

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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MAY CIRCULATION.
50,421

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 for the month of May, 1912, was 50,421.

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

We trust Baltimore is gathering in \$100,000 worth.

It is just what the corn needs, so stop your kicking.

That houn' dawg seems to have had some yellow in him.

The city now takes over the water plant at twice the price.

And the name of Colonel Guffey was not even mentioned.

The Fourth of July farce at Las Vegas will pay the promoters, anyway.

Mr. Hearst might be styled the organ-grinder of the democratic party.

In politics, as elsewhere, it is a good plan not to cross the bridge until you get to it.

No good reason why Omaha should not celebrate as safe and sane as any other city in the country.

Orchestra hall will not yet go down in history for the note it has sounded in the paean of peace.

The fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much, but there are exceptions in national conventions.

J. Adam Bede made Parker's keynote speech many years ago in key words, "Let us love one another."

When Old Sol gets down to business in Nebraska, he does not stop to ask pay and a half for overtime.

The numerous fisticuffs at Baltimore were doubtless due to the sheer exhaustion of the vocabulary of epithets.

A Chicago Roosevelt enthusiast announces he has a \$2,000,000 fund for the third-termers' campaign. Why not let go of it?

Unable to figure out a better way of increasing revenues, the Steel trust, we observe, has resorted to the old-fashioned method of raising prices.

Of course, it was an unbossed and unbossable convention. Murphy says "I"—ninety men. Sullivan says "I"—fifty-eight men. And then there is Mr. Bryan.

Which reminds us, that some years ago the spokesman of our Omaha Water board raised the slogan for lower water rates, "not next month nor next year, but now."

What's this we hear from St. Joseph about an ice trust being dragged into court? And St. Joseph householders have at that been enjoying cheaper ice than those in Omaha.

It turns out that Mr. Bryan's fear that Senator Hitchcock would not go the full length for the candidate who won out in the presidential preference primary was unfounded.

The principal objection to the compromise settlement of the bills for gas street lighting is that the city and company did not get together long ago, as they could, and should, have done.

In one of his serial articles of the Baltimore convention, Mr. Bryan said, "nothing will be done that has not the O. K. of Tammany's boss." The country has Mr. Bryan's word then, for what was done.

Someone recalls that the Nebraska delegates to Chicago were also instructed by direct primary to vote for Albert J. Beveridge for the vice presidency nomination, but failed and refused to carry out their instructions.

Lawson's Lovely Little Scheme.

Our old friend, Thomas W. Lawson, has a lovely little scheme which he is exploiting with good, paid-for advertising in the Baltimore papers. He proposes to hitch Roosevelt and Bryan together on one ticket, subject to mutual agreement that President Roosevelt by resigning vacate the White House at the end of two years in favor of Vice President Bryan. Great scheme! Masterpiece of a master mind! But how persuade Mr. Bryan to yield the first two years? And how convince him that Colonel Roosevelt would not later say he did not mean it that way?

Democratic Contradictions.

Most of the progressive principles embodied in the Baltimore platform were first written into the Chicago republican platform; many of them have already been put into practice under republican administrations. It is uncertain what the democratic pronouncement would have contained had not the republican convention been held first.

But there are some interesting planks in the Baltimore platform. It declares, for instance, for a furtherance of civil service. The democratic party in congress is doing its utmost to destroy civil service through their bill, which would reduce all civil service employees to a five-year tenure. The platform calls for Alaskan legislation. The party in congress has refused, at this session, to cooperate with President Taft in his urgent appeal for Alaskan legislation.

Platforms, like words, as has been aptly said, are good and only so when backed by deeds. Democratic deeds in this case are at variance with democratic words.

Stirring Things Up.

History allows a big place for the man who has stirred things up, provided he has been ready and able to help settle what he stirred up. It gives very little attention to the mere agitator. Agitation alone is not a solvent for social or economic ills. It may often serve as a distress signal, but distress signals, in themselves, do not prevent disaster.

All reform contemplates destruction before construction, for scientific reasons. The old tissues of a wasted physique must first be torn away before new ones can be built up. But no reform is complete until this process of rehabilitation has been carried through. Powerful influences may by ceaseless condemnation pound a system into repudiation, but of what consequence is their effort unless it carries with it the corollary of constructive force?

Things are being stirred up today in many lands, our own, China, Belgium, Budapest, England, to say nothing of Turkey, where the ferment of reform acts with almost ceaseless fervor, and Mexico, at our door. And people are saying, "I admire so and so because he keeps things stirred up." The real object of admiration, however, is the man who comes along with quieter manner and less public ado to settle what has been stirred up; to resolve into concrete construction the component elements of potential reform. He is the man who gives finish and effect to the stirring up of the agitator, who rounds out into action the words of the one who raises the distress signal.

And yet the agitator has his place. Actuated by a sincere motive, he is but a part of the power of social discontent that has moved and made nations. But, of course, stripped of sincerity he is only a reckless demagogue.

Progress of World Peace.

While we are advocating world peace, it is of interest to note that the British chancellor of the exchequer announces an additional appropriation in the budget of \$5,000,000 for the year's warship construction "in order to meet Germany's naval increase." Also, that at Constantinople the young Turks are despairing for their cause in their failure to procure further funds for carrying on war. Military expenses are soaring daily with no means of footing the bills. The cause of advanced civilization is arrested in its progress for financial inability to carry on carnage. What a paradox! In a last frantic effort to save the war finances money is taken from the municipal loan and pension funds in Turkey.

What a travesty to abuse our statesmen and political parties for keeping up navies and armies in America, with the old world steadily buckling on new armor. The abuse should be shown on the distinguished peace lovers who blocked the arbitration treaties in the senate out of spite against President Taft.

With the health commissioner urging much bathing for health's sake and the water commission commanding abstinence from use of water, we have a few problems left over that were not settled at Chicago and Baltimore.

Champ Clark has never looked upon the democratic party as a ring, nor upon himself as the ring-master.—St. Louis Republic.

Does he admit doing the clown act?

CONVENTION ORGANIZATION

By Victor Rosewater, Editor of The Bee.

If the democratic national convention at Baltimore, following closely after the republican national convention at Chicago, has done one thing clearly it has reinforced and vindicated the framework of organization upon which all of these big political president-nominating assemblies have been constructed. It has thoroughly demonstrated that in all essentials the evolution of the convention system has been the same in both great political parties, and that every complaint ignorantly or recklessly lodged against the machinery of the republican organization could be preferred with equal propriety, or rather impropriety, against that of the democratic organization.

The starting point to be kept in mind constantly is that these conventions are representative in character, made up of delegates from the states and territories chosen and clothed with authority by the members of their respective parties in their particular constituencies, and that to act in a representative capacity they must be chosen according to the terms and conditions embodied in the call for the conventions and compliance therewith properly certified. That the convention may not be overrun by the people of the locality in which it is held, as it would be if it were merely a mass convention, an apportionment is made fixing the relative delegate representation upon an accepted and undiscriminating basis. This basis is substantially that of the electoral college, although double in number, being two delegates for each United States senator and two for each representative in congress.

In the democratic convention the unit of representation is the state, unless the state itself makes a different unit. In the republican convention a dual unit prevails, being the state for delegates-at-large and the congressional district for district delegates, and the rule is expressly provided and enforced, that no election shall be held which shall prevent the republican electors of each congressional district from choosing their own district delegates.

Another feature of the national convention calls for both parties requires credentials of elected delegates to be filed with the respective national committees in advance of the meeting date, and the filing of credentials is a greater number than that apportioned to any state or district presumptively creates a contest. If an orderly convention is to be had these contests must be tentatively decided by the national committee as part of the process of making up the temporary roll, and this is what was done, both at Chicago and Baltimore.

It will be asked why the contested delegates should not be made to step aside and wait for recognition by the uncontested delegates. A mere statement of the inevitable consequence of such a proceeding is sufficient answer. If that rule prevailed it would merely stimulate a competitive rivalry by the supporters of different candidates to trumpet up contests against one another's delegates, and leave the victory to the side that could institute the most contests, valid or fictitious. It would be a trick turn a minority into a majority. In the extreme, it would find every delegate facing a contest, and no uncontested delegates remaining to organize. In the recent republican convention, the Roosevelt campaign managers framed up nearly 500 contests, three-fourths of which on hearing the evidence fell to the ground under an unanimous vote of the committee. Roosevelt and Taft men joining in pronouncing them utterly worthless. After this showing of fraud and fakery, it was inevitable that suspicion should attach to all of the contests championed by the Roosevelt contest manufacturers and that in doubtful cases the burden of proof should rest upon them.

From the rulings of the national committee according places on the temporary roll appeal lies to the credentials committee, which makes up the permanent roll. A Baltimore credentials committee reversed the findings of the national committee in one case, but was not sustained by the convention. At Chicago the credentials committee affirmed the findings of the national committee in every instance, and the convention accepted the report after full opportunity for explanation, so that the republican national committee's work on the contests was twice reviewed, and twice reaffirmed.

Another duty devolving upon the national committee of each political party is the selection of temporary officers adequately equipped to preside over the convention. At both Chicago and Baltimore the committee's choice of temporary officers was challenged by appeal to the convention itself, yet in neither was the challenge successful. The installation of a temporary chairman puts the convention in possession of itself; but complete organization is effected only by conversion of the temporary roll, with or without change, into the permanent roll, and the election of permanent officers. The effort made at Chicago by the Roosevelt tacticians, both before and after the temporary organization, to strike out from the delegate membership list the so-called "tainted" names without further investigation was for spectacular purposes only. The document handed out contained the names of seventy-two delegates, many of whom had been unanimously seated. The Rooseveltians asked that these names be stricken off their party's membership list, which call for their exclusion, two should be excluded. On the outside the Roosevelt orators varied the fraud cry as high as ninety and as low as forty. If they thought their plan had merit they might as well have inserted in their list the whole 500 Taft delegates against whom they had filed fake contests, and by excluding a fourth of the convention membership made sure of the minority controlling. The more level-headed and far-sighted Roosevelt leaders, like Governor Hadley for example, saw their untenable position and conceded that the temporary roll as made up by the national committee defined the lawful membership of the convention which alone must settle all such controversies.

At Chicago the temporary chairman was made the permanent chairman—in fact, before the meeting opened, the greater part of the deliberation, because the struggle all centered about the credentials committee reports. At Baltimore the temporary chairman gave way to a different chairman, but nothing was thereby accomplished except to divide the honors. It should be noted particularly that both conventions constituted a new national committee in the same manner as their previous national committees had been constituted, and invested it with the same duties in connection with the next national convention. As a matter of fact, it is absolutely necessary for a national political organization to have some responsible executive committee, and the national committee, made up of members chosen by the delegations from the respective states and territories, has been the natural development to meet this requirement. Every new political party ever organized has in a like manner constituted a national committee, similarly empowered with authority, and so long as we have the convention system some such machinery to carry on the campaign and make the preliminary arrangements for successive nominating assemblies, whether for the old political parties or for new ones, must be provided. And it is a safe prediction that if a third party shall be born for the glorification of Colonel Roosevelt, a national committee, or an executive committee corresponding to the committees referred to, will be the head and front of the party directing its active operations.

HOUSES IN HOT WEATHER

By R. W. Connell, Health Commissioner.

(By Request.) Only a few suggestions as to changes in houses during hot weather are necessary.

All carpets and rugs should be packed away until the time for fall cleaning. Draperies and lace curtains should also be removed. The smooth, painted, waxed, oiled or varnished floors, kept scrupulously clean, give the house a look and feeling of coolness and simplifies the housework in many ways. Although these changes may make the home seem a little bare, yet it is all the more refreshing when replaced in the fall.

It is almost superfluous to speak of the necessity of having only screened windows and doors with self-closing springs, but be sure they are tight and flyproof. If flies get in your house, do not rest until they are removed (better dead than alive).

Great care should be taken that no garbage, milk or sweets of any kind be allowed on the back porch or steps, as these draw flies. If many swarms around the door or windows you have a breeding place near. Remove whatever is drawing them and place a plate with a slice of bread sprinkled with sugar, with a solution of one-third cup of milk, one-third cup of water and one tablespoonful of formaldehyde poured over the same.

Keep the windows open in all sleeping rooms at night. See that the first one up in the morning opens all windows and doors throughout the house, put up blinds and flood the house with fresh, cool air and sunshine. As soon as it begins to get warm outside close the house and draw shades down. The house having been filled with fresh, cool air, keeps cool the balance of the day. Late in the afternoon again open the windows and doors, put up the shades and open the blinds, except the west ones that are exposed to the hot rays of the sun.

Sick Rooms in Hot Weather. In selecting the sick room, it should always be the largest and best ventilated room on the second floor, southern or western aspect preferably. It should have plenty of sun and light unless the patient is afflicted with an acute disease of brain, some form of fever, or eye trouble. The room on the second floor is preferable, as the air is freer from contamination caused by any possible decomposition in the surrounding neighborhood, or from stagnant air or gases from cellar or closed areas, and is more constantly changing.

The bed should be placed so the patient will not be in a direct draft from an open window or door, and so the light, both daylight and artificial, strikes the patient from the back and side instead of directly in the face and eyes. The bed should be so arranged that the nurse can easily pass all around it. In the case of sickness that is prolonged or any contagious disease, the closets should be emptied.

All draperies, rugs, lace curtains, pictures and nicknacks should be removed and fumigated. The less furnishings outside of the bed, the better. Provided the patient is not seriously ill, a few flowers are often refreshing and agreeable, but never leave flowers in the sick room during the night. An abundance of fresh air, thoroughly screened windows and doors must be obtained at all times. All windows keep at least one of the windows lowered from the top to allow the warm impurities to escape, as they tend to accumulate there. The bed should have good springs, firm mattress (one made of hair preferably), with draw sheet covering the mattress. A sheet and light weight spread with a light blanket to add in case of sudden change in the weather, is all the covering necessary. One or more dishes of a solution of chloride of lime or Platte's chloride, should be kept in the room all the time while the weather is dry and hot, as the evaporation moistens and purifies the atmosphere. Nothing more refreshing and comfortable than the water from a hose playing for an half hour several times a day over the roof of the house, veranda or sides of the sick room. Only those who have used this method can realize how cooling and refreshing it makes the air.

Sheets and pillow slips in all forms of sickness, at least in hot weather, should be changed every day. If not soiled, hanging in the open air and sun is all that is necessary. Be sure to bring in before any dew or evening dampness falls.

If the case is one of typhoid or any contagious disease, although highly important to change the bed linen every day, it must be boiled or otherwise thoroughly disinfected before hanging out in the sun.

Burn a little sea or oil lamp in the sick room as possible, if not only increases the temperature of the room, but decreases the oxygen in the air. In the typhoid sick room especial care should be taken to have the windows carefully screened and the door entering the room from the rest of the house should have tight screens. Discharges of all kinds from the patient, sheets, pillow slips and all soiled clothes or other bed clothes should not be removed from the room until thoroughly disinfected by immersing them in a one-to-two-thousandth solution of corrosive sublimate. Dishes, spoons, knives and forks, should be immersed at once in boiling water before or immediately after removing them from the typhoid room. This applies to all other contagious diseases as well. Do not allow even one fly in the room. If one is found give yourself or the fly no rest until it is killed, as it may escape with one of the typhoid germs on its proboscis or feet and in wiping them on some article of food, which if eaten by you or someone else, may produce typhoid fever, through your neglect.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha COMPILED FROM BEE FILES JULY 1.

Thirty Years Ago—

The new ground of the Union Pacific Athletic association on Sixteenth street was the scene of a fine game of ball between the U. P.'s B. & M.'s, with a score of 7 to 3. Batteries were Durkee and Strop and Dorr and Grant, and Whitney and Mack each distinguished themselves with two-base hits.

It is settled down to a dead moral certainty that Omaha will have no Fourth of July celebration in the city limits, the nearest approach to it being the Land league picnic at Haskell's park.

The sensation of the day was the spectacular death of the tight rope performer who had been exhibiting three stories high over the pavement in front of the Academy of Music. Just as he was in the center of the rope, which stretched from roof to roof of the opposite buildings, it broke and the tight rope walker, whose name was Harry J. Mead, shot down like a weight to instant death.

The proprietors of the Tiroll garden and nauterium announce that the place will be open at 4 o'clock in the morning, with coffee and other refreshments and with all the morning papers on hand for the accommodation of those who want to take an early morning bath.

The adjourned meeting of the city council unceremoniously rejected the mayor's appointments for the Board of Public Works.

Two additional new cars have been put on Captain Marsh's street railway. He is bound to accommodate the public regardless of expense.

Tired of waiting for the city to erect a new engine house, a subscription is being circulated to rebuild the old No. 2 engine house on its old site on Tenth street.

Twenty Years Ago—

A telegram was received by R. S. Scott, chairman of the Iowa state committee from Judge Walter G. Gresham, replying to an appeal to the judge to "stand as a candidate for president on the Omaha platform" of the people's party, stating: "My name will not be presented to the Omaha convention." Several papers issued a card stating they had called on Judge Gresham at his home in Chicago some weeks before and got from him a tacit agreement to become the party's standard bearer. These names were affixed to that card: Lester C. Hubbard, Eugene Smith, Ambrose N. Smith, A. P. Francis, Charles W. Russell, D. M. Fulwiler, Andrew Ashton and Alfred Clark.

General James B. Weaver of Iowa, who had come to attend the people's party convention, said at the Millard hotel that his first choice for presidential nominee was Walter G. Gresham and his second James B. Weaver.

T. V. Powderly of the Knights of Labor was being touted for permanent chairman of the national people's party convention.

Captain W. H. Stephens had about 100 names enrolled to present Sherman's "bummers" in the parade on the Fourth of July.

L. M. Anderson, former county commissioner, was leading in a race with a large entry list for the job of superintendent of the county poor farm, held by John Mahoney.

Ten Years Ago—

News of the decision of President Mike Sexton of the Western league that W. A. Rourke's title to Mordecai Brown, star pitcher for the Omaha team, was sound, brought relief and joy. St. Joe and Terra Haute had disputed Rourke's claim.

Hogs sold at \$7.84½ per 100 pounds, which was \$2.63½ above the price of two years before, and \$1.53½ higher than a year before.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Martin died at the home.

Mrs. W. D. Patton returned from Chicago, where she spent a month with her son, Dr. D. H. R. Patton.

Mrs. M. A. Zanner, 1718 Dodge street, left for Minneapolis for a month with her son.

The weather was reported to be too cool for the growing crops.

With all but three enumerators heard from, the school census showed a total of 39,691, and Secretary Burgess of the board of education predicted the total would net an increase of 500 over the previous year.

County Clerk Harry C. Miller left for Kansas City on business that would detain him several days.

The girls graduating at a Manhattan public school made themselves white dresses at a cost of \$1 apiece, and looked pretty. What's the use of any higher education than that for young women?

A week ago a regiment of volunteers—the first so far—started from Mexico City for the army of General Huerta. Its commander, Colonel Braniff, is the son of a French father and American mother, but he was born in Mexico and is a patriotic Mexican citizen.

Miss Helen P. South, of Philadelphia has been made first chief of Wellesley college. She is also treasurer of the athletic association and is very popular in the college. The pageant of nations was a new feature of the water carnival this year and was under the direction of Miss South.

For more than thirty-one years Halle P. Hoxie has worked on the section of the Boston & Albany railroad between North Adams and Retlaw, and for more than fifteen years has been foreman. He has been absent from duty but two weeks in all that time and he never took a vacation.

EDITORIAL SIDE LINES.

Houston Post: That Taft steam roller in Chicago whistles very much like the one that ran over us last month, but it is not the same one, because this Chicago machine gives us real pleasure and the other didn't.

Minneapolis Journal: The smiling assurance with which the various Standard Oil companies pass the dipper from one to another and ladle out the gasoline to the ultimate consumer in their various localities, shows that under any president they look for great and continuing prosperity.

Indianapolis News: However, it is worth while for the government employes to take a chance on sticking to their jobs in the hope that the money to pay them for their valuable services will eventually be forthcoming. Congress will loosen up all right just as soon as it gets through with its more important political business.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: President Taft has vetoed a bill that would have legislated Colonel Roosevelt's old rough rider colonel out of his present high army position. The president is not making vindictiveness the keynote of his performance of duty, though the democratic house has been at pains to tempt him.

Boston Transcript: The late General Bragg is entitled to be remembered among the epigram makers of the time. "We love him for the enemies he has made," owes its origin to him and his remark when defeated for the senatorship, "I have fallen in the last ditch, stricken down by a golden bullet," is also worth a place in the book of graphic sayings.

Appropriating the Decalogue. Des Moines Capital.

Colonel Roosevelt announces that a dominant feature of the new party platform will be—"Thou shalt not steal."

All things considered it would seem as though that other commandment would be more apropos, which reads—"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

THESE GIRLS OF OURS.

"Why are you sobbing so, Stella?" "Jack doesn't really love me." "What makes you think that?" "He told me this morning I had too much powder on my nose!"—Baltimore American.

Margaret-Josephine has gone in for a new sort of philanthropy. Katherine—Goodness! What? Margaret—She has formed a society for the prevention of new forms of auction bridge.—Life.

"How long have you been married?" "Nearly seven months." "And do you admire your husband as much as ever?" "Oh, yes, more. He managed to get his salary raised last week."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Doctor—Mrs. Knaggs, your husband needs six months' rest. Half of it he must spend in Europe. Mrs. Knaggs—O splendid! I shall be delighted to go there. Doctor—That's what I've planned. You can go for three months after he returns. That will give him a full six months' rest.—Boston Transcript.

SOMETHING TO FORGIVE.

S. W. Gillman. You say: "Such ardent friendship is mistaken; if you knew—There! Close your lips and listen: When sun and birds and dewdrops make the big world glad and bright, Would all be half so precious had there been no child or night? Would flowers seem so beautiful if sent from heaven above—Does not their earthly origin add sympathy to love? So friendship must be human if on earth they'd thrive and live—For what does friendship feed on when there's nothing to forgive?"

How could my heart be gentle toward a heart that knew no pain? Could friendship go on living if its proffered help were vain? Could I, were I not certain you were only human, feel The tender, sweet compassion that my words to you reveal? Oh say not, "If you only knew—" The father knows I know; He left His blessed impress on each human soul; and so My loved one must be human while upon this earth I live—For surely love grows stranger when there's something to forgive.

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Not a Saxon Old Bräu