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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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JULY CIRCULATION.
51,109

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 July, 1912, was 51,109. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of August, 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 requested.

Us for that lunch counter car.

Jack Frost is about the only enemy left for King Corn to tackle.

Ak-Sar-Ben's royal court music master always gets an encore for his productions.

Wager that Astor baby forgets all about his $3,000,000 when he gets the colic.

T. R. says his platform is not longer than Wilson's, but it seems to be much wider.

Score a few credit marks for the county board for reducing instead of increasing the tax levy.

What's the use in having appointees on the "executive" committee if they can't execute the gubernatorial will?

The Nebraska bull moose steam roller seems to work better in the "back motion" than when it is going ahead.

Our old friend "Mike" Harrington disappoints us by saying he is not going to move to Omaha. One move at a time.

The society for suppression of unnecessary noise could find a lot of work to keep it busy here in Omaha these days.

The bull moose convention cost Chicago a little less than $20,000. But no one will pretend that it was worth any more.

It is comforting to know that we are to have at least one new $15,000,000 battleship. It may be needed to quell Orozco.

Temporary relief in the car shortage is reported as resulting from the heavy rains, but just wait till the corn crop gets a move on itself.

By grace of the city council, Omaha housewives need not buy vegetables and fruit by weight, but they may have to wait to buy them. Help!

Dr. Loveland seems to think that the worst thing he can say about the Missouri state prison is that it is worse than our Nebraska state prison.

At any rate, the president can stand it as long as congress, and no one doubts Mr. Taft's courage to veto a bill his judgment will not let him approve.

The Catholics want to combat socialism by a campaign of education. Other denominations might well join in without breaking through the bulwarks of their religion.

Governor Aldrich is just aching for a joint debate witth his democratic opponent. This holding a joint debate with yourself is evidently not what it is cracked up to be.

Tom Marshall roughly divides the population of the United States into plutocrats, educated agitators and "constitutional" democrats. And everybody will now wonder under which head his neighbor is listed.

In Nebraska, the bull moosers insist on still labeling themselves and their candidates republicans while their chief oracle is shooting it into republicans at every opportunity. It's a funny world.

The hand that so jauntily swung the hammer over the bull moose convention at Lincoln last month is now penning open letters that read almost like appeals for help. Does the effulgence of Oyster Bay no longer irradiate Nebraska?

A Promise Made Good.

Whenever property values are raised on the assessment roll we are regularly assured that bigger valuations mean lower tax rates, with no real increase of tax burdens, but we are also almost as regularly disappointed when the levy comes to be made. For once it is gratifying to know that the promise of a reduced rate on a larger assessment is really being fulfilled by the county board in fixing the state and county levy for the coming year. In fact, the board is doing a trifle better than that, because not only is the rate reduced, but the absolute amount of money to be raised is to be less than that for the current year, in spite of some new items to be met, and steadily growing demands upon the current funds. The total tax revenue for 1912 collectible by the county treasurer aggregates $910,000, which sum must give the taxpayers an idea of the magnitude of those operations and emphasize the necessity of care in selecting the officials who spend it for us.

The Tennis Man.

Laugh not lightly at the tennis man, who moves in modest silence across the formal court, though no loud clamor attend him, and nothing of the crashing three-bagger nor the hard bought stolen base attend his progress. Nor does the resounding kick, the sodden jolt of the fair tackle, nor the tumult of the mass play contribute to make his game a spectacle for the public. Yet, he is an athlete, and his game is one for grown up men, in the rigor of which is tried to the utmost the strength and skill, the finesse and endurance of competitors who have trained themselves long and studiously in the tactics and strategy of a sport whose beauties are apparent, even to the casual observer, once attention is given to the courts. Tennis is also a game of ancient lineage, and of such tradition as belongs to the venerable.

Omaha is acting as host this week to a gathering of notable players of tennis, whose prowess has been demonstrated in many stubborn contests, and The Bee commends to all who may spare the time that they go out to the Field club courts during the Mid-West tournament and see what a really good game tennis is when properly practiced by experts.

Prescription for Hives.

For the benefit of our readers, we let them have this advice which comes from a recognized expert:

Paint your hives. A good coat of paint occasionally will make a hive last for years. Without it the hive is soon sunchecked, season cracked, warped, and fit only for kindling wood.

The reference, it should be understood, is to hives that house bees, not to the kind that make you just itch to scratch them.

Not Yet Free.

News from China at present is rather disquieting for those who had thought they saw the peaceful progress of great reforms in the ancient empire. The assassination of political rivals of the president is not calculated to strengthen belief in his capacity to govern according to enlightened ideals. If it be true that Dr. Sun Yat Sen has fallen a victim to the intrigues of Yuan Shi Kai, the fortunes of the latter are sure to be lowered in the estimation of the western nations, for whose good opinion the Chinese executive should certain have striven.

Perhaps too much was expected when the news came that under the leadership of Dr. Sun the new party in China had reached a strength before which the Manchu dynasty had to retreat. That Dr. Wu and other great leaders had participated in the movement gave strength to the hope that the republic was to be nourished in its early days wisely and prudently to the end that its vigor would surprise the nations. It appears that the Chinese have not yet become entirely free. The outworn methods of removing ambitious rivals or pertinacious critics by assassination still prevail.

Until the "slant-eyed heathen" is able to adopt bullmoosery as a part of his political economy, and can confine his efforts at annihilation to the hypothetical rather than the actual, he will not be truly a free man.

Too bad the city council lost its nerve just at the time when it had a real chance to test the referendum. Omaha has had the nominal right to initiate and refer things for years, and when the very first opportunity to try the experiment comes along, the city council sidesteps the issue, and we'll have another long wait very likely before we can tell just how the game works.

The colonel insists that if $25,000 of Standard Oil money was used to elect him in 1904 it was without his knowledge. He has not, however, gone as far as Mr. Bryan did when he offered to pay back that $15,000 if convinced that it came from Ryan.

Raymond Hitchcock's wife says seven years of married life is the limit, and suggests seven months as long enough. And, some marriages ought to be stopped seven days before they begin.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

AUGUST 21

Thirty Years Ago—

The magnificent new quarters of the Missouri Pacific in the new Paxton hotel come in for a grand write-up.

A committee of the Omaha fire department has been appointed to arrange for the annual parade and ball as follows: M. Goldsmith, D. S. Mitchell, Phil Dorr, Harry Taggert, Jacob Hauck, J. W. Nichols, Charles Hunt, George Ketchum, W. J. Whitehouse, J. H. Butler and Jerome C. Pentzel.

George Heyn, the enterprising Sixteenth street photographer, has returned from Indianapolis, where he was the only photographer from Nebraska attending the United States Photographers' convention.

Mrs. Vernon Willard, at the corner of Seventeenth and Douglas streets, will give lessons in literature, elocution, French, rhetoric and conversation.

Secretary Connoyer of the Board of Education received a telegram from Henry M. James of Cleveland accepting the position of superintendent of schools in Omaha.

Harry McCormick, the bright little son of J. S. McCormick, met with a serious accident by the discharge of a gun braced against his left foot and tearing two of the toes of his foot. He was on a hunting expedition with two companions in the outskirts of the city.

Mr. A. C. Troup left to visit friends in Kansas, to be absent two weeks.

Dr. J. C. Whinnery, brother-in-law of N. A. Kuhn, the Fifteenth street druggist, has entered into partnership with Dr. Charles, the reliable dentist.

Twenty Years Ago—

One of the hottest and most difficult fires Chief Galligan and his men ever had to fight broke out at 9:30 p. m in Shiverick's furniture store at 1206-1210 Farnam street and did damage of about $50,000. Officer O'Gorman passing on his beat observed smoke pouring through the grating and turned in an alarm. Assistant Chief Salter distinguished himself by crawling in on hands and knees through a dense cloud of smoke and fire and located the seat of the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Shiverick thanked the chief and his men for their work.

Mrs. C. M. Keefer and Miss Grace Ashton of Lincoln and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. George of Washington were the guests of Mr. W. H. Bradrick and sister, Miss Belle Bradrick.

William Bates of Waterloo, Ia., was visiting J. E. Bates, 1621 Locust street.

Mrs. Sol Hopper of Eighteenth and Walnut streets left for Chicago to visit relatives.

The Nonpareils beat the South Omahans in a good game of ball by the score of 6 to 2. Jellen, who pitched for the Nonpareils, had South Omaha at his mercy. Bradford and Dave Shanahan were with the Nonpareils.

Ten Years Ago—

The opening night of the musical festival at the benefit of the Auditorium by Ellery's band showed a paid seat sale of 3,500 seats.

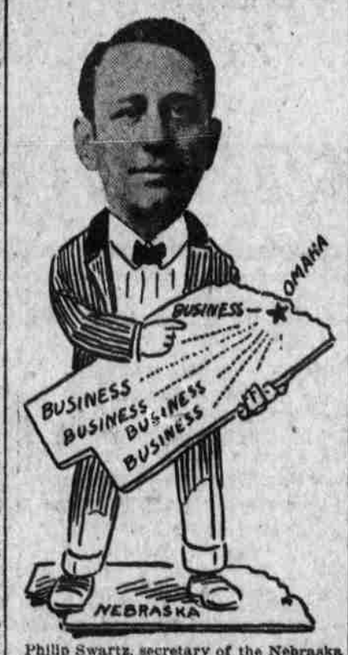
Two masked men entered the home of Mrs. Burt W. Hill, 916 North Twenty-fifth avenue, late at night and forced her to tell them where she kept her money. They got away with $74.

Delegates to the plumbers' international convention dropped routine matters for the night and enjoyed a banquet at the Dellone hotel, where they were addressed by Mayor Frank E. Moores, Edward Rosewater and President Clifton of the local union, while others responded to toasts. Central Labor union acted as host. The committee in charge consisted of P. T. Green, A. C. Kugel, H. W. McVea, J. L. Lynch, Charles Grandeene, I. C. Lynch and D. P. Clifton.

Colonel S. S. Curtis left for Wequetonsing, Mich., to spend a short time with his family, summering there, before he goes on to New York.

Mrs. Charles B. Keller and children arrived from Charlotteville, Va., where they spent the summer.

People Talked About



Philip Swartz, secretary of the Nebraska Clothing company, has complete grasp of the business, and through his hands extend trade relations with all sections of the state. Though not affiliated with the bull moose, Mr. Swartz is recognized as one of Nebraska's progressives—that's the reason the Nebraska Clothing company is a top-notcher, because its directing thought handles the business so it goes ahead.

Thomas Elwood Thorn, who as a boy worked in the gardens of Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown, N. J., has celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

W. Bourke Cockran, former leader of Tammany hall, has joined the bull moose herd. Down New York way the change mystifies the crowd because there is room for only one talker in the B. M. spotlight.

Helen Keller, born deaf, dumb and blind, who has overcome her natural handicaps to such an extent as to be a college graduate, a writer and hold a position of trust, has now learned to sing. Surely, no wonder of fairy lore can compare with the apparent miracle wrought in this afflicted girl by human science and persistence, and her own indomitable will and perseverance.

ACTIVITIES IN ARMY CIRCLES

Trend of Affairs Sketched by Army and Navy Register.

Mountain Artillery Experiments.

A battalion of the Fourth field artillery today will complete at its station, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., a march of about 330 miles over roads in all sorts of country, mostly in Colorado. The march commenced about June 20. The battalion making the march was brought to war strength by taking men and officers from the other battalions of the regiment. While on the march they took advantage of being camped at favorable places to engage in target practice. The experiments are expected to demonstrate the suitability of various articles of the equipment of mountain artillery and particular attention is being given to the pack saddle. The official reports of the march are awaited by field artillery officers at the War department with much interest.

Army Officers Abroad.

Captain John S. Fair, Fourth cavalry, now on duty at the army war college, has been selected as the officer to serve for a year with a cavalry regiment in Germany, in accordance with arrangements recently made. He will be attached to a Prussian regiment. First lieutenant Ephraim Graham, Fifteenth cavalry, will be sent to the military riding school at Hanover, Germany, as a successor to First Lieutenant Edmund L. Gruber of the field artillery, who recently completed a course at that school. The United States has asked the Italian government for permission to send an officer to the Italian cavalry school at Tor di Quito, and if this permission is given First Lieutenant John C. Montgomery, Seventh cavalry, will be sent.

Chaplain Favors Canteen.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, Twenty-sixth United States infantry, delivered an address before the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America recently in convention at South Bend, Ind. Chaplain Doherty recommended the re-establishment of the army canteen. He disclaimed holding a brief for the brewer and would be opposed to the canteen if he thought it simply meant another saloon. He, however, looks upon it as a means to discipline resulting from the regulation and control of the situation by the commanding officer of a post. The army, he holds, like every business corporation, should control its own affairs, and he does not believe in the efficacy of interference or of reformation from the outside. Archbishop John Ireland, who attended the convention, gave hearty approval to the views of the army chaplain.

Militia Pay Bill.

There is little likelihood of the militia pay bill becoming a law at the present session. The bill has been favorably reported to the house, but will not be considered in the senate military committee until it passes that body. This bill involves a payment of over $9,000,000 a year to the organized militia, but until the army bill is finally approved and the house cut in the cavalry arm has been adjusted the officials of the War department are not in favor of inaugurating the payment of the members of the militia. Secretary Stimson is on record as saying that as the representative of the military organization he would have no hesitation in saying that it would be far more useful to the military establishment of the United States to keep five regiments of cavalry and to have an adequate reserve capable of raising the regular army up to war strength than to pay such a large sum to the National Guard. There is not the slightest doubt but that the five regiments of cavalry will be retained and duly provided for. One of the most serious objections to the militia organizations was that under the present law it could not be used outside of the United States.

Army Reserve Corps.

A senate amendment to the army appropriation bill provides for the establishment of a reserve corps. This amendment originated with Senator du Pont, who first suggested the possibility of obtaining a reserve without the necessity of keeping in touch with possible members of such an organization and paying them a stipulated sum while enlisted therein. The senate amendment provides as follows:

"Provided further, That, for the purpose of utilizing as an army reserve the services of men who have had experience and training in the regular army, in time of war or when war is imminent, and after the president shall, by proclamation, have called upon honorably discharged soldiers of the regular army to present themselves for re-enlistment therein within a specified period, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in said proclamation, any person who shall have been discharged honorably from said army, with character reported as at least good, and who, having been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, shall re-enlist in the line of said army or in the signal corps thereof within the period that shall be specified in said proclamation, shall receive on so re-enlisting a bounty which shall be computed at the rate of $8 for each month for the first year of the period that shall have elapsed since his last discharge from the regular army and the date of his re-enlistment therein under the terms of said proclamation; at the rate of $6 per month for the second year of such period; at the rate of $4 per month for the third year of such period, and at the rate of $2 per month for any subsequent year of such period, but no bounty in excess of $300 shall be paid to any person under the terms of this act."

It is believed by the War department that this is entirely practicable and will induce a good many discharged soldiers to return to the ranks at a time when they are very much needed. There is no reserve at present, and it is one of the subjects concerning which the chief of staff has made many recommendations to congress. It is believed one of the good results of the du Pont scheme would be that many married men might be induced to re-enlist for a short war on account of the bounty. This money could be handed over immediately to the families and would not cause the usual hardships attendant upon giving up their occupations.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

In the death of Jonathan Trumbull, 127 years ago today—August 21, 1785—our country lost one of the grandest of the men who, in the "times that tried men's souls," stood ever true to the cause of liberty.

Born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1710, and graduated at Harvard in 1727, Trumbull began life thoroughly equipped, physically, mentally and morally, for the winning of the thing men call success.

The sterling manhood, great good sense and fearless industry of the young man were not unappreciated by his countrymen, and the honors came to him thick and fast. By turns, and in rapid succession, Trumbull was made judge, deputy governor and governor of Connecticut, and beyond a doubt still higher honors in a political way would have come to him but for the breaking out of the revolutionary war.

When the great struggle began Trumbull entered into it heart and soul, never deviating a hair's breadth from the straight line of patriotic devotion. The British tried to buy him, but he was not for sale. There was not enough gold in England's strong boxes to have bought him. They tried to frighten him, but he was proof against the loudest thunders of their wrath. He was neither to be scared nor bribed into infidelity to the cause that he loved with an individual affection.

There are men of thought and men of action. Trumbull belonged to the first category. He was a man of thought. His common sense was unerring. His judgment was ever true.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Washington always placed the greatest reliance in the Connecticut man. He called him the "first of patriots," and his confidence in his judgment was equal to his admiration for his patriotism.

As often as the "Father of His Country" was in doubt about the advisability of a thing he would, if possible, consult Trumbull. "Let us hear what Brother Jonathan has to say upon the matter," was Washington's invariable answer to those who would hurry him up with his decisions, and what Trumbull said always had great weight with the commander-in-chief.

It is to Trumbull that we trace the name which stands, and will ever stand, for the personification of the United States, as "John Bull" does for England. The people took a fancy to Washington's pet phrase, "Brother Jonathan," and began applying it affectionately to the new-born nation. And thus it came about that history was enabled to give England a Roland for her Oliver, in setting up against "John Bull" that other enterprising personage, to be known down the ages as "Brother Jonathan."

The Bee's Letter Box

"The Commercializing of Easter."

OMAHA, Aug. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: The writer of the editorial on this subject fell into some very natural errors. In the first place the Gregorian calendar did not "fix the date of Easter as the first Sunday following the first Friday subsequent to the vernal equinox." The Gregorian calendar fixed the date of Easter only as it fixed every other date, civil and ecclesiastical, of the solar year. It determined the proper date of the vernal equinox, which by the Julian or Augustan calendar, had fallen eleven days behind in 1582. Were we still observing the Julian calendar the Fourth of July would fall on the 15th of July, and Christmas day on January 6.

Again, as a rule, Easter day falls on the first Sunday after the first Friday subsequent to the vernal equinox, but not always. If the vernal equinox falls on a Saturday, as it does, not frequently, but sometimes, or on March 22, then Easter day falls on March 23 or on March 23 without an intervening Friday. Otherwise the statement is perfectly true. The vernal new moon may occur on March 7. And the full moon on March 21. When it does, the Sunday following is Easter day whether a Friday intervenes or not. If a new moon occured one day earlier than March 7, the vernal new moon would occur twenty-eight days later, or about April 4, the full moon on April 18, and Easter day on any day after, not later than April 25.

Since the Council of Nice in 325, by universal custom Easter has been kept on the Sunday after the vernal full moon. Yet here in Omaha there is a difference of two weeks, more or less, in the observance of Easter day by different Christian congregations. The Greek and the Syrian orthodox churches keep the "old style," that is the Julian calendar. The rest of us follow the Gregorian calendar. As a result the Greek Easter may either precede or follow the Roman and Anglican by an interval of two weeks, more or less.

You are, of course, right about the largeness of the business undertaken by the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce to fix the date of Easter at its forthcoming convention in Boston, on some particular day of the month in the springtime to make it more convenient for the business world. Personally, I cannot see what difference it can make to the business world whether Easter is kept by solar or by lunar reckoning. But whether it makes some difference or not, the church has settled the matter already for itself; and however time-saving it may seem to be to "big business" there is not the remotest probability that it will permit big or little business to determine for it just when it will observe the festival of Easter or any other Christian festival. The International Congress of the Chambers of Commerce may very easily make a fool of itself, of course, by seeking to legislate for the church in the matter of the observance of Easter and other festivals for the convenience of business. But the church will seek its own convenience as to that. The matter is on a par with that other quite prevalent proposition, to persuade or coerce the church into teaching Christianity without the creed, an "undogmatic Christianity." It is an "iridescent dream," very popular in a world of invertebrate religionism, but it is not even remotely possible for the Catholic church to concede, even for a day.

It is in the world to teach what that world must accept in order to be Christian, not to accept for itself what the world thinks it might be willing to receive in lieu of the Catholic faith or of the ecclesiastical year.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Grip of a Bearded Graft.

Indianapolis News.

The agricultural bill carries $16,651,495, or $718,130 more than was originally appropriated. And once more congress has neglected the opportunity to save money on those "free" seeds which are not really expected to grow anything but political fences.

THAT HARRIMAN FUND.

St. Louis Republic: So, instead of Roosevelt trying to get money from Harriman, Harriman tried to get money from Roosevelt. Some day this man Roosevelt will tell us something that we're going to find it difficult to believe.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The essential facts are that Mr. Roosevelt sought financial help from men whom he denounced as "malefactors," and got it, on considerations known or conjectured. Money was needed for the campaign and Mr. Roosevelt called in a "trust magnate" and got the money. The "lie" in the affair was Mr. Roosevelt's denial that he did what he did.

Brooklyn Eagle: Strange as it may appear, Mr. Harriman gave some evidence of conscientious scruples. When the alleged bargain was broken, or, to put it vulgarly, when Black was "thrown down," the railroad magnate offered to return the contributions he had succeeded in securing. To the credit of the other subscribers be it said that they also were such "good losers" that they declined to receive the money. Willing as the Eagle is to concede that there is on the face of the earth but one teller of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, it is embarrassed by the loophole. So the third-term candidate must close it himself. Otherwise it will remain open.

New York Post: Ex-Governor Odell's testimony concerning the money which Harriman raised for President Roosevelt in 1904, served once more to bring out the colonel's exceptional sensitiveness on that subject. He at once dictated a statement, in his well known moderate style, declaring that "no human being can so much as attempt to refute any statement therein made (that is, his own explanation of six years ago) without branding himself as dishonest and untruthful." About none of the other Egyptians whom he despoiled does Mr. Roosevelt display such heat. He may do it in connection with Perkins, ten years from now, when he has got through with him, but until now no name has been such a red flag to the colonel as that of his erstwhile "Dear Mr. Harriman," like himself a "practical" man.

GRINS AND GROANS.

"I hear Stocsky's daughter is going to marry a nobleman."

"No, she is not. Her father had him investigated by a surety company and on its report refused to invest in him, as there was a defect in his title."—Baltimore American.

Upgardson—I've half a mind to go on the stage.

Atom—Don't do it, old chap. Too many of that kind are there now.—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you think kissing is as dangerous as the doctors say?"

"Well, it has certainly put an end to a good many confirmed bachelors at any rate."—Judge.

She—I asked papa if I could marry you and he got so mad he can't speak.

He—Yes?

She—Mercy, don't you understand? Go in quick and ask him for me!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOT WEATHER APPEAL.

Los Angeles Express.

Backward, thermometer, turn in your flight
And cool off the atmosphere till it is right.
Weatherman, give us an Arctic-fanned breeze
Rather than fry we would much rather freeze!
See on our foreheads the great drops of sweat!
Note how our underwear sticks to us yet!
On your high temperature please put a check,
For every clean collar we have is a wreck!

Backward, turn backward, O weatherman, pray,
And curb the hot temper you like to display!
We are so weary of ice cream and pop,
Tired of soda and all of such slop,
Long have we guzzled on weak lemonade;
Worn duds which most of our temper displayed.
Backward, turn backward, until we can see
Some weather as sane as we'd wish it to be!

Backward, turn backward; we're sweaty and hot;
Vainly we seek for a cool, shady spot!
Long have we watched while the mercury rose,
And drops of sweat trickled down off our nose!
Every old dud we have soaked to the hide,
Then gone to bed while our underwear dried.
Backward, O weatherman, let the bulb flow,
And bury us deep in a mantle of snow!

Backward, turn backward; we're weary of heat,
Walking on pavements with blistering feet!
Tired of waving a fan in the air,
Tired of cursing the weatherman there.
Charter a steamer—we'll pay you the price;
Carry us off to the regions of ice;
There on a glacier, oh, let us remain
Until our own weather is both safe and sane.