

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00; Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c; Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 8c; Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c.

OFFICES: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street, Chicago—160 University Building, New York—460 Home Life Insurance Building, Washington—714 Fourteenth Street N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed, Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 5-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except of Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, hereby certifies that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1936, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes categories like 'Copies of this issue', 'Copies not distributed', 'Total', etc.

Less unsold and returned copies, 9,477. Net total, 1,038,115. Daily average, 33,344.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 26 day of March, 1936. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Even an emperor reserves the right to change his mind. It is possible, too, that Dr. Hill speaks German without an accent.

A baby has been born in New York with two tongues. Yes, it's a girl. President Castro is making another effort to stir the asphalt war up to a hot pitch.

March must make up its mind quickly which of its dual roles it will assume for its exit from the stage this year. Chief Forester Pinchot says there is only timber enough in the country, outside of the presidential variety, to last for thirty years.

Which county road shall be paved first out of the proceeds of the Creighton estate inheritance tax? Now don't all speak at once. "This is terrible, this being a prince," says Prince de Sagan. Sorry he feels that way about it. Most folks get a lot of fun out of it.

Bishop Fallows insists that we can all live to be 120 years old if we confine ourselves to an exclusive diet of sour milk. Is it worth it? "What is the real test of education?" asks the Philadelphia Telegraph. Well, ability to read a gas meter correctly is one of them.

Count Boni informs a Paris reporter that he is not coming to America. Walking between Paris and America is very wet at this season of the year. President Castro refuses to arbitrate, apologize or pay damages. That is about the attitude William Randolph Hearst has taken in political affairs.

"Bermuda lilies will be plentiful this year," says a New York paper. That is different. The first report was that they would be cheap this year. Abo Rief, who was freed by the California supreme court after he had pled guilty, has been indicted again. If he wants to get into jail he may have to plead not guilty.

Senate sessions are as peaceful as meetings of the ministerial alliance, now that "Ben" Tillman and "Jed" Davis of Alabama are both away from Washington at the same time. For its impending municipal election South Omaha has recorded the largest registration of voters in its history. This is a pretty good sign of population growth for the Magic City.

It is perfectly proper for Colonel Bryan to try again for president after two unsuccessful efforts, why is it not equally proper for Tom Watson to try again after only one unsuccessful effort? In an authorized interview in a Georgia paper John D. Rockefeller says the southern women are the handsomest in the world. Bryan and Rockefeller may be the ticket named at Denver.

Congressman Hedlin of Alabama doubtless encourages the attempts that are being made to induce the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket this year in states where the democrats are not able to prevent the negro from voting.

SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.

Authorities in every city that has a vaudeville house or a picture theater should be prepared to place a ban against the reproduction of the Collinswood fire horrors low being advertised by the moving picture shows in the east. The sickening details of that tragedy in which several hundred school children lost their lives are sufficiently real and vivid in the minds of American parents without spur from moving picture reproductions of them.

No good purpose can be served by such an exhibition. The lesson of the horror has been taught and school authorities throughout the country are taking steps necessary for the better protection of the lives of pupils in school buildings. A moving picture of the fire would furnish nothing of value to those seeking to better the construction of school buildings and would serve only to shock and frighten spectators. The presentation of such pictures would be an outrage on decency and good taste and should be prevented.

CAUSES OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Railroad trainmen will find food for serious thought in an article in the current number of the "Locomotive," a publication whose title is self-explanatory, giving an analysis of the causes of the railroad accidents for 1935. The figures, which are compiled by an expert in such matters, show that 75.4 of the railroad accidents for the year, in which a loss of life was involved, were caused by carelessness, recklessness or disregard of duty or instructions.

In making his computations the author used 141 accidents, in which 476 persons were killed, 2,469 injured and property damaged to the extent of \$2,081,900. The figures are taken from the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The accidents are divided into three classes, those caused by the man, those caused by the machine and those caused by the weather. Some difficulty is naturally experienced in making such a classification, but the conclusion is that the man was responsible for 75.4 per cent of the accidents investigated, the machine for 18.3 per cent and the weather for 2.8, and malice for 2.8 per cent. The accidents charged to the weather account were caused by fog or snow, or high winds that blew out the signal lights. Of the accidents charged to the machine 6.3 per cent were due to defective roadbed, caused by washouts or tracks out of gauge. Broken rails, defective switches, failure of airbrakes and broken wheels made up the balance of the accidents chargeable to the machine.

The most unfavorable showing is included in the accidents due to the men. "Mistakes" caused 28 per cent of these. The mistakes were nearly all due to error in giving or receiving signals or in writing or receiving orders. The analysis shows that these mistakes were not confined to new men or green hands in the service, but were made by trainmen who had been for years in the business. Forgetfulness was responsible for 27 per cent of the accidents. In these cases some one connected with the operation of the train simply forgot to do what he had been ordered to do. Recklessness and carelessness, including exceeding of the yard limit speed, failure to test airbrakes and failure to observe the five-minute intervals between trains contributed 16 per cent of the accidents.

It is impossible, of course, to ascertain how many of these accidents chargeable to trainmen were due to physical incapacity, caused by overwork, loss of sleep and exposure, but over a liberal allowance for those reasons leaves the record a severe arraignment of the railway trainmen. It lends support to the charge heretofore made that railway managers pay much more attention to the selection of material, fuel and supplies than they do to securing the highest class of men for employees. Men admitted to the railway service should be required to conform to a standard corresponding to the responsibilities imposed upon them.

THE RECEIVERSHIP ABUSE.

Accustomed as they are to all kinds of extravagance in spending other people's money, New Yorkers have finally become aroused over the abuses that have grown up in the receiverships of different fiduciary institutions in the state and are making a determined effort to put more responsibility on their state officials in the matter of receiverships and to fix a specific scale of fees that may be charged. Demand for this legislative action is spurred by the request of the receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust company for fees amounting to \$1,000,000, exclusive of legal services, and some other minor charges that would bring the entire cost up to nearly \$1,500,000. The trust company was forced into the hands of a receiver late in October. Its affairs have been reorganized and it is now doing business under a reorganization. The services rendered by the receivers extended over a period of about three months. No possible service these men could have rendered in the time involved could have been worth the amount asked by them and it is doubted if the services were worth what was finally allowed by the court, something over \$200,000. According to precedent, the receivers of the Knickerbocker have been treated very shabbily by the courts. When the affairs of the Republic Savings and Loan association in New York were closed up last year, the depositors received \$30,000,

while more than \$1,000,000 was paid to the receivers and their attorneys.

Most states have had experience with the financial extravagance of receiverships for financial and industrial institutions, but the abuse has been carried to the extreme in New York. The proposed law, providing that the state superintendent of banking shall be the official receiver of all failures that come under the supervision of his department, and limiting the cost of administration of an embarrassed concern offers a solution of the problem that may be considered with concern by the legislatures of other states where the receivership system still runs riot.

CASTRO'S BID FOR TROUBLE.

Washington advises indicate that President Roosevelt is going to ask congress for authority to force a settlement with Venezuela of the five claims pending against the Castro government. All the records of the state department show that President Castro has opposed all efforts for a peaceful adjudication of the differences between this government and Venezuela and the administration feels that radical action is necessary to bring the Venezuelan dictator to a sense of his international obligations.

In the meantime, President Castro, who is a skillful politician, is maintaining a press agency in New York and deluging newspapers and congressmen with ingeniously worded defenses of Venezuela's course in the contested claims. This agency has protested against recent editorials in The Bee and has asked for "justice and fair play" for Castro and his government. The mistake of Castro's spokesmen lies in using the asphalt controversy as an excuse for Venezuela's failure to deal with other claims of Americans, which have no relation whatever to the asphalt fight. The contention that the asphalt trust financed the Matos rebellion against Castro may or may not be true, but it has nothing to do with the other cases in dispute. Our government is not interested in any trouble between Venezuela and any corporations that have sought to profit by dishonest practices in that country. Our government is interested, however, in Americans who have honest business interests in Venezuela and whose rights have been arbitrarily denied them and it is our duty to protect such citizens in their rights.

Eliminating the asphalt controversy from consideration, the real question at issue is the ability of our government to maintain its dignity and self-respect. The Washington authorities have asked that the five American claims against Venezuela be referred to arbitration. Castro has persistently, almost insultingly, refused this request. It remains only for the president, under the authority of congress, to take vigorous steps to enforce all just demands on behalf of American citizens.

NOT SO PREMATURE.

The Lincoln Journal calls The Bee's reference to Lincoln's reluctance to make effective the appropriation for a state historical library building by furnishing the site on which it is conditioned "a premature blast," and gives assurance that a suitable site will be forthcoming as soon as the municipal authorities can devise ways and means for raising the money needed for that purpose. The Journal has even gone to the trouble to invent a story to the effect that Omaha will try to capture the state historical building away from it if it is not immediately anchored at the capital.

If The Bee's brief reference to this subject shall have the effect of jarring loose the free (?) site which was the inducement and consideration for the appropriation, it will have served some good purpose, although it has surely taken our Lincoln friends a long time to wake up to a realization of where they are at. Inasmuch as the appropriation was made fully a year ago and will have lapsed before another year rolls around if the condition is not met. So far as The Bee is concerned, it expressed its view at the time the subject was pending in the legislature to the effect that the state historical library and the state library should be merged, so far as housing and administration go, and that they should be appropriately provided for together in a distinct wing of a new state house when the time comes to replace the present structure. That time we believe will come soon after the state gets rid of its floating debt, which debt is rapidly disappearing.

A little less than a year ago a San Francisco mob went on the rampage in the Japanese section and destroyed certain property. Reports at the time told of heavy loss and the feeling aroused caused months of talk about a war between Japan and the United States. The damage has been settled by the payment of \$459 by the city of San Francisco to the Japanese merchants, who are perfectly satisfied with the finding. The reopening of Kansas City's big bank, whose failure proved to be the only really bad fallowdown in the west resulting from the recent panic, must be taken as a good omen for the future. Not only has the west suffered less than the east from the business depression, but its prospects are better for speedy recovery.

Congressman Beall of Texas declares that the president is "the Bandow of the country, holding the senate in one hand and the house in the other and keeping both of them in the air most of the time." The picture is a little exaggerated. It is believed that if the president were able to hold the senate and house in the air at the same time he would be tempted to drop them, just to give them a little shaking up.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. The army signal corps will shortly purchase wagons which will be specially designed for the purpose of transporting the metal tubes filled with gas intended for use in the military balloons. These tubes are about four feet in length and of eight inches diameter and are to be placed in the wagons that lay on the end of each tube will facilitate the transfer of the gas to the balloon. It is intended that several of these wagons shall be purchased for one balloon train, in addition to which vehicle there will be a wagon for the gear with which the balloons will be controlled. By this system the military balloon train will possess its own means of transportation and control in the field.

The secretary of war has approved the recommendations of the Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, as superintendent of Yellowstone park. Some time ago General Young urged that provision be made for an increase to double the present capacity of the garrison at Fort Yellowstone in order that there might be accommodations for a full squadron of cavalry. Plans and specifications for this will be prepared in the quartermaster general's office and bids will be invited for the construction of barracks and quarters to shelter two additional troops of cavalry. The buildings will be of a permanent character and composed of local stone and concrete.

The War department has been informed that some anarchistic literature of a conventionally prohibited character has been perambulating through the enlisted men of the military establishment. The suggestion is made, evidently from a worthy source, that steps should be taken by the general government to prohibit publications of this kind or at least to stop the dissemination of such disloyal documents among those connected with the army. It is stated that the object is to cause wholesale desertion on the part of enlisted men. There is no evidence of any such propaganda being conducted among the soldiers of the army or that there has been an undue influence in behalf of desertion. If that were so, it would seem reasonable that there would be at some time or some place a trace of that influence in the records of trial. There is no such evidence and incidentally there is no way in which the government can reach out to prevent the circulation of literature of this sort.

There has been unexpected delay in the issue of the general order from the War department prescribing the conditions of the new test in horsemanship as a determination of individual efficiency of army officers. This is the test, which will endure for three days and cover ninety miles of territory. The president desires that five miles of the daily thirty-mile exercise shall be with the officers dismounted leading their animals and of this fractional distance on foot it is proposed to have a part of it with the officers sprinting. The quality of a spectacle will be measurably enhanced by this feature and there will apparently be nothing lacking to make of the event all that can contribute to the esprit of the occasion for the benefit of the beholder. If the original scheme is carried out, there will be numerous retirements to gladden the hearts of juniors who are able at this time to survive the aerobic exertions. There has been some question whether this variety of physical exercises is not altogether in excess of the endurance of a man who has reached the age of 40 years, for instance, and who may still be considered as useful in the commissioned personnel of the military establishment. The primal function of the order as a means of elimination will be preserved if the president's wishes in the matter are followed to any extent.

The plan of decentralizing the duties of the quartermaster's department in the matter of furnishing supplies for the army is meeting hearty commendation from the officers of the army generally, and receiving enthusiastic support from those in the department. The comments received by General Aleshire on this new and original method of handling the procurement of supplies have all been favorable, and the completeness and clearness of circular No. 1, Q. M. G. O., 1936, is unanimously declared to be remarkable. Evidently never before in the history of the department has a plan been so thoroughly worked out and instructions to cover all point given in such detail, at the same time providing an elasticity long recognized as a great need. The slightest difficulty in beginning operations promptly with the fiscal year 1937 is anticipated by any one who has given the new plan consideration. Department commanders and chief quartermasters feel that it gives them opportunity for the exercise of judgment in the administration of their duties, thus enabling them to better meet responsibilities and know more definitely the means available to that end.

A general order will shortly be issued from the War department communicating to the service the executive order increasing the army limit. The changes take effect on May 1. The order will contain the amendments which are necessary in consequence of the paragraphs of the Army regulations. New blanks will also be issued.

PROGRESS MADE. Corporation Managers See the Light and Bail out. Wall Street Journal. It is of extraordinary interest that President Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, in his annual report, commends the Roosevelt policy in regard to corporate management and regulation, and favors the decision of physical valuation as a basis for establishing fair earnings. Mr. Vail apparently stands in the same position toward the Roosevelt administration that Judge Gary of the steel corporation does.

We have made notable advances in the five years and the point of view of corporation finance is quite different from what it was in 1931 and 1932. It will be remembered that there was at first very bitter opposition even to the principle of corporation publicity, which is now almost universally accepted as right, and which is being more and more generally put into actual operation.

The policy of government regulation of franchise corporations is now generally accepted, even by those who do not like it, as better than either irresponsible financial power or government ownership. The country has in the last few years accustomed itself to the idea that the economic unit has grown from the township and even the state, into the dimensions of a continent, and that nearly all of the large business of today has necessarily become interstate, and therefore, subject to control by federal government.

This change in the point of view is so notable that there is all the more reason why there should be an abatement of extreme radical agitation. Because we have traveled this far toward the realization of fair competition and equal opportunity, there is no reason why we should rush pell-mell into the arms of socialists or demagogues who would practically destroy the system of business organizations in order to bring about a complete social revolution.

Swan Got a Line. Minneapolis Journal. Just as soon as Governor Johnson heard from his old friend Turnblad that there was some talk of turning him for the presidency, he dropped Swan a line. And it was no swan song, either.

Lamentable Ignorance. Cleveland Plain Dealer. The congressman who declares that President Roosevelt's "big stick" is only a shillalah shows a lamentable ignorance of the aggressive virtues of the latter weapon.

The Lid is Off. Philadelphia Record. German parliamentary reporters have accepted the apology of Herr Groeber and returned to their reporting. Consequently the wheels of the German government go around again, and the orators, assured of seeing their words in print, have made their speeches. Herr Groeber was compelled to apologize by his colleagues who had speeches on their minds and who, of course, could not relieve themselves while the press gallery was empty.

Japan's Political Danger. Leslie's Weekly. Within a few years Japan must raise \$100,000,000 to pay off, or convert its loans, and to continue the improvements already begun, and of which the prosperity of the country depends. Until the great war debt is paid, that alone, will compel the tax collectors to wring from every subject of the emperor about \$3 a year. The other day the Diet added to the taxes on a half-dozen of the most used articles in the country. The end has been reached. The people of Japan are carrying a burden which is almost too heavy for them now—a burden that cannot be increased. There is where the political danger lies.

CONVENTIONS GOING WEST. Why Eastern Cities Are No Longer Considered. Boston Globe. The democratic met in Baltimore in 1932, 1934, 1936 and 1938. In the 1935 convention it is related that the officeholders who took part were counted and their names were published. In the body which assembled in 1936 there was but one member to cast the vote of Massachusetts and several of the western states were thinly represented.

At that period it was not easy to travel long distances as it is now, which accounts for many absentees when the roll of delegates was called. In 1936 the democrats tried Cincinnati, but in 1937 returned south, meeting first in Charleston, S. C.—here, being some 4000 miles away, they held a separate meeting and adjourned to meet in Baltimore. The democrats tried Chicago first for a convention city in 1936, went to Tammany hall, New York, in 1938 and in 1937 nominated Horace Greeley in Baltimore. But since they have met in either St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago.

The change from southern cities to northern or western ones for the performance of convention work is due to several good reasons. In the first place, in former times the bulk of the population of the country was to be found far east of the Rocky mountains and in fact more confined to the original thirteen states. The west then was, in the words of a stump orator, "a howling wilderness." Hence it was natural for the early conventions to be held in Baltimore, which was near the capital and center of access for the delegates, the majority of whom came from northern and southern states. Baltimore was then quite a central city so far as the population of the country was concerned.

At the new states grew and the population and means of transportation increased the western states had to be considered. Therefore, the democrats assembled in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. The number of delegates has greatly increased also. If now being 1,000,000 will go out to Denver.

Stokers Way Down. In the boiler-room of the steamship shovel in the coal night and day that gives her power to make a record. The best coal gives the best power. That is why Scott's Emulsion produces flesh when other things fail. It contains three powers. It is truly a body fuel. Many a man, woman and child have broken their record for weight by the pounds of flesh gained from SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is a powerful flesh-producer.

Scott's Emulsion. produces flesh when other things fail. It contains three powers. It is truly a body fuel. Many a man, woman and child have broken their record for weight by the pounds of flesh gained from SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is a powerful flesh-producer. AN Dose: 10c. and 25c.

DON'T WINK At the Grocer— just look him straight in the eye and tell him you want Shredded Wheat and don't you accept any substitutes—in fact there is no "substitute" for Shredded Wheat—the cleanest and best of all the cereal foods. All the "winking" you can do will not make corn flakes as digestible or as nutritious as SHREDDED WHEAT. It is not "flavored" or "compounded" with anything—just pure, whole wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. Try it for breakfast tomorrow. Heat the Biscuit in oven and pour hot milk or cream over it.

PERSONAL NOTES. LAUGHING GAS. Ernest W. Emory, day manager of the "Associated Press" at Washington, has been unanimously elected exalted ruler of Washington lodge, No. 15, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. When a Cincinnati Enoch Arden returned the monotony of the case was varied by the second husband promptly giving up the wife to the husband who wanted her back. Then the two spouses shook hands and the trio parted good friends. The emfons of Oklahoma university have organized themselves into a "Back-to-Nature Club," and will permit their whippers to club, with a prize for the best results. It is not stated whether the Van Dyke or the populist style is to be affected. President Roosevelt transmitted to congress a recommendation by the secretary of state for an appropriation to reimburse the persons who furnished the money required to ransom Miss Ellen M. Stone from Bulgarian bandits a number of years ago. The first president of the republic of Panama, Manuel Amador Guerrero, commonly known as President Amador, has announced that he will not seek reelection. The president, who is now nearly 75 years old, does not care to bear the burdens of public office for another term. Governor Johnson of Minnesota, has a big income assured to him for several years, even if he never is elected president or anything. Since he has become chairman of the National Association of Chautauque associations and many touring bureaus to go on the lecture platform. And since he has been prominently mentioned as good presidential timber, and some newspapers and magazines have taken it upon themselves to boost him for the nomination, the managers of those associations and bureaus have been falling over themselves to make contracts with him at figures that seem to grow every day. All Danger Passed. Philadelphia Record. Whether it were a monster or a mouse, the good lady, Confidence, certainly saw something that made her jump; but, now that steel has begun to improve, she can safely get down off the chair, smooth out her skirts and join the procession. Steel always leads the way in our business revivals. Opportunity Passed Up. New York World. Mr. Bryan missed a chance at Cincinnati, where a high school youth asked him, "What chance has the poor boy and how can he win in a contest with money?" The answer the Nebraska Congressman failed to give was that the boy will have no chance if he stops on the way to ask doubters' questions.

Tom Collins Havens Victor White Coal Co. HAVE CONSOLIDATED UNDER THE NAME Havens-White COAL CO. NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS 1618 Farnam Street NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING SAME TELEPHONES AS FORMERLY We Have 4 Yards. No One Can Serve You So Quickly