

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER... VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR... BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH... TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

Employers' Liability.

The announcement from Washington that the supreme court of the United States has upheld the employers' liability law in all the cases brought before it is one of the most important bits of news recently given to the public.

Students of the problem have long maintained that the practice under which society was compelled to bear the burden of industrial accidents was wrong. This fact was long ago recognized abroad, and of late years the United States has presented the sorry spectacle of being the only really great nation in which loss in this respect fell directly upon society.

In all of the great industrial countries of Europe losses due to industrial mishaps are borne by the industry. The principle is too well founded to admit of dispute. Efforts to secure its recognition in the United States have met with opposition from interested sources.

The movement for the enactment by the United States of laws intended to compensate workmen for loss due to industrial accidents will receive a great impetus from this decision. Burdened employers have long recognized the principle involved, and it seems now that it will not be a very long time until it is generally operative.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's advocacy of government owned and operated telegraphs is most interesting because of the abruptness and characteristic emphasis of the announcement. It is quite remarkable for a cabinet officer to announce a policy of such prime importance independently and for that reason alone the matter arouses the deepest interest.

But federal ownership and management of telegraphs in conjunction with the postal system is not a new proposition, of course. It has been advocated for many years and begins to appear now as one of the natural evolutions which cannot much longer be deferred.

The Bee has been a consistent believer in a government owned telegraph system. Its founder, the late Edward Rosewater, was one of its prime advocates. As long ago as December, 1891, before the New York Electric club, he made an address upon the subject, in which he declared:

For more than twenty-five years I have been convinced that sooner or later the government, as a matter of military necessity, as well as a matter of commercial necessity and in the interest of the social intercourse of the common people of the United States, must own the telegraph and operate it.

His address was the subject of extensive discussion upon that occasion by prominent men and was published in full and treated at length editorially in the New York Electrical Review, under date of December 13, 1891. The title of Mr. Rosewater's address was "Postal Telegraphs in Europe," where he had recently been studying this very subject. He believed then, as postmaster general Hitchcock believes now, that if the leading European countries could make such successes of the principle of government owned telegraphs, the United States should be able to do so.

Mr. Hitchcock believes that the vast machinery of the Postoffice department should be completely employed and he has done his part to bring about that end. This machinery is amply able to take care of the telegraphs as well as parcels post.

Business Efficiency. If 2,000 corporations, public service and others, with a minimum capitalization of \$1,000,000 each, actually combined their efforts and resources to produce the maximum of efficiency, what tremendous results, socially as well as industrially, might be achieved. Such a plan is projected, with James G. Cannon of New York as a prime mover. This gives a high tone to the personnel of the movement at once. The plan contemplates permanent existence, not merely a temporary spasmodic reform. It means, of course, scientific management, which involves cutting off the waste, mutual peace and prosperity of employer and employed and fair treatment of the public.

Says Mr. Cannon: "We want results, not only satisfactory to owners, but results satisfactory as well to the working people, who, after all, are the element upon which success depends." This all seems utterly ideal, but the need of it is so urgent as to bring it down to a most practical basis.

The principle of original trust organization was that it made for economy and efficiency, but the corollary was found in the tremendous attendant power for throttling

competition and creating monopoly and it is no longer denied that undue exercise of this power cheated the other resource. Louis D. Brandeis finds plenty of agreement in his proposition that monopolistic trusts have failed of either economic or social efficiency, and consequently men like James G. Cannon, who appreciate the inevitable disaster of a constantly widening breach between capital and labor, realize the importance of just such a movement as this. It cannot reach practical results too soon. Its substantial perfection will help to solve most of the acute public problems of the day.

Where Lynchers Are Unsafe. Newark, county seat of Licking county, Ohio, is one place likely to have few lynchings. In July, 1910, a bitter saloon fight culminated in the lynching of an Anti-Saloon league crusader, who, it developed, shot and killed a saloon keeper in self-defense. The lynching occurred on one of the main streets of the town and was so public that participants made little or no effort at disguising their identity with it.

In some places in the country the law would either have winked at or closed its eyes entirely to this outraging of it, but not so in Newark. Justice set to work soon after the lynchers had completed their job, and justice finished its task the other day with the net result of thirty convictions. One man was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sent to the state penitentiary for life. Thirteen were convicted of manslaughter, seven for rioting and nine for plain assault and battery and all given the limit of the law provided in each case.

Those persons who have been dilating upon the breakdown of law and Christianity in Coatesville, Pa., and other places where lynching has gone unwhipped of justice, might find here the subject for rhapsodies upon the majesty and might of the law and religious influence. The law is no weaker and no stronger in any community than the public sentiment of that community. The people who wink at the crime of lynching generally condone other forms of crime and the people who are prompt to punish lynchers would be quick to uphold the law against any other form of violation. Yet it does seem to require a peculiar type of moral and civic courage to make such a complete and impartial cleanup of lynchers as Newark has made. It not only lifts itself to a pinnacle of loftier respect, but rears aloft an example for every community in the country to observe and keep before it. It is an example that utterly disproves that silly plea of the apologist for law violation that lynching cannot be effectually punished.

President Sun Yat Sen says that he will step down and out in favor of Yuan Shi Kai as soon as he gets the Chinese republic steady on its feet. Madero persisted in saying he probably would not be the elective president of Mexico, but he is. "To the victor belongs the spoils" is an axiom of potent meaning generally in such conquests.

The Bee was one of the pioneers in the advocacy of the postal telegraph for the country. It will come in due time, because the transmission of messages by wire is essentially a part of modern communication as the transmission of letters.

An aspirant for congressional honors in the Third district is described as being "a large, fine looking young man." That is all very well in its way, but what is needed in the Third district to run for congress is a check book that never gets tired.

Our New York friend who returned from Hawaii obsessed of the fear that Japan would begin our extermination at Honolulu, may calm down when he reaches Gotham and realizes again just how big the world outside of Japan is.

Many Omaha people worked hard Sunday assisting Miss Jontz, Miss Magee and other benevolence workers in relieving distress, and that is a work of mercy and necessity, and "the better the day, the better the deed."

"I shudder not—the thorn is in my couch," said Mr. Bryan at the Jackson day dinner. He has also shown a disposition to put a few crackers in the mouths of other democrats.

Case for Wonder. St. Louis Republic. Considering the hundreds of thousands of millions of watered stocks and bonds that were stored in the Equitable building we wonder how the old shack could have burned.

Responsibility Makes a Difference. Sioux City Journal. In the good old days when the republicans were in charge of the organization the democratic leaders of the house used to encourage the insurgents in their irregularity. Now that the democratic leadership have the organization, their sympathy runs to the side of regularity.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

Thirty Years Ago—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Murphy entertained a large number of friends on Jackson street on the occasion of Mrs. Murphy's thirty-fourth birthday anniversary. The fun was fast and boisterous.

The doors of Whipple & McMillan's jewelry store in the Creighton block closed this morning. The source of the trouble was an argument to Mrs. E. V. Barney.

The States Marshal Bierbower was unable to go to Lincoln today, being still sick in bed at his residence. Both Steinhilber's and Irving's orchestras have been engaged for the masquerade ball, which will be a grand affair.

Haverly's Original Mastodons are at Boyd's. The entire company of forty-five members are quartered at the Canfield house. There has not been a single arrest by the police for four days. It is claimed that the extraordinary tranquillity is due to the operation of the Stoumb law.

Day boarders can be accommodated at the St. Charles hotel at the low price of \$4 per week. P. Wigg announces that "my place, the French coffee house and restaurant, 525 Tenth street, will be for sale in the early part of the summer."

R. M. Nash, apothecary, formerly with W. J. Whitehouse, has accepted a position as prescriptionist with C. C. Fluid, 202 Cumby street. The mercury in the thermometer stood at 4 above this morning, with wind blowing at a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour. The cold snap was general throughout the north and west.

Twenty Years Ago—John Knox, assistant manager for the Cudahy Packing company, acknowledged the correctness of a report that the Omaha and Missouri river packers had united to prevent the Chicago packers getting the advantage of discriminating freight rates.

The new Board of Health met and unceremoniously ousted Dr. Gopen, the commissioner who tried to hold on for another year, refusing to yield the place to his duly elected successor, Dr. Somers. Mayor Bemis presided over the meeting, and the other members of the board present were Chief of Police Seavey, Health Commissioner Somers, Sanitary Commissioner Andrew and Councilmen McLeslie and Howell. Dr. Gopen was not even given the right of speaking as a member of the board and his case was made short shrift of.

The first of a series of Saturday meetings at the Young Men's Christian association devoted to subjects of particular nationalities had for its subject Ireland and the Irish. John W. Batten presided and the speakers were M. V. Gannon and T. J. Mahoney.

Mrs. George I. Gilbert gave a delightful Kensington in honor of Mrs. E. A. Thayer. Little Marion Haller entertained her kindergarten schoolmates at the art gallery of her grandfather, G. W. Linsinger. It was her sixth birthday anniversary. Her teachers in the kindergarten, Misses Boutell and Lyman, were present.

Sneakthieves were doing a thriving business at the high school. Ten Years Ago—Mrs. H. Lisbenthal entertained the Thursday Kensington club at her home, Twenty-fourth and Chicago streets. Misses Lillian and Nettie Bushman were hostesses for the Reed-Wallace bridal party in the evening. Each member of the party tendered a toast on the future happiness of the bride and groom-to-be.

The official recounting of votes to determine the election of county clerk between Charles Unit, republican, and Harry Miller, democrat, was finished, with a majority of 21 for Unit, whom County Judge Vinson declared duly elected, whereupon Miller gave notice of an intention to appeal.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of John W. Shaw, chief clerk of the Henshaw, died at the family residence, 2009 Emmet street, at 8:15 p. m., after a brief illness. Judge W. W. Sibaugh went to Chicago to attend some matters pursuant to the coming to Omaha of the Christian church national convention.

Perdinand F. Rieve, 22 years of age, died at his home, 820 South Nineteenth street. He was employed by the Cudahy Packing company for six years. President Burt, Chief Engineer Barry and Master Mechanic Barnum of the Union Pacific looked over the site of the new shops, on which work was begun. President Burt said they would cost to exceed \$700,000.

The Board of Equalization reduced the assessment of the Omaha Belt line from \$15,000 to \$4,500 and the personal assessment of the M. H. Smith company from \$66,000 to \$60,000.

Around New York

Ripples on the Current of Life as Met in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

A Specific for Fits. The most artistic and persistent beggars in the profession in this country gravitate to New York, considered the richest for that brand of graft to be found between the two coasts. The lame, the halt and blind, usually stimulated prey upon the charitably disposed when the police are not looking, and some of the captains of the industry can throw a fit so effectively that the hesitant coin of passersby leap from pockets to ease the bogus tortures of the performers.

Convincing Proof. Mayor Gaynor was talking to a New York reporter about the famous robbery case wherein a criminal had been convicted by means of the Bertillon system of finger prints alone.

Counting Printing Misdemeanors. OMAHA, Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: In last evening's paper you published an article about the Omaha printers, in connection with the county work, which throws a bad light on the printing trade in general. What is still worse, is the fact that it is true, but we wish to take exception to this. For the last few years we have (unsuccessfully, of course) put in our bids on a commercial basis with a legitimate profit, and, therefore, do not wish to be classed among the cheap or unintelligent printers who apparently do not know the business. Respectfully,

Who Will Hold Him? Kansas City Times. "Competition is dead," Andrew Carnegie says, in which event it may be well to hold Mr. Carnegie as an accessory.

Precautions that Failed. Job Hedges, the New York lawyer, was called on to respond to a toast at a dinner of financiers the other night, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. His predecessors had been hacking away vigorously at the Sherman anti-trust law. J. Pierpont Morgan had sneaked slyly when Chauncey M. Depew attacked that bit of legislation, and that had encouraged the other speakers to tread in Depew's oratorical footsteps.

Misfortune Cheerily Met. It was one of those unfortunate slips of speech that make the speaker feel like biting his tongue out immediately afterward. When walking down Amsterdam avenue the man noticed that his shoes needed shining and he took a seat at the nearest stand. The bootblack knelt at his feet and said:

Discordant Tones of Artists. Lodging complaints against artists is a common diversion of their fellow tenants who lack the artistic temperament, but the most unusual grievance and from the standpoint the most vital has been registered by the janitress of a building largely occupied by struggling painters.

Abolition and the Senate. New York World. The failure of the United States to negotiate an arbitration treaty with Germany is due solely to the senate's attitude. If it ratifies the treaties with Great Britain and France, Germany, as well as other powers, will again be approached on the subject. Obviously it is not worth while to carry further the negotiations with Germany at this time if the senate is to destroy such arbitration treaties as have already been signed.

Stuff that Talks for itself. Kansas City Star. The democratic party may "love the sound of the human voice," but Baltimore's certified check for \$200,000, talked all the orators from St. Louis, Chicago and Denver.

The Bee's Letter Box

Camp Lee Furby's Meeting. OMAHA, Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: In Sunday's Bee you published a news item entitled "Camp Lee Furby Puts New Officers in Place." This, in substance, is correct, but in the article itself you speak of the election of officers and this meeting being held "partially as a farewell to Commander Costes," etc.

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PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Visitor (at the office of the United States Blubber trust)—Is your president in office? Boy—Naw; won't be back for a while. "Europe or jail?" "Europe—now."—Life.

"Quick!" scornfully exclaimed the goose. "Don't you see all this praise of the great American? It is merely a jolly!" "And why, may I ask?" demanded the hen, drawing herself up stiffly. "That's easy," replied the goose. "It is merely to egg you on."—Baltimore American.

"Where there's a will there's a way," quoted the Wise Guy. "Yes," assented the Simple Mug. "There's generally a way out of it."—Philadelphia Record.

CHEERING THE WEATHER MAN. Hurray, hurray, for the weather man! He can haul all our praises; indeed, he can. For he sat on the lid till the record was created. And the world shall remember his noble act. And when his statue is placed on high With a frozen thermometer carved hard by, He'll be in letters both fair and bright. How he kept us 'neath zero by day and night. Till we took off our hats and declared: "Old Prob. You have certainly shown that you know your job."—Chicago Post.

LEAP YEAR LISPIINGS. "This leap year, my friends, are you yet aware of it? My ears still ring with the din and the clang of it. And the bachelor trembles and pales with the stare of it. The maiden with step firm with determination is up and alive to the tense situation which reverses the rule laid down at creation. The bachelors all with shy looks, bleas and "em! It said in letters both fair and bright. How he kept us 'neath zero by day and night. Till we took off our hats and declared: "Old Prob. You have certainly shown that you know your job."—Chicago Post.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

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COMMON GARDEN SAGE RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR A Simple Remedy for Dandruff, Falling Hair, Itching Scalp Faded and Gray Hair. The old idea of using sage for darkening the hair is again coming in vogue. Our grandmothers used to have dark, glossy hair at the age of seventy-five, while our mothers have white hair before they are fifty. Our grandmothers used to make a "sage tea" and apply it to their hair. The tea made their hair soft and glossy, and gradually restored the natural color. One objection to using such a preparation was the trouble of making it, especially as it had to be made every two or three days, on account of getting quickly. This objection has been overcome, and by asking almost any first-class druggist for Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy the public can get a superior preparation of sage, with the admixture of sulphur, another valuable remedy for hair and scalp troubles. Daily use of this preparation will not only quickly restore the color of the hair, but will also stop the hair from falling out and make it grow. Get a bottle from your druggist today. Use it and see for yourself how quickly dandruff goes and gray hairs vanish. This preparation is offered to the public at fifty cents a bottle, and is recommended and sold by all druggists. Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., Cor. 16th and Dodge, Cor. 16th and Harney, Cor. 16th and Farnam, 297-9 N. 16th St., Loyal Hotel.