

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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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, less spoiled, unused and returned copies for the month of February, 1911, was 47,621.

Dwight Williams,  
Circulation Manager.  
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2nd day of March, 1911.  
(Seal) ROBERT HUNTER,  
Notary Public.

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

The old Hon. Senator Loring has nothing to be very proud of.

It is just possible that Postmaster Thomas put his denial into print too soon.

The same senate that has exonerated Loring will confirm Cadet Taylor. "Nuf sed."

The result of the Ruef case also leaves the California supreme court in a rather awkward position.

"The Americans lack a sense of humor," says an English paper, just to demonstrate that it does not.

It is said a fair face topped King Manuel off the throne. And up to last account the villainess was still pursuing him.

At any rate, the Water board is much nearer to the mark at \$5,500,000 than its well-wisher was at \$3,000,000.

Rev. Irl Hicks, the long-range weather prophet, says March will be a stem-winder. We shall remember that he set the alarm.

At any rate we have Dr. Anna Shaw's word for it that Susan B. Anthony was more famous than either Washington or Lincoln.

Tillman notes with the Loring senators. Yet it seems but yesterday since his troops and pitchfork were lifted in behalf of the "dear people."

The coming fact about the theft of \$130,000 worth of jewels from the former wife of Marshall Field, Jr., is that she is still able to wear diamonds.

"Two Masked Robbers Hold Up Express Train and Make Escape" in Missouri. Their innuendo conservatism in that state extends even to their ethics.

Almost 1,100 bills introduced into the Nebraska legislature before the drop fell, and the governor in his message declared that we had too many laws already.

"I have but one thing of real value I can give the world," modestly observes a space-rate philosopher. And the world will fix its own appraisal on that.

Using decrepit pensioners for street cleaners instead of modern machinery may keep political fences in good order, but it is a mighty poor way of cleaning streets.

If you were hiring six men who managed your business the way the six members of the Omaha Water board have managed the purchase of the water works, what would you do? Don't all answer at once.

Wireless communication has been established by the United States signal corps between Fort Omaha and Eagle Pass. This leaves those Mexican insurgents no excuse for not reporting direct to headquarters here.

Over in Chicago the defeated candidate for the democratic mayoralty nomination wants to wait for the official count. If the judges and clerks of election in Chicago are as up-to-date as they are in Omaha the official count will make no difference.

If those Polish residents of New York who offer \$20,000 for a wrestle between Gutch and Zbynsko imagine that they are thus showing their love for their countryman they may discover they are at the same time taking great chances with their money.

Well, the legislative committee is unanimous, anyway, in finding that The Bee's exposure of colored voters in last fall's election was true and correct. It was impossible to make anyone believe that nineteen Greeks could have legal residence in a one-story building occupied by a pool hall, with nothing in it but tables and chairs.

## Fair to Settlers.

As a whole the project of extending credit for water rights to settlers in the west has proved successful, although in some cases where weather and other conditions have been unfavorable settlers have failed to meet their first payments. Acting through the interior department, the government has vouchsafed these claims. It would be an unjust hardship to cause these settlers to forfeit all their claims for nonpayment of first installments for reasons not within their control. Particularly does this so appear whenever the government, itself, is partially responsible for some of these failures by its neglect or inability to supply water for irrigation on time, creating a stress which unfavorable weather made worse.

Some of the settlers adjacent to the North Platte irrigation project are among those who have thus failed to complete their original payments, and they have to thank Congressman Kin-kaid for presenting their claims to the secretary of the interior and seeing that the case was fully laid before that official. Now, the assurance that the government will extend time on these payments affords great relief, as unfounded rumors to the effect that forfeiture would be exacted had been circulated and caused much uneasiness among the settlers.

The government is gaining, not losing, by accommodation of this sort if it may extend to these settlers, though it is difficult to regard this as a favor, owing to the partial blame that rests upon the government. But it would be out of keeping with the whole scheme of development underlying the irrigation project not to be as liberal with settlers as the conditions permit. It is the only way to foster this great movement, which means so much to the west and the entire country, to say nothing of what it means to thousands of individuals.

## Western Roads to Submit to Ruling.

The action of the western railroads in accepting without further protest or appeal the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission in the freight rate cases will surely affect the course of the eastern roads, if it does not ultimately determine it. No doubt there are local conditions which differentiate between the consequences of this decision on different roads, and, perhaps, not ably between some eastern and western lines, but since the railroads of the west have come to the conclusion that they can afford not to appeal from this ruling, any further recourse of the sort by eastern lines will naturally be somewhat discredited forthwith.

Leaving out of all consideration the element of comparative earnings or earning power and looking at the matter from the basis on which the western roads came to their conclusion—that they could make no stronger showing before the new commerce court than they had made before the commission—it is difficult to see what ground is left on which the eastern lines may hope to base their case.

In the meantime the Harriman system is showing its contempt for the whole controversy by proceeding with its stupendous outlay of capital necessary to complete its double tracks from Omaha to San Francisco, which is in itself a rather sententious comment on the decision.

## Latest Phase of the Water Bonds.

For the present the only comment The Bee need make on the proposal to vote a new issue of \$5,250,000 of water bonds to settle up the pending purchase of the water works is to congratulate the Water board on at last becoming more frank with the people, and to reproduce an editorial from The Bee of February 24, 1909, headed, "Cart Again Before the Horse," as follows:

"Attempting to stem the rising tide of adverse public sentiment over its flaccid 'immediate' purchase of the water plant, the Water board has resolved to submit at the coming city election a proposal to issue \$5,500,000 in bonds to consummate the deal. It seems to us this is again putting the cart before the horse. Assuming that the city should lose out in the specific performance suit, which would compel it to take the works at the appraised valuation of \$6,262,295.49, a bond issue of \$5,500,000 would be only a starter. The status of our water works obligation after such a decision by the supreme court would be:

Appraised value.....	\$6,262,295.49
Hydrant rental and interest to Jan. 1, 1909.....	485,568.71
Needed at once for betterments and extensions.....	500,000.00
Total.....	\$7,247,864.20

"To complete the purchase under the appraisers' award would, therefore, require Omaha to raise not less than \$7,249,959.26 as the initial outlay. Assuming that Omaha 4 per cent bonds could be sold at par, which is extremely doubtful, the annual interest charge would be \$289,998.37. In addition to this the water works is now paying in state, county, city and school taxes approximately \$70,000 a year, which would be wiped off the books the moment it became public property, so that the total annual charge for interest and taxes would be at least \$259,998.37. This without anything by way of occupation tax.

"Against this the city would offset what it is now paying for water for hydrants, parks, public buildings, etc., in round numbers \$100,000, and whatever surplus revenue might remain from private consumption over and above legitimate charges for operating expenses, depreciation, wear and tear, etc.

"Before the taxpayers of Omaha will be warranted in voting a mortgage upon their property of not less than \$7,249,959.26, they ought to

know whether there is the remotest chance of coming out even, and, if not, how much deficit will have to be made up annually by taxation."

## Lorimer's Narrow Escape.

The vote on the resolution declaring vacant the seat held by Senator Lorimer, resulting in his favor by 46 to 40, must be regarded by him and his friends as a narrow escape. It would doubtless enable Mr. Lorimer to keep his membership in the senate for the six years for which he was elected, but this exoneration will not be conclusive on the court of public opinion, in which his case was really being tried.

It will be noted that the democrats in Illinois legislature gave Lorimer his senatorial commission; that the democrats on the investigating committee came to his rescue in formulating its report and that the democrats in the senate saved him on the final vote. Of course, at all these stages republicans were associated with the democrats, but democratic professions of superior standards of public morals are proved to be mere pretense.

The Lorimer case has occupied a large place before the public for many months, and it is apt to bob up again in unexpected spots from time to time. We have not the slightest doubt that it will continue to cut a large figure in the politics of Illinois, and may also be a factor in the political fortunes of some statesmen from other commonwealths.

## Chinese Students at West Point.

Congress has granted the state department's request that China be permitted to educate two of its young men at West Point, China offering to bear the expense entailed. Congressman Hull of Iowa brought up the matter in the house and it was not objected to except by Congressman Macon of Arkansas, who is becoming rather chronic with his objections.

This government has long made a practice of permitting other nations to educate two young men at West Point at the expense of the United States, and, as Congressman Hull pointed out, to deny the privilege now to China upon its request would be practically serving hostile notice on that empire, particularly in view of China's offer to foot all the bills. To have shut the door would have thrown away an opportunity to befriend a country very much in need of friendship, and one which it is distinctly to our interest to befriend, for we certainly have nothing to lose by it. The matter came to the house backed by a special request from both the State and War departments, which are wielding a very adroit influence just now to cement relations with China. China is naturally a very sensitive nation, and would have felt a rebuff in this case most keenly. As it is, it will magnify the value of the favor, and, for that matter, why should China not enjoy the privilege that other nations enjoy, since it denies nothing to American youths and embarrasses this government at no turn?

## Soldiers of Fortune.

The United States should set its foot down on the soldier of fortune who engages in one of these South or Central American revolts. We have had enough annoyance from that source of late to warrant decisive action. Our experience in the Nicaraguan situation, where some of our young men of irrepressible daring became fatally involved with the Zelayan government by joining the rebel army, was sufficient. Now similar experiences are imminent in the case of the Mexican trouble, where several American youths have gone into the insurrecto band.

Congressman Slayden of Texas, in a recent speech on the floor of the house, boldly declared that the United States was violating the neutrality laws in permitting its citizens to take sides with one of these foreign rebellions. Surely our government could make it plain to all of the people that if any of them venture to join an alien insurrection they do so at their own peril, for the government could not uphold deliberate violation of its good faith with a friendly power. It is quite probable that some such announcement would have a strong restraining influence.

Generally men who go into these wild enterprises do so purely for the love of adventure, and not at all from any spirit of principle. They are content with the thrill of novelty so long as all goes well, but the moment adversity or danger comes they begin to assert their rights as American citizens and throw themselves back on their government for protection. With the Mexican disturbance in progress many young Americans have deliberately gone down and joined the rebel troops. Certainly there is no need for young men to leave this country in search of employment and it is inconceivable that any other reasonable motive but adventure could actuate them.

When it comes to petty politics we have a fine example in the members of the Douglas delegation who are trying to repeal the law creating the position of fire warden, whose enactment they themselves procured in the last legislature. The law-maker in question thought two years ago that he was fixing a salaried berth for himself and, failing to land in it, he now wants no one else to occupy it. If the present fire warden from Omaha were a democrat this repealing bill would not have been born.

The rumor that John Hays Hammond would be non persona grata to the British government as United States special ambassador to the king's coronation because he was in the Jameson raid must be an exaggeration. It is true that Boers would tend the coronation, but if they were being at the coronation of King George at all, in the role of his loyal subjects, they could stand John Hays Hammond.

Sam Walter Foss, the homespun poet of New England, is dead at Somerville, Mass. A few years ago before retiring from journalism for the less strenuous past of librarian of his home town, his poems were widely copied in the press, showing them to be prime favorites with the clipping guild and the reading public. His songs collected in three volumes carry the message of the simple life, the joys and sorrows of the seasons of the year, and the charms of fields, meadows and mountains among which he was reared.

ago we were solemnly assured that we would get the water works for from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000. In other words, the ante has been raised \$5,000,000.

The strange hold has been barred in wrestling ever since Strangled Lewis put that giant Japanese to sleep, but it was used to good advantage in the house by the urbane Nicholas Longworth, when he subdued Congressman Mendell of Wyoming in his encounter with Delegate Wickersham of Alaska.

That story that Mr. Bryan was offered a million-dollar bribe while in congress to induce the ways and means committee to authorize a \$150,000,000 gold bond issue is not only rather late coming out, but also presupposes that he was in control of the ways and means committee.

The stock of the Reading railroad rose in ten years from 15 to a maximum of 17 1/2. President Baer of this struggling little line observes in reference to the rate case decision, "I do not see how some of the roads will get along."

## A Nearly Reminded.

Brooklyn Eagle.  
There was once a president of Nicaragua who executed two Americans for fighting with rebels. The fall of Jose Santos Zelaya is respectfully recommended to the attention of President Diaz of Mexico.

Chasing the Early Bird.  
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
Australia notifies foreign mail trusts that it will not consent to be a field for their exploitation. The fact that the meat combines are trying to get a grip on Australia and Argentina shows what early birds they are.

An Impossible Condition.  
Chicago Record-Herald.  
One of the English lords who came over to attend the Gould-Decies wedding wants to marry a rich girl and settle down in this country. He must be crazy. No heiress will want that kind of a lord. It would be as bad as marrying an American.

Federal License for Autos.  
Springfield Republican.  
It is bound to come some time—such a federal law as the house committee on interstate commerce recommends in reporting a bill providing for a federal automobile license additional to a license from the state in which the automobile owner lives.

Such a measure would serve two distinct purposes. It would give Uncle Sam's treasury a chance at the pockets of automobile motorists, and at the same time relieve the latter from all exactions of all the other states they go into outside of their own states. New Jersey's conduct alone has been enough to bring such a bill into consideration with general support among the automobile crowd.

## The Horse and the Army.

Boston Globe.  
It is erroneous to suppose that a modern nation can do without horses. Already the War department has ascertained that there is an appalling scarcity of good horses for army purposes in case of trouble with a foreign power. The remedy suggested is government supervision of the breeding of these animals for the army. European countries have adopted the plan with satisfactory results. Horses for the cavalry are always in great demand in war times. In 1894 our government purchased 188,718 horses. The army unit at that time was requiring 500 horses a day. In one of his campaigns Napoleon saved only 1,600 of the 121,321 horses with which he started.

## DELAYED, BUT NOT DEFEATED.

Kansas City Times: Among those senators who defeated the resolution for the popular election of senators, in addition to seven beaten republicans, was Lorimer of Illinois. He has very definite views as to how United States senators should be made.

Moines Register and Leader: The defeat of the popular election of United States senators is to be regretted. But it is not nearly so serious as it will be made to appear. The states already have it in their power through the Oregon plan to secure all that a constitutional amendment would give them, and if the states will not voluntarily go to popular election of senators they might not vote to ratify a constitutional amendment, and so nothing would come of it after all.

Chicago Tribune: Direct elections should win easily in the Sixty-second congress. The defeat of the popular election of United States senators is to be regretted. But it is not nearly so serious as it will be made to appear. The states already have it in their power through the Oregon plan to secure all that a constitutional amendment would give them, and if the states will not voluntarily go to popular election of senators they might not vote to ratify a constitutional amendment, and so nothing would come of it after all.

Unless all signs fail, Champ Clark's term as Speaker of the House of Representatives will bring forth the finest list of volunteers which have gone across the speaker's desk in many a moon. As the presiding officer of the house the Missouriian will be compelled to cross swords with some mighty clever statesman who will attempt to tie him into a political knot. Wives Champ is hard pressed in the heat of debate he is almost certain to deliver himself of language which although always expressive and to the point, is not considered elegant.

Sereno E. Payne of New York, one of the men who will be a bothersome minority next year, never fails to drag an epigram out of Clark.

During the consideration of the tariff commission bill Mr. Payne poked fun at Clark's inability to deliver a solid democratic vote.

"A little more o' that kind of gab and I'll beat your bill," was the choice morsel of parliamentary talk Clark flung across the aisle.

It was Mr. Payne also who was responsible for a remark by Clark which may be in common usage in Missouri, but which was never heard before on the floor of the house. Mr. Payne was engaged in his usual occupation of taunting the democrats.

"Don't give me any more of that slack-jaw," shouted Clark.

Mrs. Lillie V. Davis, who has been postmaster at Durham Center, Conn., for several years, sent in her resignation last October to take effect as soon as somebody could be found to take her place, but so far the government has been unable to get anyone to accept the position, though it has advertised for applicants. The post-office department has requested Arthur L. Clark, secretary of the civil service association at Middletown, to go to Durham Center and make a personal canvass to try to induce someone to accept the postmastership. The compensation is \$22 a year.

A Dangerous Innovation.  
Philadelphia Record.  
Senator McCumber's calculation of the cost of a day in New York reckoned in farm products was interesting, but it sets a bad example to his rural constituents. If they get to figuring in bushels of oats or tons of hay how much it costs them to maintain such a statesman at Washington the total may prove as staggering to them as the estimate of the superstitious outing in the metropolis.

## Washington Life

Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capital.

A trained ear is not needed in congress hall these days to catch the pathos of swan songs murmured by retiring statesmen. What cannot be heard may be read in the faces of the victims of public disfavor. At the stroke of 12 Saturday noon, the congressional life of a score of notables and many of the small fry ceased for the present, if not forever. Some will be missed from legislative councils, others will drop out without creating a ripple in the congressional sea. On the senate side the most notable departure is that of Nelson W. Aldrich, for twenty-nine years senator from Rhode Island and bellwether of the "old guard." Mr. Aldrich retired voluntarily, being in this respect an exception to the rule. Senator Eugene Hale of Maine concludes thirty years' services under circumstances different from those impelling the senator from Rhode Island. The latter's seat was secure had he desired reelection, and a republican was chosen to succeed him. Political conditions have forced him to retire. Mr. Hale read the signs and took to cover, making room for a democratic successor, Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan, staunchest of the "old guard," retired in favor of a progressive republican, after thirty years in the congressional harness. Both Burrows and Hale continue in the public service as members of the Monetary commission with the salaries of senators. Chauncey Depew of New York, Charles Dick of Ohio, William Warner of Missouri, Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, Tom Carter of Montana, Nathan Bay Scott of West Virginia, John H. Chaney of New Jersey and Elmer J. Burkett of Nebraska, all republicans, retire in favor of democrats. Senators Flint of California, Money of Mississippi, Tallaferra of Florida and Frazier of Tennessee, form the rear guard of the melancholy procession.

The words of defeat variously affect the temper of the victims. Chauncey Depew is as cheerful as a schoolboy at the beginning of vacation, overflowing with optimism, and working a glad hand to the limit. Tom Carter is full of the same spirit, having landed another public job on the International Waterways commission, and his retiring members, the Senate is marked as inconceivable. He was so certain of reelection that he spent most of his campaign time in Europe, returning home just before the awful blow fell. No such radical changes in the ranks of the old-timers occur in the house. Though the retiring members are greater in number than in the senate, they are as a whole far less conspicuous in point of service and commanding ability. Only two retire with records equalling the best of the senators—J. A. T. Hull of Iowa and James A. Tawney of Minnesota. The former headed the Midwestern committee of the House of Representatives, and the latter the Appropriations committee for years and stamped their individuality on the legislation coming from these important committees. Both are prize offerings on the altars of republicanism. Tawney's house record is a record of achievement. The former head of the Georgia committee of the House of Representatives, he is a long-time supporter of Speaker Cannon, an alliance which cost him his seat. A moving spectacle of vanishing greatness, truly; grave and gay in its aspect, some cheered by "come back" hopes; others, weighted by years of service, vanishing into the limbo of the past without hope of return. "Goodbye, old fellows, goodbye!"

The \$100,000,000 sundry civil appropriation bill that is now going through the process of passing congress is a wonderful conglomeration of items. It is a good deal like a housekeeper's expense account. It represents nearly all the little and big things that Uncle Sam has to pay for to keep his household going.

For instance, it carries all the money for the construction and fortification of the Panama canal, something like \$50,000,000 in one year, and in the next breath a paltry \$500 for making improvements on George Washington's birthplace at Wakefield, Va. It carries \$50,000 for the support of the customs service and \$25,000 for feeding the buffalo in the Yellowstone National park.

It also looks out for the reindeer in Alaska, for the enforcement of anti-trust laws, for the payment of President Taft's traveling expenses, for the great government printing office, for supplying artificial limbs for old soldiers, for unveiling a statue to John Paul Jones, for building light houses, for repairing the house where Abraham Lincoln died, for dredging New York harbor, for putting a new roof on the patent office, for building a new ice plant in the State department and, finally, for the support of Wind Cave National park. It is a bill of wonderful scope and it would be hard to think of anything, from a paper of needles to an automobile, that it does not in some way provide for.

A little more o' that kind of gab and I'll beat your bill," was the choice morsel of parliamentary talk Clark flung across the aisle. It was Mr. Payne also who was responsible for a remark by Clark which may be in common usage in Missouri, but which was never heard before on the floor of the house. Mr. Payne was engaged in his usual occupation of taunting the democrats.

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## The Bee's Letter Box

Contributions on timely subjects not exceeding two hundred words are invited from our readers.

## In Behalf of the Negro.

OMAHA, Feb. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Whenever a white woman is detected or imagined she is about to be found out in conduct that is to say the least not to be coming a lady, she is assailed by her or in other cases some ruffian wants to do dirt goes and blacks himself up because he knows that she takes so well. The fact of the matter is that negro men do not assault white women as a rule. Why should they? I doubt if the woman telling or the male ruffian acting the lie, realizes how much harm that one lie does to the negro as a whole, but he does not realize that tale in the paper goes half over the globe and that there are people even here in Omaha who have no knowledge of the negro except what they read in the papers. Rarely ever is anything printed of him, except such articles as that, and though really one of the most peaceful, law abiding citizens of the state he is, of course, judged by such a tale as that.

In the month a committee was formed and every time a tale like that was told it was sifted to the bottom and the truth was never complimentary to the victim. While the north may have no more sympathy for us than the south, it might have as great a spirit of justice.

MRS. A. GRAYES,  
1615 North Thirty-sixth street.

## Campaign of Education for Peace.

OMAHA, March 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have seen the horrors of war and its dreadful sacrifice of life and property. If it were possible to settle all international troubles by arbitration, by peaceable methods, it would be a "commemoration devotedly to be wished."

I enclose a paper from the secretary of the conference to be held at Lake Mohonk on international arbitration. I have attended these conferences and know how much good they have done. The world moves and it will come to a time when peace will reign.

The cultivation of the idea of the world's peace means plenty of prosperity. The reverse means destruction and adversity.

CHARLES FIELANDERSON,  
The successors of The Hague, the Carnegie foundation, and the official recognition of the movement by congress indicate that the time is ripe for a campaign of popular education directed, at least, to the promotion of two projects urged by the United States at The Hague conference of 1907, but not then accepted, viz:

"First—The establishment of an international court of arbitral justice. This has already been proposed to the nations by Secretary Knox.

"Second—General arbitration in the form of a world treaty covering a definite, even if limited, range of cases. (Also, improvement of separate treaties by making them more inclusive, and, perhaps, a treaty of general arbitration signed by a number, if not all of the nations.)

"The third Hague conference will meet probably in about four years. Public sentiment should make it possible for that conference to do what the second could not. This is one purpose of the present campaign, in which your co-operation will be of real service."

## Thanks for The Bee's Help.

OMAHA, Feb. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is a pleasure to me to extend to you the most sincere appreciation and thanks of the directors of the Settlement association for the generous notices you gave in your paper of the entertainment given for this association in February 11. The entertainment was a great success and no small part of this success was due to your liberal support. Thanking you, I remain,  
ALICE V. BUCHANAN,  
Secretary of Entertainment Committee.

## No Jim Crow Laws.

OMAHA, Feb. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: This note of appreciation is prompted by your editorial under the caption of "No Jim Crow Laws." The sound common sense of your statements and the broad and proper ground you have taken in this matter cannot fail to be construed by all fair-minded persons as the only logical answer to the question at hand. The introduction of this segregation bill into the Nebraska legislature by the member from Gage county is indeed a deplorable evidence of immature conclusions and snap-judgment action. It matters not so much to which political party the frame of this infamous and wholly uncalculated bill belongs, as it does to think that such a thing should occur in the state of Nebraska, which practically leads the other states of the union in its percentage of literacy and the intelligence of its citizens. That class or portion of Nebraska's people at which this bill is aimed in no way deserves to have this shameful inference placed upon it.

The writer feels that by virtue of the reasons you have stated this bill should fall instantly when brought to the test. The reaction which would result from the passage of such a measure would tend to increase, rather than lessen any feeling in the case. We sincerely hope that the bill is a freak; something born without reason and that will pass quietly away before there is the least chance to injure where no injury is due.

It is true that each person, each class of persons and each nation has its faults, yet it is infinitely unjust and unfair to be able to adjudge a class by the ill deeds done by the isolated individual. It is far from wise and obviously not expedient nor at all necessary to base one's judgment on a collective body upon the occasional and bold headline recording some misdeed by the misguiding person. Rather should it be taken with full seriousness that in the city of Omaha alone the colored people are paying taxes on over \$500,000 worth of realty; that they are industrious and law-abiding; that they have a creditable showing of business and professional men and that their churches are doing a good work for the spiritual and moral uplift of all.

CLARENCE W. WINGINGTON.

## A New Rescue Home.

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eating into their children the virus of good citizenship by sending them to our very efficient public schools, that they are, with occasional exceptions, unobtrusive and law-abiding; that they have a creditable showing of business and professional men and that their churches are doing a good work for the spiritual and moral uplift of all.

CLARENCE W. WINGINGTON.

OMAHA, Feb. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is a pleasure to me to extend to you the most sincere appreciation and thanks of the directors of the Settlement association for the generous notices you gave in your paper of the entertainment given for this association in February 11. The entertainment was a great success and no small part of this success was due to your liberal support. Thanking you, I remain,  
ALICE V. BUCHANAN,  
Secretary of Entertainment Committee.

I wish to say that I am highly in favor of such a movement and wish to endorse Rabbi Cohen's statement at the meeting of the Associated Charities in the city hall, and will say in the nonsectarian that if the people of this community who wish to see humanity uplifted and see these poor girls let go free that are held captive in the slums and have their souls saved will put their shoulders to the wheel and help us; we can accomplish much in this direction. I wish to say, we have opened in Omaha a rescue home for the poor, unfortunate girls, and am pleased to say that this home is meeting with success, and if the good people will only give this home their financial and moral support, the good that can be accomplished along this line will be much.

I shall be very glad to hear from anyone who may wish in any way to support this line of work.

REV. S. E. WATERS,  
288 North Thirtieth street.

## TAPS ON THE FUNNYBONE.

"The ex-convict whom that benevolent clergyman thinks he can reform, is a sort of pastoral proposition, isn't he?"