THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH.

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

52,531

State of Nebrasks, County of Douglas, 88.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that
the average daily circulation for the month of Nevember, 1914, was 52.531

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me, this 7th day of December, 1914.

ROBERT HUNTER, 1 stary Public.

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

Carranza is fast becoming the Mad Mullah

By all accounts they sure landed General De Wet high and dry.

This year's most popular dance step seems to be called "The Charity."

Regardless of the price, young man, the world expects you to bring home the bacon.

"The militia is short," comes the cry, to which many will answer, "The militia has noth-

ing on us.

Incidentally, do not forget to be humane to man's best four-footed friend, the horse, during these cold, slippery days.

If all reports from the war seas are correct, old man McGinty must be having lots of company in his bottom-of-the-sea-home.

"Petrograd has no water," says a war builetin. With vodka shut off, too, it must be as dry in Petrograd as in Omaha after 8 o'clock,

There is at least an element of euphony in the fact that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Forgan both BARUFA US of improved financial conditions.

Ex-Ambassador Myron T. Herrick says he must look around for a job. Well, business is picking up now, so he may land something soon.

Chicago's "model policeman" is quitting, after thirty-two years' service. Then he is no model policeman or he would die with his

Both Admirals Fletcher and Badger pronounce the navy highly efficient. But what do they know about-Theodore Roosevelt says it is inefficient

If the secretary of state and the senator agree on what constitutes "a compromise," it will be the first time for a long time that they agreed on anything.

A lot of people are learning that Christmas presents may be pleasing and still have a practical use; also that the amount of joy they bring is not gauged by their cost.

If Cole Blease over runs for office again, he knows who will not poll the ex-convict vote, but then, he also knows the ex-convicts could not vote unless he pardoned them!

In the interval take note that the prospect of landing that federal plum is not yet interfering visibly with Mayor "Jim's preparations to run for re-election again in the spring.

So long as Colonel Watterson continues uncompromising against woman suffrage and prohibition, he cannot well be classed as anti-German because of his excoriations of the kaiser.

With a Nebraska man premier in the president's cabinet, and another Nebraska man listed in all the several All America's foot ball elevens, our cup of glory is surely full to the

How to give all the different departments of the city government more money to spend without increasing the tax levy, is the same old problem that confronts the lawmakers whenever they tackle charter revision. It just can't be did.



The Thirteenth street car line was inaugurated at noon with cars formerly used on the St. Mary's avemie line. Cars will run every twenty minutes, and marked "Thirtsenth and Cuming Streets." It looked somewhat queer to see the cars running across Farnam street, instead of the length of it.

Many a man took a fall today, owing to the slippery condition of the sidewalks. The Missouri river is at this place closing over

for the first time this winter, and the people of Council Bluffs and Omaha are looking forward to an interchange of hospitalities on the first fall of snow. Canon Patterson has received word of the ratifi-

cation of the election of Bishop Worthington to the Nebraska episcopate. The bishop will be here carly in Pebruary, and has signified his intention of building a residence here, which he will occupy with his rother and sister. Soren P. Peterson and Miss Anna Lund, both of Omaha, were married by Justice H. M. Hudson.

The Misses Annie and Magnie Long were the recents of a pleasant surprise party at the residence el their father, E. K. Leng, on Park Wild avenue.

The Kaiser's Surprise Party.

While one can only speculate as to the specific purpose of the North sea coast surprise party, this much may be assumed, that it goes to show the predetermination of the Germans to carry the war, if possible, to British soil. Fallure at Dover evidently set the kaiser's strategists to work all the more earnestly with this Hannibal-like attack on the three upper coasts cities, to the complete consternation of England, from the humblest citizen to the king. himself.

A fierce naval battle is reported in progress as a result of the bombardment. Others may follow and the vigilance of both sides will be keener than ever as a consequence of this attack. While the kaiser has demonstrated the possibility of dropping shells into British coast towns, Britain has been aroused and set on the lookout from one end of her shore line to the other for similar attempts, so that repetition is unlikely for the present,

The Annual Reminder for Coasters.

The winter's first snow broke fine for the youngsters. Coasting has been great the last week. The snowfall close on the rain and then a lowering mercury sealed both with a good freeze and made a surface almost ideal for the consters.

And let us hope for a lot of just such fine weather this winter. It puts iron in the blood, the rose tint of health on the cheek. What is more beautiful than the face-flushed boy or girl come bounding into the house after an hour or two of this exhilarating old winter sport?

We want these robust youngsters, too, every one of them. And we want them whole bodied, with bones in place and muscles normal. Which leads to our annual warning, both to the children and their parents, of the perils that must be encountered coasting down streets traversed by autos and other vehicles and intersected by street cars. It would be a great thing to get through the winter without accidents. Possibly we may if everybody is just as careful as it is possible to be. Let us all try remembering how much better is prevention than cure.

Oh, Yes! All's Well in Mexico.

Conditions are at last becoming normal in Mexico. Life at the capital is fast losing its fire and glamor and lapsing into the rut of mere routine. True, according to latest report, "between 100 and 150 Mexicans, many of them once prominent officials, have been secretly executed in Mexico City within the last few days," but aside from that all is well and life secure. Or, to use the words of the dispatch itself, "except for these executions, which are understood to be happening daily, conditions in the city itself are quiet and Provisional President Gutierrez, with the allied Villa and Zapata forces, is maintaining order.'

Hats off to Gutierrez; also to the man who could send that message with a straight face! All quiet along the Potomac tonight.

Except now and then a stray picket Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro By a rifleman hid in the thicket,

Not an officer hurt, only one of the men, Moaning out all alone his death rattle, Hats off, we say, to the only provisional president who thus far has been able to maintain peace and order and security to life in Mexico since the turbulence of civil war broke forth nearly four years ago. What are a few more or less, killed off every day? Suppose 150 are slain in a week or so? They do not amount to much-they are only of the picket guard; worse, they are but ex-officials, attaches of a former discredited regime. What else have they to expect at the hands of a succeeding provisional president? Peace and order must be maintained at all hazards, even at the cost of a dozen lives a day.

Municipal Nonpartisanship.

Over in Chicago the Tribune balls as "expedient and wise" the decision of the People's Nonpartisan committee to put no candidate for mayor in the field, but, on the contrary, to endeavor to make nonpartisanship effective by directing the independent vote to the best candidate offered by the party primaries. Insofar as Chicago still retains the system of party nominations for municipal offices, it differs from Omaha, where our commission plan provides for nominations by petition only and for a ballot devoid of party labels. The proposition, however, holds good everywhere that the independent vote will make itself effective only by rallying to the support of the best candidates regardless of party affiliation. If all the different political parties-republican, democrat, socialist and progressive-would officially, or unofficially, present candidates, the nonpartisan element could easily reject the unfit and disqualified and make certain of the services of the candidates judged by the majority to be the hest men. If Chicago can get the kind of city government it wants that way, perhaps some other cities might do the same.

Our Indian Population.

Carefully compiled figures place the Indian population of the United States, as of date June 30 last, including freedmen and intermarried whites, at 331,250. The exhibit of the distribution of this aboriginal remainder carries some surprises. One naturally looks for the largest groups of Indians to be located in Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, and that is where they are found, but how many know that North Carolina has more than twice as many Indians within its boundaries as Nebraska, and that New York state has half again as many as our own state? Next to New Mexico in point of numbers comes South Dakota with more than 20,000, and next to South Dakota, California with over 15,000. Minnesota, Montana, Washington and Wisconsin are closely bunched with around 10,000 to 11,000, while Delaware is last in the list with just five, and Vermont just above it with only twenty-six. The great state of Illinois, where the Black Hawk war was fought, counts but 188 Indians in its population, and Iowa, the Hawkeye state, has 368. Incidentally, it is worth noting that of the Indian classification of 331,-250, scarcely half, or to be exact 171,804, are of full blood, the presumption being that all the rest have a strain of mixed blood.

Manifestly, our Indian question, which was for so many years one of our most perplexing problems, and which still requires attention, is gradually solving itself more by the operation of natural forces than by any treatment we have

Do Railroads Waste Money?

Wall Street Journal.

Cut-Thront Competition. There is good ground for suspecting that failure of the commerce commission to afford general relief has been to give the railroads sufficient time to realize that solution of the problem is in part their work and to afford them an opportunity to make a

The evil seems to have been of slow growth, induced by the scramble for tonnage. To secure competitive traffice at any cost, railroads offered one incement after unother until the public is getting 'nickel-plated' service and paying 'copper-riveted'

A comparatively prosperous and well-equipped road offers shippers third morning delivery from New York to Chicago and the same reverse service. Other railroads in this competitive territory are competled to offer the same service. The first is slightly better off as to tonnage because it gets a little traffic from weaker lines. But it costs the strong road perhaps \$5,000,000 annually to maintain a fast service, and costs all other roads proportionately.

It requires light tonnage trains to make this schedule between New York and Chicago. It requires more train crews, mere lecomotives, more wages, more fuel expenses and heavier wear and tear on track and equipment, though perhaps not more than 10 per cent of the freight requires such expeditions

But shippers have been educated to rapid service. If this trouble-making railroad would lengthen its schedule to fourth morning delivery, as formerly, it could itself save \$5,000,000 annually and other trunk lines could then readings their schedules and save proportionate amounts.

Expensive Freight Tours.

A New York-Chicago line solicits from New York to Springfield. Mass., although it has not a mile of railroad in New England and runs in the opposite direction. But a rate is made to some point out in New York state by way of New Jersey, "Cross Corners" or around Robin Hood's barn, and the freight finally reaches Springfield, Mass., after traveling 60 miles and is undoubtedly carried at a loss, for the same rate applies over this route as applies over the New Haven, which could carry the traffic to destination at a profit.

Railroads solicit freight from Pittsburgh to Denver but first carry it to New York, transfer it boat to Norfolk and there start it west for Denver. After traveling 1,300 miles it reaches a point not more than 100 miles from whence it started before finally heading for Denver. Another road solicits freight from Cleveland to Toledo, although it does not run anywhere near the latter, but the rate between the two cities is the same whether freight is carried direct or all over Ohio by way of connecting lines. The one road carries it 358 miles, but Lake Shore could carry it only 113 miles.

Why is business done that way? Chiefly to keep ompetitor from making a profit. Another eastern trunk line running by way of Buffalo pulls freight out of Pittsburgh for Philadelphia and sends it over 652 miles on a rate that would barely allow Pennsylvania to make a profit if it car-

ried this business in the most direct route over its

Too Much of a Good Thing.

rails 348 miles.

Between Chicago and St. Louis each road of the five operating between these two cities formerly ran one night passenger train. Then one of the reads put on a second train and hoped thereby to secure the cream of the traffic by giving patrons choice of two times of departure. This was immediately followed by all the other reads putting on extra trains. The result was that none of the trains carried a cornoral's guard of passengers and most were being run at a loss. After the futility of this cut-throat competition was realized the railroads tried to secure a common agreement to take off a train each. Again there was one road that would not agree and today ten trains run out of Chicago for St. Louis each night, with not enough traffic to pay for five. The same condition exists between St. Louis and Kansas City, Chicago and Omaha and most any other two competitive points in the country.

A train every hour on the hour is a beautiful thing for advertising purposes, but is it justified when the traffic does not assure full revenue trains and when a little co-operation between the competiting roads ould easily reduce train mileage to the actual require ments of the business moving? The Wabash train between St. Louis and Kansas City recently carried seventeen through passengers, nor is this an exceptional case. The writer has traveled between Buffalo and New York on one of the "crack trains" when he was the only passenger in the Pullman. But one road puts on extra trains and the others all have to do it, for it would never do to permit one road to advertise a more frequently or faster service than the others can also offer.

Cumulative Evil.

The evil is a cumulative one as applied to both freight and passenger service. If a patron receives expedited service once or gets accustomed to a special privilege he naturally expects it again. Unless of agree none can agree for one railroad cannot com mand traffic while shippers can point to another road that offers more special frills.

When the Interstate Commerce commission rendered a decision and made certain recommendations recently, it evidently had this in mind for it said. Among the most important benefits to be derived will be that of causing the individual roads to avoid traffic on which they can only lose money and which may perhaps be profitable to other carriers. The scramble for tonnage, which has led to so many abuses, should be succeeded by an orderly pursuit of profit

earning traffic." Each road is trying to cut the other's throat and all are doing the same thing. If they all made up their minds to stop it, each would gain more tonnage on which a profit could be made than it could pos-

sibly lose in non-revenue paying freight.

These are merely a few instances of thousands that exist over the entire country and if, in all their rami-fications, these evils could be adjusted on a sensible and reasonable basis of mutual give and take, enormous savings could be brought about.

People and Events

It is none too early for the forehanded to make their reservations on the water wagon. The early bird gets the cushioned seat.

Claims of victories in the same engagement, put out by rival war bureaus, foreshadows the organization abroad of permanent branches of the Ananias

New York City authorities propose to put the ancient and honorable office of coroner in the junk pile early next year. There, as elsewhere, the office has degenerated into a body-snatching enterprise fur favored undertakers.

Mme. Curie, the famous woman scientist, has installed at her own expense in a Paris hospital a radiographic apparatus by which bullets and shell splinters are instantly located. The apparatus is said to be a powerful aid to saving life.

Internes at the General hospital to Kansas City threaten to go on a strike against the quality and quantity of food served them, and intimate that the hospital chef is better fitted for a blacksmith thop than a kitchen. Such a scream goes to show that internes are not working solely for the ex-

Irvin S. Cobb, the American correspondent who shook the hand of Kitchener, did not write any in forming letters to Mrs. Cobb from the battle front. Cobb had too much respect for war censors, but managed to send this one home: "I am at a town in Germany. From here I am going to another place. I can't tell you where, because then you wouldn't get the letter.

A parden granted to a savings bank wrecker in Massachusetts shows marked similarity to the re-lease of Charles W. Morse from the Atlanta federal In the latter case President Taft admits that he was fooled by the doctors into the belief that Morse was dying. In the former case poor health was the reason given for the pardon. It was noted, however, that he walked out of prison without armistance and did not appear much the worse for serving five of a term of twelve years for stealing



topics invited. The Nes accum no responsibility for opinions of endents. All letters oubtest to condensation by editor.

Thanks for Support and Suggestion. OMAHA, Dec. 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me to express to you on behalf of Mesers, Hess, Hoffmann, Meyer, Fischer and myself, the Saengerfest committee, our appreciation and gratitude for your editorial, "The Saengerfest in Omnha." May providence, as you suggest, decree that the Saengerfest may also become a peace jubilee.

The task before us is not an easy one and we fully realize to what extent we have to rely upon the hearty support and good will of the public and the newspapers, of which your editorial has been the first evidence. Gratefully yours, VAL PETER

Wooster is Again Inquisttive.

SILVER CREEK, Neb., Dec. 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Is it not somewhat surprising that after all the talk and doings in regard to Mexico since President Wilson has been in office he should not even mention Mexico in his late annual message "or address" to congress? It would be surprising if we had a statesman in the presidential chair; but with a mere schoolmaster-well, one need not be surprised at any unusual or out-ofthe-way thing.

Last spring Wilson conceived the idea that our flag had been insulted at Tampico (which it had not, and if it had ample reparation was made); went before congress and informed it that he, himself, had all necessary power to enforce satisfaction (which he had not), but that on account of the very great importance of the matter in issue, he would like to have the congress say that he would be "justified" in so doing, whereupon an obsequious congress, made up of cringing democrats and cowardly republicans (moral cowards), readily acquiesced; surrendered to him the warmaking power (which they had no right to do), and, if my memory is not at fault, voted him \$50,000,000 for expenses. Being thus armed and equipped our great and good president sent a fleet of warships and took Vera Cruz, killing several hundred men in the operation; stayed there about seven months, during which time his agents pocketed \$2,000,000 or \$3,600,000 of Mexican money, and then

took the money with them. In view of the fact that President Wilson said nothing about his work in Mexico, I submit that congress should ask him for full information, "If not incompatible with the public service," fully answering such questions as the follow-

unceremoniously and ignominiously

sneaked out without saying a word and

As the head of a great "Christian nation," before deciding to invade Mexico (and kill an indefinite number of its people), did you enter your closet and humbly ask God's blessing on your proposed work? 2. During the capture and occupation

of Vera Cruz how many Mexicans and how many Americans were killed? 2. How many widows and orphans and broken-hearted mothers did their deaths 4. What was the gross amount

duties on imports collected by you during your occupation of Vera Cruz? 5. What was the cost of collecting this revenue, and from what source was the

6. How much of the amount collected went as graft to Mexicans and how much o Americans? 7. What was the net amount of revenue collected; where is it now and what do

you purpose doing with it; or have you done with it" already? 8. What was the total expense of the aforesaid invasion of Mexico from the first movement of our forces until their

withdrawal from Mexican terrtiory? 9. What disposition in your opinion, if any, should be made of what remains of that \$50,000,000 appropriated?

10. Would you advise that it be divided up among the American people to be used in the purchase of war tax stamps, or do you wish to retain it for use in the event of another insult to our flag? 11. Did you get that salute to the flas

that you went to Mexico after; and, if so, what disposition have you made of it? If authorities on congressional etiquet should be of the opinion that some of the above questions are unparliamentary, such questions might be eliminated. CHARLES WOOSTER.

Final Word on Fair Question. WATERLOO, Neb., Dec. 15.-To the Editor of The Bee: Having noted with some interest and more or less pleasure. the letter of my brother. Editor Jacobberger of the Benson Times, in answer to my letter in The Bee about the annual ting of the Douglas County Agricultural society, also the editorial and news accounts of the meeting and the work of Benson in connection therewith, I can hardly refrain from making a final effort

to keep history straight in this connection. In the first place, let me say that I am more than ever convinced that the country is well rid of the county fair, that there are no sore spots so far us I am concerned, and I really believe the county breathes a long sigh of relief over the turn of affairs the agricultural society has taken. But I wish to state, further, that at no time did I say the country precincts had no representation on the board of directors; my contention, and that of others in the meeting, was that the resolution to allow one director from each country precinct, to be placed in nomination by residents of the various precincts, was the fairest way and in the true inerests of the society, regardless of localitles; besides giving representation in proportion to "taxation," as it were,

Mr. Jacobherger in his Times admits the Benson "slate" was elected, with two exceptions, presumably the two from Waterioo, The method of procedure before and at the meeting is outlined with rare frankness and the use of the "coin" is defended and excused, we suppose, because they were only folk wing seemingly well authenticated precedent.

It seems to me about time to abolish precedent and old convention political tactics in the conduct of affairs in which the people are so vitally interested, and in this connection I would say that the proposal to eliminate the "financial" end of the fair by repealing the present law, as it applies to county fair appropriations would be a very good way out of it, and no doubt meet the approval of the people. In closing let me say, that so far as understand the sentiment in the country. the people will wish Benson all possible success in conducting the fair for 1915, and will no doubt be among the heartlest supporters and willingly lend all possible aid, and they are a unit, I believe, in hoping the fair will never be put back at its old work of popularizing the King's

JAMES H. RIGGS

Nebraska Politics

H. T. Ring has purchased the interest of his partner, C. W. Sedgwick, in the Hooper Sentinel. The change is effective January 1.

W. A. Anderson, who has been in the employ of the Sargent News for some time, has leased the plant, succeeding M. E. Vanderburg. Mr. Anderson was formerly editor of a Mason City pacer.

Fred S. Hassier, former editor of the Claus."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Fred S. Hassler, former editor of the

of subscription to \$1.50 a year.

GRINS AND GROAMS.

"Pa, write me an excuse to take to Four teacher is a woman, ten't she"
"Yes,"
"Well, my excuses have never satisfied my mother or your mother. Better apply classwhere, son. -- Louisville Courier-Jour-

Fred S. Hassler, former editor of the Pawnee Press and Pawnee Tribune, died last week at his home in Pawnee City.

Mr. Hassler began newspaper work in Nebraska in 1870.

The new proprietor of the Oakland Independent announces the increase in price of subscription to \$1.70 a year.

W. K. Strode, who has been editer and manager of the Blair Tribune for several years, has purchased the plant and building and henceforth will be known as his own editor,

Frost—Don't you think it would be a good idea, if one M. D. said an operation was needed, to consult several others and get their views?

Snow—Possibly. But the more surgeons you consulted the more operations you'd find imperative.—Life.





