

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,

Treasurer,

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to

before me this 7th day of July, 1936.

M. P. WALKER,

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.

Omaha needs an enlarged Union

station—and needs it badly.

Mr. Taft is not going to let his golf

suffer interference from politics.

Talk about Mayor Jim's backbone.

He has not dodged a single camera

since he landed in Denver.

The man who is looking for work

and hoping he won't find it should

keep away from the wheat belt in the

west.

In case of a deadlock at Denver on

the vice presidential fight, Adlai E.

Stevens's address is still Bloomington,

Ill.

Uncle Henry Gassaway Davis has

served notice that both he and his

check book have retired from national

politics.

The experience of some of the trans-

continental delegates with washouts

is likely to put a damper on the irri-

gation plank.

Under the rulings of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture you may now be

able to identify oleomargarine with-

out tasting it.

Senator Dewey says that more peo-

ple die from over-eating than from

drinking too much. Not with meat

at present prices.

An exchange says that Jack Lon-

don writes only when the fit takes

him. London's readers will not chal-

lenge the statement.

The Denver convention is a mile

above the sea level, but the list of

vice presidential aspirants is long

enough to reach it.

At last accounts Mr. Hearst had not

yet accepted the invitation to make his

Independence league a trailer to the

democratic trolley car.

"Talk costs nothing," says the At-

lanta Constitution, which evidently

does not own a phonograph or pat-

ernize the long-distance telephone.

It looks as though Senator Platt

would win the last divorce suit

brought against him, but it is a case

where he loses if he wins.

"Hypocrite," "trust tool" and

"ghoul" are some of the pet names

applied to Judge Parker by Colonel

Watterson. It is pleasant to find the

democratic brothers living in peace and

unity.

Mr. Taft has resigned every office

he ever held in order to go higher.

As there is nothing higher than the

presidency of the United States, it

may be accepted as certain that he

will stick through his term.

It is announced that President

Roosevelt will send a message to con-

gress recommending one-man rule for

the District of Columbia. The pres-

ident will learn, by observing the re-

ports from Denver this week, how one-

man rule works.

It is announced from Denver that

Mr. Bryan is a candidate without an

official headquarters there and that he

does not need headquarters. That as-

essment on the Nebraska delegation

for a \$3,500 entertainment fund must

have been entirely unnecessary ex-

travagance.

THE DUEL OF THE COLONELS

The e-pistolary interchange between "Colonel" Bryan of Nebraska and "Colonel" Guffey of Pennsylvania makes all the other political fireworks look like wet powder fizzes. The Roman candle volley touched off at Fairview has been answered with a giant cracker fulmination from Denver, which has sent splinters flying in all directions.

According to "Colonel" Bryan, "Colonel" Guffey is a corporation wolf in sheep's clothing, who has been rolling the democratic waters and is unfit to mix with Bryan and his immaculate intimates, such as Mayor "Jim," Roger Sullivan, Tammany "Boss" Murphy, "Fling" Connors, "Gomshoe Bill" Stone and other democrats in good standing.

Colonel Guffey answers that his corporation money and personal assistance were good enough for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and when it comes to executing the job of political boss, he yields the palm to the sage of Fairview.

Having shot off their pistols at long range, the two combatants are threatening to clinch with bare fists and may resort to unprofessional weapons unless bystanders interpose. That the peace and harmony hovering in thick chunks over the democratic pow-wow at Denver should be broken by such little family jars is distressing and deplorable.

EDUCATING THE INDIAN

When Francis E. Leupp was made commissioner of Indian affairs a few years ago, one of his first official acts was the cancellation of an order issued by his immediate predecessor calling upon the Indians to get their hair cut. The hair-cut order had been issued by former Commissioner Jones because he had sat for four or five years receiving delegations from Indian tribes throughout the country and had visual proof of sanitary reforms that might be accomplished if some active barbers could get to work among the aborigines. The Indians came very near rising in a general revolt, insisting that if they had their hair cut, the next order from Washington might require them to go to work.

Mr. Leupp had lived in New York and New England and what he did not know about Indians he made up in his knowledge of human nature. He cancelled the hair-cut order and directed that the Indians be supplied with all the soap and crash towels they needed or it might be hoped they would need later. As a result, the bids just opened in Washington for supplies for the Indian agencies for the country for the next fiscal year call for 512,000 pounds of soap and 63,000 yards of crash toweling. Mr. Leupp knew that if the Indian could be taught to acquire the habit of washing, he might be led to higher things. In justification of this idea, the order for soap has been increased each year and this year 2,800 dozen coarse combs and 250 dozen hair brushes have been added to the list of supplies to be forwarded to Lo.

Proof is at hand that the scheme has worked like a charm. First came the soap and towels. Then the coarse combs and hair brushes were added, and now Mr. Leupp announces the accomplishment, gradually, of what Mr. Jones of Wisconsin desired to bat out on the first pitched ball. It is formally announced that an official barber will be stationed at each Indian agency and reservation for the purpose of cutting the Indian's hair and doing a little missionary work by introducing him by degrees to the joys of talcum powder, eau de cologne, a neck shave and the higher evidences of an effete civilization.

THE QUESTION OF FRANCHISES

Kansas City, in the throes of a charter revision, is grappling with the question of franchises, which is irrefragable in all large cities. The franchise section upon which the subcommittee of the Kansas City charter board has agreed embodies the following points:

1. Any franchise granted by the council must be submitted to a vote of the people if within sixty days from the passage of the ordinance 25 per cent of the registered voters of the city petition for it. 2. The city council may, on its own motion, provide for granting a franchise, that it shall not take effect until ratified by a vote of the people; in such cases an election must be held. 3. Any franchise granted to any corporation for a period of more than thirty years cannot be valid until ratified by a vote of the people. 4. Any extension of any existing franchise granted earlier than two years from the date of the expiration of the existing franchise must be submitted to a vote of the people. No petition is then required for a referendum. It is mandatory on the council to submit it to a vote. In support of its proposed section the subcommittee urges that these four checks will serve successfully to prevent any very vicious franchise grab. Such franchise provisions may be in the nature of reforms in Kansas City, but they would work in the opposite direction if they were to be incorporated into a new city charter for Omaha. We believe the present provisions of the Omaha charter with reference to franchises, although they could be advantageously amended in one or two minor matters, are much better calculated to protect public rights than Kansas City's proposed limitations.

In Omaha no franchise of any kind for the use of the streets by public service corporations can be granted by the city without a submission to the voters. In Omaha no franchise can be granted or modified without full notice

by publication, thus effectually block-

ing dark night jobs.

In Omaha no new franchise can be granted without a stipulation for a percentage royalty to the city in addition to regular taxes.

If the granting of a franchise is of such importance that it should have popular sanction, if it exceeds a period of thirty years or constitutes an extension more than two years in advance of the expiration of the existing franchise, there is just as much reason why it should require popular sanction if it stops at twenty-five years or extends a franchise already expired.

Omaha surely can give Kansas City pointers on dealing with franchises for public service corporations.

THE HUMILIATION OF PARKER

Judge Alton B. Parker, the chosen democratic standard bearer in the presidential campaign of four years ago, and still the nominal head of his party in the nation, evidently made a grave mistake when he assumed to attend the impending convention as a delegate from his state. Judge Parker is on the ground at Denver, but he is attracting scarcely more attention there than the most insignificant backwoodsman commissioned to represent an obscure constituency.

Judge Parker evidently labored under the delusion that he could go to Denver and exercise at least as potent an influence as was exerted by Mr. Bryan as a delegate from Nebraska, although in the minority, succeeded in shaping the platform more or less to his liking, and while he failed to block the nomination of Parker, as he set out to do, he made himself the central figure in the memorable scene that followed the receipt of the famous gold telegram.

Judge Parker at Denver, however, is conceded no other privilege than to ornament a seat in the delegates' section of the convention hall. The resolution which he prepared in eulogy of the late President Cleveland will not be permitted to go into the convention record. The chances are that someone else than Judge Parker will represent New York on the platform committee, and the whole speaking program has been carefully engineered so as to snuff out any ambition of the last presidential nominee to be heard by the democrats gathered in Denver.

It is safe to say that never before has a man who led a great political party in a contest for national political supremacy been subjected to such humiliating treatment. An outsider would suppose that Judge Parker owed his party an apology for having taken its commission in the face of foredoomed defeat and that he had been sentenced to sit on the mourners' bench for the remaining years of his life.

What Becomes of the Colnet?

The Philadelphia mint in the fiscal year which ended last Tuesday made 17,333,777 separate pieces of money. These coins were worth \$38,558,548. Now it happens that this amount has been converting gold and silver bullion or metal alloys into coinage for many years and several other mints in the country have also been working steadily.

If the nation's population increased 1,000,000 in the last year the Philadelphia mint made for each person 137 coins. Who has that money in his pocket? More than \$1,000,000,000 of the new money were people, so that every citizen of the United States got a new cent since last June.

Typical Nebraska Fighter

A man named Gandy, who lives in Broken Bow, Neb., took the trouble to learn law in order to get even with a railroad which he fancied had done him an injury. He has been hammering away for sixteen years in the interval he has coasted the big railroad corporation with which he had a row a great deal of inconvenience and some money. Gandy, in addition to being a wealthy man, has a reputation for fearlessness. It is said he is the only man who ever rode a wild buffalo bull. Evidently his early experience qualified him for his present undertaking, for in tackling the big railroad he had twenty-five votes of a majority. A fourth large northern state or two lesser ones are now needed to give a democratic majority for president.

This would still leave eighteen votes to be got somewhere. If Bryan is to be elected this year he must carry every southern state, he must get the electoral vote of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and he must add to this besides Oklahoma some one of the larger states between Ohio and Nebraska. He must carry his own state, for instance, which he has not done since 1912.

The local democratic organ puts quotation marks around the title "Colnet" in referring to Mr. Guffey. Isn't that a little dangerous? Its an even wager that the "Colnet" attached to Mr. Guffey's name represents as much service on the field of battle as does the "Colnet" attached to Mr. Bryan's name.

Former Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska has formulated an injunction plank intended to leave the enjoining powers of the court unimpaired. Senator Allen used to sit on the bench himself.

The death of Coroner Davis causes sincere regret to a large circle of his friends. Although holding office but a

few months, Coroner Davis had started

out to make an exemplary record as a public official fully up to what had been promised for him when he was seeking election last fall.

The chairman of the republican national committee will disclose his identity in time to let the democrats know what they are up against before they choose a campaign manager to play the other end of the game.

Colonel Guffey charges Mr. Bryan with being ungrateful. We know of another distinguished democrat who once told Mr. Bryan he would not forget "the sting of ingratitude."

Denver wants assurance that it will be a four days' convention. Denver put up more money for its convention than Chicago and it wants an equal chance to recoup.

Keep This in Mind.

Kansas City Star. The next president of the United States will be of the progressive school. It is up to the people to see to it that he is not handicapped by a reactionary congress.

Leaves Them to Their Fate.

Chicago Tribune. Having sounded his solemn warning, the Hon. Tom Lawson may wash the responsibility and printers' ink off his hands and let matters take their course. He cannot be blamed for anything that happens.

An Unsympathetic Prophet.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. That Iowa prophet who predicts the end of the world in October evidently has no sympathy with the hopes and fears that are a part of the closing weeks of a presidential campaign.

Missouri Harks Backward.

A Missouri judge has gone back to Adam and Eve for a precedent in deciding upon the validity of a marriage contract. It is this learned and rational treatment of questions of law that increases our reverential respect for the judiciary.

Judicial Air Lights.

New York World. Two decisions from the bench on scriptural subjects are reported. A Kansas City judge rules that our first parents in the Garden of Eden contracted a common-law marriage, and Justice Daynor decides in effect that "the Sabbath was made for man."

Who Will Tell the Kite?

New York Sun. What respectable, reasonable, conservative democrat of the old democracy lives today that is willing for the sake of the vice president's title and salary, and a gambling chance with death, to become the stool pillion of Bryanism, such as it has been, is and will continue to be?

Increasing Industrial Activities.

Philadelphia Record. Substantial improvement in business conditions is evidenced by the fact that the Allis-Chalmers machine works, in Milwaukee, have been increasing their force of men steadily for several weeks, as the increase in orders in the last three months has been from 20 to 25 per cent. Construction work in extending the Harriman line, suspended several months ago, has just been resumed. The Milwaukee and St. Paul road has resumed full working hours in its Dubuque shops.

Calculations of Special Interest to Democratic Rainbow Chasers.

Philadelphia Press. The democratic party was once able to win with the solid south and New York. Later it needed the solid south, New York and another state like Indiana or the three center states of Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. The apportionment made on the census of 1900 added only twelve votes in the electoral college to the south and twenty-five votes to the northern state, including Oklahoma. The solid south, 193 votes, and New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, a majority-eight more lack twenty-five votes of a majority. A fourth large northern state or two lesser ones are now needed to give a democratic majority for president. This would still leave eighteen votes to be got somewhere. If Bryan is to be elected this year he must carry every southern state, he must get the electoral vote of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and he must add to this besides Oklahoma some one of the larger states between Ohio and Nebraska. He must carry his own state, for instance, which he has not done since 1912.

STATES NEEDED TO WIN.

On one occasion when Artemus Ward had taken his "vagabond" to Utiky, N. Y., he tells us that his attention was suddenly drawn to a man making an assault on his group of the twelve apostles with a distinct object, punching and smashing with one figure with unrestrained force and fury. "What air you doin'?" screamed Artemus, as he reports it, "that air Judas says." "That air Judas," says the caddy, "about the irate citizen." "I want you understood that no irate citizen can show himself in Utiky with impunity." Like most real humorists, Artemus only testified his time. At a Sunday morning Bible class in a Chicago church there was grave discussion as to whether Secretary Taft was an "infidelle." The query was introduced by the class leader, and after a strenuous hour there was postponement for more accurate information. "If the story is true," the leader says, "we not only will vote against him, but work against him." It is refreshing in these days of alleged laxity to find the martyr spirit abroad, ready to do battle for the vindication of Omnipotence. The assurance is thus doubly sure that "no infidelle can show himself hereabouts with impunity." He'll get what Judas Learrigit got at Utiky. Commending such zeal to the uttermost of its deserving, we may also offer consolation, and in so doing may answer again an oft-litigated question to the News. Mr. Taft is "Infidel," the News began to burn furid and finally went out, the figure of the infidel faded, and in the broad light of day, where religion is now finding itself, the infidel has vanished like a wrath. God's sunshine has shown that there was nothing to it. It was only in the artificial light of a terrible and terrorizing theology that he was visible.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The army signal office has placed contracts this week for enough field artillery telephones to complete the issue of that instrument to the field artillery branch. This is the type of telephone which has been adopted after extensive tests in the field and some of the artillery commands have already been equipped with the phones.

The chief signal officer of the army has been advised that during the next six or seven weeks there is likely to be a trial of the dirigible balloon and the aeroplane, for which contracts were awarded several months ago, subject to the result of a prescribed test. The Baldwin dirigible balloon is expected to be presented for trial at Fort Myer, Va., in the latter part of the present month, while the aeroplanes, constructed by the Wright Bros., will be ready for trial late in August. Under the contract requirement the former vehicle must make a speed of sixteen miles and the latter that of thirty-six miles per hour. The course must be five miles out and an equal distance return, with flying start. A board of signal corps officers will conduct the test and one of the members will probably accompany the contractors in the experimental trip.

A plan for establishing a general service corps for the army is again under consideration in the general staff of the War Department. A bill is now pending in congress with provision for such a branch, but the measure does not meet with entire approval. Its principal defect seems to be that not enough compensation is provided for the members of such a corps. It is appreciated that with the demand for skilled labor the pay must be at least equal to what is received by the same class of employees in civil life. In the plan which is under discussion the member will be paid to this necessity. It is the intention to present the draft of the bill to congress at the beginning of the next session.

Army staff ridees have evidently become an institution in the military establishment. Following the ride of student officers of the army from the fields of the Virginia battlefields there is the ride of some thirty-two officers who have been on duty at the Leavenworth army schools. Of this number of officers eight were on duty at Leavenworth as instructors, twenty-two as students, and two belong to the Medical Academy. The officers left Leavenworth on Wednesday for Manassas Junction, Va., which place they plan to leave today for a ride which will include Antietam and Gettysburg. The ride will last ten or twelve days. The officer in charge is Major J. F. Morrison.

It is observed that many recommendations are being made involving the discharge without honor of enlisted men who have been convicted by civil courts and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. In most of these cases the data submitted by the military authorities having knowledge of the case is extremely meager. If it is possible to do it, it is suggested, it would be well that those making application for discharge without honor should go into details as to the length of service of the man concerned and the general character of the offense for which he has been convicted. It is quite possible to conceive of cases in which the conviction was for an offense the nature of which does not necessarily carry disgrace with it. In such cases, the release from their contract of enlistment soldiers who may be of further use to the United States would not appear to be to the best interests of the government.

The officials of the surgeon general's office of the War department are much gratified at the results, achieved during the last week, of the notices sent candidates concerning the examination of officers for appointment as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the army medical corps. These examinations will take place at army posts in the neighborhood of the homes of the candidates on August 2, and those who are found