

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the above circulation for the month of May, 1915, was correct.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 24 day of June, 1915.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

June 15
Thought for the Day
Selected by Mrs. T. B. Norris
Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.—Sir Humphrey Davy.

Greater Omaha day, June 21! Mark it down.

Whether you side with Wilson or with Bryan, boast for Omaha.

It is all right to "swat the fly," but the vital thing is to abolish the source.

Nearly 70,000 autos registered by Nebraska owners. Pretty good proof of progressiveness.

That's so, the president did say something once about doing team work or getting off the field.

Colonel Roosevelt made and unmade a president. Colonel Bryan made a president. Will he unmake one?

While there is always room at the top, the budding graduate will arrive faster by beginning near the bottom.

Anyone can catch the gleeful tone of the senator's question, "Well, who's embarrassing the administration now?"

Remarkable, truly remarkable, with what facility the senator's sardonic man snips only the newspaper comment most reviling of Mr. Bryan.

The president of the Swiss republic says this is no time to talk peace. Evidently his message is not intended for circulation over here.

In the meantime, while the city is lawing over the reduction ordinance, consumers in Omaha are paying the old rates for electric light, which the company itself concedes to be excessive.

Viewing the progress of the war from the perspective of neutrality, it is clear that while all the armies are going somewhere, they are getting nowhere.

"Hear me for my cause!" Mr. Bryan pleads, in substance. Many a time and oft the nation heard that plea, calmly weighed it and voted the other way.

The country is progressing. We have advanced far enough to indulge in a political discussion of the first magnitude without Colonel Roosevelt in the spotlight. Some going that.

The Roman wolf has entered the financial zoo over which the British lion presides. The nursery which is said to have preserved Romulus to the world is unequal to the drafts of modern war.

But remember that Omaha's city government has for years been cast on a 200,000 population scale, and there is, therefore, no necessity for enlarging or adding to the machinery except, possibly, in a few minor places.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha
HARRISON FROM THE FILES

Justice Samuel P. Miller sat on the bench of the United States circuit in the Omaha postoffice building to hear arguments in what is known as the Garfield Hatch case.

Albert Cahn of the firm of Cahn Bros., is bursting with pride. Daughter married Wednesday.

The capital of the Omaha National bank has been increased to \$500,000 with surplus standing at \$250,000.

Arrangements are progressing for an exhibition of flowers and fruit at the rink next week. Charles A. Ryan will have general supervision.

Miss Maria Ryan, daughter of E. L. Ryan of Kansas City, is visiting Miss Ida L. Gibson.

Mr. Lark, auditor of the Washack and wife, are the guests of Mrs. Jack's father, J. J. C. Jewett.

Justice Miller was entertained at ten last evening by Judge Woodworth at his residence on Franklin place.

The flounders of a church conundrum and gospel hymn book list between Florence and Saratoga school busin is requested to leave it at Gladstone's place on Douglas street.

A bad wind storm sweeping down the Missouri valley, wrecked a number of buildings, among them L. J. Quinn's new wholesale store at Tenth and June streets on corner of section.

Uphold the President—Debate Afterwards.

With the full texts of the Wilson notes to Germany, and also of the Bryan appeal to the country before us, the path of the patriotic American citizen seems to us perfectly clear—Uphold the president and debate afterwards.

If there is a real issue between the official demand made for reparation for our Louisiana losses and cessation of submarine attacks on merchant vessels and the principle of arbitration embodied in our peace treaties, there is everything urgent in maintaining our present rights and nothing to be lost in deferring the academic discussion.

We believe that this will be the attitude of the country as a whole—that even those who are firmly committed to the principle of arbitration and disarmament can see no advantage to the cause by forcing it at the critical moment when the president is entitled to have the united support of the American people in his determined effort to maintain peace by the way which he believes most effective.

So let us repeat: Uphold the president—debate afterwards.

The American Rejoinder.

The note delivered at Berlin yesterday by Ambassador Gerard, as a rejoinder to Minister von Jagow's representations in connection with submarine warfare, is a simple restatement of the American position. It contains nothing of threat or bluster, nor can it be clearly construed phrases be twisted into expressions of offense.

On the contrary, its language is straightforward, its statements are earnest, its references to the position of the imperial German government are respectful, and its whole text is susceptible only of interpretation as plain-dealing on a matter so gravely affecting the relations between two great nations, each jealous of its honor and determined to maintain its dignity and prestige.

The text of the note gives occasion for wonder as to what Mr. Bryan found in it so repugnant to his cherished ideal of peace for all the world. Especially as compared with the previous note which he signed, it does not support his allegations as to its contents, nor warrant the forebodings he seems to harbor as to the future.

Study of the note indicates the president's sole purpose to be insistence on the careful observance of an accepted principle predicated on the requirements of humanity as well as the essence of justice and equity. Its application is the feature that distinguishes modern from barbaric war. Whether it is to be abandoned is the substance of the present protest made by the United States to Germany.

The president's renewal of the proffer of good offices in the task of approaching Great Britain on behalf of Germany proceeds on the assumption of continued American neutrality. It comporting with the attitude rigidly maintained from the first by this country, and should greatly strengthen our position in the present diplomatic proceedings.

Fooled with Fate.
Bumptious Mexican officials along the border line are tempting fate by threatening to interfere with the operations of the American Red Cross society in its efforts to provide for the relief of the starving people of Mexico.

Apparently blinded by the power they have arbitrarily wielded for so long, these petty pretenders to greatness are pushing their annoyance to the utmost limit. The United States has not attempted to interfere with their political disputes, nor with the antics that have marked their differences, except when they directly affected interests other than those peculiar to Mexico alone.

Taking advantage of this policy of noninterference, the quarrelling factions have gone to such extremity that conditions in Mexico are no longer tolerable. Even now the leaders are permitted to compose their disputes on such basis as they may, but the United States has determined that this process shall not be allowed to progress at the risk of further starvation among the destitute people of that country.

Relief is to be given, and it will be extremely unwise for any Mexican official to undertake to prevent the furnishing of food to the suffering inhabitants of Mexico.

Pan-American Trade.

Senor Octavo Zayas, Cuban delegate to the Pan-American conference, which lately closed its sessions in Washington and started on a tour of some of the larger cities, very plainly touched a vital point in any and all Pan-American trade schemes in an address at St. Louis. "To carry this traffic," said he, "we must have ships, and they must be your ships or ours."

The answer to this would seem to be a ship subsidy in some form, and yet we are reminded that a very considerable traffic has been, and still is being carried on between the South American countries and the United States, and not all of it in foreign vessels.

It would have required more than magic to have provided a fleet of American-owned ships to carry all the traffic suddenly thrust upon the open market as a result of the war. Nor is it at all likely such a fleet will be seen upon the seas within a short time.

Shall Nebraska Segregate Careless Consumptives?

By Dr. E. B. Van der Sloot.
TUBERCULOSIS is communicable and is far more widespread than most people know. It kills more than any other disease. Two hundred thousand died of it last year in the United States, 1,000 of whom came from Nebraska. Ninety per cent of all tuberculosis comes from pre-existing human cases. It would be possible to wipe out this plague in a few years if proper precautions were exercised and those affected properly controlled.

Now, the careless consumptive is comparatively safe, but many are careless. These careless ones are responsible for the spread of the disease, for they yield to the whims characteristic of the group—they are always on the move, visiting friends or relatives in distant states or seeking health in other climates—just the opposite of what is really best for them. They need quiet, rest and sleep, lack of excitement, good food and fresh air, all of which are most readily obtained at home or, best of all, in a sanatorium, where rational life is compelled.

Not long ago, while riding in a Pullman car, a physician noticed that the window above the berth where a consumptive had passed the night was literally covered with a spray of sputum which he had coughed up. Later in the day a young couple with children came into the car and occupied the same seat. The little ones, who were so many children, are allowed to do—rubbed its tongue against that coated window.

A few weeks ago a child of 11 months died from pulmonary tuberculosis. The source was definitely traced to the visit of an aunt who stopped off on her way to Colorado. She was taken in by the kind-hearted parents, who gave her the best they knew—sawed a rough and nursed her and as a consequence she died within five months.

The mother now recalls with indignation that this sister coughed into the bedclothes and sneezed without holding the napkins provided for her use over her mouth and nose.

Dr. Lampson tells of a young woman who was found to be the center case in her family, her husband, two daughters and son also being affected. She could give no history of exposure, as she had never known tuberculosis among her family or her friends. The possibility of house infection was eliminated by the fact that they were the first and only family to occupy the house. But it was discovered that a year previous to the woman's illness a guest had been entertained for three weeks. This man was sick and coughed badly, raised much sputum, which he discharged into his handkerchief, and dried when saturated over under the kitchen stove. Within the year the mother began to fall. Her husband began to decline also and the children followed, until all five were badly infected. Though being virtually one of the family for only three weeks, this guest had visited the scourge on his hosts.

In rural districts where it is not uncommon to hire strangers for help and take them into the family, the head of the household should exercise great protective caution. He should inquire of the applicant if he has ever had any lung trouble, and notice whether he coughs, is flushed afternoons and whether he is below normal weight. If such a one was to enter the family certain precautions should be imperative.

This person should sleep in a separate room, have separate towels and wash basin; also a separate drinking cup. He should eat from dishes kept apart and separately washed.

It has been proven by experiment that the sputum of tuberculous people are dangerous. The water in which drinking glasses used by tuberculous people were washed has been injected into guinea pigs with death from tuberculosis resulting.

Our state sanatorium, in common with sanatoria in most states, witnesses the going back to work of patients who are still in an active stage. They are compelled to hide their true condition as much as possible from their prospective employers. For this reason the knowledge gained at the sanatorium is not practiced and they continue to be a menace to all associates. Who would employ a man who uses a paper napkin every time he coughs and who expectorates into a sputum box? Such a one would be completely unreliable; but the one who expectorates promiscuously is the one who spreads the disease.

Against the advice of those in authority, one of our men, who was a decidedly active case, left to tend bar in his home city. Another went home to spend his last days in his mother's family of young children. Still another left on a yearly pilgrimage across country. Several others have gone into other states to find employment.

How can we minimize the dangers arising from these sick people who are ever on the move? Make it difficult for them to find entertainment or employment outside a sanatorium. The public conscience must be developed to the point that legislation for the segregation and detention of careless consumptives shall be demanded. Some states have been aggressive in health matters.

The Bee's Letter Box

A Word Picture.
WHITTIER, Ia., June 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: A rough sea, Bryan in and struggling. Roosevelt in a boat, throwing him a life preserver on which is printed, "Bully-Delighted."

C. S. HAMMOND.
American History in the School.
OMAHA, June 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to give my views in regard to making American history an optional study for the students of the Omaha High school. This is a vast mistake. If there is one study that is needed in the Omaha schools, it is the study of American history.

The school board considers the study of their own country too hard for the average student. That is a shame; one young girl of just 12 and not a student either, received 100 this last examination in American history; she is in the senior class of the Omaha High school, and this can be easily verified. If a young girl of 17 can get 100, surely the boys and girls of 15, 16 and 18, which is the average graduating age this year, have brains enough to get a passing mark of 75. If not, they should not receive a diploma as graduating from the Omaha High school.

My children are not yet of high school age, but I certainly will have them take American history and shall deem it a disgrace if they do not have brains and patriotism enough to at least obtain a passing mark. This era is becoming shaming, wish-washy and unpatriotic. What we need on the school board are some strenuous, patriotic men, who will consider the study of their own country one of the most important a student can take.

JOHN Y. NORMANDY.
French or Spanish in the Schools?
TILDEN, Neb., June 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: The study of a second modern language in the public schools has for some time been considered a necessity, even though the courses in many cases have been far from practical, for very few become fluent; nevertheless the principle is right, and so far probably German has been taught more than any other language, but the difficulty of the multiple gendered article and adjective, in some forty forms, makes it very hard. French may be suggested, but the southern western quarter of the Union is racially under Spanish atmosphere, and from El Rio de La Grande Del Norte, at Cabo de Hornos, as well as the West Indies not only is Spanish the language, but the next decades of the world's development will be in those realms.

Besides the language is the most systematic of the romance idiom, and admitting of but few exceptions, is a tongue of rare beauty and richness, and in its commercial use it will follow English closely. French and Italian have immense stores of value, but the opening of the South American realm prompts us to "be on speaking terms with our neighbors," for never before have these southern republics shown so much life and kindly feeling for the United States. Therefore, to speak German is an art, and French and Italian accomplishments, but Spanish will be more and more a utility as well as a rare accomplishment.

POLLY GLOT.
Traveling Men's Protest.
NEW YORK, June 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: We wish to voice a protest against the pernicious legislation exemplified in the amendment of the Interstate Commerce commission law introduced by Senator Cummins of Iowa and known as the Cummins amendment, which recently became operative.

This amendment will cost the commercial interests of the United States unnecessary millions without any apparent benefit except that derived by the railroad companies. The bill was rushed through both the senate and the house without debate and on its face indicates the efforts of paid lobbyists rather than intelligent consideration.

The burden the law imposes on houses that carry very valuable samples, such as jewelry, furs, etc., is shown in the fact that such houses carry floating insurance, which covers all losses while their travelers are on the road, whether such losses occur while the baggage is in the possession of the railroad companies, hotels or other points during the period when the commercial travelers are engaged in selling merchandise. The insurance which this law requires will not reduce the rate of insurance already carried on samples by mercantile houses, consequently the tax manifestly is unfair.

It may be estimated that the commercial travelers of the United States, of which there are more than 80,000, contribute fully 90 per cent of the passenger and freight revenue of the railroads of this country. Commercial travelers are really the advance agents of the railroads and go out to secure orders for freight which is shipped over the railroads and for which the railroads exact the highest possible rate. The railroads do not grant any special concessions to commercial travelers on account of the role they play in securing business for them. On the contrary, railroads are constantly increasing passenger rates when possible as well as excess baggage rates from time to time.

SMILING LINES.

"Are Belle and Barbara blood relatives?"
"Oh, no. It is a purely platonic relation they have for each other."—Puck.

"Fatty Mack eats like a bird."
"Like a bird? why, he shovels in his food like an elephant."
"What what I said." Takes a peck at every mouthful.—Baltimore American.

KABIBBLE KABARET

IS THE PAY DAY THOUGHT FOR A HEAVY TIME RIGHT AWAY I LOSE CONTROL AND ZIP GOES A DIME!
"What do you think of my graduation essay?" asked the young man.
"Fine!" replied his father. "Only I'm afraid a lot of people are going to be bashful about offering plain waffles to a man whose intellect is so much above the average."—Washington Star.

Rankin—the editor of a western paper says he is going to adopt the policy of running the society page without advertisements.
"Physically impossible. He might as well try to eliminate the capital 'r' from the political speeches.—Youngstown Telegram.

THE OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN.

Julius Dorn in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
An old-fashioned garden? Yes, my dear. No doubt it is; I was thinking here only today, as I sat in the sun. How fair was the scene that I looked upon! Yet wondered still, with a vague surprise, How it might look to other eyes.

So quiet it is, so cool and still, In the green retreat of the shady hill, And you scarce can tell as you walk within, Where the garden ends, and the woods begin. But here, where we stand, what a blaze of light, What a wealth of color makes glad the sight!

Here gay sweet peas, like butterflies, Flutter and dance under summer skies. Blue violets here in the shade are set, With a border of sweet mignonette. And here are pansies and columbines, And the burning stars of the cypress vine.

Stately hollyhocks, row on row, Golden sunflowers all aglow, Scarlet poppies and jasper blue, Aspers of every shade and hue, And over the wall like a trail of fire The red nasturtium climbs higher and higher.

Glacier National Park This Summer Will Attract Thousands

The number of inquiries from the East about Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast tours, is without precedent. For those who tour the Coast this summer, this is the chance to visit Glacier National Park, on the Great Northern Railway; and those who are planning a tour of the Rocky Mountains will never know their magnificence until they have seen Glacier Park—the indescribable climax of the grandeur of that range.

In Glacier the traveler penetrates into localities of hidden mountain lakes and into the depths of forests; he reaches the mysterious sources of cascades, waterfalls and torrents tumbling from melting glaciers. He zig-zags over mountain passes, along Government trails that yield to the beholder such scenic and bizarre views d'ensemble, embracing canyons and mountain sides of multicolored walls, broad expanses of weird topography that word-painting or any kind of painting, seems cheap and futile.

This is, too, a delightful vacation land—the longer one is there, the stronger is its grip. There are resources for all tourists—magnificent hotels, fascinating chalets and auto tours for conventional travel; camps, guides and outfits, horseback trails, trout fishing, hiking and exploration tours for the unconventional.

The railroad fares and all Park charges are moderate, yet the tone of everything is strictly first class and entirely in keeping with the expectations of traveled people; everybody is attentive to the comfort of visitors.

Ask for printed matter describing the entire scheme of adriatic, tours, camping and outing expeditions; study it and decide if you can plan a vacation more enjoyable for the summer of 1915 than a sojourn in this land of silent enchantment.

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People and Events

Christopher Columbus "saw America first," but lacked the gumption to stick to it and boss the world.

One of the St. Louis papers soberly asks the question: "Is this a community of Moslems?" At last accounts St. Louis was still in Missouri.

A judge of a taxing court in Missouri told the City club of St. Louis he could demonstrate by an investigation that tax dodgers squander \$120,000,000 worth of property annually. The motion to investigate awaits a second.

Doctors, too, have troubles at home. A member of the profession at White Plains, N. Y., defendant in a divorce suit, alleges that his wife shook him because he would not tell her his professional confidences. Is that a secret?

A merry ruction is on in St. John's Episcopal church, Philadelphia. Pastor Richmond, having been defrocked by Bishop Rhoads, refused to vacate the church and held on last Sunday, denying the new pastor admission to the building.

Twenty American beauties, all girls, no boys, are headed for San Francisco to enter a beauty contest. One is married. If the unattached nineteen escape, the reputation of the "Native Sons" for sequestering good things will have to be revised downward.

The 107-story building reared on the site of the burned Elvetha, and covering a block of ground in New York City, will easily house 18,000 people. It has three floors below ground. Forty-eight elevators in batteries of eight each, have a capacity for handling 30,000 people a day.

Public Service Commissioner Hayward of New York City is stirring up the corporation animal. He wants to know why the Brooklyn Rapid Transit does not observe the orders of the commission, and has pulled the officers' pay east on shares of estimated value, \$30,000. New York is sitting up and wondering what the zeds Nebraskans will do next.