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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 March, 1912, was 49,508.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1912.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.
It is not too late for April to fool us yet.

The spring clean-up should include the back yard as well as the front yard.
Governor Osborn is the first of those seven governors to tear for cover. Next.

Taft Efficiency and Economy.
Adoption of the Taft program of efficiency and economy in the matter of departmental reorganization as outlined in the president's message to congress would mark the furthest advance ever achieved in civil service reform. Congress should lose no time in acting upon these recommendations. The president, undoubtedly, will have popular support in his bold, unselfish efforts to eliminate politics from public office-holding and reduce the whole administration of government, so far as in his power lies, to a basis of the maximum efficiency at the minimum expense. Those not in favor of this, those who believe in making official profferment the foot ball of politics, may be expected to antagonize the president in this courageous and businesslike advance.

President Taft is not guessing in making his estimates; he says he has found by diligent inquiry that the government is losing, for instance, at least \$10,000,000 annually by duplication and overlapping in certain departments. What good reason can be urged against uprooting this system? His most pronounced reform, perhaps, is that placing first and second-class postmasters under the civil service, requiring all of their time for the office and doing away with the assistant postmasters. This is the most emphatic proof of his determination to divorce office-holding from politics, for tremendous patronage power lies in the disposition of big postoffice plums. A saving of \$4,500,000 annually could be effected by this change, he says. Why not make the change and save the millions?

And so on down the list the president goes, through the Postoffice, Treasury and Interior departments, as well as the Departments of Justice and Commerce and Labor. And he is specific with his proposals, not general. He has located the sources of waste, extravagance and poor service and shows how efficiency and economy are possible and exactly where. He has put up to congress the most serious sort of a business proposition. Can any anti-Taft faction in congress afford to play politics over it? Here is the best chance yet for putting into practice some of the preachments about good government. Good government is not wasting the people's money by retaining political parasites and sinecures when the money might be saved and the business of the people better transacted by kicking out the parasites and abolishing the sinecures. Here is a fine chance for all true reformers to follow President Taft in one of the greatest reforms yet proposed.

Alaska's Banner Gold Year.
Alaska is expected to produce more gold this year than she has in any single year of her history. This prediction is made in the Pacific northwest on the basis of reports of early sluicing that have come from Nome, Tanana, Iditarod and other places. Will these reports prompt another big rush to Alaska and what effect on prices would a continued increase in gold production have at this time? These are questions of vital interest suggested by the prospect. Gold has never lost its lure for men and it is probable that in the event of any decided boom in the production of the Alaskan fields, large numbers of prospectors will find their way, as in other days, into that distant land. However this may turn out, one finds himself hoping that the enlarged output will, somehow, not have its natural effect of further stimulating the price market, though it is quite agreed by now that gold production and the cost of living are inevitably related.

But there is another point of particular interest suggested by these reports, and that is this: what advance Alaska is making in spite and not by means of governmental aid. Congress stolidly ignores executive recommendations for the provision of a suitable form of government under which the great peninsula might be brought to something like normal development. The natural resources are there, but they need different regulations to thrive as they should. Why does congress continue to ignore Alaska's needs—and they are the whole country's needs—while it spends its time playing politics?

Bad Pavements.
New York newspapers are agitating ways and means of getting better pavement laid on the streets of that city. The World says: "The pavements of New York are the worst in the world." We are not prepared to coincide literally with that, but the World goes on:
The pavements are bad, among other reasons, because of a lack of special knowledge of paving, because the methods are antiquated, the workmanship slovenly, and because the inspection is inefficient. They are costly to keep in order and hard to clean, and too much license is given to builders, transit companies and private interests generally to obstruct and blockade them. Repairs are too long delayed, competition is interfered with by restrictive specifications, particularly with respect to asphalt paving, and the whole subject of street paving is dealt with uneconomically and inefficiently by the city.

Most of these reasons might apply to other cities beside Gotham, and added to them is the reason of graft, which some western cities know about. One of the commonest sources of fraud and extravagance in our cities is to be found in this very matter of street paving. Shrewd and unscrupulous contractors, by manipulation, have been able to run things to suit themselves, getting rich by laying a cheap pavement that needed repairs and replacement frequently, while the city has gone on stupidly tolerating it.

How is the best way of handling the problem? The fundamental fault in New York, says the World, is the absence of a central authority charged with the entire responsibility. Well, in Omaha and other cities with commission forms of government, this central authority should be had and we should be able to get better results. We shall see what we shall see.

Good Men for Commissioner—V. J. D. ("Dad") Weaver.
Every one who knows "Dad" Weaver is sure he would make a good councilman for Omaha under the new commission plan of government. "Dad" knows more men engaged in mercantile business in Omaha than any other person, and he knows what the business men want from their city government. "Dad" has been head of the hustlers' committee, and one of the chief doers of things for Ak-Sar-Ben of the Den from its inception, and has thus demonstrated his ability to cope with complicated affairs. Incidentally, "Dad" used to work for The Bee in its advertising department, and we know the city could have no more faithful public servant.

George H. Thummel.
Tested on any standard of intelligence and efficiency, George H. Thummel would make a good member of the new council. His experience in municipal administration harks back to his residence in Grand Island before he became a citizen of Omaha, and is reflected in this endorsement from the Grand Island Independent:
Mr. Thummel was always numbered among the best and most progressive citizens. The impress of his work and of his executive ability, of his enterprise and public spirit has been left in many a Grand Island institution and in many of our public affairs. Certainly his candidacy as a commissioner at Omaha is the most complete and emphatic refutation of the argument that able men should not be secured for commissioners. His former Grand Island neighbors and friends will heartily join the independent in unreserved and unqualified commending him to the citizens of Omaha as one of their executives under the new plan of government and hope for him a splendid majority in the first commission election of the next year.

Mr. Thummel has been identified with Omaha now for more than ten years, and is one of the men endorsed by the Citizens' union.
Harry B. Zimman.
Harry B. Zimman made a good councilman for nine years, and all will agree that he will make a good councilman again. There is not a man in or out of office in Omaha who has kept closer track of city affairs, or who knows as much about the actual conditions and needs of our municipal government. That he is a persistent fighter in the public interest, and has the courage of his convictions, is proved by his entire career. His personal platform is a comprehensive outline for municipal progress, although it possibly overshoots the mark in some directions.

Our amiable democratic contemporary seems to be laboring under a fearful delusion as to the purpose of the presidential preference primary so far as it applies to democratic candidates. The primary is not to indicate the choice of the democracy unless it coincides with the choice of Mr. Bryan.
The damage done by spring freshets to Nebraska bridges finds the fund for state aid to county bridge building exhausted. But with the legislature only a few months away, the bridge builders no doubt will be willing to take a chance on a deficiency appropriation, other things being favorable.

On careful investigation the grand jury finds that while the paving contractors have fallen short of specification requirements of quality and thickness, their intentions were good. It is worth noting, however, that but one case was unearthed where the contractors have given the city more than was stipulated.

The first round in the contest for commission plan offices merely qualifies for the second round. Perhaps the voters will be doing the sixty candidates snuffed out in the initial trial a real kindness even if they do not recognize it to be such.
Evidently Woodrow Wilson does not want his name printed as a candidate for president on the populist ticket in Nebraska with his consent. Yet he will probably make no objection to having it written in at the polls.
William Dean Howells says there is no chasm between journalism and literature, that one often sees as good writing in newspapers as in books. The dean of American literature will get himself scolded by some lesser literary lights for that.

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha
COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
April 6.

Thirty Years Ago—
A meeting of the republican city committee was held at Fireman's hall to-night. D. E. St. Gyer signed the call as secretary.
The opening of the baseball season will be consummated next Saturday with a game with the picked nine of the Union Pacific and Burlington headquarters.
This Monday was duly celebrated in the Catholic churches. Bishop O'Connor celebrated pontifical high mass in the cathedral. He was assisted by Father Pfele of Grand Island, Fathers Janette of Exeter and McCarthy of Omaha, Fathers Kelly of Omaha and Seraphinus as deacons and subdeacons, Father Colonel of Omaha as master of ceremonies, Fathers Ryan of Columbus and Quinn of North Platte as oil bearers, and Father Smyth of O'Connor as cross bearer.

A caucus of the new and holdover members of the city council decided on Homer Stull for president and J. L. C. Jewett for clerk.
The wind is fast drying up the mud. Internal revenue collections in the district of Nebraska amounted to \$2,478,858. The little daughter of Julius Treitschke died yesterday during his absence in St. Louis.
Bids are being invited for three-story brick and stone basement school house to be erected on Howard street between Ninth and Tenth, according to plans and specifications by Dufrene & Mendelsohn.

Twenty Years Ago—
Judge J. M. Woolworth left for Hot Springs, Ark.
The Omaha Western league baseball team played its first game of the season, defeating an Omaha picked nine, 11 to 6. The Omaha team lined up as follows: Shelbeck, shortstop; Kelly, left field; Glik, center field; Hayes, captain; Hamboe, right field and pitcher; Dave Rowe, first base and manager; Callopy, third base; Darby, pitcher and right field; Fitzgerald, second base. Picked nine: Gaskie, catcher; Stevenson, pitcher; Hazekell, first base; Stony, second base; Van Z. - nen, shortstop; Camp, third base; Baldwin, left field; Chamberlain, center field; Melrose, right field.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hanscom and daughter returned from Florida, where they spent the winter.
George Crosby, general freight agent of the Burlington & Missouri River returned from Mexico, where he spent two weeks.

E. R. Cook, who was in the service of the Union Pacific for several years, resumed his duty as train agent after a month's vacation.
J. E. Finlay, director in Bellevue college, returned from a three weeks' visit in San Francisco.
Rev. W. J. Harsha, D. D., and Mrs. Harsha left for New York City, where the doctor was called to a new parish.
Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island is in town en route to Washington, D. C. He said he thought congress would deal kindly with beet sugar manufacturers in spite of the opposition of Congressman W. J. Bryan.

Ten Years Ago—
John A. Rensie, formerly manager of the Kansas City branch of Ely, Lilly & Co., moved to Omaha and went into the employ of the Porter-Ryerson-Hoehler company.
Henry S. McDonald and Dan Bray of the Omaha Gun club went to Oatho, Kan., to participate in the meeting of the Kansas State Gun club and from there they were to go to St. Joseph to take part in a shoot.
Daniel Sully put up at the Her Grand.
J. W. Thomas of the Union National bank returned from Kansas City, where, as a member of Governor Savage's staff, he took part in the Charity ball.
Father James J. Corbley, S. J., who for some time had been pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic church, returned to Chicago and was succeeded in Omaha by Father Martin Bronsgeest, S. J. Father Corbley's health became impaired.
Fifteen hundred Sunday pleasure seekers were at Vinton street park to see the Bourkes beat the Originals in a very good game of ball. 5 to 1. The Bourkes lined up this way: Carter, left field; Gensler, center field; Calhoun, first base; Dolan, short stop; Stewart, second base; Hicke, third base; Fleming, right field; Gooding, catcher; Mordcael Brown, pitcher; Thomas (Jack), catcher; Alloway, pitcher; Graham, pitcher; Originals: Holmes, third base; Lawler, shortstop; Whittney, center field; Welch (Harry), pitcher; Taylor, left field; Brandford, second; Foley, first base; O'Keefe, catcher; Scully, right field. The Hon. Buck Keith umpired.

People Talked About
Owing to the demand on the tools for cutting "melons" the coal trust will not cut the price this summer.
The short and ugly word passed between members of the Maryland legislature without disturbing an instant or a tooth. Mollycoddies.
Signs of advancing spring multiply. Forty timber men in the mines at Pottsville, Pa., are taking a strike vacation because the bosses wouldn't give them more pay for carrying safety lamps.
Daniel Davis, who was ordered retired from the Boston police force seventy-eight years ago because he was in such poor health it was believed he could not live a year, died recently at the age of 92 years.
To few men is it given to die among beloved friends and in the glory of dreams. That was the happy fate of Robert Layton Newman, 86 years old, and a painter, who was found dead among his canvases in his studio in New York recently.

With more or less pain it should be noted that in a mix-up between the McDermott and Gombrowski factions at the polls in Chicago, not one of the Gombrowskis left his measure on the pavement. But one Daly and one Dougherty, members of the "fighting race," were removed on shutters.
Mrs. Robert C. Wickliffe, wife of the representative from Louisiana, is said to be the originator of the idea of celebrating the birthday of Dolly Madison with a breakfast for the wives of democrats in Washington. The celebration is planned to take place May 26 and Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the speaker of the house, has accepted the post of toastmistress.

In Other Lands
Some Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

Third Home Rule Bill.
The actors are ready and the scenery in place for the introduction in the British House of Commons of the promised bill restoring legislative home rule to Ireland. The event is featured for Thursday, the 11th inst., with Prime Minister Asquith in charge of the measure. On two former occasions home rule bills were introduced in the commons—the first by Prime Minister Gladstone in 1886 and the second by the "grand old man" in 1902. The first met defeat in the commons by a division of the liberal party on the issue raised. The second measure was passed in the commons by a substantial majority, but was rejected by the House of Lords. In the succeeding nineteen years the energy and skill of home rulers were directed toward eliminating the power of the peers. It was a long, wearying, nerve-racking watch for opportunities to batter the walls of hereditary privilege and power. With courage, patience and unity the Irish nationalists pressed the struggle in every direction calculated to uproot or weaken this dominant power, supporting every measure of progressive reform brought forward by the ministry. In due time the persistent opposition of the peers to beneficial measures for the people of Ireland, and the House of Lords, led to a vote of the people resulting in the triumphant return of the liberal ministry a year ago. The restricted vote power of the peers for the first time makes possible the recovery of home rule for Ireland. While the peers possessed coordinate power the chances of such a measure being passed by the House of Lords were below zero. Should the coming measure command the united support of the liberal party groups its passage by the commons at three successive sessions will make it a law in two years, regardless of the opposition of the peers. The general provisions of the bill have been published, but many important details relating to finances, customs, judicial and police control, are reserved for the introductory speech.

Struggle of a Century.
One hundred and twenty years ago the Irish Parliament, packed for the purpose, decreed its own death for a prince. The record of that infamy, recorded in the "Black List" by Barrington, forms the most shameful chapter of English plunder ever perpetrated in Ireland. Barrington takes the cash cost of the act of union at \$1,500,000, most of which went to a combine of sixteen conspirators. Besides the cash disbursements, the official spoils distributed included two bishoprics, fifty-nine valuable offices, twice that number of minor offices, fourteen colonelcies, one of which went to Sir Edwin Pakenham, whom General Jackson smashed at New Orleans fourteen years after; eighteen peerages, forty-one judgeships, two generalships and two baronetcies. From the hour of the betrayal of Ireland, effective on January 1, 1801, almost to the close of the nineteenth century the people were subjected to every species of coercion laws that devilish ingenuity could invent. Oppression, repression and depression, flanked by bayonets, bullets, the hangman's rope and involuntary exile, were the common fate of Irishmen openly opposed to alien government. Compared with the specimens of British "civilization" exhibited in Ireland from 1801 to 1868, the recent raid of Russian Cossacks into Persia was as mild and sedate as a Sunday school picnic. Practically every measure of relief granted by Parliament during the century was wrung from an unwilling body through fear or forced by political exigencies. Fear of the power behind O'Connell's wig, Catholic emancipation in 1829, Church disestablishment in 1869 was the aftermath of Fenian activity in Ireland and abroad. Similarly the beginning of land reform laws as well as Gladstone's home rule bills were the offspring of the Land League agitation, backed by a united people led by Parnell, Biggar, Davitt, Redmond, Dillon, O'Connell and their lieutenants. On the success of the third home rule bill is staked the life of the liberal ministry.

Aftermath of a Strike.
A permanent and far-reaching result of the coal miners' strike in Great Britain is noted by the London correspondent of the New York Post in the impetus given all as fuel. There was an unprecedented large attendance at the institution of Mechanical Engineers to hear Dr. Rudolph Diesel give an account of his oil engine, and the newspapers have been devoting columns of their space to the subject. When the Selandia, a 1,000-ton oil driven steamer, appeared in the London docks a few weeks ago, there was a good deal of sensational talk about the de-thronement of King Coal and the doom of that commercial and industrial prosperity which had rested so largely upon our coal supply. Dr. Diesel himself thinks this a groundless scare. England, he points out, will always have an advantage in her mineral wealth, inasmuch as her coal fields are a vast oil reservoir. The coal tar now being produced in Great Britain and largely exported, contains oil enough to keep the entire British navy supplied with liquid fuel.
Dr. Diesel foresees the day when all coal brought to the surface will be converted probably at the pit head, into gas, coke and oil. The oil will be largely used for driving engines to generate electricity in bulk. This will mean an immense economy in the use of coal, and a consequent postponement of the date when the national supplies will be exhausted.

Military spirit in Paris.
A Parisian correspondent, writing to a London journal, comments upon the extraordinary new spirit recently developed in France, as exhibited at the recent spring review at Vincennes of the regular Paris garrison. He says: "For two hours or so soldiers made what were almost triumphal marches across Paris. Three-quarters of the huge crowd at Vincennes waited to escort the troops home. Along the boulevard an hour or two later one heard tramping, cheers and bands in the distance. Then a small civilian army came in sight, marching in time, and more or less in self-imposed rank and file, with a swarm of cyclists hovering around. All had walked, or slowly cycled, the whole way from Vincennes with the troops, and I saw hundreds of women in their Sunday best, who had also tramped with the soldiers. Each regiment was preceded, followed and entirely surrounded by a marching crowd, and the officers on horseback rode completely hemmed in by men and boys. I repeat that I have never seen such a demonstration of military patriotism in Paris before. The change in the French national temper since last summer is a remarkable European event."

POLITICAL SNAPSHOTS.

Philadelphia Record: So far Taft keeps a two-thirds lead in his race for delegates to the republican national convention. Not so bad, considering the rear and clamor of the third-term claimant trailing in the rear.
St. Louis Globe Democrat: Abraham Lincoln never went up and down the country storming at his own party. Mr. Lincoln's idea was to choose what he considered the best party and then strengthen it by good works for more good works.
Chicago Record-Herald: Hughes is being talked of as a dark horse. One good thing about being a dark horse is that while acting in that capacity one is not compelled to go out traveling around the country for the purpose of showing how eagerly the office is seeking the man.
St. Louis City Journal: Senator La Follette's campaign work in Nebraska will be watched with interest by the Roosevelt strategy board. Since the outcome in North Dakota has not one of the Roosevelt supporters has even peeped a suggestion that La Follette's physical condition is such as to make a continuance of his candidacy hopeless.

New York Sun: A friend of Mr. Bryan's declares that the Nebraska question not only even if both Mr. Taft and Mr. Harmon were nominated for president, "although Mr. Bryan might withhold his active support." The prospect ought not to disturb Governor Harmon when he reflects that Mr. Bryan actively supported Judge Parker, with the result that the democratic vote fell off in the country a round million.
In Cold Storage.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Senator McCumber would repeal the Canadian reciprocity act. This is because he opposes its principle and not because Canada rejected it. But Norman E. Mack thinks the act is a good thing to store away and have handy about the house. It may be like the old discarded dresser of a past age which is found in the garret and turns out to be of solid mahogany.

State Regulation of Trusts.
Philadelphia Record.
The states are better qualified for the regulation of the trusts than the federal government is. They have succeeded better in their prosecutions, and if they can drive out of their own jurisdiction corporations that violate their anti-trust laws they can settle the whole matter without help from congress. In several instances their right to drive out trusts, or compel them to obey the laws of the locality where they do business, has been sustained by the supreme court, and the latest instance is the decision recently sustaining Missouri in driving out the Standard Oil company of Indiana and the Republic Oil company of New York, and fining each of them \$20,000.

GRINS AND GROANS.

Medious—Don't you think this scientific idea is a good one of killing off all the idiots?
Cynicus—No; the world would be too lonely.—Baltimore American.
Umber (inspecting portrait by fellow artist)—Your treatment of that bloke's pompadour gives me a pain.
Caker—Sort of painter's cowl, huh?—Chicago Tribune.
The Passerby—You took a great risk in refusing that boy; you deserve a Carnegie medal. What prompted you to do it?
The Hero—He had my skates on.—Puck.
"Scraper borrows my paper every morning."
"Yeh?"
"This morning he told me in a bitter manner that his politics are all wrong and that it carries too much advertising."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why do you take such fiendish delight in fiddling while Rome burns?"
"Can't you see?" responded Nero. "During my performance I am roasting the music critics."—Washington Star.
The fresh young man seated himself beside a handsome girl on the train.
"Going far?" he inquired.
"You are, sir; much too far," was the chilling retort.—Boston Transcript.
"I always like to have him come to the house."
"That so? Why?"
"Sometimes he talks for a whole evening without once mentioning the political situation."—Detroit Free Press.

"What makes you jump out so unexpectedly and race around the yard with a lawn mower?" asked the neighbor.
"Whenever I get to reading," replied Mr. Crosscut, "the hired girl prances around with a carpet sweeper and I have to get even in some way."—Washington Star.
Mrs. Struckit Rich—Our waiter is a student. He is working his way through college.
Mr. Struckit Rich—You don't tell me! Well, if the colleges would only turn out a few more good waiters I'd have more respect for them seats of learning.—Puck.
"I never saved a dollar until I was married."
"Ah now?"
"Now I never have one that I feel that I can afford to spend."—Detroit Free Press.

ANTICIPATION.

April first! Now the worst Of the wintry days are over; Now a chance for advance Of the grasses and the clover. Sparrows twit as they fit In the sunshine warm and mellow; Dandelion, man-in-lyin' Soon will dot the earth with yellow. Now the sky arching high Smiles upon the earth below it; Now a cloud like its shroud Enfolds the sun before we know it; First a thrill, then a chill, Then a freakish wind to blow us. Is it spring? Now by jing! April, dear, you've got to show us. —BAYOLLE NE TRELLE, Omaha.

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