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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Reading the prohibition platform convinces us that it is a dry document.

"Reason Returning on Waterways"—Editorial caption. Now for its return on dry land also.

It is disappointing to find an old friend like anti-racism gets such a wide berth in the platform.

Kansas republicans have capped the climax by naming Editor Capper for governor. Shoot, if you dare!

Ak-Sar-Ben parade dates have been definitely fixed. Mark them off on your calendar with bright red ink.

Former Chairman Mack admits taking Guffey's money. But the stained glass windows went direct to Fairview.

Sun Yat Sen shows his practical faith in American institutions by sending his four children over here to be educated in them.

"More Evidence in New York Graft Case"—Headline. The supply of evidence will equal that of the Darrow case if they keep on.

Hearst warns Wilson that if he accepts Bryan's support he will forfeit Hearst's support. What will Wilson do about it? Also Hearst?

"The crowd cheered for an hour for Colonel Roosevelt"—News item. What, only one hour, traitors, villains, molluscoides, swayback quitters!

The identity of the treasurer of the democratic national committee has been announced. Strange no one insisted on drafting ex-Governor Haskell of Oklahoma again for the job.

Shooting is good in South Carolina now. Governor Cole Bleese is said to be making the hottest campaign since Ben Tillman arrayed the "hill-billies" and "wool-hat boys" against the aristocracy twenty years ago.

Owing to the length of the ballot, and the large number of candidates, it is impossible to estimate majorities. These probably will not be known for several days.—Kansas election item.

Sounds strangely familiar to us Nebraska neighbors.

The opening session of the bull moose convention at Chicago saw 3,000 of the 11,000 seats vacant. Omaha would have done better than that by her guests had the meeting been held in this city.

The bull moose convention at Chicago kindly let the colonel have everything exactly his own way. If the republican convention in June had only done that, there would have been no bull moose gathering.

A Daventry preacher, grating at the Epworth league, implores mothers to teach their daughters to dress when they make their appearance on the streets. My, oh my! Is it as bad as that in Governor Aldrich's home town?

Moving picture showmen believe the current which moves the pictures comes too high. We might invite them to water the pictures and return on from that Platte river power canal if we only had an approximate idea of when the canal will be ready for business.

It does not have to be demonstrated that the southern contests before the Bull Moose national committee were each and all decided strictly on the evidence and the merits of the case, with the jury carefully packed in advance to bring in a verdict against the negro delegates.

The Colonel's Ambition. Notwithstanding his reiterated willingness to step aside in favor of any other more desired standard bearer, the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the third party convention at Chicago was foreordained, and will therefore surprise no one. What it really does is to accentuate beyond misapprehension the fact that Colonel Roosevelt has abandoned the republican party after having achieved all his high honors through it, and with his associates has undertaken to destroy that historic political party—the party of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and McKinley—and to supplant it with one of his own making.

At one time it was the supposed ambition of Colonel Roosevelt to refuse a third term when it was within his grasp. Later it seemed to be his ambition to be the only president nominated by his party for a third term. Having failed to accomplish that object, after forewearing his renunciation of a third term, his ambition seems now to be to identify his name with the founding of a new political party built, not upon any great national crisis or upon any vital issue, but upon his own personality. His self-forced nomination to head the first ticket of that party is but one step in an ambitious program which will be fast unfolded as the campaign progresses.

Hotels and Living Costs.

Hotel men of this section in convention at Des Moines express concern for the cost of living to their guests and propose plans for lessening it. If they are in earnest why not tackle the tipping system? That is one of the heaviest items of expense their guests are called on to maintain. If the hotels would raise the wages of their employes and make tipping unnecessary they would be doing a very practical turn for their overtaxed guests and the guests doubtless would appreciate it. The vicious gratuity system is not confined to hotels and cafes, but exists, of course, in the Pullman diner and sleeper. Every one knows that the wage commonly paid waiters and porters on trains is not supposed to be compensation, but only a basis on which to build out of what they can pull from the public.

Wilson's Acceptance Speech.

Simple English as commanded by Woodrow Wilson makes ornate diction. That and the refreshing absence of cantuagony commend the governor's speech of acceptance as pleasant reading. "I do not know enough about this subject (the money question) to become dogmatic about it," is a candor that carries its own commendation.

Yet the governor is altogether too general in most of his ideas. His speech lacks definiteness. In some of its proposals it is hardly more than academic and leaves the country quite in the dark as to his convictions and purposes. He devotes much space to tariff discussion and is fixed in his determination that "there should be an immediate revision and it should be downward, unhesitatingly and steadily downward." It is of interest to note here a tacit approval of the Taft plan of removing tariff making as much as possible from politics through expert help.

How the speech will strike the party leaders is not entirely a certainty. Mr. Bryan is not likely to give it any precedence for keynote purposes over his own confession of faith as embodied in the Baltimore platform. Mr. Hearst, who violently and sweepingly denounces that platform and warns Wilson to renounce it, will hardly endorse the acceptance speech, which nowhere criticizes either Bryan or his platform. The fairest way to characterize it is to say that it reflects a standard bearer feeling his way for a footing before indicating any definite line of action.

Where Was the Freckled Vest?

Timothy L. Woodruff, clad in a white flannel shirt, defied the cool weather and led the New York delegation in cheering Colonel Roosevelt.—News item. It is hard to believe that on the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff. For shame, that the J. Ham Lewis of the Empire state would so far forget his punctilio in fashion. No one knowing Mr. Woodruff can believe that he would thus abbreviate his attire even upon such an occasion. Where, we ask, was the freckled vest? Or did he in the heat of excitement put it on under the "white flannel shirt"?

Lincoln people are patting themselves on the back because Lancaster county has not been cited by the State Board of Equalization for a raise in its assessment, and assuring every one the reason is that Lancaster county assessments are "just about right." There are doubtless a lot of reasons, but the first one, namely, that the state house and its official occupants are located in Lincoln, makes other reasons unnecessary.

Those obstreperous negro delegates from Florida and Mississippi were about to gain their seats in the bull moose convention when Colonel Roosevelt, himself, arrived in the nick of time and promptly threw them over the transom. Hurrah for the square deal that knows no color line!

TWO NEBRASKA VIEWS ON SUFFRAGE

Contributions to the Outlook's Symposium.

Merely a Fad. I am convinced that the agitation for woman suffrage is more or less a fad, put forward by women whose household cares(?) sit tightly upon them and who seek for stimulus among women's clubs, politics and other extraneous activities.

A woman who once took great interest in temperance and other reform work, but who now is the mother of four active youngsters, said to me: "I have no patience with the women who clamor for the ballot. Aside from the wider influence an intelligent woman may have upon the community, I believe that, if the wife and mother devotes herself to immediate family duties, she has all she can do, without giving time to the study of political and economic subjects. By family duties I do not mean alone, nor chiefly, however more urgently, the every-day work of cooking, washing dishes, or directing the household routine, but rather those higher significances of social and intellectual advancement whereby she is teacher, comrade, companion and guide."

"I think we cannot dwell too strongly upon the importance and sanctity of the home, not alone as the bulwark of good morals and good ethics, but as the primitive and everlasting unit of national life. America—a land of homes—is a republic where government is by delegation, and the ballot a civic duty rather than a personal right."

As the home is the unit of our national life the obligation of suffrage rests upon the adult male representing the family group.

That some women are not thus represented does not imply that their rights are in jeopardy, but rather that they are safeguarded by the chivalry of men to whom the names "home" and "woman" are peculiarly sacred.

Female suffrage does not alter elections, enact better laws, nor advance reforms. Wherever tried its results are neutral.

While there is no objection to women voting, the suffragette distracts attention

from urgent affairs. If women generally took the agitation seriously it would tend to divert them from more effective ways of influencing society in matters vital to civilization.

Men, women and institutions are not perfect—they are in process of evolution. In the mass men are no better than women—and no worse.

Florence, Neb. H. A. BEREMAN.

The Equal Chance.

You say: "Democracy is not essentially a form of government; it is essentially a principle of human life."

I would say that democracy is essentially both a form of government and a principle of human life. It is conceded that for some purposes an autocratic or even despotic form of government is more efficient than a democracy, where the people to a degree manage their own affairs.

But democracy as a form of government is more than the making of good laws and their efficient enforcement. It is the development of the individual, the cultivation of self-restraint. It makes a man out of a machine, encourages individual initiative, builds up a character that is not afraid to assume responsibility. And in demanding its own equal chance he comes to realize that the other fellow is entitled to that same equal chance.

And this same idea is the unanswerable argument in favor of woman's suffrage. No matter if, by giving women the vote, the result would not be better government—even if for a time government were less efficient—still, on the broad ground that democracy is essentially a human principle, the right of the individual to aid in determining his or her own governmental environment, and the growth and development that follows the recognition of such a fundamental right would be more than ample justification for including women in the electorate.

Democracy as a form of government creates and enforces that higher democracy which is a principle of human life. Kansas, Neb. I. D. EVANS.

NO BLACK MAN NEED APPLY

Bull Moose Party Bars Door on the Southern Negro.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It is to be a "white man's party"—that is settled. And isn't it glorious! To say that we are surprised, amazed, shocked, would be disingenuous; for we saw it coming. The seeker for social justice and a third term in the presidency, having failed to secure the nomination from the party of Abraham Lincoln, and having in the pursuit of office started a party of his own, determined to seek support in the south. His mother was a Georgian and his Georgia uncles were officers in the confederate army. He had always believed that his popularity among southern whites could be made politically valuable if an appeal were to be made under right conditions. He now desires electoral votes from southern states. The only way by which he could possibly draw from the democratic party an appreciable following would be to notify all concerned south of Mason and Dixon's line that the negro was not wanted as a political factor in this new personally conducted movement for the uplift of mankind.

The Louisiana democratic gentleman, Mr. Parker, who has been so often mentioned as Mr. Roosevelt's running mate, and who has started for Chicago as a delegate from a white man's progressive state convention to "fight for a white man's party," as he declares, should be reassured by his great leader's letter to Mr. Harris of Georgia. The idealist of Oyster Bay remains as practical as ever, no less so than when he persuaded the late Mr. Harriman to raise a campaign fund in Wall street. Ideals are beautiful. Mr. Roosevelt loves ideals as he does nothing else in the world—except success.

But, in this business of the southern negro, as he writes to Mr. Harris, "we face certain actual facts." "It would be much worse that useless to try to build up the progressive party in these southern states where there is no real republican party, by appealing to the negroes or to men who in the past have derived their sole standing from leading and manipulating the negroes." . . . "I earnestly believe that by appealing to the best white men in the south, the men of justice and of vision as well as of strength and leadership, and by frankly putting the movement in their hands from the outset we shall create a situation by which the colored men of the south will ultimately get justice." And thus social

justice for the black race is indefinitely postponed. There are shifty and tortuous passages in this letter which attempt to beg the essential question. It is represented that the progressive party could not rest its future upon the black race, when, in truth, the question is why the new party could not make its appeal to both races and thus ignore the color line, as the constitution does. Dust is always thrown about by Mr. Roosevelt's irrelevant dilution upon the welcome his party gives to the negro in the north, where the color line in politics is negligible. But no one can fail to see the essential point of this humiliating performance, which is nothing but the bid of an audaciously opportunist politician for white men's votes by showing the black man the door.

The feeling of disgust at the spectacle is necessarily strong for two reasons. When he was president, Mr. Roosevelt paraded himself as the defender of the black race's political rights in the white by forcing upon the remonstrating whites of Indiana a negro postmistress, and by forcing upon the remonstrating whites of Charleston, S. C., a negro collector of customs. The "door of hope" for the black race he preached most zealously in his eloquent letters to southern citizens at that time. The Rooseveltian conviction that southern communities like the city of Charleston should be compelled to accept a colored collector of the port was so unshakable that Dr. Cram was kept in office throughout the second Roosevelt administration. But those were the days when Mr. Roosevelt was not looking for white men's votes in South Carolina.

The second reason why a feeling of disgust overcomes one is that Mr. Roosevelt's new party is proclaimed to be peculiarly one of ideals. If it were not for his hollow-than-thou attitude in forming a party without bosses, a party without the withering touch of big business and crooked politics, a party which should respond to every heart beat of humanity and every human aspiration for the noble, the good and the true, his present attitude would be less exposed to the derision of the ungodly and the tears of the saints.

LOGICAL AND HONEST COURSE

Actions of Republicans at Lincoln Commended.

New York Tribune. Important test of regularity in any party is loyalty to the decisions of that party's national councils.

The genuine republicans should insist in every state on having an organization and electoral ticket of their own, pledged to Taft and Sherman. The temporary inconveniences of separate action should not be considered, since only by keeping free from entanglements with seceders and wreckers can the integrity of the national organization be preserved.

EDITORIAL SNAPSHOTS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Our idea of nothing much to worry about is the question, what makes the holes in cheese? Yet Secretary Wilson is asked to answer it. And while he's at it will he please tell what makes so many holes in a man's pay envelope.

St. Louis Republic: There is a certain gorgeousness and magnificence about any surgical operation where thirty-six feet of golden wire is used. Lining a man's arteries with gold is enough to set him apart from those arrogant souls who boast of wearing silver cranial plates.

Chicago Record-Herald: General Orozco is alleged to have decided to begin murdering Americans for the purpose of compelling the United States government to intervene in Mexico. It seems a poor way for him to expect to compel this government to do any intervening that will be beneficial to him.

Chicago Record-Herald: Dr. William J. Long, the man who was accused by Colonel Roosevelt of nature faking, has gone to the trouble of quoting from one of the colonel's books as follows: "The bull moose lives on the public domain and is a very wasteful feeder. He is of a wandering and flighty disposition. . . . He frequently shows a clumsy slowness of apprehension which amounts to downright stupidity." We assume that the doctor does not intend to become a bull moose.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES AUGUST 8.

Thirty Years Ago—

The corner stone of the new Swedish church at Cass and Nineteenth street, was laid with imposing exercises before an assemblage of 1,500 persons. Rev. Graham of the United Presbyterian church offered the opening prayer, and Professor Estel of Rock Island college, Illinois, delivered a discourse, in English. Others participating in the program were Rev. E. Carlson, president of the Augustana synod, Rev. S. G. Larson, Rev. E. H. Fogelstrom, Rev. Dr. Stelling, and Rev. Franzen of Swedesburg, Iowa. One of the distinguished laymen present was John Enander, editor of the Chicago Herald.

A delightful musical was enjoyed by the friends of P. L. Parine at his Dodge street residence.

Hon. W. J. Broatch has gone to Middletown, Conn.

Mr. W. J. Swan, assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, is in Omaha.

Hon. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") is in town.

Any person returning a red and grey parrot that escaped from a cage on Corn street to Charles McDonald on Farman street, will be suitably rewarded.

The Rock Island road completed negotiations for the purchase of a mineral spring at Colfax, Iowa, for which they paid \$7,500 and will put in improvements to make it one of the great watering places of the country.

The staff and field of the Fourth Infantry with the regimental band, came in on the west bound train this afternoon.

Twenty Years Ago—

Nathan Johnson, 327 South Twenty-fifth avenue, a tailor employed by G. A. Lindquist, was drowned in Cut-Off lake. He had gone there with a number of other tailors for a recreation and being unable to swim went down helplessly when he got in deep water. He was a single man.

Jessie Kobovick, a 4-year-old girl, was run over at Thirtieth and William streets by a rig belonging to S. J. Broderick and seriously injured.

While returning from Courtland Beach in a conveyance Mrs. Richard Hellings was badly injured in a runaway accident that demolished the buggy. With her were her husband and James Galen and Miss Leonard. The accident occurred at Sherman avenue and Locust street.

Joe Weltman, an employe of John F. Coots, was nursing a broken arm, the result of a fall at the Coots residence.

Thomas Orr, assistant to President Clark of the Union Pacific, was with his family at Salt Lake City on a summer outing.

H. M. Lytle of Braddock, Pa., well known in Omaha thirty years before, was in the city with Mrs. Braddock visiting, a brother, John Lytle.

Isaac DeWitt Cole, 32 years of age, died of typhoid fever at the home of his uncle, George L. Dennis, 1302 South Twenty-ninth street.

Mrs. Joe Barta was fatally burned in her kitchen, where she was at work over her cook stove, when a glass of kerosene exploded.

Ten Years Ago—

The Sixth Ward Republican club discovered that its constitution and by-laws had been lost and appointed W. G. Uff, N. C. Pratt and E. C. Wolcott to draft a new set. A. C. Troup, L. D. Holmes and Mr. Pratt, who was a candidate for congressional honors in the race for nomination, addressed the gathering.

Friends of George F. Cronk proclaimed that he would be elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks at Salt Lake City by acclamation. They had made a strenuous campaign for him and were leaving for the convention with high hopes.

John H. Mickey of Osceola, republican nominee for governor, who spent the day in the city, said he was very much encouraged over his prospects and expected to see the entire republican ticket elected in the state.

C. E. Fanning got the contract from the Board of Public Works for paving Fifteenth and Cass streets at \$1.46 per square yard for vitrified brick and \$1.36 for vitrified block.

Irving G. Baright, supreme president of the Royal Achates, left for a western tour comprising part of California, Oregon and Washington in the interest of the order.

The directors of Wise Memorial hospital received a check from Abraham Stimmer of Waverly, Ia., for \$50 for the hospital.

W. V. Morse, secretary of the Omaha Street Railway company, returned from New York with the good news that \$1,000,000 would be spent by the company on improvements and extensions. Also he said the various street railway lines of Omaha and Council Bluffs would be merged into one company under one management.

People Talked About

For the entertainment of the king of Siam and his family a motion picture theater has been installed in the royal palace at Bangkok.

Collector Loeb of the port of New York is putting up the finest exhibition of political science that has been noted since the hat was flung into the ring.

Just as soon as District Attorney Whitman of New York shows ability in the pursuit of villains, it is proposed to get him out of the way by promoting him to an office at Albany.

One of the most active members of the brokerage division of the cottonseed product trade is Miss Kathryn Balfour of Memphis, Tenn. who is believed to be the only woman broker in the business.

PEPPER AND SALT. AUGUST.

Adam Zawfow—What'd you do if you was as rich as Rockefeller is? Job Stucky—Gosh! I'd buy all the land adjoining his property and I'd turn it into a Hobo's Rest.—Chicago Tribune.

Scott—There goes Dr. Swellman. Quite a lady-killer, isn't he? Mott—Oh, no, he treats the other sex also.—Boston Transcript.

"Has youah nephew stashed his spring plow 'net yet, Bill?" "Waal, no, Jim ain't stashed his farm work yet—he's powerful far behind in his fishin'!"—Puck.

Mollie—Did you ever propose to a girl in a taxicab? Chollie—I did. "What was the answer?" "Sixteen dollars and forty cents."—Yonkers Statesman.

"So your vacation is over. Where did you go?" "Nowhere." "Why I thought you had a fine time all planned out." "So I had, but the first day my vacation began, my wife asked me to match some samples for her."—Baltimore American.

"Mrs. Jinks always was such a good time when she goes anywhere. How does she manage to convey the impression she is a widow?" "She always makes an allusion to her tardy spouse as 'my late husband.'"—Baltimore American.

"Tell Mrs. Gaddy to be careful about getting near that wire. It is charged." "It won't hurt her. She's insulated." "How?" "She's been rubbering so long."—Baltimore American.

Husband—My dear, we'll have to economize. Wife—Well, let's cut down on our cigars.—Boston Transcript.

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Special low summer tickets via the Chicago and North Western Ry. on sale daily until Sept. 30, 1912, to Detroit, Saratoga Springs, Niagara Falls, New York City, Atlantic City, Boston, Toronto, Montreal and other seaside and mountain resorts.

DEPOSITS made on or before Aug. 10th in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Aug. 1st.
THREE PER CENT interest is paid on savings deposits and COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY. Funds may be withdrawn at any time without notice.
The combined capital and surplus is \$1,400,000.00. It is the oldest bank in Nebraska. Established in 1856.
United States National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska