

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Bee, Editorial Department.

APRIL CIRCULATION.

50,109

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ad:  
Dwight Williams, circulating manager  
of the Bee, has just issued his annual report  
and duly sworn, says that the average daily  
circulation, for the month of April, was  
50,109.LAWRENCE WILLIAMS,  
Circulating Manager.Subscribed in my presence and sworn  
to before me this day of May, 1912.(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER,  
Notary Public.Subscribers leaving the city  
temporarily should have the  
Bee mailed to them. Address  
will be changed as often as re-  
quested.It is no longer simply May, it  
is "is."The universe revolves about Ty  
Cobb just now.Why call them dandlings? What  
is dandy about them?Emma Goldman and Doc Reitman  
kick for being taken at their word.Father's day comes the first of  
every month with bells on it; also  
bill.Perhaps Champ Clark would make  
Mr. Hearst managing editor of his  
cabinet.Mr. Bryan will go to Baltimore  
with a skeleton key to undo any  
deadlock.A base ball strike-breaker should  
have no difficulty in finding interest  
in his calling.Mr. Bryan is waging this war  
against Harmon in the interest of  
party peace.St. Paul could market water bonds  
at 4 per cent; why couldn't Omaha  
do the same thing?Some exchanges are still complaining  
about "an overproduction of gold." Where did they notice it?Crop scares are all right on the  
board of trade, but they cannot af-  
fect the Nebraskas wheat fields.Nothing in all the Titanic investi-  
gation has even hinted at an excusable  
reason for the appalling tragedy.Still, it never occurred to us that  
eating dandlings on the pretext that  
they were "greens" was any way to  
get even with them.The bravest man in the world has  
just been discovered in Dr. Spitska,  
who says woman will never be the  
intellectual equal of man.St. Paul was more careful of his  
word than anything else, and if  
Ananias had been things might have  
gone differently with him.Mexican Federals Expect to Crush  
the Rebels Within Three Days," says  
a headline. They have been at it  
only about three years so far.With George Ade governor of In-  
diana and Beveridge president of the  
United States, the Hoosier state  
would be getting a part of its own."Taft stands on his record," says  
the San Francisco Chronicle. If  
some men were to attempt to stand  
on their records serious casualties  
would ensue.George Ade has been mentioned  
for governor of Indiana. George  
probably now realizes the value of  
that agricultural college course he  
took at Purdue.After the skirmish is over will  
Prof. Wilson go back to teaching  
those doctrines in political science  
which he taught for fifteen years and  
repudiated on entering politics?That-brain specialist who has dis-  
covered the invincible superiority of  
man's mind over woman's should at-  
tend the next woman's club conven-  
tion if he cares for a good time.St. Louis is proud of its modern,  
highly-improved Forest Park, but  
Forest Park's best days were those  
when barefoot boys, "with check of  
tan," roamed through its forests and  
adjacent cornfields to the old swim-  
ming hole and fishing pool. "They  
were the good old days."

## Commission Form of Government.

The commission form of city government continues to gain in popularity. About 220 cities of the United States have now adopted it or are operating under it in some phase or other. The erroneous statement has been made that Omaha was the largest city to adopt the commission plan, until St. Paul took it up about the time of our late city election. But the fact is, three other cities larger than Omaha—Oakland, Calif.; Birmingham, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn.—are operating under this plan.

One notable fact about this tendency in reform city government is that no city ever adopting it has permanently revoked it. Galveston led the way with the commission form in 1901. Houston followed in 1905 and Des Moines came along in 1907, when the scheme really began to make progress. Galveston's reform was induced as a result of the tidal wave which nearly destroyed the city September 8, 1900. It was virtually wiped out and needed political, as well as physical, rehabilitation. Its citizens thought it wise to change the form of city government and so devised the commission plan.

Its popularity soon began to spread as rapidly as did that appalling hurricane which drove the waters of the gulf back over the Texas city that day. The plan is probably as good as the personnel in any city. It is for the citizens to elect the right men and the men elected to do the right thing or this plan will not accomplish the things expected of it. The fact that its popularity and growth continue uninterrupted after eleven years would indicate that the plan is making good. This is encouraging, for most students of government have admitted that where it is weakest in this country is in the municipality. If we have hit upon the proper method of strengthening ourselves, then we have builded wisely.

Speaking for the Middle Country. Congressman Martin's opposition to the use of the Panama canal by railroad-owned ships and to the admission free to the canal of ships engaged in coastwise trade on the ground that either provision would tend to stifle competition and deprive American shippers of much of the natural and prime advantages the canal is designed to afford, is timely and important. It is a plea especially for the great middle section of the country, the producing center.

The people of the United States cannot afford to invest in an enterprise with an initial cost of \$375,000,000 unless they are guaranteed every possible protection against monopoly in every form. One of the fundamental purposes of this canal is beneficial freight rates that will reduce the expense of transportation by land and thus assist in solving that great national problem of the high cost of living. No one expects the canal to become a panacea in this or any other relation, but it will be mighty disappointing if it does not improve our condition.

Every means must be used in planning the operation of the canal that will tend to preclude the possibility of unfair discrimination. Special privileges must be given to no interest or industry. If this is done, then we are cheated at the very outset. It simply must not be done.

The Usurping Champ. The Lincoln Star, one of the Champ Clark papers, recently said of its preferred candidate for president:

Whenever a great question has arisen in congress involving a clash of interests between the masses and the specially favored of the government, Champ Clark was found in a serious mood, " " and his vote and voice have been unfalteringly with them (the masses) and against the favored of government.

This is interesting. It brings to mind Champ Clark's monkey-shines on reciprocity, which, undoubtedly, was a great issue on one side or the other, of which the masses and the classes were interested and legitimately so. Did that great issue find Champ Clark in a serious mood? How did he meet it? Political expediency forbade him to come out and take a man's stand for or against reciprocity, so he joked about it, he reared the boar of annexation and later admitted that he was only in fun. Like the mischievous boy who hurls a rock through a neighbor's window and when the neighbor seizes him by the nape of the neck and demands redress, the boy whines out, "I was only in fun."

But Champ Clark's fun was taken seriously by Canada and England and went far, undoubtedly, toward defeating reciprocity, not only so, but in cheating this "great issue" out of a serious hearing.

Again, the tariff board proposition of the president's was a serious issue. Let us see how "unfalteringly" this adamantine Missourian stood on that. He first advocated it as a "good measure," then he attacked it and then squirmed out of any decisive position on it. On the subject of house rent he swayed twice. When the matter of amending the reciprocity agreement, to which he was at first committed, came up in committee, Clark opposed it on the ground that any amendment would invalidate the agreement. This was early in the year of 1911, yet in June, 1912, Clark had delivered himself of this speech on the floor of the house:

"I do not know how long we shall be here, but as long as I am here, I intend to fight for the right to amend every

section of every great bill which comes into this house, and I do not care a straw whether the democrats control the house or the republicans."

What does it matter what Champ Clark says? He is here today, there tomorrow, with fixed views on nothing, apparently, except what will make for his personal political expediency. Unfaltering, indeed.

## CONTROLS NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Poll Gives President Taft Thirty-Eight or Fifty-Two.

New York Herald.

A thorough canvass just completed shows beyond question that President Taft will be in control of the republican national committee when it meets in Chicago on June 4 to make up the temporary roll of the national convention. This canvass was made by men high in the councils of the party, and they are entirely convinced that Mr. Roosevelt cannot dictate the action of this important body.

As matters now stand, thirty-eight members are friendly to Mr. Taft, eight to Mr. Roosevelt, and five are doubtful, with leanings toward the president. There are fifty-three members of the committee.

The function of this body is always important, because it decides in advance which way the national committee is to be controlled. The term of office of the chairman of the committee is two years.

The temporary roll is recognized by the chairman, and from it he appoints the two highly important committees which finally decide all contests and draft the platform.

Realizing how important it would be to control the national committee, agents of the Roosevelt movement started out yesterday among them several months ago and intimated that they would have a majority of the members. But now it can be stated flatly that it is quite the other way.

Breaking all precedent, the national committee will convene two weeks ahead of the convention to take up the more important contests. It is likely that it will sit continuously until June 18, the date set for the convention. It will have before it contests from nearly all the districts in the south. Most of the contests will be taken before the convention, but they will then be referred to a committee which will have been named by the Taft national committee and which will be counted on to favor the Taft contestants.

Clinton Bennett, just graduated at the Boston University, arrived in Omaha and will probably locate here permanently. He is a brother of Walter Bennett, the young attorney.

Captain March and Hon. James Stephen

son departed for Chicago together.

## Twenty Years Ago

General J. C. McBride, for many years a resident of Lincoln, moved with his family to Galveston, Tex., paying a farewell visit to Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kilpatrick started for Scotland and the European continent.

L. A. Whitney of Worcester, Mass., was the guest of Will Nash.

George Potter, 27-year-old son of Charles S. Potter, general agent of the American Express company, and Dan Kinney, a 10-year-old boy, living at 252 Half Hollow street, were playing with a loaded revolver when the thing went off and struck young Kinney in the cheek. Fortunately medical aid reached him soon, and there were hopes for his recovery.

Wallace J. Broatch, son of ex-Mayor Broatch, gave a reprise for The New

York Times, a detailed account of the cruelties practiced upon him at West Point, which formed his reason for giving up his intention of being a soldier. We condemned the system of hazing bitterly.

Ten Years Ago

The city council passed the long deferred tax levy ordinance providing for a levy of \$10 mills upon taxable property in the city, the amount to be raised being \$1,125,461.40.

Word was received of the death of William Cortesky, son of the late John G. Cortesky, at San Pueblo, Philippines Islands. The young man was well known in Omaha, where he attended school going through the high school.

The high school faculty was wrestling with the knotty problem, "Shall our young men be permitted to attend school in aboriginals?" Principal Waterhouse answered it in the negative, when twenty-nine of the young men came into school without their coats. Some of the young women teachers were shocked at their appearance.

Star, Glazebrook, V. Winslow.

J. S. White resigned as a member of

the executive committee of the com-

mercial club, and the selection of his

successor was referred to a committee,

of which J. H. Dumont was chairman.

Albert Cohn, J. H. Van Dusen and C. E. Sillcox were elected to membership.

A New Hampshire, Springfield Republican.

It is a new experience the present generation is having in bearing a former president picture a president of the United States as all kinds of a lie. Mr. Roosevelt makes a new record in the direction with each succeeding effort.

But he fairly surprised himself in declaring not only that the president did so and so, but that it was impossible he could have forgotten that he did so and so. Mr. Roosevelt, you see, sets up as an infallible authority on the operations of another man's memory.

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## Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

MAY 20

Anarchy.

OMAHA, May 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: Anarchy does not necessarily mean opposition to justice nor even violent opposition to an unjust government. The anarchy that stands for equal freedom, and that opposes government because it prevents the exercise of equal freedom, is the highest imaginable form of human association. The prophets dreamed of this and called it the millennium, a place composed of people who need no force of violence to make them do right. If all people were wise and good they would have anarchy in the true meaning of the term. Really, is there any sense from the ideal standpoint, in a part of the people paying someone to compel them to do what they know they ought to do? What is the difference between this idea and the idea of Theodore Roosevelt in heaven with the "big stick" to keep down socialism and anarchy?

Of course, we have to have government

so long as some of the people will not or

cannot be good. But I wish as a citizen

to enter a protest against the people

who believe in government adopting disorderly

and violent methods to punish alleged

anarchists. The so-called good citizens of

San Diego, Cal., who fondly abused

Mr. Reitman, Emma Goldman's agent,