THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER, VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. intered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter-

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
By carrier
per month.

a by draft, express or postal order. Only two-stamps received in payment of small ac-a Fersonal checks, except on Omaha and eastern has not accepted.

OFFICES

naha—The Reg Building.

1th Omaha—318 N street.

ubcil Riutts—14 North Main street.

teoin—31 Little Building.

lenge—30 Hearst Building.

w York—Room 130, 38 Fifth avenue.

Louis—38 New Bank of Commorce.

schington—73 Fouriscoth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE dress communications relating to news and edi-

MARCH CIRCULATION, 52,092

tate of Nebraska County of Douglas, as Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bas sublinities company, being duly sworm, any that the except disculation for the month of March, 1888, DWIGHT WILLIAMS Circulation Menager, Subscribed in my presence and swore to bet me, this is day of April Bil. ROBERT RUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Thought for the Day Selected by Balta M. Ryan.

Where there is one man who equints with his eyes, there are a desen who equint with their brains.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

If Dutch wrath boils over, wooden shoes will

Ever hear of democrats turning nonpartisans o put republicans into worth-having offices?

The "Stop-Off-in-Omaha" campaign offers a hance to boost in which everyone can loin.

"Theeretical erroneous ideas" utust be the Mexican for schoolmaster notions transplanted o White House soil.

At least the new world may point with pride to Maxico's enterprise in competing with European war builetins.

Come on, Mr. Water Boarder, with that promised municipal ownership dividend before

It is really too had that Industrial Relations commission has to compete with a great world war for front page newspaper space.

The bygone heroics of naval warfare now hides its diminished head behind the metto: "If you see an unarmed ship, spike it."

Huerta says he didn't do it, but he knows who did. Then his trouble must be brought on by his part in "the conspiracy of silence," to use a Rosseveltian phrase.

There is nothing in the market reports to indicate that Charley Schwab is alarmed over the ascension of Bethlehem. The rarity of the atmosphere steals away dull care.

Wonder what that Chicago judge would say to the method of handling prisoners here in Omaha by which the direct penalty visited on the criminal is an enforced rest ours in Hotel

After Governor Morehead shall have dug himself out from under the avalanche of legislative bills piled upon him, he should be fully equipped to command a shovel brigade in the European war arena.

The street rallway company has paid into the Omaha city treasury \$14,651.20 occupation taxes for the first quarter of this year. How. much have the litneys paid for the privilege of taking the overflow?

On the basis of the census of 1910 the appropriations made by the legislature for the biennium calls for an average contribution of \$3.48 from every person in the state. Add to this the tax drafts of counties, cities, towns and villages, and a faint idea may be gained of what inxpayers are up against.

Governor Morehead is said to be questioning legislative appropriations for state institutions at Omaha, but he has no good reason to feel sore just because the local democratic organ takes a poke at him. Let him remember that 3,800 majority he scored in this county last fall against a hony-labeled "favorite son."



at a meeting of the Brownell hall trustees, the offer of Herman Mountal was accepted, giving a tract 500 by 275 feet on Tenth street, just south of his residence, for the new select building and a residence for the

The Omaha Light Guards have perfected their organization as a military company and are drilling to take part in the formal colebration of Memorial

The street car company is pushing the double track along Jefferson, and will soon begin the extension of the Farnam street line, which is to be carried to the park.

Dr. Amelia Burrougns left for Cleveland for a two-

Majer Parks, the spry little gentleman now visiting she, is twenty-three inches high, weighs thirteen nds, is Il years old and twirls a case like a masher. He proudly tells you that he was born in Clay county, Missouri, and expects to be a candidate for congress after a little while.

Mrs. Anderson, win has been the guest of Mrs. A. A. Gibson for the last month, left for her home in theseness, Idaho.

Mrs. J. B. Imman of Pargo is visiting her mother, Nrs. R. M. Wakefield, 126 Pacific street.

Ex-Post Facto Punctilio.

The British government has apologized very handsomely to Chile for having invaded the waters of that country for the purpose of sinking the German cruiser Dresden. In giving this fact the consideration it demands, the admiring world will also take due note of the additional fact that the Dresden was first sunk; the apology came after, and, so far as the German ship is concerned, in in no sense retroactive. The case has several aspects that are of more than passing interest. It is hardly likely that the commander of the British squadron which puraued and evertook the Dresden is so poor a navigator that he did not know the prey he sought was in the jurisdiction of Chile, and, had he troubled to make brief inquiry, he might have learned what is now known, that the Chilean government was in charge of the Dresden.

Chile will, of course, accept the apology, having no desire to engage in hostilities, but the incident serves to emphasize the care with which the belligerents regard the rights of peutrals, and the pains they take to observe with due punctilio the obligations assumed under treaties. The Dreaden affair presents the most flagrant breach of neutrality on part of any of the navies since the war bogan, and it will arise to haunt the British admiralty long after the war is over.

Same Elsewhere.

Fortunate indeed for the city of Lincoln would it be if all the snarling and snapping and scolding and backbiting that constitutes the permai portion of this community should be dene now, during this carp paign, so that after the election we may all devote our energies to helping the city government make the most of its resources.-Lancoln Star.

But please, Mr. Star Man, do not delude yourself with the notion that Lincoln has a monopoly of this condition, for it seems to be characteristic of most of our American cities. It is usual and customary for folks periodically to work themselves up into a frenzy over the awful state of affairs that can be cured only by putting their particular favored candidates in office to apply the remedy. Perhaps the sediment of good after this effervesting outbalances the temporary bad taste of the concoction, but it is part of the great American political game as she is played under modern rules, and we may as well try to look pleasant while we take it.

Huerta's Disclaimer.

Victoriano Hueria has confirmed the fact that he is but human, after all. He could not resigt the temptation of his return to the limelight to tesue a pronunciamento, declaring himself a much misunderstood person, and indulging in considerable criticism of the government of the United States. It was hardly to be expected that the former president of Mexico would confess his share in Madero's death, but his grandiloquence is not likely to change the verdict of public opinion. His future movements will be closely watched, because he is under suspicion. His querulous criticism of the United States government provides a fair test of the patience of the American people, who are not often called upon to submit to such abuse of their hospitality. The cause of the Mexican peon is not very greatly advanced by the methods adopted by Huerta, while the ex-dictator has got made himself any more popular by his statement.

Nelson W. Aldrich. Had Mr. Aldrich's death occurred a few years ago, all would have agreed that the most I rwerful perse age in our public life, excep only the president, had been called. In his death today we note the loss merely of a conspicuous citizen, who had succeeded but partially in withdrawing to the retirement of private life. During Mr. Aldrich's thirty years in the United States senate he made a mark which will not be effaced. While his greatest publicity and notoriety came from being credited with the joint sponsorship of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, the work in which he was most interested was that which led up to the reorganisation of our currency system, through the Vreeland-Aldrich bill, and the measure which, with comparatively little modification, became later our present federal reserve bank act. He was a man of force and foresight, with a poculiar faculty for legislative leadership along lines that prevailed during the period of his supremacy, but which no longer obtain to the same degree. It will be noted, too, that although one of the most bitterly assailed of our public men, his colleagues, as in the case of Mark Hanna, will be found paying tribute to his fine personal traits and his high intellectual ability.

Parking the Automobiles.

The regulations promulgated by Police Commissioner Kugel for the parking of automobiles on downtown streets are not unreasonable, and are intended to establish a better practice in the use of the city streets. Owners of automobiles are only indirectly responsible for the situation that has developed out of the extended use of the machines. The owners merely followed a custom that dates back to the beginning of things, that of anchoring the vehicle next to the curb, and which was permitted to grow, until with the increasing number of automobiles on the street the old plan is no longer practical, but is cumbersoms and obstructive. Parking cars in the middle of the street has been well tested in other cities, and has been successful. Omaha motor owners doubtless will cheerfully cooperate with the authorities in this, as they have in other ways, to the end that the streets be kept free as possible for the use of automobiles as well as other vehicles. The change, too, will mark another step on the way Omaha is slowly progressing toward "big city" manners,

For the second time this year a federal court has informed manufacturers of patented articles that their right to fix the selling price does not extend beyond their own counters. When they attempt to fix the price the retailer must charge consumers the shelter of patent rights ceases and they are amenable to the law forbidding restraint of trade. The Sherman law, be it known, is as dangerous to trifle with as a bunnaw.

The omission of the word "did" from an indictment prompted a St. Louis court to quash proceedings against a man charged with fraudulently selling a \$200 deed of trust. The court followed the precedent of the state suprame court, which render's a like service for a crook because the word "the" was omitted. In both instances legal forms and precedent were vindicated, while common sense got the knockout.

Insurance and Longevity

" BY ARTHUR RUNTER. "

MAY human life in general be prolonged by utilizing the investigations which the life insurance companies make to ascertain which persons ahould be charged low, and which high, rates of in-surance? It is the opinion of Arthur Huster, life in-surance actuary, that this is undoubtedly possible. His argument is simple and easily understood. If insurance statistics show, for instance, that users of alcohol are peorer risks than abstainers—that is, that they die earlier, on the average it requires no deep thought to reach the conclusion that one may prolong his life by abstaining. This applies to all condit that may be sitered at will; and such conditions form a large part of all those with whom insurance statis-tics deal, according to an address delivered by Mr. Hunter at the eighth annual meeting of life insurance presidents in New York, new published in pamphlet

"I have no doubt," says Mr. Hunter, "that the knowledge which the life insurance companies have acquired from their investigations regarding the moracquired from their investigations regarding that among their policy holders may be applied by individuals toward lengthening their own lives; but the difficulty arises of setting such information before the public in a form which can be readily underfore the public in a form which can be readily understood. The investigations undertaken by the con-panies were primarily intended to assist them in determining which types of persons could safely be accepted for insurance at the regular rates of premium, which types should be charged an extra premium, and which types should be charged an extra premium, and which should be declined. The purpose of the preparation of these statisties was not to excite public interest or curiosity, but for actual use in a great business. No haphanard methods have been used, but the most approved and scientific known to actuaries and medical directors; their knewledge of mertality is based upon the actual appearance of companies with all sorts and conditions of men and women, and naturally appears in the form of statistics. Lest the word 'statistics' should frighten you let me point out that 'statistics' should frighten you, let me point out that true progress in any science is made through record its the result of actual experience or of experiments and that my statistics will be of this nature. They will constitute, in fact, a brief record of what has happened to mankind under certain condition

"Forty-three of the leading life insurance com-panies in the United States and Canada agreed in 19 panies in the United States and Canada agreed in 1909 to prepare their collective experience on many different classes of insured. They decided to put the investigation into the hands of the Actuarial Society of America and the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors. The companies supplied their records on about 1,000,000 lives, covering a period of twenty-five years. It is the largest and most comprehensive investigation over undertaken by insurance companies anywhere. The object of the investigation was to determine from past experience the types of lives among which the companies had a higher mortality than the average. The results of the investigation have appeared in four volumes, and the fifth is in press. It has taken the central bureau about three and a half years of continuous labor to produce the results, using pears of continuous labor to produce the results, using the most up-to-date machinery in the way of electric sorters and tabulaturs. A card was supplied for each of the policies issued from the years 1855 to 1809 among certain types, the history of the person being given on such card.

"The ingured were divided into many classes, of which the following are the chief groups: "I. Those who were in occupations invelving has-

"2 These who had a family history of consump-"3. Those who had a defect in their personal history.

such as an attack of appendicitis renal cotto, rehoumatism, apphilis, etc.

"4. Those whose physical condition was not normal.

"5. Those whose habits with regard to alcoholic beverages were not estisfactory in the past, or who used liquor steadily at the time of application for insur-

"8. Those who were distinctly overweight or under

"It would be impossible to cover in a brief paper any but a very few of the important classes. Before describing these classes I should like to emphasize the fact that all the lives involved in the investigation had been carefully examined by competent physicians and that, in general, the mere hazardous the oc had been carefully examined by competent physicians, and that, in general, the mere hazardous the co-cupation, or the greater the defect in physical condition, in family history, or in personal history, the more care was taken in selecting the lives. For example, is the case of applicants who were in per cent overweight insurance would be granted in the majority of cases, but among those of extreme overweight very few would be accepted, and these would be the best of their kind. In order to determine the relative mortality, a atandard or 'measuring-rod' was prepared, representing average mertality among insured lives, based upon the experience of the forty-three companies among all their insured. It is not necessary to describe this standard—merely to point out by an example the method of using it. When a class is east to have in per cant extra mortality, it means that where the experience of the companies would have resulted in 120 deaths in the specified class. Another way of making the needed comparison is by showing the number of years by which the average lifetime will be reduced, and this manner of exhibiting the degree of huzard will be used in some bases. In this connection it may be well to point out that a reduction in the average lifetime of say, five years among a large group of men is a serious matter. It does not mean that five years is taken off the lifetime of only those who have reached are & or 70, but that the average lifetime of all men is reduced by five years. If in an occupation employing many men, such as mining, there were such a reduction, it would mean an economic waste in the United States equivalent to about five years of the lifetime of 1,00,000 men, or a reduction of their productive lifetime by about one-sixth."

Mr. Hunter goes on to point out in detail some of the facts, or classes of facts, brought out in these voluminous reports. Some of these, for instance, are the high mortality among railroad mas 30 per cant above the average in the case of locomotive engineers alone; the fact that liquor dealers are a bad risk: the proof, "beyond peradventure of doubt," abstainers live longer than users of alcohol; the failure of statistics to show definitely whether or not predisposition to tuberculosis is hereditary; and the material effect of marked overweight in decreasing leasth of life, especially at the middle and older ages.

People and Events

It is estimated that the recent anunicipal election in Chicago cost \$1,872,000, but republicans agree that the majority is worth it. Back in "little old New York" the suffragists are

boosting a brand of sosp bearing in relief the words "Equal suffrage means clean politics." A New York society woman says it is impossible

to live that way on \$6,000 a year. Rivalry at the addaboard quickly dissolves four figures. Marion, Ind., does not shine up with Terre Haute, in the publicity spotlight, but it is quite speedy just the same. The town beasts of a great grandmother

The system of sewers at Washington, Pa., was tested recently by a flood of whisky valued at \$2,000. Washington is a dry town and had no other means

Looking at the fracas from another angle. Dr. C. E. Jefferson of New York remarks: "It is fools who have brought this war on, and there are enough fools alive to bring on another one after the present war is ended, unless they are curbed in their foolishness by the resolute action of sensible men."

A Chicago man in the Herald breaks into rhyme in explaining the grip of Rev. Billy Sunday's curbations vernacular. Says the "run-lu" rhymster: "E'en atoms vermacular. Says the "run-lu" rhymster: "E'en though you may be good and just you may as well dry up and bust unless you got a strangle hold upon a gunnysack of gold. And that is why we isugh and shout when Billy Sunday bawis us out-for Billy hades, we must admit, just how to coar out every jit. So we sit in the tabernac and let him rip us up the back. He bawis us to a fare-thes-well and hids us kindly go to — and we applied him with a will, and cat it up-because it's Hill."

The Bee's Con Letter Box

Commerce School No Fad. OMAHA, April 16 .- To the Editor of The Bes: For the benefit of Mr. W. E. Martin and others who seem to think that the course of study in our High School of Commerce is "bulgy, superfluous, faddy" or "class education," etc., allow me to make this brief statement: At the formation of our High School of Commerce the Board of Education instructed Mr. Graff, the superintendent, to formulate a course of study for the school which he did: but to be fortified in his view that the course is such that it would meet all the requirements of the progressive time from the academic as well as the practical viewpoint, the curriculum was submitted to various superntendents of schools and presidents of universities, twenty-eight in all, among whom I would mention Peru State Nor-mal, Duluth public schools, Grand Rapids public schools, School of Agriculture Brookings, S. D.; a letter from A. E. Winship, editor of the Jeurnal of Eudeation; St. Paul public schools, Kansas State Agricultural college, from the president of the Nebraska Educational association (a very finthering letter), from Dr. D. M. Jenkins, president of the University of Omaha, and a present member of the Board of Education; Department of Education of state of Kansas, Department of Public Instruction of state of lews, Educational Department of Cleveland, High School of Commerce of Cleveland, O., etc. Without exception they not only approved our course, but highly neaded it for its practicability, utility and completeness, theory and practice being so happily combined, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating.
If anyone wishes to familiarise himself

with the results of our High School of Commerce attend the commencement of that school and you will hear ensays of the boys and siris that are sems worthy of publication in any high-class publication, and, furthermore, if anyone wishes to inquire of the many business men in Omaha who employ our High School of merce graduates he will soon find almost convinced of their officiency. They all make good in their positions, the majority of them using it as a stepping stone to higher aspirations and opportunities in life.

DR. M. HOLOVICHINER.

Itely for the City Beautiful. Bea: I note the call of the Civic league to improve Omaha. For several years while a resident of the Twelfth ward near Fort Omaha my yard and garden were a benefit and heauty aget for the neighberheed. Circumstaness made it necessary for me to move to the south end of was a couple of weeks ago, and I am afraid I am going to miss my recreation and flowers this year ewing to the soil where now located, which is of the hardest kind of yellow clay and been neglected, only, fit to propagate bricks. To plant would immure the poor things from all possible plant sustanance, and I need a couple of good loads of black dirt soil to help out. There being none around so far as I can see in present location. I would pay II a load for it.

Another thing: Last fall I gathered quite a quantity of morning glory seeds, mixed colors, and could furnish enough for a perch to possibly fifty different people if they would call or send me a rn them over to you for di wanted. Have also a limited supply of a running bean (not estable), quick grow-ing, having a dense folloge and a beautiful purple duster flower, name not known, the hest running plant I ever saw for a porch. Also a few casteroil beans, all of which are free for the asking.

C. A. WARREN. 1835 South Twenty-fifth street.

United States Neutrality. OMAHA, April 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Referring to the letter from Dr. Hermann Gerhard I beg leave to answer with the following from the New York No neutral has ever yet undertaken

to prevent its citizens from selling mu-

tions of war to belligarents, "Germany has been the greatest of all traffickers in munitions of war. In the Crimean war Russia's army was practically equipped by German manufactus ers. In the war between Japan and Russts. Germany was again the principal agent in selling military supplies to the Russian government. In the recent Balkan war the Turkish army fought with German guns and German am and had been drilled by German officers No appeal was made to them to help end the war by cutting off Turkey's supply of Krupp guns." "This country is not armed to the teeth.

In time of war it may be vitally dependent upon the purchase of arms and military supplies from foreign manufacturers. The right to buy arms abroad is well nigh priceless to every nation that does not turn itself into an armed camp, and the United States is one of the last countries in the world that could afford to have that right diminished."

Our actions as neutrals should be guided only by the well established customs and international laws, and not by any desire which some of our citizens may have of interfering in behalf of one of the belligerents. O. CLAUSEN.

Why Prohibition in Constitution? PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., April 16.-To the Editor of The Bee: Referring to A. L. Mayer's several letters favoring the liquor traffic, kindly give space for a few of the many reasons why prohibition should be put into the state constitution Because the liquor traffic is vast enough as a public evil to justify this extrem

Because this evil is statewide, and active everywhere, and the remedy must be as extensive as the wrong.

Because nothing short of a constitu-

Because statewide prohibition alone roes to the source of the trouble and strikes down the manufacture as well as Because of the utter inadequacy of local

ption as we now nave it-too local 'or a estional wrong and too optional for moral question Because the liquor power is a disturber of the public peace. It threatens public safety; it induces private vice; it fosters

crime and political corruption, and every

community in the state needs and will

equally profit by its banishment.

Because mational prohibition can only come through the multiplying of dry states. We have eighteen such now, States, like individuals, have theirse

nant reform of their generation. Because under the American scheme of socause under the state can exercise complete and controlling influence over the person. But he doesn't sing or play with his care."—Washington Star. federal question, for the federal government alone can exercise a direct and conclusive control of the traffic and therefore national prohibition by federal therefore national prehibition by federal amendment to the constitution is the ultimate solution of the liquor problem.

Our state should count one in helping to being their state are the solution of the liquor problem.

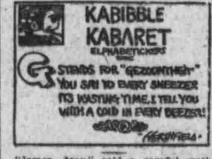
Our state should count one in helping to being their state.

What's this feller charged with demanded the magistrate.

Blactry, judge, said the officer; "he's get three wives."—New York Times.

bring that result. A. W. ATWOOD. LINES TO A LAUGH.

Postai Clerk—Tour letter just balances, mise: if it weighed any more, you would have to put on another stame. Pretty Blonde—Gracious! I'm glad I didn't sign my middle name!—Judge.



"James, dear," said a careful mother to her "year-old insurgant, "your Uncle Edward will be here for dinner teday. Be sure to wash your face and hands before coming to the table."
"Yes, mother," hesitatingly; "but—but suppose he doesn't come?"—Philadelphia

Church—When a barber goes to a doctor, what is the first thing the physician says, do you suppose? Gotham—Ben't know.
Church—Let me see your tensue.—Yonkers Statesman.

"An article of intrinsis value merely becomes tawdry through piling en ex-transous decoration."
"What's your criticism now?"
"You haven't added anything to this

"My boy has a wonderful ear for mu-

A San Francisco man tells this one: "In a police court of my town a police-man rose to make a charge against his

THE ARTIST.

Whose eyes discern the glory hidden quite from you and me?
Who notes beauty in all nature, in life and in the sea.
And paints it an a canvas for all the world to see? The Artist.

Who knows that in a mass of clay some form of beauty line?
Whese skillful fingers mold and press until those giories rise.
And stand in bold relief before the world's admiring eyes?
The Artist.

Who knows the surest, quickest way to reach the human heart?
Who jusgles with the chemistry of culinary art.
Till out of chaos gastronemic wonders seem to start? The Artist.

Who builds with common brick and stone an edifice that stands
A shrine of strength and beauty? Who builds up with his hands
A structure that areat plaudits and deep-est praise commands? The Artist.

Who dreams of modes and fashions in the way of ladles dreas? Who designs those great creations of puffs and fluffingss. That makes the social problem an extrav-agant success?

Who forges links of deathry with energy and skill?
Who does the work that comes to him, and does it with a will.
No matter what the niche in life he's called upon to fill?
The Artist.
Omaha.
DAVID.



Doctors Recommend Spaghetti

Of spaghetti and its allied prod-ucts. Dr. Hutchison, the famous dietitian, says that they are absorbed almost in their entirety. Their rich gluten goes to make brawn and tissue. And Faust Spaghetti is so easy to digest, Its energy value, compared with meat, is in the ratio of 100 to 60; therefore it is ideal food for hard workers and children. Write for free recipe book.

MAULL BROS., St. Louis, U. S. A.



Gasologue No. 2

"What kind of gasoline do you use?"

"Don't know. Just gas. But I'm always careful to insist on high gravity."

"High gravity, eh? What about ignition point?

"Ignition point?"

"Sure. Boiling point-pretty much the same thing. That's the only real test for gasoline."

"But low ignition point always goes with high gravity-Does it not?"

"Yes, it does not. Look at yourself. Ever have any trouble starting?"

"Well - of course - sometimes-" "Thought so. Yet you always buy

high gravity gas, don't you?" " Yes." "Well, what's the answer?"

"But what am I to do? Ask for low ignition point, low boiling point?" "Ask for Red Crown Gasoline. You're safe then. The Ignition point is right, the boiling point is right, and what's more, it's right every time. Red Crown is always the same, wherever you buy it. And if you want your oil to be as good as your gas ask for Polarine—the stand-ard oil for all motors."

> STANDARD OIL COMPANY **OMARA**