

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier, By mail, per month, per year.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION. 54,211

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. 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 54,211.

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 Kate McVittie. Build thyself a fence of faith. Around this little day, Steer its path with loving deeds. And inside it stay.

It's a long, long walk when the cars stop running in zero weather.

At any rate, those short skirt fashions are mighty nifty for deep snow.

Possibly the so-called "serap of paper" was a fragment of a cubist picture scheme.

The unexpected sometimes happens—there's Supreme Judge Morrissey, for example.

Still a two-mile limit would not hold the "wats" and the "dry" when mobilized.

Great Britain again scores on the sea, but the distance to Berlin is not visibly shortened.

Treasurer Hall's zeal in safeguarding the state strongbox doubtless comes from his inability to distinguish a raggman from a claim agent.

Mr. Carnegie's peace talk is pitched in the right key. In the present circumstance his famous peace palace cannot get enough business to keep the janitors awake.

Nearly \$6,000,000,000 burned up in five months of war, exclusive of life and property loss. The American arson trust is an absurd piker compared with the legions of Mars.

It is explained that the scheme is to combine the state hotel commission with the food commission. Hotels and food are commonly supposed to go together, although not always so.

In Ohio the railroads are "holding conferences" with commercial bodies over the proposed increase in passenger rates. In Nebraska the railroads must think they can do it without conferring.

If young Outright had only had the discretion born of experience possessed by Outright senior, he would have known better than to write letters, and would still be enjoying that soft cotular berth.

A casual reading of the remarks of the senator from Iowa given the impression that this country will not be truly safe until the occupant of the White House is President Albert B. Cummins.

Retribution loves a shining mark. Austria put the lighted match to the powder houses of Europe. All accounts which escape the censor indicate that life around the Austrian throne is anything but a joy ride.

The notion of a Nebraska lawmaker that lumber needs a pure measure law is calculated to provoke a "Hop-Hop" consternation. What the colon has in mind must be a revision of the plane deal.

THE SHIRTING YEARS CLEAR This Day in Omaha

About 200 sons and daughters of Bonnie Scotland joined in the celebration of her birthday at Falconer's hall, carrying out an elaborate program. John L. Kennedy made the principal response to the toast, "Scotland and America."

The Omaha Turfverein celebrated its twelfth anniversary with elaborate festivities at Germania hall. A special feature was the turning by the athletic section of the society, Fred Elzasser, C. Smith, Robert Rosenkrantz, Fred Dolman, Frank Long, H. Teasdale. The first committee was composed of Philip Andrus, R. G. Giesse, O. F. Elzasser and G. Smith.

The play of King's addition on West Capitol street has been filed in the county clerk's office.

A report is made over the name of B. J. Scannell, secretary, of a meeting of the O. C. C. Library and Debating society at which the question whether the negro or negro had suffered most was discussed by Messrs. Cooley, Patten, Scannell and Adams.

Officers Malra caught a large stray mule on Farnam street, which the owner will find by calling K. B. Harlan's stable.

Mr. and Mrs. George Joslyn have gone to Denver for a visit.

Short and Long Ballots.

As was to have been expected, the advocacy of the short ballot by The Bee has already produced a flareback from our amiable democratic contemporary which endeavors to knock on this proposed reform from ambush. It finds some one to supply the argument that the short ballot is predicated on an ulterior motive to concentrate power by taking away from the people their right to elect their own public officers. The funny part of it is the inconsistency of this suggestion in a newspaper that endorsed the commission form of city government, and is squinting at the general manager plan, which in local affairs would be concentration doubly concentrated.

But where the opponents of the short ballot compromise themselves in admitting that physical curtailment of the ballot would be desirable if only it could be obtained without transferring elective offices into appointive offices. The short ballot program includes a shortening, then, to which they have no valid objection, namely, that which would be brought about by lengthening and over-lapping official terms so as to call upon the voters to fill but part of the offices at a time, and by district representation, that, for example, would require each voter in Omaha to mark his ballot for only one state senator and state representative, instead of seventeen of them, and for the separation of presidential and nominating primaries. Neither can there be any objection to the merger of elective offices, where the consolidated office is to be filled by election.

Getting back, however, to the main proposition of concentration or diversion of power, it still becomes a question of judgment where the line should be drawn. No one proposes to choose all our public servants at popular election; some must be elected, and many more appointed. If the long ballot is such a good thing, why not argue for lengthening it further? Let the people elect members of the board of control as well as of the State Railway commission. Let them elect members of the normal boards as well as of the board of university regents. Let them elect city superintendents, city engineers and city attorneys, as well as county and state superintendents county attorney and the state's attorney general. But no one—not even our amiable democratic contemporary—will back such a proposal. It is either a shorter ballot or a longer ballot, and The Bee is for the short ballot.

The Explanation from the White House.

The careful explanation of the course of the United States in strict observance of neutrality towards the warring nations of Europe comes very opportunely. President Wilson has taken the people into his confidence, for the purpose of offsetting the effect of the alarmists, who have been unusually active of late. Steering the ship of state through the tortuous channel of international law is not an easy task at any time, and when the waters are troubled by the conditions of a world-war, the undertaking is doubly difficult. From the White House statement it may be gathered that up till now, at least, the balance of neutrality has been very well maintained. All good citizens will unite in giving full support to the president in his effort to uphold the rights and dignity of the United States, while at the same time preserving friendly intercourse with all nations. Much depends on keeping cool just at this juncture, and we believe that is what Mr. Wilson and his counselors are trying for in their dealings with the warring countries of Europe.

Enduring a Cold Wave.

Whatever of satisfaction he may have in hitting a bull's-eye is the due of the weather man, for his prediction of "colder" has been fully sustained by the event itself. But, cold weather is to be looked for during the winter months, and seldom does it fall. In the news columns are reports that show the present cold snap is continent-wide and that the most severe suffering is in the east, where people are least prepared to withstand such climatic conditions. In Omaha the effects of the cold have been minimized, through the operation of such agencies of relief as prove efficient in caring for those who cannot care for themselves. Aside from the discomfort to mankind, freezing weather, even the extraordinary cold, is beneficial in the highest degree. In an agricultural country the effect of freezing is especially helpful because of its very mechanics. Deep snow and hard, frozen ground mean direct returns in form of better crops, and for this reason the bitterness of the blast can be borne with a little more of patience.

Undesirable Distinction.

Omaha for a long time has been singled out as a fertile field for the operation of all sorts of reform measures. It is a distinction not especially sought by the people. Just what we have done to make outsiders think we are in such bad way as to our communal life is not apparent, but there must be some reason. At present Omaha is the scene of active rivalry between playground and welfare experts, who insist that one of these schemes is vitally necessary to the future growth and prosperity of the town, and their followers are being divided into camps of earnest, if not actual hostile, advocacy. The patience the citizens have shown in listening to and bearing with these contending advocates of change is monumental. It more than supports the claim that Omaha is the most hospitable of places. What might be done to relieve the present situation is for the reformers to get together and determine which of the several matters urged is the most needed. Let us get one thing at a time, but not all at once.

Confidence in the integrity of Wall street, as a rule, jolt by the discovery of a slum district perilously close to its side doors. Within a stone's throw of the great dollar mart, 4,400 people are quartered in old buildings, under deplorable sanitary and moral conditions. It would appear that Wall street might profitably forego the task of telling the country what to do and center its energies on the rubbish heap at its doors.

The inquiry conducted by the federal commission on industrial relations makes for industrial uplift more than critics admit. It gives employment to stenographers and printers and stimulates business in paper mills. The money is not wholly lost in witness fees.

Aimed at Omaha

Free New Papers from Taxation. ALLIANCE, Neb., Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Enclosed find copy of a bill which the Alliance Commercial club is promoting to make new manufacturing plants tax-free for five years in Texas, North Carolina and several of the eastern states have the same law, and some of them are even offering free water and electric lights for a certain period of time to secure new industries.

Secretary Alliance Commercial Club. More Water Power Figures. NORTH LOUP, Neb., Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: McAllister, in an Omaha paper, takes up the water power subject and in answer to me states that fifteen tons of coal are required to develop one-horsepower for one year. He then says that Nebraska might place 200,000-horsepower in operation and thereby produce light, heat and power to the value of 2,000,000 tons of coal; he also wants power sites granted to cities and towns for fifty years.

Without offense to any person, I have stated that the Morehead-McAllister water power report might have been made two years ago, because it is merely copied, and many technical mistakes have been made in it, hence the report is of no value in legislation. The subject belongs to engineers and not to lawyers.

A greater mistake cannot be made than to create a new unit of power. The unit of 2,000 tons of coal, without going back to the steam tables to show the mistake, I will suggest that the most efficient steam engine develops about 8 per cent efficiency only, and more than 90 per cent is dead loss. Whereas, a good heating plant should develop more than 70 per cent efficiency. That is the difference in the engine and heating plant. The exhaust steam from the engine has the same heat value after passing to the exhaust that it has before entering the engine. The distillation of the steam releases the latent heat. Hence, 200,000-horsepower, turned to electricity and thence to heat is equal to about 2,300 pounds of hard coal per horsepower, and not to create 200 tons of soft coal instead of 2,300 tons of coal. This mistake does not afford the eloquence and grandeur of the report. McAllister's trouble is that he counseled a university graduate. It is only a 90 per cent mistake.

Suppose the legislature authorizes McAllister to peddle out 100 franchises to as many towns? The equipment for improving, at a low cost, will be at least \$500,000. One hundred separate equipments will cost \$50,000,000. Hence, those cities cannot make electricity for less than \$5 per horse, at 1 cent per kilowatt hour. Under state ownership, a single equipment costing \$1,000,000 may develop power at a cost so that the state might sell it current to the cities and towns for less than 1 cent per kilowatt hour, and the state might make a big thing from it. The difference is in the cost and capacity of the equipment for improvement. Are the cities of this state so foolishly as to make current, costing \$5 per horsepower, when they might buy it for a less cost? The people are requiring that the legislature get busy or stay at home next time. The state should develop that current for \$1 per horse. At \$5 the cost is prohibitive. WALTER JOHNSON.

Osseopathic Legislative History. OMAHA, Jan. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Special articles appearing in the daily papers with reference to the chiropractic bill now before the legislature has made several misleading references to osseopathic legislative history in this state.

During the consideration of the first Nebraska osseopathic legislation in 1901, the medical men made the proposition that they would not oppose the osseopathic bill if the osseopaths would consent to pass an examination before a medical board. The osseopaths accepted this proposal, provided all medical applicants were required to pass the same examination. As graduates of the Nebraska medical colleges were not at this time, nor until two years later, required to pass the state board examinations, on this account this compromise was not agreed to and the osseopathic law passed without an examining class, remaining effective until 1905, when, at the request of the osseopaths of the state a bill was passed requiring all applicants for license to practice osteopathy to take the same examination as the medical applicants.

This arrangement was continued from 1905 to 1908, when the medical board of examiners, exceeding their rights, as the osseopaths believed, examined applicants for license to practice osteopathy who had no training whatever, and were not legally eligible, in one instance granting an osseopathic license to an applicant in no wise legally or educationally entitled to it. Placing the facts before the next legislature gave to the osseopaths in 1909 their independent examining board.

It is absurd for the paid retainers of the chiropractors to claim that they are now asking for what was granted the osseopaths in 1901. They are not asking for equal rights, but for special privileges. The osseopaths are asking that all systems be placed upon the same basis and win on merit, not privilege. DR. A. T. HUNT.

Twice Told Tales

The Coup. Senator Works was talking about a very remarkable piece of "high finance."

"It looks marvelous," he said, "but there is nothing really marvelous about it. All that such a job requires is perfect unscrupulousness."

"In that it is like Jones. Jones was a mill-worker, and one day he came to work without any milk in his coffee. Smith, on the other hand, had a ball of coffee that was all golden with rich milk."

"Just before the lunch hour the milkless Jones began to tell Smith stories about strange thefts. 'Some of these thieves I take the hat off your head without your knowing it,' he said. 'No!' said Jones. 'Some of 'em I'll take the coat off your back while you're asleep' on the train."

"The milkless Smith, as the noon whistle blew, then sent Jones off on some trifling errand. A quick manipulation followed, and poor Jones said, on his return: 'I guess it's right what you was tellin' me about them thieves, for blamed if one of 'em ain't gone and swiped the milk outen my coffee.'"

Their Longest Run. "Your show was the worst we have ever had here," said the manager of the Hickville opera house, as he handed the manager of the Fly-By-Night company his share of the box office receipts.

"That's queer," said the manager of the company. "Why, when we played in Chicago we had the longest run in the history of the city."

"I'm sorry," replied the manager of the opera house. "Sorry about what?" demanded the manager of the company.

"Sorry the audience abandoned the chase," replied the manager of the opera house.—Youngstown Telegraph.

People and Events

Impaired health and falling eyesight led former Governor William T. Haines of Maine to abandon the profession of law and register as a student of agriculture in the state university. Mr. Haines retired from the governorship on the first of the year.

The volunteer women pure food inspectors of the Consumers' league, fifty strong, are abroad in St. Louis, giving practical effect to the slogan, "Clean up and make the city a better place to eat and live in." The crusade is directed against rats, mice, roaches, bugs and dirt of all grades. As men are not mentioned in the active work it is presumed they are mere spectators.

That staunch supporter of the Federalism and of peace movements, Congressman Bartholdt of St. Louis, was a newspaper reporter assigned to the city hall, New York, in his youthful days. What he learned about politics in that unequalled school served him well when he settled in Missouri's metropolis. In point of service he is the second oldest member of the house of representatives.

Back at Fort Wayne, Ind., the school board warned high school students that freak clothes would not be tolerated in class rooms. Some of the students defied authority and appeared in school wearing flannel and flannel shirts and peasant neckties. Authority, however, handed back their hats and showed the red flag was blown off on New Year's eve. "For the benefit of visitors from the west," this chestnut is as hoary with age as Henry Hudson's New Amsterdam.

Editorial Snapshots

Baltimore American: All that John Bull asks us to believe is that it takes him more grievously than it does us every time he holds us up an American ship. The small boy about to get a spanking is familiar with this sort of an apology. But he gets the spanking none the less.

Boston Transcript: The California Judge who sentenced a thief to the alternative of seven years in the penitentiary or thirty days of Bible study in jail may have evenly balanced the reformatory value, but what have our Christian brothers to say to this estimate of relative punishment?

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Considering that Secretary Garrison's plan for enlarging the army is limited to 1,000 officers and 9,250 men, the permission had better be granted—if he can fill the vacancies. One of the peculiarities of our position is that with hundreds of thousands of men unemployed during the last year of 1914, we have not filled the vacancies already existing in the army or navy.



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Around the Cities

Chicago's budget for the current year totals \$1,992,384. Sioux City is pushing public works for the purpose of giving employment to idle men.

The spirit of San Francisco found expression in a new civic center auditorium, which was dedicated on the 8th instant with a dance.

The police of Salt Lake City declined to concern itself with the report of a citizen that a burglar had stolen his Christmas cigars.

In 1914 Philadelphia had fifty-nine deaths due to automobile accidents, thirty-eight killed by street cars, and thirty-eight by horse-drawn vehicles.

The city council of Pittsburgh is accused of trying to pull off a champagne orgy in municipal expenditures on a beer income. The orgy starts with a deficit of \$1,902,000.

Sioux City makers petitioned the city council for authority to reduce the weight of bread loaves, preferring a reduction in size to an advance in price. Either way clinches the consumer.

A Chicago paper asserts that burglary is the best organized business in the city. The efficiency of the system is shown by the statement that organized burglary controls 88 per cent of the business.

A Topeka, Kan., man who swore that he drank in twenty-four hours a shipment of a keg of beer and four gallons of whiskey, was convicted of perjury by a jury. How a jury in the "dry" belt could measure the capacity of a "wet" witness is not explained.

The unreliability of report of the number of unemployed in New York City is indicated by the World, which calls attention to the fact that while there are only 1,000 persons in the printing trade a current "census" report says there are 10,000 printers out of work in the city.

SMILING REMARKS.

Lady Passenger (up in aeroplane and nervous)—Hurry! we better descend now! Something might go wrong with the engine. Asker—Don't worry, miss. No engine trouble can prevent us making good time on the return trip.—Boston Transcript.

Patience—What is the difference between lunch and luncheon? Fatigue—Why, lunch is a light dinner, and luncheon is a light lunch.—Yonkers Statesman.

Crawford—So you don't think this is the right time to speak about increasing our armaments? Crabshaw—No; we seem to have all we can do to supply war materials to the belligerents.—Life.

Gabe—Jones is the most truthful man I know of. Steve—Why do you say that? Gabe—He had a black eye last week and I asked him how he got it and he told me that a man hit him.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WHAT COUNTS. Edmund Vance Cooke. Did you tackle the trouble that came your way? With a resolute heart and cheerful Or hide your face from the light of day? With a brave heart, and fearful? Oh, a trouble's a lion or a trouble's an ounce.

Or trouble is what you make it; And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts. But only, how did you take it? You're beaten to earth. Well, well, what's that? Come up with a smiling face. It's nothing against you to fall down flat.

But to lie there—that's disgrace. The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you bounce. Be proud of your blackened eye. It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts. It's how did you fight, and why? And though you be done to death, what then? If you battled the best you could. If you lashed your part in the world of men.

Why, the critic will call it good. Death comes with a crawl or comes with a pounce. And isn't the fact that you're slow or spry? And isn't the fact that you're dead that counts. But only, how did you die?

HOTEL GOTHAM. A Hotel of refined elegance, located in New York's social centre. Easily accessible to theatre and shopping districts. Single room with bath \$12.00, Double room with bath \$15.00. Wetherbee & Wood. Fifth Ave & Fifty-fifth St. NEW YORK CITY.

Ford Coupelet. The new Ford Coupelet brings the unmatched low price, the small expense of maintenance common to all Ford cars and the largest measure of modern luxury and class. When the top is folded (a matter of a minute or so) it is a snappy, stylish, luxurious roadster; with top raised you have a closed car, cozy and comfortable in inclement weather. Professional, traveling and business men, who demand continual service in a car will realize every expectation in the Ford Coupelet. Ford Coupelet \$750; Runabout \$440; Touring Car \$490; Town Car \$690; Sedan \$975. All fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit. On display and sale at Ford Motor Co., 1916 Harney St., Omaha, Neb. Buyers will share in profits if we sell at retail \$200,000 new Ford cars between August 1914 and August 1915.

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