Omaha women, complains that all women do not dress alike. Why should they? Would men be satisfied to see a parade of wives and sweethearts, mothers and sisters, done up in uniform costume; the lean and fat, the short and tall, the plump and skinny, blonde and brunette, all decked out alike? The monotony of it would render life insupportable. It is when lovely woman sets about to adorn herself according to her fancy that she lends the beauty of variegation to a world in which she is a bright, distinctive note. Especially is this appropriate in the glad springtime, when nature herself sets about to display her wondrous attractiveness. Among the lower animals, the birds and fishes, it is the male that puts on the gaudy exterior, while the female remains modestly in the background. Man, in his gallantry, has foregone this privilege and permits his helpmeet to display herself in glad raiment, rejoicing at the display she makes, even if it does keep the designers working overtime to meet her requirements.

The President and the Press.

Mr. Wilson is said to be annoyed because rumors are published that we are to have war with Mexico, and would like to establish a censorship. The fortunate fact is that he can not do so; the right to freely speak and publish is one not to be abridged. This right is one that has constantly been abused by irresponsible persons, and will continue to be. Mendacious and unscrupulous publishers will still invent all manner of sensational gossip for the purpose of selling their papers, and the public will purchase the papers for the purpose of reading the fakes. The present administration is not the first to suffer from this cause, but it is of some melancholy interest to note that the chief offenders are the papers that pretend most conspicuously to support the president. Mr. Wilson will have to do as his predecessors have done, be patient, and rely on the trustworthy newspapers of the country to advise the people as to the facts, and thus counteract the influence of the fakers.

The receiver of the Missouri Pacific, Mr. Bush, explains for us why his road charges only 2.4 cents a mile for through passengers and exacts 3 cents a mile on travel between interstate points. From the railroad's standpoint, the explanation is very clear, but could be boiled down into this; that the Interstate Commerce commission won't let the road charge more than 2.4 cents, while the federal court was persuaded to believe that it would lose money if it did not get 3 cents, and the road is doing its best to conform to both mandates.

Mr. Bryan's month of before-the-primary campaign in Nebraska has been cut down to three weeks, which, however, is nearly three-fold the time he ordinarily devotes to his home state. He must think the situation much more serious than usual for the Bryan political fortunes this year.

New Presidential Nominee

ALLAN L. BENSON of Yonkers has just been chosen, by a small vote of the rank and file of his party, as the presidential candidate of the socialists. A reporter for the New York World interviewed him in his home, No. 1 Arthur street, Yonkers, a pretty, comfortable cottage on a high hill overlooking a long sweep of the Hudson and the snow-covered Palisades. Mr. Benson is a sturdy, straight-talking, fearless-gazing American of not quite 46 years. His blue eyes blaze fiercely or beam kindly from behind gold-bowed spectacles. He has been reporter and editor of newspapers, and for years has been a leading contributor to Pearson's Magazine and the Appeal to Reason. His hair is silvered, but his cheeks are pink from the open air. His family of children follows Roosevelt in size) sat about solemnly on the leather library chairs and listened to his talk.

"Do I look for a larger socialist vote than ever next fall?" repeated Mr. Benson after a question. "Indeed, yes. I really think that throughout the United States we will receive more than 1,500,000 votes, and possibly 2,000,000 this year."

"Why?" asked the interviewer. "What is the special appeal of socialism now?"

"It is very simple," Mr. Benson said. "The European war is opening the eyes of the working people to the fact that the competitive system—the private ownership of industrial organizations—creates an opening class. That opening class which has the trade at present must struggle to keep it, and must struggle to extend it to other countries. That opening class which hasn't the trade is bent upon getting it, no matter how. And there is the cause of the war."

"The soldiers in this war, I think, are realizing more and more that they are not fighting for themselves or their country, but for their industrial masters. More soldiers are reading and learning the truth in this war than ever before. They are learning that fighting is a business no man should take part in except for self-defense."

"My campaign will be an effort to save the United States from the fate of Europe. For forty years European socialists have been warning the old countries that this war of owning classes would take place. But their warnings went unheeded. Now we propose to warn the United States. Our nation has come to a state where it is what the economists call an 'exporter of capital.' It has so much money that it must seek space beyond its own borders to invest that money. Look at Mr. Frank Vanderlip's new concern, the American International corporation, which has a charter to go anywhere in the world to seek any sort of concession or investment. It is organizations of that sort which create the demand for a great American army and navy. I do not believe we are in any danger of being attacked. I do not believe President Wilson thinks we are facing that danger. If he did, wouldn't he be pushing the completion of the two sub-prefecturalities authorized in March, 1915, two years ago, which were to be the biggest things in the world? Why, their keels haven't been laid yet! I believe that it is capital which is stirring up all this business of 'preparedness.'"

"I purpose in my campaign to show what brought about this European war and to demonstrate that the same forces are now at work here and will inevitably plunge this country into war. I do not mean war this year, or in ten years or in twenty. I think Europe is sick of fighting, and no nation or combination of nations has the stomach to attack us. But if our owning classes keep reaching out, like those others did, we will eventually be at war with someone."

"Then I purpose to argue that if the people owned the nation's industries (which is the socialist platform) and if those industries were operated for use—not for profit—there would be no wars. Peoples themselves would never go to war unless urged by monarchial or industrial rulers. There would be nothing under socialist rule but kindness and a spirit of 'help the other fellow.'"

"All natural resources, all industries, would be in the hands of the government. The government would be in the hands of the people—which it certainly is now—and the people, therefore, would truly and actually govern themselves and their work and their production."

The socialist candidate expects to swing around the northern section of the United States from September 1 on, going from coast to coast. The candidate for vice president, George R. Kirkpatrick of Newark, will tour the southern states at the same time.

Kent's Mollycoddle Bill

Sixty-fourth Congress, First Session, H. R. 1131. In the House of Representatives: Feb. 11, 1916. Mr. Kent introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

A bill for the encouragement and relief of might-have-been heroes:

Whereas, The House of Representatives has recently passed a bill known as a bill to establish in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "The Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll"; and for other purposes; and

Whereas, Said bill passed by a vote of 211 to 158, 114 not voting; and

Whereas, Said bill provides for the special reward of veterans who have distinguished themselves "conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity" at the risk of their lives, "above and beyond the call of duty"; and

Whereas, It is necessary to recognize such heroism that goes beyond the call of duty, even in times of peace, to cause the exhibition of such heroism in times of war; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That all persons in the United States of warlike aspirations who have been prevented from exhibiting their heroic patriotism and enjoying the emoluments thereof, including the holding of public office, by the action of mollycoddles who have prevented war, shall be examined by a committee consisting of the great militant psychologist, Hugo Munsterberg and the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, and that in consideration of services that they might have performed, if given opportunity under the ennobling conditions of modern war, that they should be granted medals of honor for latent superlative patriotism that they might have exhibited which might have gone beyond the call of duty, if not prevented from such exhibitions by the mollycoddles aforesaid.

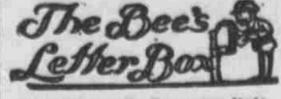
Section 2. That out of moneys not otherwise appropriated, such might-have-been heroes shall receive a pension of \$25 a month from and after the taking effect of this bill until the time (to be guessed at by said psychologists) when, but for the dastardly preservation of the peace of this nation, they might have lived or perished gloriously in the super-heroic excess of ultra-patriotic sacrifice.

People and Events

The Chicago girl who fell out of a sixteenth-story window and flattened a truck-load of paper boxes, ten weeks ago, has fully recovered from the shock. Her's is one of the rare and lucky experience that makes a shiver by the telling.

The minister who conducted the funeral service of Frank Oakley, the noted clown of circudom, fashioned an appropriate epitaph for the fun-maker: "He never made anyone cry." That is an impressive compliment to pay a career lived in a world of sorrow and strife.

Researchers at Harvard announce the discovery of an ancient dam, which is entitled to some of the better emphatic honors bestowed on Tinker's dam. The new old dam is the name of a small Persian coin, very important in its day, but now as useless as stage money.



Missouri Pacific Passenger Rate.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have before me a copy of the editorial appearing in your issue of March 3, under the caption: "Mystery of Passenger Rate Making." This editorial was undoubtedly written without a true knowledge of the facts in the case, of which I desire to advise you, as follows: Under injunction from the court, issued early in November, 1914, our passenger fares within the state of Nebraska were increased, effective November 17, 1915, to a basis of 3 cents per mile, and this charge we feel is not unreasonable for the service performed in view of the conditions surrounding the operation of our lines within the state of Nebraska. Prior to that date, certain interstate fares to and from points within the state of Nebraska were advanced to a basis of 3 cents per mile and the tariffs were published, to become effective on March 1, 1915. These tariffs, however, were suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission and the matter came up for hearing under the Interstate Commerce commission's investigation and suspension docket 650, which decision established certain interstate fares on a basis of 2.4 cents per mile.

Because of the fact that we are charging, under the injunction referred to, a rate of 2 cents per mile, locally within the state of Nebraska, we assumed that, notwithstanding the order of the commission in the above mentioned case, we would be permitted to continue to base our interstate fares upon the basis of a rate of 3 cents per mile within that state and interstate tariffs filed, effective January 15, 1916, were on this basis.

Subsequent to that date a representative of this company interviewed certain members of the Interstate Commerce commission requesting an interpretation of the order in investigation and suspension docket No. 650, referred to above, as a result of which the commission ruled that as to all interstate fares covered by the suspended interstate tariffs it would be necessary that the through interstate fares be reduced to a basis of 2.4 cents per mile to and from the state of Nebraska.

We still feel that we are entitled to a 3-cent per mile basis and this only emphasizes what we have often said and undertaken to have the public, and particularly publishers of our newspapers, to understand that we are the victims of such intense regulation that injustice is being done the carriers in the matter of fares and rates.

Thanking you, and with assurances of my personal regards, I am,

B. F. BUSH, Receiver.

Appreciation.

OMAHA, March 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Nebraska Audubon society is much indebted to you and your paper for its cordial assistance during the past weeks in diffusing bird conservation propaganda. The society is happy to count you among its friends and gratefully acknowledges your generous co-operation. NEBRASKA AUDUBON SOCIETY. By Katherine K. Baxter. 123 South Thirty-seventh street.

Practical Education.

LOOMIS, Neb., March 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: The school of tomorrow will be so different from the school of yesterday that the old-time school teacher would not recognize the coming school as a school at all. The demand of the times is to bring the school to everyday life. Vocational education is no longer a fad. It is a living factor in education. There is a growing idea that the schools must deal with everyday living. This is the greatest forward movement in modern education. No matter how much culture or knowledge a man possesses, if he cannot make his own living he sinks into nothingness. Education is the training that fits the child for the duties of life. By this all duties are meant—development of mind and muscle, training for citizenship, for home-making, for social and economic duties. Education is received from all our surroundings and environments, and cannot be limited to any term of years, nor any place or set system. It is progression all through life. Whether we plan or not we are getting and giving education every day. The people of today are clamoring for the practical. Practical education must train the whole child. It must train his judgment, will and senses, and develop in him the right kind of habits of thinking and planning and working. We must teach in terms of the child's life or he cannot understand and profit by the teaching. The rural child taught in terms of city life, something with which he is not familiar is a waste of time as well as a terrible injustice to the child. Therefore, the rural child must be taught in terms of country life, in order to educate back to the farm and not away from it, because the greatest problem before the American people today is the problem of maintaining on our farms a representative class of people. The problem of the country teacher is the problem of accepting conditions as they now exist in the average rural community, and of converting the present rural school into a living center for the instruction of country children in terms of country life. For if the farm problem in its most fundamental aspects is the problem of maintaining on our farms and in our rural communities a standard class of people, we can never solve this problem with the best farmhouses being forced to move away from their possessions in order to obtain educational facilities for their children. L. E. PETERSON, Superintendent Loomis Public Schools.

TIPS ON HOME TOPICS.

Washington Post: Under the new method, the greatest deliberative body in the world votes first and deliberates afterward.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The price of gasoline shows that Standard Oil is just as much resolved to control prices as it was before it was dissolved, and just as adequately prepared.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Judging by the outline of the new army measure, soon to be introduced, the soul of Secretary Garrison goes marching on. Perhaps the secretary wishes by now he had stayed with it.

Baltimore American: The president of Stanford university told the students lately that having is a combination of cowardice and bullying, utterly un-American. This is the sort of way in which the heads of institutions should present a practice, which, while dying under general public condemnation, is still dying hard.

Lines to a Smile.

"Bell says she married a paradox." "How's that?" "Well, when she first married him he was quite tall, but ever since she has found he is always short."—Chicago Post.

"Mrs. Blank is in deep mourning, isn't she?" "Very deep. I hear that she has discharged her blond chauffeur and hired a colored one."—Indianapolis News.

"I wish you to find out who that homely woman is?" "Nothing doing, my dear. She'd prove to be the sister or wife of the first person she after me."—Kansas City Journal.

"I got an umbrella back the other day." "How was that?" "I borrowed it from a man who borrowed it from the man who borrowed it from me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What are your views on this question?" "Come around tomorrow and see 'em, replied Senator Sorghum." "You mean 'hear them,' don't you?" "No, I mean 'see them.' I've secured the very latest and best set of motion pictures on the subject."—Washington Star.

"Of course, a man can get along if he keeps still and shakes hands with everybody." "Even shaking hands requires exertion. I know a man who lost a lot of friends by imitating the busy hand-shakers who lift you along gently and firmly" for fear you will try to start a conversation."—Washington Star.

Sunshine Krispy Crackers advertisement. Includes image of a box and text: "Sunshine Krispy Crackers 10¢ They're Great! Baked in Omaha Biscuits. Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company." The ad describes the product as being made in thousand-window bakeries and highlights the quality and taste of the crackers.

Low One-Way Fares West advertisement. Includes text: "Low One-Way Fares West During Colonist Period March 25 to April 14. \$32.50 To Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia. \$27.50 To Certain points in Utah, Idaho and Montana." The ad promotes Union Pacific train fares and includes a small logo for the company.

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising advertisement. Includes text: "Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful." The ad emphasizes the importance of consistent advertising efforts.