

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION,

51,700

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of February, 1915, was 51,700.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 15 day of March, 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.

March 26

## Thought for the Day

Selected by Mrs. J. B. Bailey

I know not where his islands  
 Lest their fringed palms in air  
 I only know I cannot drift  
 Beyond his love and care.  
 —Whittier.

Regardless of legislation at Lincoln, those reductions in water rates and electric lighting rates are both overdue.

Sir Edward Grey's exordium on liberty would be more impressive if Great Britain always practiced what he preaches.

General Scott's method of pacifying the unruly Plutes goes to prove that in dealing with children kindness goes farther than a club.

It's a shame at this day to remind those Kansas people again of the time when they found twenty-dollar bills hanging on the trees.

Next week when the lawmakers begin working for glory it is a safe guess that the daily output will exceed the best record put up for cash.

The bear has at last bitten off a mouthful of Austria meat, which affords momentary relief from the pain of von Hindenburg's surgical operations.

The use of a cleaver in chopping state appropriations does not make for economy. For if laws are worth while means for efficient enforcement should be provided.

The other Omaha newspapers have not yet explained why they refuse to join The Bee in heading off the threatened resurrection of the jail-feeding graft. Is it because the true explanation would not look well in print?

Between the federal anti-dope law and the state anti-dope law the dopers should find it pretty hard to do business, and we ought to see soon what, if any, effect is had on the long train of other evils commonly charged up against dope.

The present is a good time to preach the doctrine of good roads. Unditched and undrained highways are for the most part impassable and furnish first hand illustrations to prove that good roads are a dividend-paying investment.

Rev. Sunday's net income from the reformation of Philadelphia simmers down to \$51,125. The figures are considerably under the original estimates, but compensation at the rate of \$5,113 a week for ten weeks leaves base ball salaries away in the back field.

The polls are to be open in Nebraska hereafter from 8 in the morning until 8 in the evening for both primaries and elections. Heretofore they have continued open until 9 at night for primaries, while the much more important elections have been shut down at 6 o'clock. The new hours square better with convenience and common sense.



An informal meeting of the city council considered the question of disposing of the old court house property. The proposition is made by W. A. Paxton to give the city two lots on the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam and \$20,000 in cash in exchange for the old court house property on Sixteenth and Farnam, for which the county commissioners will agree to relinquish the claim for \$45,000.

A call is out over the names of Will A. Hasmore, secretary, for a special meeting of Bryant's drug store Saturday to transact important business.

Fred Hay, representing the Western League, is here from Kansas City to see if he can open the way for the Omaha club to come in.

Captain W. W. Marsh, president of the horse car company, returned from southern California.

The Omaha Medical college turned out another class of graduates at the Boyd, John M. Thurston making the commencement address.

The Senate is the name of a new debating society organized by the Young Men's Christian association members with G. A. Kinkie president and Bruce McCullough secretary.

Myrtle division Knights of Pythias gave the last of its series of songs at Metropolitan hall in costume. The executive committee in charge consisted of L. Kaufman, D. Borden, W. F. Manning, Thomas Marshall, C. Stevens, F. J. Knapp, G. H. Leslie and L. F. McLoraine.

### The Home Garden Plot.

The organized promotion of backyard gardening in Omaha at present is most timely. The possibilities of the backyard as a factor in the cost of living are little understood by the people, and deserve exploitation. A very small patch of ground, when properly attended to, will produce enough to supply the needs of a family. We have in Omaha enough of vacant and unused ground to more than support the city's entire population, were this land rightly cultivated, and ordinary prudence in management would suggest that some at least of these idle acres be utilized.

Aside from the economic value of the home gardening plan, it has another advantage: it provides a healthy occupation for hours that are otherwise wasted, and those engaged in the work are benefited in this way beyond a money value. The work is not arduous, but holds the supreme interest that comes with productive effort properly applied. The pleasure of eating green stuff from one's own garden patch is great, but the joy of assisting nature to create something of real use is even greater.

It is not only for the boys and girls that the backyard garden is designed; the grower pays their share in it. And on the vacant lots a crop of vegetables is far more to be desired than a crop of weeds. The home garden movement will pay big dividends to the community, if only tentatively pursued.

### Democrats Abandon Presidential Primary.

After protracted cogitation on the part of the democratic leaders the presidential primary, as urged in President Wilson's last annual message to congress, is to be dropped out of the party program on the score of doubtful constitutionality. The conclusion reached is that inasmuch as the choice of presidential electors, and the manner of their selection, devolves solely upon the several states, lack of authority in congress over the electors leaves congress still less shadow of authority over the selection of delegates to national conventions whose nominations are merely advisory upon the electors chosen later.

It goes without saying that this has been obvious all the time, and that even the authority of the states to establish control over delegates to national party conventions has been seriously questioned. A few states have provided for direct primary choice of convention delegates, and also for presidential preference votes in the nature of instructions, but as several notable examples attest, no compelling force lies anywhere to make certain their execution. Even without the direct primary, state delegations had been subject to instruction for favored presidential candidates, with no difference in the moral obligation, except possibly in degree.

Of course, we could nominate and elect our presidents by direct vote by first changing the machinery of our presidential elections as prescribed in the constitution, but that is too remote for any present purpose. We may as well, therefore, accept the situation that the next president, and probably several after him, will be nominated and elected in the same manner as have been all our presidents since Andrew Jackson, namely, by national nominating convention and through the agency of the electoral college.

### Uncle Sam's Service as a Neutral.

The thanks of Great Britain, tendered to Ambassador Gerard, shows that the friendly offices of the United States have been of avail to the combatants in the great European conflict. In this instance it was the making of arrangements for inspection by the United States of German prison camps, to make sure of the humane treatment of prisoners of war held by the Kaiser. The exchange of disabled prisoners between the allies and the Germans was also arranged by the United States. Uncle Sam has of a verity shown himself to be the "great and good friend" of all in this deplorable war, his readiness and ability to serve being the one source on which all the powers engaged rely. The end of the strife will yet be brought about through the intervention of the United States.

### Vice President Shows Bad Taste.

Vice President Marshall showed very bad taste by injecting partisan politics into his speech at the formal opening exercises of the Panama-Pacific exposition. The incident merely serves to mark the length to which the democrats are willing to go in their endeavor to discredit a republican administration. Mr. Marshall also showed poor tactical judgment in his reference to the affair between the United States and Colombia.

So weak is the democratic position on this question that the Wilson administration did not dare to press the Bryan treaty at the last congress. Mr. Bryan's proposal that this country give to Colombia \$25,000,000 and an apology for what the country once sold to us for \$10,000,000 shows only a willingness to spend millions for the purpose of criticizing Roosevelt, and the leaders of the democratic party did not dare to press it to an issue.

"Regrets" voiced at Washington and San Francisco by spokesmen for the present national administration over the Colombian incident are not only meanly partisan, but are also preposterously hypocritical.

Senator Quinby is not the only man who played the soldier game to express weariness of the "pomp and circumstance" of militarism. Major C. Page Johnson, a retired officer of the United States army and a veteran of Indian and Spanish-American wars, expressed even more emphatic sentiments on his arrival in New York from Europe. "War was once a profession for gentlemen," the major said, "but now it is not a profession, but a business for slaughterers."

President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley railroad pours out heart-scalding lamentations on the delay and uncertainty of Washington's action in railroad rate raising. To appreciate the intensity of Mr. Thomas' grief it is only necessary to add that the Lehigh's dividend in 1914 was a beggarly 18 per cent, a figure indicating slow starvation for a corporation with a Standard Oil appetite.

Iowa law-makers are seriously considering a measure requiring lobbyists to wear tags. That spells economic efficiency. It is of the utmost importance to honorable members to know at the start whether the buzzer means business or is merely blowing hot air.

## Emeralds

Virginia Roderick in Everybody's.

FOR "Pinky," the emerald-out-greener nature. "No other color," he said, "is so pleasing to the sight; for grass and green foliage we view indeed with pleasure, but emeralds with so much the greater delight, inasmuch as nothing in creation compared with them equal the intensity of their green. Besides, they are the only gems that fill the eye with their view, yet do not fatigue it."

Possibly the emerald owes some of its popularity to the fact that it is free from the shadow of artificial rivals. A few years ago a process was discovered for manufacturing rubies directly from a chemical recipe. And a "reconstructed ruby" may be made by fusing tiny particles of precious stones. Sapphire, topaz, garnet can be reproduced so perfectly as to deceive all but experts. But the "scientific" emerald is still to be produced.

Wonderful imitations there are, and have been through the ages. Some made emeralds by pastes that are still a marvel, harder and more lustrous than any turned out until very modern times. But paste can not give crystalline structure. Another form of imitation is the "doublet"—a crown of colorless crystal with a base of green colored glass.

Perfection of color, flawlessness, transparency, size—these are the tests of an emerald, furnishing the key to its value. But first of all, color. To find a stone of rich color unmarred by flaws—that is the almost impossible quest. No other color, but cracks, and enclosures of foreign material, that make its clear green "mossy." So notorious is the emerald for that frailty that the phrase, "a flawless emerald," has become the symbol of a well-nigh unattainable perfection.

Besides, emeralds do not run large: two carats is a fair size, and gems of from ten to fifteen carats are quite rare. So, naturally, the price increases disproportionately with size; a nearly flawless emerald of more than a few carats commands almost any price. At present \$10,000, or even \$2,000, a carat is not exceptional for average sizes. A two-carat stone has sold for \$2,000, a three-carat one for \$3,500, and a fine six-carat stone brought \$5,000; while two emeralds weighing nearly fourteen carats each, owned in New York, are easily worth \$50,000 each. Two stones, perfectly matched, of wonderful quality, and each weighing about twenty-five carats, were sold in New York for approximately \$100,000; and a single fifty-carat emerald of the deepest, greenest green, and almost flawless, commanded the same figure. In general, a fine emerald will equal and often pass the ruby's cost. Both outstrip a diamond of the same size.

The mines that yield the finest emeralds now being produced—those in Colombia—are not effectively worked, and the others known—Russia, Norway, Australia, a region high in the Austrian Alps, and North Carolina—hold out small hope of valuable stones. So the emerald as now mined, alone among the precious stones may be called distinctly western. The finest diamonds come from the great Kimberly mines in South Africa; the finest sapphires are brought from Cashmere, though the Montana stones are fine in color and in quality; the rare ruby is washed from the river-bed of some remote Burmese valley, still mindfull of the Oriental peasantry that once celebrated the finding of a splendid gem. But the finest emerald mine is in the south American neighborly country—a wild, rugged region about seventy-five miles from Santa Fe de Bogota, on the side of a steep mountain. Slightly below lies the mining village of Muso.

The largest emerald known today is a Muso stone: an uncut crystal, six-sided (as all emeralds are), about two inches long, of the same diameter, and weighing over 1,300 carats—more than nine ounces. Though not flawless, it is beautifully transparent, and has the depth of color that is essential to perfection. It is owned by the Duke of Devonshire, whose collection includes also some rare engraved emeralds of early ages. Such stones as this, which have not been in the market, can not be valued.

Sharpened by the increasing demand, the search for emeralds leads more and more to old jewelry. And that may carry one back past even the early treasures of the Muso mines—from the New World riches of the sixteenth century to the imperial lavishment of Rome, still further on, to Egypt and the court of Egypt's greatest queen.

Undoubtedly, many of the gems called emeralds in those old times were other kinds of green stones, especially green sapphires. Nero, who was near-sighted, used as an eyeglass a green stone credited with being an emerald; if it was, it had no special power by virtue of composition, but must have been hollowed out at the back so that through its convex front surface he could see the modern spectacles. Then there are marvelous tales of emerald pillars, emerald cups and plates—green jasper, probably, or glass.

It is not much easier to tell how any emerald is formed than to trace the history of a particular stone. Science does not venture to speak with finality. "Probably by heat and pressure"—it can go little farther than that in its reading from the rock in which the emeralds are found.



Farmers and Corn Products.

OMAHA, March 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: You have printed an interview with Mr. J. A. Steicher, president of the Lehigh Valley company, the latter part of which gives the Corn Products company quite a strong boost. I wish to take exception to a few of his remarks.

Mr. Steicher would give the impression that the farmers of Nebraska are benefited materially by the operations of the Corn Products Refining company. He, however, fails to mention that this company, according to reports, for sometime practically gave up making glucose from domestic corn and imported nearly all their corn from Argentina. What act could be more detrimental to the farmers?

Mr. Steicher would also give us the impression that the Corn Products company are being prosecuted merely on account of the fact that they sell their products for less money than their competitors. This they have done, but he fails to state that they at one time controlled the glucose market and advanced the price so high that a manufacturer could not buy glucose and sell corn syrup at anywhere near the Corn Products company's price. This company, Farrell & Co., have experienced the time when glucose cost for cash as much as the Corn Products company received for their finished product laid down in this state.

What would this result in a very short time? It would result in breaking down all opposition, and by forcing the independent mixer to the wall, away with the payroll now maintained by these independent mixers, which in my estimation, is more valuable than a purchaser of corn to a state.

I am quite positive that if Mr. Steicher had been present at some of the investigations and had heard some of the testimony given by the independent, candy mixers and syrup mixers, against the Corn Products company, he would not champion their cause. I must also mention that our concern has maintained a payroll in this state for nearly thirty years, and it takes 1,000,000 bushels of domestic corn to make the glucose used by us in twelve months.

FARRELL & CO.,  
 By D. H. FARRELL, Vice President.

### A Progressive School Road.

WATERLOO, Neb., March 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: So much has been written in your valuable columns about the war, pro and con, that I believe it would be interesting to hear how some communities are sowing the seeds of peace.

America is not noted for its high class of music, but rather as it became famous for its taste for ragtime. There is a reason for this, and I believe a very good one. The coming generation likes best what they hear the most; of how little of the better class of music does the average child have a chance to hear?

Since the advent of the Victrola into so many homes and public schools, much has been accomplished in raising the standard.

But there is yet a great deal to be done before the public will have the advantages that even the peasant class has in Germany. Why does it take the people so long to learn that good means open to all—through the schools—is so sadly neglected. In how many towns and cities of Nebraska is music taught under supervision? There are towns in the state having a population of over 3,000, where music is not taught. What a sacrifice not only to the individual, but to a community. Many a child might be singing in the home or at least in a chorus if he had had some attention while in school. How much it means to a community to have a high school orchestra, male quartet, ladies' chorus, or church choir. And to hear on the streets the high notes of the boys and girls.

It is with the greatest pride that the little town of Waterloo, Neb., numbering about 400 people, points to its music in the public schools. The results of this subject taught under supervision has been so successful that the board has expressed itself as getting more for its money paid out for this work than any other investment. So enthusiastic are the members of the school board that they are paying the fare to Fremont for a class who are on the program to sing for the teachers' convention next week. The high school boasts of a male quartet, chorus, orchestra, four-part music in the Eighth grade, three-part in the Seventh and two-part in the Fifth. Nearly every child in the school can carry a tune. Is all this any value to a community?

Let other school boards in the state follow the example of the Waterloo school board. You can't afford to neglect this subject. They have a supervisor one fifth of the time. If you want to know how it is done, communicate with the president of the board.

Hoping this communication will arouse school boards and superintendents of schools to act for their communities and prepare for peace, not war.  
 A READER.

### Good Deeds Live After.

VALLEY, Neb., March 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: The announcement of the death of William Wallace prompts me to write a few lines, testifying to his kindness of heart and his rare thoughtfulness in burdening himself with the needs of a perfect stranger, and in finally assuming all the risks involved that were refused by others.

mission halls and made many acquaintances, they were all among the very poorest of the people and were not of the kind that would be recognized at the bank for the purposes of identification, while such as I met that would be acceptable were not willing to risk their signatures to a draft for as much as \$200 on so slight an acquaintance. The time came when I needed to cash the draft for \$200, and I went again to Mr. Wallace. He assured me that he felt perfectly satisfied himself that it would be safe to cash it, but that it would be against the rules of the bank for him to assume the risk on a \$200 draft as he had done on the one for \$21, and advised me to go again to some minister of my own denomination and to make it clear to him that the draft itself was good, that there was absolutely no question about that, and in case they were satisfied that I was the party whose name bore they were taking no risk at all in signing it. I left to make this final effort and, in the meantime, an Omaha pastor of my denomination happened to call at the bank, and Mr. Wallace, recalling my case, explained it fully to him, and at the same time urged him in case he didn't care to sign his name to the draft, a separate note stating that he was satisfied that I was the party whose name was signed would be sufficient.

I called on this minister later and got this note that Mr. Wallace asked for, and the draft was cheerfully cashed, but had it not been for Mr. Wallace I would have had a prolonged Lenten season in October in the matter of fasting, for, as it was, I enjoyed an enforced fast of two days before each draft was cashed. I suppose that this is one reason why the kindly face of Mr. Wallace in The Bee looks so good to me, and why I have cut it out and will preserve it.

### GRINS AND GROANS.

"I hear that they belong to the early settlers."  
 "Well, you wouldn't think so if you could see the bill collectors climbing their front steps."  
 "Did you hear the lady debaters?"  
 "Yes, and I asked the winner of the debate why that particular logic appealed to her."  
 "Oh, because?"  
 "Oh, because?"  
 "Why—do you recollect that once when we had a quarrel I said you were just as mean as you could be?"  
 "Hubby—Yes, my dear."  
 "I know—Oh, how little did I know you then!"  
 "This fee business is a nuisance. You have to give one everywhere to get the least service."  
 "I know it. Even if you want to speak politely to a lady, you have to tip your hat."  
 —Washington Star.

**KABIBBLE KARET**  
 I DIDN'T RASE MINE BOY TO BE A ECTOR  
 IF HE DIDN'T JONE AND JIG  
 I WOULDN'T HAVE TO DIG,  
 FOR NOW I HAVE TO BOARD A SON, A ECTOR!

"How much did he pay for those grand opera tickets?"  
 "Five dollars apiece," replied Miss Carvenne.  
 "He must love music."  
 "Possibly. And, on the other hand, he may have very little respect for \$5."  
 —Chicago Tribune.

"I saw the policeman slip just now on a banana peel."  
 "A disturbance in the market will follow."  
 "Why so?"  
 "Wasn't that a fall in copper security?"  
 —Louisville Courier-Journal.

**DROPS**  
 of 3-IN-ONE  
 —just a few  
 —in water, clean  
 window panes and  
 all glass about the house  
 until it sparkles like dew  
 in the sun. Brisk polishing  
 with soft cloth brings  
 out full brilliancy.  
 A Dictionary of 100 other  
 uses with every bottle.  
 10c, 25c, 50c—all stores.  
 Three-In-One Oil Co.,  
 42 N. Bldg., N.Y.

**Positive Relief**  
 from the suffering caused by disordered conditions of the organs of digestion and elimination—from indigestion and biliousness—always secured by the safe, certain and gentle action of

**Beecham's Pills**  
 Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

**World Motor Bike Free**  
 A picture of the bicycle will be in The Bee every day.  
 Cut them all out and ask your friends to save the pictures in their paper for you, too. See how many pictures you can get and bring them to The Bee office, Saturday, April 10.  
 The bicycle will be given Free to the boy or girl that sends us the most pictures before 4 p. m., Saturday, April 10.  
 Subscribers can help the children in the contest by asking for picture certificates when they pay their subscription. We give a certificate good for 100 pictures for every dollar paid.

**Don't Wait until the end of the month but begin now to collect bicycle pictures and certificates.**

### PLEA TO LAWMAKERS.

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.  
 Pension the lawyer who served you as judge.  
 Pension the lady who lades out fudge.  
 Pension to be sure, our noble fellows.  
 Pension all public officials and such.  
 Pension the sucker, who talks to get rich.  
 Pension, of course, each down-trodden mother.  
 Pension the postman and clerical brother.  
 Pension the doctore we greet as our daddy.  
 Pension the kiddo who chatters as cad-die.  
 Pension the butcher who sells us our meat.  
 Pension the cobbler who covers our feet.  
 Pension the barber who skins us alive.  
 Pension the barkeep who micturates reviv.  
 Pension, by all means, the regular preacher.  
 Pension, sure pop, the public school teacher.  
 Pension the plumber, although he's a layman.  
 Pension his pal, the modest hitwayman.  
 Pension the store girl, make her lot happy.  
 Pension her steady—cheer up the poor chooty.  
 Pension the single man 'cause he's not married.  
 Pension the husband because he is hard-ried.  
 Pension the plowman and pension the doer.  
 Pension yourselves, don't mind how you do it.  
 Pension the black, the red and the yellow.  
 (And then, if there's anything left.)  
 Pension God's own, the newspaper fellow.

**WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED**  
 May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R. F. D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

**Another Sufferer Relieved.**  
 Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my household work, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all suffering women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, Kennebago, Maine.



**DAN CUPID'S**  
 "trump card" wins the game! It's none other than the perfect dainty that "touches the spot"—cool, refreshing delicious Ice Cream.  
 Better be sure, for your own sake, that its

**Hardings**  
 603 Grand Ave. All Ice Cream