

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND 17TH

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.00
Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building, 238 N. St.
Council Bluffs—75 Scott St.
Lincoln—26 Little Building, 3
Chicago—104 Marquette Building,
Kansas City—Reliance Building,
New York—34 West Twenty-third,
Washington—724 Fourteenth St., N. W.

75,109
State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
Dwight Williams, circulation manager

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

"Why vote for Taft?" Just to show you love your country.
It is not surprising to know that that aviation school in the east went up into the air.

A lot of natural gas was wasted before the city and gas company compromise was reached.
Mr. Perkins may be one of the common people, but Bradstreet's and Dun's do not so rate him.

The senate's passage of a parcels post measure is another reminder that Tom Piatt has been dead a long time.
Those who were looking for any special animation in Governor Wilson's pronouncement must be amused.

Now that the Madison (Wis.) conference on reforming the press has been held, watch all the faults of the press disappear.
Kansas City now proposes to vary the monotony of immaculate virtue by pretending it is bad, so it has secured up a police graft story.

That demented colored damsel looking for Jack Johnson will find him about as easily as some of his late professional antagonists have.
"Thou shalt not steal." But the bull moose proposing to launch a national weekly tried to steal Mr. Bryan's associate editor, just the same.

One way for a deputy sheriff to keep from finding a man he does not wish to serve with a legal summons is to shut his eyes when he sees his man.
If Eugene Debs is not constantly on the alert he will wake up some fine morning to discover that a certain ambitious candidate has stolen away with all his thunder, lightning and wind and the "makin'."

California Laws Give Rich Game Monopoly.—Headline.
Oh, surely this is a mistake. California's governor, who dominated the last legislature and righted all existing wrongs, is too good a bull moose for that.

We have the colonel's own word for it, as a faunal naturalist, that "the bull moose is the most selfish of beasts" and that "under all circumstances he will be found looking out for his own interests, to the exclusion of others."

In the days of 1896 Nebraska had as many state committees as it has now. The list included, besides the established party organizations, silver republicans, gold democrats and two wings of the prohibitionists. But the extras didn't last long.

"This new movement is a movement of truth," says the bull moose. Every time he makes a new promise one's mind reverts to "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." "Words are good and only so when backed by deeds."

From Sheriff McShane's action in the South Omaha case and his appointment of a man for deputy sheriff who, while awaiting trial in district court, wears an alias, what do some of the "better element" voters of Omaha, who helped to put him into office, think of their "young Mister McShane" by now?

Miss Jane Addams' great service to the world rests upon the principle of social justice without a color line. She surely does not endorse the bull moose action of denying a place to the negro in the great movement that is to alleviate all the ills and pains of humanity and lift us at once to a state of idealism.

Georgia's Shame.
Georgia, the most progressive state in the south in many ways, is held in the rear by a certain bad element when it comes to a matter of respect for law and anti-race prejudice. In 1912 it had eighteen lynchings, three times its number of legal executions. Kentucky, which was second in lynchings, had only eight.

The stereotyped defense of negro lynching is its reflection of a superior regard for womanhood, but even if all such deprecations were to avenge wrongs to women—which is not the case—the defense would still fall to the ground in Georgia, where but recently a posse of white men beat a white girl to death for a trivial cause.

But the state's disgrace lies chiefly in the fact that these men seem to have escaped punishment entirely. It is small wonder, therefore, that a little while later forty white men rush into a court room at Columbus, Ga., overpower the officials, seize a negro boy just convicted of manslaughter, when the rabble demanded first degree murder, and take him out and lynch him. These bloodthirsty bandits did not even take the pains to conceal their identity, showing their confidence in the state of public sentiment that would meekly tolerate, if, indeed, not acquiesce in such an act of outlawry.

The redeeming feature for Georgia is that its leading newspapers, reflecting, of course, the best sentiment of the people, deplore and condemn such archaic and wanton disregard for law and order. But the facts show that a herculean task the majority has with the unbridled minority.

Federal Aid to Good Roads.
Senator Overman's amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, passed by the senate with the Bourne-Bristow parcels post plan, proposing definite appropriations for good roads, was defeated, but not because the senate is unfriendly to or uninterested in the matter of federal aid to this enterprise. This was shown by the adoption of another amendment providing for an investigating committee of three members from each house to report to congress on federal aid for good roads at the earliest possible time. The Overman amendment, which proposed to appropriate \$250,000 to every state setting aside an equal sum for highway improvement, seems only to have been a little in advance of its time, or possibly just this plan may prove inexpedient in some detail upon further investigation. It serves to bring out more clearly the fact that the federal government is earnestly and deeply in sympathy with the good roads movement; that it appreciates the economic value of modern highways in the country and stands ready to cooperate with states upon the best practical basis. The movement is not retarded by deliberation. It is no longer so much a question of the feasibility of federal aid, as it is one of method!

Crops and Business.
Thus far official estimates place this country's probable production of wheat, corn and oats this year at 600,000,000 bushels more than last year. And rye and barley, also with heavy gains, are yet to come. From all over the west, especially, come reports of enormous crops. For instance California's deciduous fruit crop is said to be a record breaker. Washington and Oregon have similar tales to tell. These reports dovetail nicely into conditions in Nebraska, Kansas and other middle western states.

Hand in hand with this glowing prospect—and some harvests are really over—goes a general expansion in trade, not only in the west, but the east and south as well. Manifestly it is to be a year of improvement and renewed activity upon every hand. Whatever restrictive influence the national campaign may have is not being as plain. This year as is common to presidential years, which is very remarkable when one considers the almost unprecedented confusion and complexity of the political situation. Good crops and business, after all, are impervious to rantankerous politics.

Rats.
It might seem that a great federal government were engaging in small business to make war on rats, but that is the latest means adopted by the United States for resisting the possible spread of the bubonic plague from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Happily our government engages in the campaign before a crisis or emergency arises. It is not disposed to wait until the patient is dead before administering the medicine.

Bubonic plague never exists upon our shores except in sporadic cases, so that this precaution by the government is not to be misapprehended as an alarm of present danger. The action is none the less urgent and wise, for, as scientists now firmly believe, this malady is communicated by rodents, the proposed plan, if successfully carried out, should have the effect of precluding what might otherwise call for curative measures. He must be tired, standing all this time at Armageddon.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha COMPILED FROM BEE FILES AUGUST 15.

Thirty Years Ago—
The call for a republican convention for the Third judicial district to be held at Blair is out under the names of J. M. Chapman, chairman, and W. I. Baker, secretary.

At the city council meeting former charges were preferred against the city marshal for failing to do a lot of things he was supposed to do.
Miss Mary Andrew will give art lessons at her studio above Max Meyer's store, Farnam and Eleventh streets.

Miss Carrie Mason gave a birthday party at the residence of her parents, 304 Pierce street, with about twenty friends present.

All departments of the B. & M. general offices are to be closed in respect to the memory of H. M. Smith, late assistant general freight agent.
The opera "Penelope" was given at Masonic hall for the benefit of Trinity church.

Bids for \$50,000 Omaha sewer bonds unopened. The highest bidder was the Vermont Savings bank at Battleboro, over 110%.

A phaseton belonging to P. H. Sharpe ran away on Farnam, colliding with a buggy near Thirteenth driven by Miss Belle Kimball, who, however, was not seriously hurt.

The Paxton hotel under the hands of painters is assuming a gorgeous appearance.
Henry N. James, newly elected superintendent of schools, arrived from Cleveland to look over the ground.

Frank W. Bandauer of the Union Pacific land department was married to Miss Emily Krejcl, daughter of a Fillmore county farmer, by Judge Beneka.

Twenty Years Ago—
The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine are formally welcomed to Omaha by Mayor Bemis, who presents them with the key to the city to do with it as they please. The ceremonies were in the spacious rotunda of the Paxton hotel and Judge W. G. Strawn acted as master of ceremonies.

Dorsey B. Hauck had a pleasant surprise in meeting up with three fellow Shriners from Washington, D. C., the Peake brothers, with whom he had been associated in the same commandery twenty-five years before.

Charles Moss, who clerked in a store at 113 Webster street, was knocked down by three young toughs at night and the trio fell into the hands of the police.

Miss E. Shugart of Lincoln was visiting her cousin, Miss Grace Marti, 2233 Harney street.

Sam N. Wolback of Grand Island, an aspirant for gubernatorial honors, came in with a fan in his pocket and viewed the camels from afar.

John Butler left for Columbus Junction, Ia., to make an address at the reunion of the Fifth Iowa Infantry of which he was a member during the civil war.

Ten Years Ago—
Central Labor union adopted a resolution demanding that Governor Savage ask J. W. Thomas to resign from the newly appointed fire and police board and that the governor name Harry McVea, president of Central Labor union, for the place, thus living up to his promise to recognize labor on the board.

The Second Ward Republican club endorsed the candidacy of A. C. Troup for the district court and that of Corliss P. Hopper for the Board of Education. The club met at 143 South Sixteenth street.

Grocers, butchers, gardeners and hucksters were planning a stock company for the erection of a market house that shall be independent of the city. "We've got to have a home of our own now," said C. L. Porter, chairman of the wholesale committee of the Retail Grocers' association.

A committee from the city council and one from the Board of Education met to perfect arrangements for a game of ball at Vinton street park for the benefit of the Auditorium fund. The city council committee comprised Councilman Zimman and Hoye and City Clerk Elburn; the Board of Education was represented by Superintendent Pearce, Theodore Johnson, J. J. Smith and W. R. Homan. Theodore Johnson was made captain of the board's team and Fred Hoye of the council bunch. Rev. E. F. Trefz and I. E. Congdon were named as umpires.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur English left for a fishing trip around the Minnesota lakes.
Rev. Robert Yost, pastor of St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church, and Mrs. Yost went to Pittsburgh to attend the funeral of Rev. M. M. Sweeney, father of Mrs. Yost.

People Talked About
Sixty-four years a resident of California and 81 years old, Mary Josephine Melvin, born in Ireland, tottered into a San Francisco court and filed her first papers to become a citizen.
Owing to the high cost of other necessities of life, Detroit's grafting aldermen stuck to prices ranging from \$100 to \$500, the latter figure covering the commission of the leader.
Colonel Cole Blease of South Carolina is not respecter of wealth in distributing his latest exploit is to consign a manufacturer of great wealth to a front seat in the Annapolis club.
Former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island proclaims himself "a citizen farmer" permanently retired from public life. The simple joys and scenic witchery of the countryside so deeply impresses the old-time senatorial leader that the creaking of the famous machine interests him no more.
Brevity and simplicity in will-making scores again. On a sheet of ordinary note paper, without date, Mrs. Florence N. C. Nimick of Pittsburgh expressed her wishes on the disposal of an estate of \$1,000,000, and the courts held the document to be unbreakable.
The first report made to the authorities under the new industrial accident compensation law of Massachusetts, covering the month of July last, shows thirty-two fatal accidents. Of this number nineteen were in the service of employers insured under the law and twelve left relatives wholly dependent on their support. Under the terms of the law these dependents will receive one-half the weekly wages of the deceased covering a period of 500 weeks, totaling \$7,914. Liability in other cases amount to only \$3,400.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE NEGRO

Reversal of Policies on Which Republican Party Was Founded.

The Roosevelt party signals its advent in the political field by an act of injustice that gives the lie to all its professions of political progress. The action of the Roosevelt convention in excluding negro delegates on the ground of color alone, and without reference to the regularity of their election or the form of their credentials, draws the color line in a new form and gives open aid and comfort to the persistent attempt in some of the states to nullify the constitution and not only disfranchise but disenfranchise the negro. It is too late in the day now, many years too late, to discuss the merits of Lincoln's emancipation act or the wisdom of enfranchising the negro; these are long accomplished facts and their results are part of the national history and the national life.

The party with which the third term was so long connected and which conferred upon him office after office, could point to nothing in its honorable career more honorable than its defense of the civil and political rights of the men that Lincoln lifted from slavery and started on the way to citizenship. Now comes the renegade leader of the new party and tries to win in a desperate attempt to perpetuate his official career by declaring that the men whom Lincoln freed and by whose sufferings the third term himself has so often profited shall not sit in a convention with his white followers.

Let us consider for a moment the political tendency and moral effect of this action. Nearly fifty years have passed since the enactment of the constitutional

amendments that made the freedmen citizens and during that period the race has made wonderful progress. A new generation has come upon the stage and taken up the duties of citizenship where the old one left off. American born and bred, loyal to the government by instinct and by training, sons of the soil like their fathers before them, they are without any taint of anarchism or of the various forms of socialism that we not only admit but almost welcome in foreign-born hordes. Our colored citizens do not have to be assimilated or Americanized; they have been born into the body politic and are part and parcel of the people. They do not need money out of the country or expect to leave it. They are here to stay and all they ask is to be treated as Americans. There are nearly 10,000,000 of them in the United States—to be exact, 8,828,294—with a proportionate number of voters.

To disfranchise these voters, to relegate them to a political serfdom only less oppressive and intolerable than actual slavery would not be progress nor a square deal. On the contrary, it would be a long step backward toward conditions which the republican party spent the best years of its political existence in fighting. And who can doubt that denial to these citizens of representation in political conventions is a step toward denying them the right of representation in law making bodies and even the right of suffrage itself? Aside from the infamy of the act it shows the towering egotism of a desperate political schemer who hopes by such methods to win political support in a section of the country where he does not stand the ghost of a chance.

PROSPERITY RISES ABOVE PARTIES

Largest and Most Profitable Harvest in Sight.

New York Evening Post.

In the history of American politics, many diverse influences have contributed to the turning of popular majorities to the one side or the other after the campaign was under way; and one of those influences is the condition of business. This principle has usually operated in such a way that good times in a presidential year were always helpful to the party in power and were frequently a decisive factor. All political experience goes to show that people who are prosperous are disposed to vote for continuation in office of the party under which prosperity prevailed, and that people confronted with hard times in their own affairs are apt to follow any party which proposes changes in legislation and promises restored good times as a result of them.

After a checkered and uncertain season, it is beginning to appear that the country will have this year one of the largest and most profitable harvests in its history. The wheat crop will probably be the largest, with one exception, in half a dozen years, and 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels above 1911; the oats crop will surpass all precedent; the corn crop promises to run close to the largest of our past harvests, and prices for all these products are on a basis profitable to the farmers, by reason of the deficient yield of all of them last year. There is little dissatisfaction over the cotton crop outlook; the south will not duplicate the unprecedented harvest of last year, but because of that fact, the planter's lately

REGULATING ARMY PROMOTIONS

Provisions of Bill Favorably Reported to the House.

Army and Navy Register.

A bill to amend section 3 of the act of October 1, 1890, providing for the examination of certain officers of the army and to regulate promotions therein has been favorably reported to the house. Under this act when an officer is found disqualified for promotion for any other reason than physical disability contracted in line of duty or for lack of professional qualifications there is no means of completely disposing of the case, a separate proceeding before an army retiring board becoming necessary. The object of the bill is to amend the act so as to save the time and expense involved in placing officers before a retiring board, as well as to restrict the loss of files in lineal rank sustained by an officer on examination for promotion to the actual casualties during the one year he is suspended from promotion. Section 2 of

HOW EDITORS SEE THINGS.

Philadelphia Bulletin: That youth is not necessarily a matter of years, despite the Osterian theory, is proved by a Philadelphia woman, who at the age of 74 is not only preparing to wed, but is also about to take a trip to Europe to do it.
Chicago Record-Herald: An English physician makes the discouraging prediction that in 300 years a majority of the people on the earth will be insane. Perhaps he got the idea while listening to the crowd at a political convention trying to break the long distance cheering record.
Brooklyn Eagle: Henry says Perkins is spending his money because he wants to see the country made better and for no less patriotic purpose. It is to be assumed that when Perkins put up the insurance funds, he was not working to hurt the goose that lays the golden egg.

Baltimore American: A defaulting county treasurer in Illinois was paroled on condition he repay the money taken, in installments, the court giving him, at the installment rate, over 150 years to pay the total sum. If he does not pay it in the given time probably the conservative law will take more drastic measures with him.
Springfield Republican: Mr. Bryan made a grave mistake four years ago in selecting Governor Haskell of Oklahoma as treasurer of the democratic national committee. The governor proved to have had a Wall street record which Hearst exposed and Roosevelt denounced in a series of statements from the White House. Yet there is George W. Perkins of Wall street, trust promoter and formerly a partner of the banking house of Morgan, which raked in a \$60,000,000 fee for organizing the Trust steel on a rascally fictitious capitalization—here is George becoming the financial manager of the Roosevelt third-term campaign.

Philadelphia Record: Elmsmark once remarked bitterly that Russia held the reins and England held the reins, and there was nothing left for Germany but heaven. However, he was not satisfied with that, and the present Kaiser said on one occasion that "Our future is upon the sea." That explains the powerful navy Ger-

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
American Conservatory
The Leading Music and Dramatic School of the West
Modern courses masterfully taught by 15 instructors. Superior Normal Training School supplies teachers for schools and colleges. Public school music. Lectures, recitals. Unrivaled free instruction. Truly first-class instruction. Fall term begins Monday, September 10. Discontinue catalog mailed free. JOHN J. HATTSTADT, President

GRINS AND GROANS.

"I had a terrible dream last night. I dreamed that I had died and gone to heaven."
"Will, didn't heaven seem to be a beautiful place?"
"Oh, yes, it was beautiful enough; but it seemed that the speed limit was fifteen miles an hour everywhere."—Chicago Record-Herald.
Ethel—Jack Huggard told me a long story last night.
Kitty—Is he an interesting story teller?
Ethel—I should say so; he held his audience from start to finish.—Boston Transcript.

THE ROAD OF BLUFF.

Detroit Free Press
There's a heap of bluff in this world, my boy.
And a lot that isn't so;
And many will tell you the road of bluff is the road you ought to go.
They'll tell you it's easy to make men think
You are what you're really not,
But just make good as you go along
And you won't have to bluff a lot.
You will see sometimes a bluffer stand
Face front, where the heroes are,
But his heart is weak, and the test will come.
He'll quit if the road be far.
And what seemed good when the path was fair
Will loom as it is when the trial comes.
And only the good will do.
So turn from the road of bluff, my boy,
And travel the narrow way.
Where every deed is a deed well done.
And the bluffer dare not stray.
Make good as you go along, my boy,
And you'll never need to bluff.
And you'll never fear any test that comes
If you're built of the proper stuff.

INDIA TEA

Best for Iced Tea. The Popular Summer Beverage

ONE TEASPOONFUL MAKES TWO CUPS.

Published by the Growers of India Tea.

Low Round Trip Fares to Points East
Modern Equipment
Convenient Schedules
Incomparable Dining Car Service
The Direct Route to the East
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.
A splendid opportunity to enjoy a vacation back East, away from the usual routine of every day life.
The North Western Line maintains superb daily train service to Chicago.
The route lies over a smooth, rock-ballasted roadbed; automatic electric signals safeguard the journey all the way.
The palatial New Passenger Terminal at Chicago, at which all trains arrive, marks a new era in railway station architecture in the West. It is the most modern railway station in the world.
Direct connections at Chicago with fast trains of all lines east. Choice of routes.
For fares, dates and reservations, apply to Ticket Office
Chicago and North Western Railway

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
MOUNT ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE AND ACADEMY
DUBUQUE, IOWA
ESTABLISHED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA.
CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, S. V. M.

Collegiate Degree, Academic Department, University Affiliation, Excellent facilities offered for the education of Young Women. Conservatory of Music and Art. Training Department for Teachers of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Domestic Science.
One mile from Dubuque. Four and one-half hours ride from Chicago. Direct railroads connections with Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul and St. Louis.
Extensive grounds. Finely equipped buildings, frontage 450 feet. Private Rooms. Normal Course. Grammar Department. Business Course.
For Catalogue address Sister Superior.