

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH
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COOPERATION.
Communications relating to news and
editorial matters should be addressed to
Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

APRIL CIRCULATION.

50,109

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas: Dwight Williams, managing editor of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the circulation, for the month of April, 1912, was 50,109.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed to in the name of the Bee
before me this 1st day of May, 1912.
ROBERT HUNTRITT,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city
temporarily should have the
Bee mailed to them. Address
will be charged as often as re-
quested.

The "silent partner" is the joker
in the deck.

Even the direct primary has failed
to cure all our political ills.

It is plain why the spirits of mortals
who live in Nebraska should be proud.

Work while you work and play
while you play, and do not forget to
do both.

President Lynch of the Printers'
union did not stand pat in vain, it
appears.

We shall soon see how Ohio ap-
preciates being called the "Mother
of Presidents."

Kansas prays for rain, while Ne-
braska returns thanks for it. The
unjust and the just.

A carload of Omaha ad men left
for Dallas. That is the way we ship
them—by the carload.

One might suspect that J. Ham-
Lewis was crippled; it has been so
long since he ran for an office.

This country has survived every
calamity thus far, even the profes-
sional political reformer out of work.

The Hon. Lobeck had better get in
that annual congressional game of
ball this summer while he has the
chance.

President White advises the
miners to accept the terms of settle-
ment and return to work. Second
the motion.

Artistic temperaments often fade
after the sunshine of courtship dis-
solves into the moonless night of
prosaic married life.

Congressman Kinkaid may have
slept during a speech in the house,
but we guarantee "Old Mo" had
seen to it before he dozed off that
the switch was not open.

It doesn't pay to be too eager to
show visitors a good time, especially
when the police are watching. This
fact will be appreciated by a number
of Omaha automobile owners.

A young speed maniac on a joy
ride with another man's wife happens
to an accident which kills the woman
and dangerously injures him. Out
of which at least two morals may be
drawn.

The Episcopalians are finding in
Omaha what other denominations
have discovered, that ideas of a few
years ago regarding the city's growth
have been dispelled by actual ex-
perience.

The cartoon showing Mr. Bryan
hitching the democratic mule and
the male raising his hind leg to kick
is true to life, except that the mule is
likely to find himself kicking
against the pricks.

It is promised that Omaha will
know on Monday whether it is to
come into immediate possession of
the water plant or wait another in-
definite period. The "immediate
and compulsory" purchase plan cer-
tainly has been tedious.

A Boston man eats a hot mince pie
and drinks a bottle of champagne
every morning for breakfast and J.
P. Morgan takes a ham sandwich
and champagne for lunch. Those
financial appetites are finicky.

The Presbyterians now in con-
vention at Louisville complain that golf
keeps an hundred thousand boys
from Sunday school every Sunday.
Before golf was invented it was some
other attraction, if nothing more
than the old swimming hole.

Encouraging Figures.

A report just made by the National
Association for the Study and Pre-
vention of Tuberculosis comes as a
bright ray of light amid the general
gloom that has surrounded the con-
servatives of late. While in nearly
all other avenues of the effort to
save, morally or materially, dis-
appointment has so far rewarded under-
taking, those good people who have
devoted themselves to propaganda
against the great white plague in the
United States, find themselves pos-
sessed of such a showing as is most
encouraging.

It is stated on the authority of the
association named that in the decade
from 1901 to 1910 the death rate
from tuberculosis in the United
States declined from 19.8 per 100,
000 persons living to 16.3, a de-
crease of 15.7 per cent, while the
general death rate declined but half
as fast, or 9.7 per cent. These figures
can be a little better understood
when expressed in slightly different
terms. They mean that the great
total of 27,000 lives are now an-
nually saved that formerly fell to the
reaper who came "in consumption's
ghastly form."

This is not a triumph of faith,
but a victory for common sense. At
the time the work of overcoming the
ravages of tuberculosis among the
people was undertaken, it was looked
upon as visionary, especially because
scientific men were not agreed as to
the exact origin of the disease and its
method of communication. While the
debate went on, devoted individuals
pressed forward the spread of cer-
tain rules for living that must be
beneficial, no matter what conclusion
may eventually be reached in regard
to some of the more abstruse fac-
tors in the case. Common sense in
preparation of food, of care for chil-
dren, and particularly babies, of
hygiene for all, was the keynote of
the crusade, and its answer to the
world is that 27,000 lives are now
saved that at another time were use-
lessly sacrificed. This result surely
is the most encouraging that could
be hoped for, and the day will yet
come when the white plague will
have disappeared.

Not a Brilliant Man.

King Frederick was not a brilliant
man, but invariably displayed sound
common sense in all political and finan-
cial matters and by his simple and
democratic habits, endeared himself to all
his people.

This was said of the Danish ruler
at his death. It takes a big man to
be the kind of a king that Frederick
was, a man bigger than brilliance or
genius. The Creator has not end-
owed many of the kings of the earth
with the glittering spark of genius,
perhaps because it too often only
glitters when a steady, glowing light
is needed. "Sound, common sense"
seems much more in keeping with
the sturdy people over whom Fred-
erick exercised power than brilliance
and "simple, democratic habits," bet-
ter than austere, autocratic manners.

Possibly Frederick might have
made a good king even if he had
been a brilliant man, but not without
his other qualities. Democratic sim-
plicity and common sense usually
count for more in King or peasant.
So, this tribute to Frederick may
offer encouragement to the millions
of other men who are not brilliant
and cannot be ingenious, but can be
sensible. The world needs its gen-
tlemen, but manifestly not as much as
it needs its plain, sensible men, else
there would be more of the former
than of the latter, for Providence
made no mistakes in perfecting His
great plan.

Athletics and Citizenship.

Cyrus H. McCormick's \$25,000 gift
to Princeton's champion foot ball
team may have been influenced
partly by the fact that Mr. McCor-
mick has a son at that university
who plays foot ball, but it signifies
the premium big men are today
placing upon the value and im-
portance of athletics in education.

A speaker in Omaha during the
week went so far as to say that if
we are going to have clean citizen-
ship in the future, we must have
clean sports and athletics today. That
might have excited ridicule a decade
ago. Not so now. Our colleges and
universities and even graded schools
recognize this principle in making
athletics a part of their curriculums.
First, they see the importance of
strong bodies to alert minds. The
germs of evil-doing do not ordinarily
lodge easily in the boy with a whole-
some, well-developed physique; and,
of course, the germs of physical dis-
ease do not.

But this, important as it is, is only
a part of the system. The strenuous
rivalries and competitions of foot
ball, base ball, boxing, wrestling,
running and jumping are calculated
to bring out and develop the best
there is in the youth. They should
first of all develop the muscles, then
they should teach the necessary les-
sons of self-restraint under difficulty,
self-mastery against odds, cool-head-
edness, the ability to think quickly
and accurately and think and execute
at the same time. Life's competi-
tions are more fierce often than those
encountered on a gridiron, or a din-
ner, or a mat. Kicking the ball
over the goal and pinning an oppo-
nent's shoulders to the floor do not
end with graduation from a school
or college. There are higher goals
and more skillful tasks, stronger

grapplers and harder mats outside
than inside educational fields.

Athletics, to be successful of their
purpose, must be clean and must
teach men to be clean. A good maxim
has been laid down, that it is better
to lose on the square than to win
unfairly. And it takes a much better
sport to lose than it does to win. The
young man who learns how to play
fairly and squarely and how to lose
courageously, even though he loses
more contests than he wins, is the
young man who has got the best
athletic training had to give him.
That is one point of articulation be-
tween clean sports and citizenship.

Fires and Insurance.

"The most fruitful cause of spontaneous combustion," says Fire Marshal Doyle of Illinois, "is the friction between a big policy of insurance and a small stock of goods." And he added that this cause knows no race distinction.

Moreover, he adjured the insurance men who heard him that they could not escape their due share of the responsibility. In no other business is ordinary prudence so recklessly disregarded, according to this expert. Incompetent or careless men are sent abroad with bundles of promissory notes in their hands, to make over to the first individual they meet with; the loss, which is almost inevitable, is met by the community. For the loss entailed by a fire is total. The owner of building or goods destroyed is personally reimbursed from a fund collected from the general public by the insurance companies—but the wealth destroyed is never replaced.

Aside from his message to the
general public, which is pregnant with impressive truths, but little appreciated, Mr. Doyle's argument applies most directly to the insurance companies. This paper pointed out many years ago that the "moral hazard" of a fire risk is fostered by the carelessness or incompetency of the insurance men themselves. Stricter inspection of risks, closer supervision of agents, and a more rigid regulation in all regards by the insurance companies of dealings with their patrons will go very far toward the awakening of the public to its responsibility in the matter of the present tremendous fire waste. The first step must be taken by the companies, though, of course, that had its deleterious effect. It would be criminal negligence not to profit as fully as possible from the lack of sufficient wireless facilities on this terrible occasion. Since it is nature from which we are drawing these resources, we may as well make our drafts as heavy as necessary, for the resources are inexhaustible.

The purpose of congress is to make
the service equal to the utmost
emergency; to make it capable of re-
laying distress signals at the same
time it is accommodating commercial
interests. Congress, of course, does not mean to scold for the lack of
progress made with this infant in-
vention, for the world has scarcely
recovered from the first shock of the
amazing wonder of it. The celerity of
modern progress is aptly exemplified
in this very demand and move for
a globe-encompassing system of
wireless.

Auto and Religion.

The church has cause to praise
the automobile. One religious bu-
reau has made an estimate that 20,
000 country churches which had been
closed and deserted are now open
and holding well-attended weekly
services as a result of the coming of
the auto. Prosperity among the
farmers has enabled them to buy the
light, rapid transit vehicles, and they are
going for distances of fifteen and
twenty miles to their churches every
Sunday, according to this census.

Aside from the primary fact that
these thousands of edifices are once
more filled with worshippers, is this
even more important fact to the
religionists, namely, that the long ab-
sence from divine service apparently
did not mean indifference to religion
or a falling from grace so much as
it means plain, sensible men, else
there would be more of the former
than of the latter, for Providence
made no mistakes in perfecting His
great plan.

A very present menace to peace
and good order is the unlimited li-
cence indulged by political speakers.

Never in the history of the United
States was a campaign marked by
such assaults on the personal char-
acter and public capacity of our officials
as have been indulged during the
present campaign. If the self-
appointed leaders of thought and action
in America indulge in such continuous
abuse of men with authority vested
upon them by their fellow citizens,
what may we expect of the unthink-
ing and poorly trained mentality among
the people? Is it any wonder that anarchy and mob vio-
lence have disgraced our country?

The automobile was at first re-
garded with disdain by many devout
persons, especially if it were used
upon the Sabbath day. But it must
not ever again be called a device of
the devil. Let it rather be praised
and blessed as the swift chariot of
the Lord, which the Psalmist found
to be just "twenty thousand" in num-
ber, a reopened church for each
chariot, and to David these twenty
thousand chariots were as "even
thousands of angels." Here, then,
is modern invention doing yeoman
service as a missionary evangelist for
the church in the out-of-way places.

Over in China and Japan foreign
missionaries are whisking to and fro
between their widely separated stations
on motorcycles. Evidently our
twentieth century progress and pros-
perity are among the first fruits of
righteousness. At least they have
in them the power to be made such.

First, they see the importance of
strong bodies to alert minds. The
germs of evil-doing do not ordinarily
lodge easily in the boy with a whole-
some, well-developed physique; and,
of course, the germs of physical dis-
ease do not.

But this, important as it is, is only
a part of the system. The strenuous
rivalries and competitions of foot
ball, base ball, boxing, wrestling,
running and jumping are calculated
to bring out and develop the best
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sons of self-restraint under difficulty,
self-mastery against odds, cool-head-
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and accurately and think and execute
at the same time. Life's competi-
tions are more fierce often than those
encountered on a gridiron, or a din-
ner, or a mat. Kicking the ball
over the goal and pinning an oppo-
nent's shoulders to the floor do not
end with graduation from a school
or college. There are higher goals
and more skillful tasks, stronger

There is a point at which sin becomes crime. The intimate relation
between hereditary disease and criminality, as the records of every state
will show, lays solemn stress upon
the necessity of taking every possible
precaution against inherent disease.
Men do not deny these truths to
themselves; then why should they
ignore them when they go to dis-
charge their duties and responsibilities
to society? The trend of public thought
has led toward social reform.
The multiplicity of divorces, the
influence of pre-natal conditions
upon wrong living and insanity, are
facts that do not admit of doubt, and

yet society halts upon the threshold
of, perhaps, the most important and
apparent of all social reforms.

It will undoubtedly be difficult to
apply any set rule at first seeking to
thwart miscegating in marriage, but
most reforms worth while are at first
difficult. It is agreed that it is
easier to prevent domestic infidelity
at the altar than it is to cure it in
the divorce court, and yet nothing is
done to make it less difficult for any
one to get married who takes the no-
tion. The sea of life is thickly
strewn with human derelicts because
almost no attention has been given to
this very subject of hereditary dis-
ease in its relation to crime and in-
sanity. These streams of error can-
not be controlled except at their source.
Attempts at damming them up
at their mouths only drive them
over their banks and cause serious
destruction.

A Boost for the Wireless.

The naval appropriation bill intro-
duced in the house emphasizes the
importance wireless telegraphy is to
play in ocean traffic and communica-
tion from now on by the inclusion of
a provision for \$1,000,000, \$400,000
of which is to become available this
year, toward establishing a wireless
system around the world. This item
seems to have been inserted in the
bill after it had been drawn up and
doubtless it is resultant indirectly
from the Titanic disaster.

Of all the somber lessons that
tragedy taught us not the least was
the inadequate use made of this
phenomenal means of communica-
tion. The fault is not to be ascribed
wholly to the unfortunate entrance
of the commercial spirit, either,
though, of course, that had its dele-
terious effect. It would be criminal
negligence not to profit as fully as
possible from the lack of sufficient
wireless facilities on this terrible
occasion. Since it is nature from
which we are drawing these resources,
we may as well make our drafts as
heavy as necessary, for the resources
are inexhaustible.

Twenty Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kyne left for a
visit in New York City.

Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Maggie Stephens and Miss Maggie Collins left for an extended European trip.

William Amison of Nashville, Tenn.,
ex-president of the International Typo-
graphical union, was a visitor to the
Bee office.

Omaha Board of Trade offered aid to
the flood sufferers of Sioux City. A
committee composed of Messrs. Myer,
Goodman, Wheeler and Mason left for
Sioux City to see what could be done.

Mrs. Krickenberger and Mrs. Kearn of
Clarinda, Ia., were the guests of Mrs. C.
H. Chisham of Orchard Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCormick left for
their new home in Oregon, where Mr.
McCormick owns a mining claim and 50
acres of timber land, both of which he
intended to work in addition to raising
poultry.

Ten Years Ago.

Omaha beat Denver in the mud, 5 to 4.

Mordecai Brown pitched for the Rockies.