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DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

## 54,211

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, as.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of December, 1914, was \$4,211.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2d day of January, 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.

# Thought for the Day

Selected by E. A. Higgins

It is not doing the thing we like to do, but liking the thing see have to do that makes life blessed .- Goothe.

This earthquake business can be easily over-

Shoveling snow or shoveling coal-equally healthy exercise

Punctuality is a jewel too rarely displayed by some of our county commissioners.

The grandfather clause means more now to the occupant of the White House than it used to.

Farmers with loaded bins of wheat or other bread-making grains have no urgent need for "Don't Worry clubs."

Official anxiety for a municipal sinking fund would carry an air of sincerity if officials made a sinking fund stay put.

Considering the general repute of San Domingo for tropical heat, the wonder is that Minister Sullivan kept his shirt on.

Despite the cordiality of neighborly advances, Medicine Hat persists in the cold storage treatment for mild weather lovers.

Never mind, Mr. Commissioner Best, keep it up, and you will in time get the transaction of county business down to a business basis.

The commissioning of eighty-nine colonels by Governor Morehead puts Nebraska in the forefront of states prepared for any emergency.

Two guesses on the name that will be bestowed on the new infant at the White House, and if you repeat you will guess right both

Doubtless there are men in Washington who will contend that the arrival of a grandson at the White House is not the reason why the president walks the floor.

The biennial investigation and regulation of the South Omaha stock yards and commission houses suggests to all concerned that Lincoln is an ideal resort for a winter vacation.

Occasional outbursts of campaign thunder in congress and Indianapolis are not keynotes alone, but advance notices of the red line dates the makers must feature in the calendars of 1916.

The proposed increase in various municipal expenses, made to order in the city hall, is interesting as an exhibit of the prodigal generosity of those who are not obliged to dig the money out of their own pockets.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston is needleasty severe in classing college students as narrow minded. By the time they reach Mr. Houston's years and opportunities they will have acquired breadth of vision at least equal to the range of the secretary's speciacles.



James Stockdale and family who left Omaha last May for an extended trip to England and other points. and whose yeare! was said to have been ship-wrecked, have reached Omaka safe and sound. Mr. Stockdale explained that they missed the boat in New York which they intended to take, and therefore reached lingland without mishap. During their absence they visited New Zealand, Australia and the Sandwich islands, returning by way of California. The trip ade in the interest of Mrs. Stockdale's health, which now permits them to make Omaha their home

Last night ofty-seven tramps lodged in the city jail. During the evening they turned the place into a barber shop, and took turns in cutting each other's

The many friends of Mrs. John M. Gibbs regret to loarn that she is very ill with bronchitis.

Judge McCullouch has set a date for the hearing in the estate of the late Elder Shine, which is estimated to be valued at \$19,000. Dr. F. W. Halderman of Ord to the guest of Dr.

The call for a special meeting of the Women's Clirictian Temperance union is algued by Mrs. S. J. Soule, president, and Mrs. J. T. Bell, secretary A daughter has been burn to Mr. and Mrs. H. H.

## Popular Vote and the Administration.

Among the many things said by President Wilson in his speech on Jackson's day was an assertion that, had 1914 been a presidential year, the popular vote showed the democrats would have had a majority of eighty-three in the electrical college. And in this, as in many of his other statements, the president manifested either partisan bias or lack of information. The vote of twenty-three northern states, cast either for United States senator or members of congress, the only fair way to test the sentiment of the people toward the national administration, proves that, had it been a presidential year, the republicans would have had 288 votes out of 531 in the electoral college, or a majority of twenty-two. In these twentythree states the popular vote, as compiled on senators and members of congress, was: Republican, 4.113,319; democrat, 3,215,426; progressive, 956,467.

If the figures of the late election have any significance, it must be they reflect a growing popular distrust of the democratic party. Mr. Wilson and his associates may juggle the facts as they will, but the outlook now is not encouraging for them. With a reunited republican party, the end of the democratic regime is as certain as the return of election day in 1916.

### Altogether Unduly Alarmed.

From a reader of The Bee out in the state we have an evidently frank letter asking us to peruse an article that appeared recently in the Literary Digest entitled "A Call to German-Americans to Organize," and to write an editorial dealing with the subject. The writer professes to be convinced by the Digest article "that German loyalty to the United States will be subjected to a very severe strain in the event of friction with Germany."

Being thus asked for our opinion, we freely give it, to the effect that those who raise this question are either insincers or altogether unduly alarmed. We have no doubts whatever as to the loyalty of German-Americans to this country of their adoption, and while we apprehend that no serious friction with Germany is in prospect, neither do we for a moment imagine that our German-Americans would under such conditions be less devoted to the American cause than were the British-Americans when we had friction with Great Britain a hundred years ago. Quite the contrary, the record of German-American loyalty to the Stars and Stripes is written in big letters on every page of history in the United States, and the fact that they naturally sympathize with the fatherland as against its enemies in the present conflict does not, in our opinion, justify the inference our questioner would seemingly draw.

#### Another President for Mexico.

Again the wheel has turned, and another man sits in the chair as president in Mexico, the fifth in four years, and the term for which Porfirio Dias was elected yet has a year to run. One after another these presidents have fled from armed rebels, or fallen, victims to assassins. The beautiful and fertile country is parcelled out under the control of "generals" who have risen from the estate of bandits through pillage, rapine and murder, and who have but a single purpose in common, a desire of each to overturn and destroy the others so he alone may sway. Civil government has been destroyed in the name of "liberty," and Mexico is today without responsible standing among the nations, the future apparently without hope for its people. The Mexicans may be solving their own problems in their own way, as the president suggests, but the time seems coming very near when "watchful waiting" will have to give way to some more definite policy, if only for the sake of humanity.

# State or Parent?

Are we ready to substitute state for parental control of growing children? Should the parents be held responsible for the rearing and training of their offspring, or should society take over the task? These questions are being presented to Omaha just now in a concrete form through the agitation for a special and particular kind of reform, the chief advocate of which flatly says that the home has failed in its chief function—that of a place for training children.

Another question suggests itself in this connection. How is the home helped when the authorities step in to regulate the training of children, to prescribe the form amusements may take, and to do other things that father or mother should do? The natural impulse of the child is impatient of restraint. Part at least of the present-day methods of dealing with children is a reflex of the childish rebellion against the severer methods of past generations. Very few families, indeed, are organized and conducted exactly along the lines of half a century ago; for that matter, nothing else in life is. And we are told that court records show an increase in cases of juvenile delinquency dealt with, it is not because children are more depraved than ever, but because in the refinement of our ways of life more acts are now listed in

the category of offenses. To say the home has falled in its function because of the fact that its life is not what it was a generation or two ago is to deny the truth of progress we have made in other directions. Whatever of change has come is because of the general advance of society, or because of the instinct for individuality that rebels against the constricting influence of state regulation. The American home is all right, and is generally fulfilling its function in a way that insures its per-

President Wilson's speaking tour of the west will afford an interesting comparison of the oratory of the college teacher and law-trained presidents. In literary finish, variety of topics and absence of repetition, the public speeches of President Harrison delivered on his "swing around the circle" in 1891, have not been surpassed by any of his successors in the White

The big four of the nation's packing industry last year did a total business of \$1,196,000,-000, a gain of \$76,500,000. Net earnings amounted to \$20,500,000, an average of 7.77 per cent on the capital employed. Wars may come and earthquakes quake, but the meat packers' dividend is immune to a shakedown.

# Hospitals in Chicago; How About It in Omaha?

American Journal of Chemical Medicins."

OMB time ago, at a gathering of medical men. when the conversation turned upon hospitals, a brilliant young obstetrician of this city, who has a large and growing practice, both hospital and private, said to me that, barring one or two exceptionally wellequipped and well-conducted establishments, he would rather have his patients under his care in a reasonably appointed home than in any hospital in the city.

Naturally, this rather sweeping assertion astonshed me, and I asked him for his reasons. They were very simple, and very tersely and forcefully given. declared that the average hospital was a good deal of a delusion; that to have one's patients in it gave one a false sense of security which the actual state of the case did not warrant; that one naturally relied upon a hospital affording equipment and facilities and service which, as a matter of fact, it did not afford; and that in an emergency one was more likely to be left in the lurch than he would be in the patient's home, where the attending physician himself was sure to forestall such occasions,

I was disposed to think, at the time, that my friend was exaggerating a little; that possibly he was fresh from some disagreeable experience at some particular hospital, and, like David, he said in his haste, "All men are liars."

However, I kept all these things in my heart, and pondered on them. I kept my eyes and my ears open, likewise my mouth, for I made quiet inquiry here and there among both physicians and laymen who were in a position to know something about the matter; and I must confess that the result of my still investigation is, to persuade me that my friend the obstetrician was not talking in any hyperbolic terms, but spoke forth the words of truth and soberness.

I dislike very much to criticise an institution such as the hospital. That sentiment, however, is just one of the things that is wrong with the whole situation. As an institution, the hospital is surrounded with a halo of sanctity that seems to exempt every individual establishment from ordinary twentieth century standards of efficiency, and to prevent everybody from venturing even a well meant word of criti-

The truth fe-one gathers it, not alone from his own observations, but from the irresistible consensus of other men's experience—the average hospital is a very mismanaged and maladministered affair. Just where the fault lies, we are not now inquiring. We may inquire into that later. For the present, we are concerned only with pointing out the deplorable facta fact which really needs no pointing out to those who have anything to do with hospitals.

The service, from the patient's standpoint, is worse than a joke. Its oullnary department is a thing to make angels weep; it often makes patients swearand, incidentally, starve. It really seems that all the hospital furnishes the patient for his \$25 or \$30 a week is, a room to sleep in and meals that he would kick about in a four-dollar-a-week boarding house.

The trouble is, of course, that the whole institution, so far as the service is concerned, is a training school; the kitchen, a cooking school, and everything is done by the cadets; the result to the patient being much the same as getting shaved in the clinic of a harber's college. The only reason why he goes there is, because his doctor tells him to, and the only reason he stays is, because he cannot get away. It would do no good to change, anyway, since all hospitals are about alike in this respect.

All this, however, annoying as it is, is of minor importance beside the unsatisfactory state of affairs from the physician's standpoint-by which I mean the medical aspect of the patient's interests, which are in the physician's keeping. It is very largely as my obstetrical friend said.

Virtually every hospital, as presumably every doctor knows, is dominated by a clique; not infrequently by one man. This one man, or the members of the controlling clique, get all the service there is to be got, and the other physicians get what is left. I, myself, only a few weeks ago was depled the use of the operating room in a certain Chicago hospital for a good-paying patient, because at the hour I wanted it the boss surgeon of the place would be holding a clinic in the amphitheater and would demand all the available internes and surgical nurses. It was admitted that he did not need them all, but he required their presence.

My own opinion is that hospitals need more publicity. They are altogether too close corporations. I do not mean that the lay public should break in and control them. The medical profession must, of course, be in control. What I do mean is, that in their service to the doctor and his patient they should be subjected to the same open standards of competitive officiency that the modern physician himself is sub-

This is a matter in which the whole medical profession is responsible to the public. There is a crying need for reform in hospital management and conduct; and it is the business of organized medicine to see to it that such reform is carried out.

# Sorenson's Scintillations

Soissoved from the Bunminer.

HE BEE recently began the publication of "A Thought for the Day" at the head of its uditorial page, each day expressing some sentiselected from some author. A few days ago the "Thought for the Day" was this:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun Views from thy hand no worthy action done." These lines are credited by The Bee to Bobart, but Bartlett's book of "Familiar Quotations" says the author is unknown. In a footnote, however, it says that in the preface to Mr. Nichols' volunme on 'Autographs," among other albums noticed by him as being in the British museum is teat of David Kreig with James Bobart's autograph, December 5. 1697, with these lines written therein;

Virtus sul generis.

Think that day lost whose low descending sun Views from thy hand no noble action done." Bobart died about 1726. He was a son of the celebrated botanist of that name. The writing of the uplet in an album by no means proves that he was the author of it any more than that he was the author "Virtus sui generis," as the sentiments of others are frequently used in autographic souvenirs. Incidentally, the couplet as printed by The Bee has appeared every week for several years at the head f editorial page of my personal and official organ. the Examiner

War is hell, and so are earthquakes, especially in

The girls may wear low neck waists outdoors on the coldest day in winter, but don't ask them to have the office window down a couple of inches to ventilate

Whether or not Senator Hitchcock's bill to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition to the European belligurents is passed, the fact remains that the senator continues to figure in the spotlight owing to his persistent opposition to the administration, which explains why he has been unable to distribute any ple to the hungry democrats in this great, grand, growing, glorious commonwealth, etc.

It is comparatively easy for any farmer who can only afford an automobile for travel and a tractor for work to pledge himself not to sell any of the horses he hasn't got to the warring nations of Europe.

Senators Dodge and Howell of Douglas led a kick the other day because of a reputed lack of ventila-tion of the senate chamber and the consequent headsche it gave them. If the senators get through the session without a more serious headache than from over-ventilation of the senate they will be fortunate



Thought-Stimulating Thoughts. COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 18.-To Editor of The Bee: I submit the within "Thought," une of Florence Nightingale's favorites of all her beautiful expressions. Because I am helped to think better thoughts by your 'Thoughts for the Day," I send you this, trusting that others may derive benefit from it. FRANCIS ECHOLS.

He Knew Lincoln.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Jan. 13 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I consider myself fortunate above many men of my generation now living, in that I knew Mr. Lincoln very well. I did not have a personal acquaintance with him, but knew him as well as you know any man who walks your streets, and heard him make some of his great speeches.

As I remember him, he was about six feet four inches high. When not in a hurry his favorite method of walking was with his head bent forward and his long arms folded behind his back under his swallow-tail coat. He was thin, wiry, slnewy, raw-honed. Standing he leaned forward-was what may be called Stoop-shouldered.

He walked and worked slowly. blood had to run a long distance from his heart to the extremities of his frame. Physically he was a very powerful man -lifting easily 400 to 600 pounds. In sitting down on a common chair he was not taller than the ordinary man. was only when he stood up that he loomed above other men; the unusual length of his lower limbs gave him his great height, and the tall slik hat, which he always wore, added to his great stature.

His cheek bones were high, his complexion sallow or dark, his ears were long and ran out almost at right angles from his head.

He was not a pretty man by any means, nor was he an ugly one; he was a homely, sad-looking man; careless of his looke; plain-looking and plain-acting.

J. R. CRAIG.

What the Chiropractors Ask. OMAHA, Jan. 18 .- To the Editor of The Bee, The medical doctors will oppose the bill to give state recognition to the chiropractic science of drugless healing. Cures are effected by means of spinal adjustments. It is quite different from osteopathy.

When the esteopaths applied to the legislature in 1901 for recognition the medical doctors put many stones in the way and demanded that the examination tests be as rigid as those prescribed by the medical board. Another session of the legislature found this to be unfair. Since 1909 the osteopaths have been admitted upon examination by a state board composed of osteopaths. The medics found themselves powerless to obstruct the progress of the new schools of healing, which in other states had proved their merit.

Now the chiropractors are asking for recognition on the same terms accorded to the osteopaths, and there is every reason to believe that they will get it. The fight made by the osteopaths as against the medics' opposition crystallized public sentiment on the issue and now it is a matter of common knowledge that the people look with favor upon any scientific school of healing that discards or minimises the use of drugs,

J. C. LAWRENCE. 2322 Howard Street

About the Long Ballot. SOUTH OMAHA, Jan. 18 .- To the Editor of The Bee: As one who has served on election boards a good many times, I will express my views that the long ballot is not such an evil in fiself as some think it is, but some very needful changes could be made.

I am not a printer and do not know much about setting type, but it seems to me that the spaces on the ballot could be shortened without burting anything and save in length that way a good deal Then it would be well to have everything to be voted on placed on one tallot and not have three or four tickets, as we had last November. Then there is an intolerable burden that is heaped on the judges of election by requiring two of them to sign their names in ink on the back of every ballot on paper that is used for newspapers

Last November two of us had to sign our names on such paper several hundred times. It seems to me that a provision could be made by which the election commissioner could have some distinguishing mark printed on the ballots and save the election judges a lot of very hard work. Then it seems to me that it would be good policy to increase the election boards to six members, and in case there was a tie to have the election inspector settle the tie in case of a disputed vote. Then at noon have three members of the election board go into a room by themselves and begin to count the ballots, and have the ballots taken to them at the end of each hour, and by the time the polls closed the count would have so far progressed that it would not take the judges until the next day to count the ballots.

Have a provision that no one counting the votes should divulge how the vote is progressing until after the polls close, under a severe penalty.

There has not been a legislature in the last twenty years in Nebraska that has not made the election machinery in the state more cumbersome than the legislature before had made it, and it is time change was made so as to make the work less burdensome to the election boards. Have all elections, both primary and general, last from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. F. A. AGNEW

Burnt Child Fours the Fire, SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 16.-To the Editor of The Bee: I see by the Omaha papers that a bill is being introduced in the legislature at Lincoln to give the city of Omaha the right and power to install an electric plant at the pumping station at Florence to furnish power and light for the city of Omaha. Is this a repetition of the old water plant, where the taxpayers paid thousands and thousands of dollars costs and expenses and attorney fees before we got possession of the plant? Of course, this carries a bond issue without the approval of the I .payers. It is not necessary to bother them with it, just assess it to the property -that's enough.

Are we going backward from a metropolitan city to a country village by stringing a lot of poles down the street and tearing up our sidewalks or cutting our paved streets to lay the wires for a second plant? Who is going to pay heso bills? Oh?, I suppose the taxpayers.

What is the matter with the Slectric plant? Are they unable to furnish power, or have they refused to do so when requested? If it is an electric plant that you want, why not buy the one that is already installed? Why doesn't the Real Estate exchange and the Commer-

Omaha the right to buy at private sale and issue bonds to pay for an electric fight and gas plant, and select three pick two men in the exchange and purchase either of these plants for \$1,000,00 less to the taxpayers than this freezeout proposition that you are starting, for you don't need two plants. Then, I never was of the opinion that it was a good

> lights in our houses and are lights on the I am convinced beyond a would that the owners of the electric light plant and the gas plant, when properly managed. would be a good thing for the city of Omaha, but let us buy these in a business way and not commence such sharp prac-

portunity too him. For I remember

very well when the electric light plant

company was organized, and we halled

it with a great deal of delight-to think

that we were going to have electric

The water plant is now running noothly, as I understand, and we have one of the best managers that the country affords. But we are imposing upon him. He is packing the responsibility the city, county and state on his shoulders-that is, he thinks he is. Why not relieve him of the last three so that he can have a good night's rest and wake up refreshed in the morning and give a full day's work to the interests of the water plant of which he is the manager.

These are merely the views of a taxpayer for more than thirty years in omaha-one who will probably be a taxpayer for the rest of his life. Let us start the year 1915 by doing business on business principles and fair basis to all.

W. H. GREEN.

The severest tests of the elements Produce the old oak tree—
King—with a forest's reverence,
Enwrapped in majesty.

#### PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Farmer Hawbuck (to college-bred son home for the Christmas holidays)—That oldest gal of Si Barton's is gettin' ter be right good lookin'. Son—She's as beautiful as Hebe. Son-She's as beautiful as Hebe. Farmer Hawbuck-Aw shucks! She's a

cial club legislative committee draft a blame sight purtier than he be. Why, he bill and have it passed, giving the city of ain't no beauty; she gets it from her ma's Omaha the right to have at private sale folks.—Boston Transcript.

"I am a self-made man," said Mr. light and gas plant, and select three business men to negotiate this deal and submit it to the people for their approval? A thousand dollars to a nickel that I can pick two men in the exchange and purpose to take any of the blame."—Washington

Little Helen was taken to church for the first time one Sunday. The service was a source of wonder to her, but after the aims basin had been passed and she had put in her mite, her curiosity was uncontrollable, and she turned to her mother. polley to coax a man or party into partnership with you and at the first op-

mother. "Mother," said she, "what do we get for our money?" Judge. "Are you the leader of this band of men?"
"No." replied the general in a turbulent territory; "I'm their follower. I tell them where I want them to go. Then I get behind them with a gun and see that they go there."—Baltimore American.

Polly—Moily seems to realize very fully the seriousness of getting married. Dolly—Yes, the poor girl is just wor-ried to death. There are sixteen girls who want to be her bridesmaids, and she can't decide which eight she can best afford to make enemies of.—Puck.

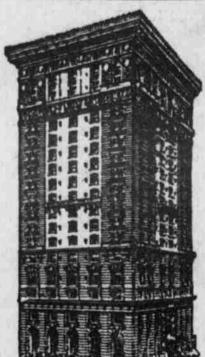
"See here, Charley, I don't like that young fellow who comes here so much."
"What's wrong with him, daddy?"
"I'm told he doesn't pay his debts."
"That's a very coarse way of putting it daddy. Reginald has merely declared a moratorium."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### TESTS OF LIFE.

While it takes the severest tests of the elements to produce the old oak, king of the forest, it also requires a continuation of vigorous winds and storms to maintain its monarchy. Strong characters are kept strong very often only by the severest trials and tests of life.—The Bee.

Nor yet supreme, for needs must be Maintain his monarchy. So let the storms rage wild and free, And winds blow wrathfully.

Strong characters in life evolve
Through constant stress and pain,
And only by perpetual strife
May they that height sustain. -MINEDITH HURST.



# HOTEL COTHAM

A Hotel of refined elegance, located in New York's social centre Easily accessible to theatre and shopping districts.

Wetherbee & Wood

Piffh Ave & Piffy-fifth St. NEW YORK CITY



is the name we have given the doll for this week. When you see her, you just can't help exclaiming: Oh! What a pretty little lady. So neat and trim. What a fine little housekeeper she must be.

Lady will be given free to the little girl under 12 years of age that brings or mails us the largest number of doll's pictures cut out of the Daily and Sunday Bee before 4 p. m. Saturday, Jan-uary 23,

Lady's picture will be in The Bee every day this week. Cut them out and ask your friends to save the pictures in their paper for you, too. See how many pictures of Lady you can get, and be sure to turn them in to The Bee office before 4 p. m. Saturday, January 23.

You can see "Lady" at The Bee Office

# More Skates

for our Busy Bee Boys



Club, Nickel Plated, Tempered

This picture of one of the Skates will be in The Bee every day this week.

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.

The Skates will be given Free to the boy that sends us the most pictures before 4 P. M. Saturday, Jan. 23.