

THE DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Table with 2 columns: Name of publication and Circulation. Includes Daily Bee, Omaha Herald, etc.

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Where was Vandervoort when the light went out?

The country breathes again. There will be no extra session of congress.

HON. PATRICK EGAN says he, too, is anxious to see what the democrats will do with it.

The New York democrats are fighting over the senatorship. Good. Let the bill proceed.

The administration of Lorenzo Crouse will restore the republican party to its old-time strength in Nebraska.

DR. SMITH of Cincinnati is being tried for heresy. If this thing continues it will soon become positively disgraceful to be orthodox.

The most interesting question now engaging the minds of politicians, who will the next legislature send to the United States senate?

Let's face the fact: we need public notice, we state merely as a matter of news that Hon. Charles Walker was a candidate for the school board.

IN ACCOUNTING for its wild west campaign fund, the New York World states that about \$4,000 was sent into Iowa. It must have got into the mail of the republican committee, judging from results.

FROM A GOVERNOR and thirty-six members of the legislature to third place in the gubernatorial race and only fifteen members of the legislature is the swift record made by the glorious tariff reform democracy in Nebraska.

QUEEN VICTORIA is learning the Hindoo language. This is the first attempt she has made to earn the title of "Empress of India" which D'Iverdi and his glorifying administration conferred upon her about a score of years ago.

EVERY paper brings glorious tidings of the scramble for the offices and spoils of the incoming administration. The late George W. Curtis was right when he remarked of the democratic party that "it is very hungry and very thirsty."

A CORRESPONDENT complains of the display of the British flag in a recent democratic jubilation meeting. No doubt it was simply a mark of excessive free trade zeal and enthusiasm. Some allowance must be made for the great joy which stirs the hearts of our democratic friends.

ANOTHER French ministry will be overthrown this week, and Loubet's tumble will be due solely to his invertebrate action on the anarchist cases. Our sister republic across the water ought to take a hint from this country; the records are open of the Haymarket bomb-throwers and their swift reward.

THE British House of Commons resolves that "the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible," but \$10,000,000 is received yearly from opium taxation and even Mr. Gladstone's government avoids dealing with the question—one of the sorriest sights in so-called nineteenth century civilization.

THERE appears to be no grounds whatever for the uneasiness that prevails among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. The government has treated them well, and if they had saved the money paid to them they would not now be in want. They number only a little more than 4,000, and they are receiving interest on \$1,000,000.

IT is with feelings akin to regret that THE BEE is called upon to chronicle the demise of the Daily Populist of this city. Our regret is all the more keen because of the fact that the longer it lived the weaker became the party whose principles it so earnestly espoused. Had an all-wise providence permitted it to breathe for another year, it is fair to assume that there would not by that time be a single populist left in Douglas county to mourn its taking off.

EVERY citizen is proud of the fact that Nebraska produces more beet sugar than any other state. The vast importance of this industry is justly appreciated by every intelligent citizen. It means employment for thousands of mechanics and laborers; it means increased profits to every owner of land adjacent to a factory and it means an advance in the value of farm lands. There are many reasons why the beet sugar industry must be fostered in this state. It will bring hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state that otherwise could not be secured.

THE COUNTRY ROADS

The organization of an association for the improvement of the roads of the country is no new thing. For many years such organizations have been in existence. The development of railroads has proceeded so far that the progress of the next decade in the construction of good common country roads may deserve as much attention as any other subject that is now before the people.

Good public roads are and have always been a matter of vital importance to agriculturists and all other classes, and yet it is conceded that the bicycle riders have done more in the past few years to arouse public interest in road improvement and to secure effective action than had been accomplished by all the farmers of the country throughout our history.

The great work of road improvement has been inaugurated in localities where its necessities and advantages are appreciated, and less enterprising regions must be led into it by the force of example and competition. Suburban improvements and the enhanced value of property for many miles around our great cities continually lead toward the construction of good roads. An appeal to the railroad companies to take action to stimulate road improvements in the vicinity of their stations as feeders to their traffic has secured a favorable response.

A resume of the advantages of good roads to the railroads of the country is only a partial statement of their benefit to the people generally. Good roads mean larger and more regular traffic on the railroads and higher prices for railroad securities and lower rates of transportation. Good roads mean a wider market for every product of the farm and factory, and the advancement of every interest upon which the farmer depends. Every man is interested in this subject, and it is to be hoped that it will receive the attention of all who are concerned in the prosperity of the country.

IDEAL AT THE WOODMEN FAIR

With one of the largest and most commodious buildings of all the states at the World's fair it is natural that Iowa should be making extraordinary efforts to make an exhibit which shall attract attention of all visitors. The amount of the appropriation given by the state was large and the board of commissioners appointed was a very strong one. One of this board, W. L. Buchanan of Sioux City, has been made chief of the bureau of agriculture and the entire board has labored unceasingly to bring, each from his district, the choicest products and representatives of Iowa's progress and glory.

But the old objection to church domination in the territory still has force, and there is reason to apprehend that if admitted as a state and thereby made independent of federal control the power of the Mormon church would be sufficient to dominate political affairs and the sin of polygamy might again become general. According to the latest annual report of the Utah commission polygamy still exists, and the fact that numerous arrests have been made during the past year for unlawful cohabitation, involving men of prominence in the church, seems to vindicate the report of the commission. Nevertheless the democrats will undoubtedly be willing to admit these territories, and the probability is that they will come into the union as states before the expiration of the Fifty-third congress.

CHEAP WHEAT

A London authority says: "In short, the great bear in the American wheat market today, as he has been for months past, is the American producer of wheat himself. He has, so far as may be determined, raised two very large crops in succession, the second one, that of 1912, being exceptionally large, and has been obliged to market hitherto unsupplied supplies. If he has not been obliged to dispose of this wheat, which has been reported as clogging western and mid-western railway lines and elevators, then he has sold it because the price was satisfactory."

Now, it is a well known fact that the wheat growers of this country have marketed their crops rapidly, with no regard whatever for the state of the market abroad. The object of the farmer has been to get his wheat off from his hands, and it does not appear that price has cut any figure. Nobly can explain why this is so, but there can be no denial of the fact. Wheat is cheap, but it keeps moving.

AN IRRIGATION CONGRESS

Among the many congresses which will meet during the Columbian year, perhaps none will have greater usefulness for the country than the proposed international irrigation congress. The project of those who are interested in the question of reclaiming the arid lands of the United States contemplates bringing together delegations of representative citizens from the seventeen states and territories in the arid region, a smaller list of delegates from all other American states, officers of the national government, representatives of eastern and foreign investment houses, and delegates from all the great governments of the world, to be invited by the president under authority from congress.

The idea is that such a congress would have a great influence in shaping public sentiment in favor of a national policy promotive of irrigation, and it is entirely reasonable to suppose that such would be the effect. It would certainly stimulate an interest in the subject everywhere and it would bring out in clearer form the full importance of the irrigation question, which is one of the greatest that the American people will have to pass upon in the near future.

There is every reason to expect that the next congress will be called upon to deal with this question in a practical way, and it will certainly be well if we can have the fullest possible consideration and discussion in the meanwhile. An international congress would assure this and the result of the deliberations of such a congress could not fail to have a very great influence upon public

opinion in the United States. The information that would be imparted through such a congress regarding the value of irrigation would itself make a strong impression upon the popular mind, and the recommendations of a body of the character proposed would certainly be regarded with favor by congress.

From every practical point of view the proposal to hold an international irrigation congress is commendable, and it is to be hoped those who are promoting the project will push it to success. The reclamation of the vast arid region of the United States is a work which appeals to the interest and the patriotism of the American people, and whatever will contribute to the consummation of this great undertaking merits the heartiest support. The idea of an international irrigation congress is a good one from every point of view, and there can be no doubt as to its possibility.

CANDIDATES FOR STATEHOOD

The election of democratic delegates from the territories of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona is regarded as assuring their admission as states by the next congress. It is stated that a deliberate bargain was made by the democrats for the admission of Utah in case the church threw its influence to the party in Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho, but whether such was the case or not the democratic party will undoubtedly take advantage of the probability of getting six senators from these territories to admit them to statehood. It is therefore safe to predict that as soon as possible after the next congress is organized it will pass bills for the admission of the three territories named. As to New Mexico and Utah they unquestionably have sufficient population to entitle them to statehood, and doubtless both of them could support a state government. The objection to New Mexico has been not on the score of a lack of population, but the character of a majority of its people, or a large proportion of them, who are not in sympathy with American institutions. This is not likely, however, to have any influence with a democratic congress, which will lose no opportunity to strengthen itself. Neither will the fact that the population of Arizona is numerically less than half what is required for the election of a representative in congress deter the democrats from admitting that territory to statehood if it will choose two United States senators.

With regard to Utah it unquestionably has an excellent claim to admission so far as population and material development are concerned. There is not far from 300,000 inhabitants of the territory, or nearly twice the number necessary under the new apportionment to elect a representative in congress, and there can be no question that the people could support a state government. But the old objection to church domination in the territory still has force, and there is reason to apprehend that if admitted as a state and thereby made independent of federal control the power of the Mormon church would be sufficient to dominate political affairs and the sin of polygamy might again become general.

THE PRESIDENT'S GREAT SORROW

It is said that President Taft is so grieved in grief at the death of his wife that he feels little concern over his defeat for the presidency. There are sorrows which reach much deeper into the heart than political reverses.

SUBSTITUTION FOR REPUBLICANS

The republicans have the satisfaction of knowing that they turn over to the democrats a prosperous country, with a volume of business which has never been exceeded, with a foreign trade of unparalleled magnitude, with national finances in perfect order, and with all classes of the population enjoying the advantages of remunerative employment. Will the democrats booby to say so much four years hence? In the interest of the American people it is sincerely said that we hope that they may do it.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE

The adoption by California of an amendment to the state constitution providing a way for the ascertainment of the popular will in the election of senators is a significant step in the direction of the election of senators by direct vote of the people, which would be possible through an amendment to the federal constitution. There is so little known in the east as to the machinery of the new fundamental law that nothing can be said as to the significance of California further than the obvious assumption that the amendment merely provides a manner of submitting to the legislature the choice of senators, and that the legislature, through the usual party channels, the action of Illinois in Senator Palmer's case, secondly by California in the recent election, is a precedent for the direct election of most of senatorial elections. The senate itself will oppose such a change as long as it can be made by the legislature, for the simple reason that the present mode of election by the legislature is easier than the projected one for the average politician who aspires to a seat in the senate.

THE RUSH FOR THE SPOILS

Chicago News Item: "The spoils race is on, and the politicians, ward bosses and petty gang-masters are rushing to the front just now, claiming that they brought about the democratic victory of Tuesday in the disposition of patronage. In their view, it is too good for them. There is no limit to their numbers or their demands."

As a matter of fact the principal element of doubt in the election was whether those fellows would not be bought up by the opposition. And, while they are taking it for granted that the public services is to be torn up and things thrown into a heap, the people who did the honest voting without hope of spoils are led to inquire: After all, they voted simply to put a different set of men in office.

THE ELECTION AS A BATTLE OF SUGAR

When we addressed the proposition of the beet-sugar industry in the United States, as we did last week and in previous issues, it was not expected that the policy of the country was to be so ardently championed from "protection" to "tariff reform." But the election has come as a complete "landslide," and the result of the people's expressed opinion is a question. Hence it is necessary to consider what the change may mean. It is considered to be a severe blow to the extension of the raw beet and cane sugar industry, for either by compromise it is required period or by rescinding it completely.

As the consumption of the world is increasing, and the production of the beet-sugar industry would approximate an increased production of raw sugar in the United States. This may be possible, but it is evident that the beet-sugar industry has extensive lands their maximum production, new sources of supply must be found or higher prices will result. With encouragement from the gov-

ernment this new source could be found in the United States, and such home production would have the tendency of lowering the cost of sugar to the consumer. In this connection it is suggestive to note in the figures we give this week that the world's consumption of sugar is now 40,000,000 tons larger than two years ago. It may be that the larger the beet-sugar industry, and the more it leaves the bounty law alone, as it is in the nature of a government contract given to Louisiana and other producing states in order that the world's supply may have an extra session of congress is called after March there will be no action taken on the question, by the new administration until the regular session of congress in December 1913.

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WHEN KOSCIUSKO AND HIS POLES FELL AT MLECOWICE

When Kosciusko and his Poles fell at Mlecowice, the Poles on our city thoroughfares could be cut down and freedom from the bonds of franchised corporations would cause us all to chorus hallohuja.

THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADING MANAGERS

The action of the board of trading managers of the World's fair in respect to the gift of surplus of Nebraska sugar is highly commendatory to this state.

IT IS NOT ASTONISHING THAT A MAN SHOULD DRAW FOUR NAILS IN OMAHA

IT IS NOT ASTONISHING THAT A MAN SHOULD draw four nails in Omaha and die immediately. This is a phenomenal city.

WOODMEN, YOU ARE WELCOME AT OMAHA'S STUMP

WOODMEN, you are welcome at Omaha's stump. Our salt and water are yours to make you ours.

IOWA APPLIES SECURED SEVERAL FIRST PRIZES AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

IOWA applies secured several first prizes at the St. Louis exposition. No discount on Iowa fruit.

THE CITY COUNCIL WILL BE WISE IF IT REJECTS THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE IN THE UNION DEPOT MATTER

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AS YET THE WORLD-HERALD HAS NOT CORRECTED ITS CLAIM THAT WEAVER CARRIED NEBRASKA

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THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ARE MEN OF ABILITY AND CAPACITY

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WHEN ARE WE TO HEAR THAT DEBATE ON FREE SILVER BETWEEN MORTON AND BRYAN?

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THE GREATEST SHOW OF THE FUTURE

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STUART LODGER: REPUBLICANISM HAS FALLEN AND VAN NATA'S NAME IS PANTS

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REPRESENTING ELECTION TALKERS

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HUNTERS AT FAIRPLAY

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REPAIRING A BAD JOB

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ALLEGED MURDERER GIVEN AN ATTORNEY

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FRAGMENTS OF FUN

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PHILADELPHIA RECORD: LITTLE WHITE-POP, WHO DOES IT, IS A STAND FOR

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HARVARD LAMPSHORN: AN AIDER'S BITE-THE

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BALTIMORE LEADER: A CONSUMPTIVE SERGEANT WARDER PUT UP A 10-POUND DUMB BELL

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DALLAS NEWS: WHEN ONE'S WIFE FOLLOWS HIM TO THE HOTEL

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RECHSTER DEMOCRAT: WILLIAM - FATHER, WHO BECAME OF THE CROWS DURING THE WINTER

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SMITH, GRAY & CO.'S MONTHLY: MRS. BRUCE - ALMA WAS A FAIR SAMPLE OF MAMBOBO

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KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON: PREACHER - SEEMS TO ME YOU'RE NOT A BROTHER OF A SPENTHREIF

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HIS LOVE WAS TRUE

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HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVING POWER - LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT

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NO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

How the Democrats Propose to Carry on the Public Affairs.

WILL HAVE TROUBLE PREPARING LAWS

Cleveland's Well Known Position on a Number of Important Subjects Will Not Suit Several Leading Statesmen of the Party.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.

There will be no river and harbor bill this year, but money for carrying on the contract work, provided for at the last session, will have to be carried in the sundry civil bill, and there will be some large deficiencies, which will fully make up for any saving that quarter, with the increased expenditure for pensions, the delayed obligations coming in for settlement and the revenues falling off because of an expectation that importations may be made at a better advantage after the next congress has had a chance at the tariff. It may be accepted as absolutely certain that the revenues of the government in the next fiscal year, beginning the first of July next, will fall far short of the expenses of the government.

THIS, TOGETHER WITH THE OBLIGATIONS THEY ARE UNDER TO REVISE AND REDUCE THE TARIFF, AND THE DEMANDS THAT WILL BE MADE FOR FINANCIAL LEGISLATION, SUCH AS MR. CLEVELAND

cannot approve, promises to give the democrats a great deal of trouble and embarrassment when the Fifty-third congress meets. Whether the congress will meet in special session soon after the death of the present congress, or delays organization until the usual December meeting, there will be considerable delay in the formation of a tariff bill.

THE PROPOSITION TO PROVIDE FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION AT THIS SESSION TO WORK OUT THE TARIFF

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