

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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AUGUST CIRCULATION
50,229

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 August, 1912, was 50,229.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24 day of September, 1912.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Our Lincoln friends are invited to return the compliment Ak-Sar-Ben week.

Contractors may refuse to turn the new court house over to the county—what a bluff!

The Nebraska State fair has made a new attendance record. Note, however, that it took Omaha to do it.

How awfully thoughtful of Orozco to come in occasionally and perform; that nobody in Lincoln can doubt the good faith of the metropolis in wanting to build up the state and get on the best of terms with its people.

Mr. Hearst cables from Europe his opposition to submitting the canal matter to The Hague tribunal. This ought to end the argument.

According to reports from Lincoln many state fair visitors were unable to find rooms to sleep in. Better move the fair back to Omaha.

A third ticket in Iowa. A third ticket in Missouri. A third ticket in Illinois. A third ticket in Ohio. Steal the republican label in Nebraska.

Wheat movement is taxing the railroads to the utmost just now; what sort of a fix will they be in when King Corn gets ready to go to market?

Let us hope the era of good feeling between Omaha and Lincoln lasts till another state fair rolls around. By that time the habit may have become fixed.

Much joy is expressed by the bull moosers because the Vermont vote shows them to be the third party instead of the fourth or fifth or sixth. The republicans continue to be the first.

A long list of honored Iowans who gloried in the republican party and were a part of its greatness must have wished they were living again as they witnessed the proceedings at Des Moines.

Wonder if the bull moosers will be able to convince the court as easily as they convinced themselves that it is not stealing to seize a party organization and turn it over to an opposing party?

A wealthy Chicago man who chided his wife because she was a poor business manager is now subject to funeral expenses caused by her committing suicide. Some women are so inconsiderate.

If the school board will teach a lesson to bond brokers who make speculative bids and then want to be let out of their bargain when they fail to turn the deal before the money is paid, it will do a good job.

Chief among the grievances of the riotous convicts in the Michigan penitentiary is that they wanted 15 cents per day for their work, instead of the 10 cents allowed them. Trying to keep up with the increased cost of living.

New York is much disturbed by a threat of Police Commissioner Waldo to publish the names of all owners of property used by gamblers and other disorderly persons. What a stir we would have if such a list were published in Omaha!

Governor Johnson of California gives this testimonial to Governor Aldrich of Nebraska, who entertained him as his guest during his stay in Lincoln:

Nebraska has a right to be proud of its governor. Any state in this world would do itself honor to have him as its governor, and he would do any state honor.

Thanks, Governor Johnson. It's up to you, Governor Aldrich, to pass back a few posties.

Method in Their Madness.

While in every other state the colonel is insisting on third-party tickets composed exclusively of his followers, in Nebraska the bull moosers have accepted and endorsed, although not without much wrangling, the whole republican state list, at least half of them being outspoken against the colonel.

Here in Nebraska the bull moosers are endeavoring to seize and hold the republican name and organization, and to use it against the republican national standard-bearers.

At the same time they want to have their preferred candidates appear on the official ballot a second time under their true labels. The success of this conspiracy to disfranchise republicans who want to vote for a republican president is menaced at several turns by questionable legality of their right to a place on the ticket for the new party, and also by the doubtful status of the bull moose committee pretending to be republican.

It just happens that to establish their claim a prima facie case must first be made before the secretary of state, who ordinarily acts on the advice of the attorney general, both of the officers being candidates for re-election as republicans, and not as bull moosers.

This explains why the bull moose program in Nebraska reverses the bill moose program in adjoining states.

An Era of Good Feeling. Omaha did so handsomely by the state fair, both in intention and performance; that nobody in Lincoln can doubt the good faith of the metropolis in wanting to build up the state and get on the best of terms with its people.

Business Conditions. Perhaps the most encouraging sign of the times is the demand for labor. The agricultural west and the industrial east join in a clamor for help.

This is not a sudden boom, but is a realization of a situation that has prevailed for several years. For at least seven years the industrial effort of the United States has barely kept pace with the consumptive requirement. Very little expansion has been undertaken, and all business has been on the basis of "immediate demand."

Railroads have found more than ever pressing the urgency of increasing their facilities; this is but a single significant feature of the situation, for transportation is a great factor in the commercial and industrial activity of the nation, and when the railroads set about rebuilding and re-equipping their lines, it means but one thing, business is getting better.

An actress with 200 dresses, a divorce suit and a record as correspondent, has landed at New York for a month's stay, with the announcement that she proposes to fly while in America. Surface indications are that she is already some flyer.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
SEPT. 6.

Thirty Years Ago—The Union Pacific has secured O'DAY, the pitcher of the Spaulding club. The club will make a tour playing eighteen games in Cheyenne, Denver, Leadville, Georgetown, Junction, Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, St. Joseph and Omaha.

Nebraska Engine company No. 3 has elected these officers: Jacob Houck, president; William F. Flynn, treasurer; George Barnes, foreman; William Everett and John Simpson, assistants; Charles Godfrey, George Ketchum and George Salter, trustees.

At a directors' meeting William H. McGuire was appointed assistant cashier of the new First National bank. The lot on Eleventh and Leavenworth streets owned by James Callaghan was sold to the Union Pacific for \$11,000.

The finder of a scrapbook containing press notices, etc., belonging to Ida Livingston is invited to leave it at Mrs. Sahler's, 817 South Twelfth street, and get reward.

Dr. Ed Dieckhoff starts to attend the reunion of his brothers at New York, and to arrange about a family estate. At the Land League meeting the committee reported having sent \$75 to the Irish World for the Parnell fund.

The Creighton house is undergoing extensive improvements under the supervision of the proprietor, Mr. Donovan.

Twenty Years Ago—The republican state campaign was opened at the Farnam street theater under the auspices of the Afro-American Civil Rights club with a rousing rally. Among state candidates present were Tom Majors, George H. Hastings, Eugene Moore, A. K. Goudy and J. C. Allen.

Mrs. Joseph Fogue of Madison, Ill., was the guest of Mrs. Joseph Griffith, 109 Park avenue.

Mrs. Etta Matheson, clerk in the post-office, returned from Salt Lake City, where she spent her vacation. Robert Downing presented Julius Caesar at the Boyd theater in a conscientious manner, "though measurably less than great."

The will of the late George E. Timms showed an estate valued at \$20,000, left to the widow and the four children. The following delegates are to represent the local associations at the convention of building and loan associations at Lincoln: T. J. Fitzmorris, Elmer E. Bryson, Thomas H. Dally, George M. Nattinger, Joseph W. Carr, Fred J. Borthwick, Frank J. Kasper, K. W. Bartos of South Omaha, Judge Jacob Levi and David Anderson.

Ten Years Ago—A big red automobile called "Red Devil," belonging to the Whitman Automobile company, "slaw up" on Farnam street near Thirteenth and only the running gear was near at hand when the explosion had completed its work.

A very tight game of ball at Vinton street park between the city councilmen and members of the board of education resulted in the even score of 8 to 7 in favor of the councilmen. The big bright star of the day was Councilman Loebeck, who had really been a ball player in his day.

The board's outfit consisted of Superintendent Peare, Prof. Nathan Bernstein, Principal Waterhouse, Theodore Johnson, Burgess, W. F. Johnson, Homan, Bob Smith, J. J. Smith, Stubbendorf, Wood and Finlayson.

J. Jordan Diekey, son of J. J. Diekey of the Western Union, died at the family residence.

John Buck, foreman of Stora brewery, bade his friends goodbye and started for "der fatherland," intending to study any new methods of making beer he might discover.

The new Brandels bank opened with \$25 accounts aggregating deposits of \$15,000 the first day.

People Talked About

The weather man scores handsily in recalling the decision banishing straw hats on September 1.

A directory count of Chicago's population foots up 2,250,000, including the proprietor of a saloon and dance hall who dodged taxes for seven years on the claim that his was church property.

Visionist Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, has postponed his proposed visit to Canada pending a settlement of the naval question between the Dominion and the mother country.

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams has just returned to Washington city after another exploring trip in South America. Mrs. Adams has now traveled more than 40,000 miles on the South American continent.

Edward Morris, Jr., son of the Chicago packer, has just completed eight months of humble labor in cattle, sheep and hog pens in the stock yards. He did this to learn the business from the plow up.

One of the September magazines gives it out that Colonel Bryan scoops in \$20,000 a year on the chautauqua circuit. In the art of cutting phrases into money, Colonel Bryan has "em all knocked over the ropes."

POLITICAL SAINTS AND SINNERS

A Study of Taft and Roosevelt and the Editor's Conclusion.

Oswelle, (Wash.) Gazette.

Taft said in his Winona speech that the Payne-Aldrich tariff was the best ever, and was damned for it. Roosevelt said in a signal article in the Outlook that the Payne-Aldrich tariff was better than any of its predecessors, and was applauded as an authority.

Taft prosecuted the trusts and was branded as a fool politician and stool of the interests. Roosevelt exonerated Paul Morton, a self-confessed rebar and violator of the Sherman anti-trust law, and he stopped the prosecution of the harvester trust, and for these things he was acclaimed as a friend of the people and their one great savior from the designs of the money power.

Taft initiated, secured and consistently defended the Canadian reciprocity treaty and was repudiated by the farmers of the country as a consequence. Roosevelt at first approved and advocated the treaty, praised Taft for securing its passage, then a little later denounced it and made it an issue against the president in his re-election campaign. For this he was given increased devotion.

Taft carefully examined the records in the Lorimer case; asked several senators to do likewise, urged Roosevelt to help to rid the senate of Lorimer, and for his pains he was branded as a supporter of Lorimer before the convention and then rebuked by the senate for endeavoring to have the Illinois senator unseated. He is considered to have been weakly, pusillanimously and ignominiously wrong throughout.

Before examining the record Roosevelt dramatically refused to sit at a banquet with Lorimer, agreed with the president to help unseat him; then denounced the president as a friend of Lorimer, and when Lorimer was expelled from the senate glorified in the fallen reputation like an executioner over the dead body of a victim, shouting without rhyme or reason, "I did it, it was my fight, and I won!" For which he is forever immortalized in the minds of his countrymen.

Taft secured the corporation tax law, the maximum and minimum tariff provisions in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, the tariff board and the publication of campaign contributions law, and was denounced as a friend of privilege and subservient to the bosses.

For seven years Roosevelt dodged the tariff, ridiculed Bryan's demand for the publication of campaign contributions, then later praised the present tariff law and the tariff board as the only proper solution of the tariff problem, and is

hailed as the enemy of privilege and the one champion of the people as against the bosses. As secretary of war, Mr. Taft went into Oklahoma at the request of Roosevelt and pleaded with the people to reject a constitution that provided for the initiative, referendum and the recall as subversive of representative government. As president he vetoed the Arizona statehood bill on the same grounds. For this people say that he betrayed Roosevelt and Roosevelt policies and has changed from what Roosevelt thought he was to some monstrous sort of being.

Roosevelt sent Taft to Oklahoma to denounce direct legislation and said that what he thought about the constitution that contained the provisions of that kind wasn't fit to print. He ridiculed Bryan's slogan of "Let the people rule." Later he went into Arizona and opposed the recall of judges, and a few days afterward in California approved the same provision. Then in his Columbus speech went further and demanded the recall of judicial decisions and adopted Bryan's former plank of "Let the people rule." Now, people say that Roosevelt hasn't changed, but that it is Taft who changed and that is why Roosevelt is fighting him and why he ought to fight him.

Taft changed a big deficit in the national treasury to a surplus in three years, lifted the postal department out of debt for the first time in years, and secured the establishment of postal savings banks, and is branded as an incapable executive. Roosevelt plunged the country into debt, the deficit growing larger each year, failed to improve the postal service or secure postal savings banks in seven years, and is acclaimed the greatest executive in the history of the country.

Taft preached against war and negotiated peace treaties and is regarded as an inhuman monster. Roosevelt has glorified war and opposed the peace treaties and is looked upon as a godlike benefactor of humanity. Roosevelt built a steam roller and manipulated it ruthlessly in 1904 and 1906 to gain his ends, then handed it over to Taft. Thereby he increased the popular respect and admiration accorded him.

Taft used that same steam roller just as he had been taught by Roosevelt, and he is branded as a thief and a receiver of stolen goods. But what's the use? These comparisons could be continued ad infinitum and you, Mr. Bull Moose, would find in them nothing but evidence of Roosevelt's saint-like character and proof of the indelible sin of Taft. So what's the use?

PUBLIC BENEFITS OF LEGISLATION

Great and Manifest Improvements Make for Better Life.

Wall Street Journal.

When congress abolished railroad upon to bear. Some handicap may be conceded, but the gains in security to the investor, in efficiency of management, safeguarded by publicity and in the event of the railroads, easily compensate for the occasional tendency to overregulation.

Probably never in the future will the politician be able to blackmail corporations as he has done in the past. That most costly of graft, is eliminated. Where no corporations pay blackmail, all will be treated alike. The number of dishonest lobby kings in Washington and at state capitals is sensibly decreased. Favors will no longer be for sale when there are no purchasers. There is some disposition among our politicians to take their revenge in gratuitous attacks upon the railroads and large industrial corporations. This is a curse, however, which will wear itself out; and there is every hope that as new men come into public life unlettered by the old graft traditions, our politics will share the enormous moral improvement which the past decade has witnessed in corporation and private business.

At a time when satillators are telling us that the country is owned by the corporations for their own corrupt ends, it is well to reflect upon these great and manifest improvements. They represent something incomparably more permanent and valuable in the country's life than large exports or bumper crops.

ABOLITION OF THE ORDEAL

By Thomas B. Gregory.

The abolition of the ordeal as the means of establishing the guilt or innocence of accused parties was brought about in England six hundred and ninety-four years ago today—September 5, 1224. At least that was the beginning of the end, the real ending coming much later.

The prevalence of the Ordeal throughout Europe forms one of the most remarkable features of the middle ages. It was universal, it was entered into with the heartiest zest and confidence, and disappeared at last only after the stubborn sort of a resistance against the growing intelligence of the time.

The Ordeal was a direct appeal to God, and took various forms—fire, water, hot iron, the combat, the swallowing of poisons and so forth. If the accused was able, with safety to pass through a blazing fire, to be thrown into the pond, river or ocean, to dip his hand into boiling water or molten lead, to swallow poison or to down his adversary in combat, he was innocent, but if the fire or hot lead burned him, if the poison took hold of him, if upon being thrown into the lake, river or sea, he sank, or if his adversary got the better of him in battle, he was guilty.

Such was the "Appeal to God," the famous system of Ordeals, which obtained throughout Europe for many centuries, and to which England has the high honor of having given the first effective blow.

It was, of course, very ridiculous, and is to be explained only by the fact of the stupid ignorance of the time. For a thousand years "nature and nature's law lay hid in night" ignorance and superstition were rampant, and the benighted human mind was as full of delusions as the darkened old barn or cave is of bats and owls.

The ignorant man is ready to "believe" anything and it is not to be wondered at that all through the middle ages the Ordeal flourished like a green bay tree. It never occurred to them that the whole thing was nonsense, and by appealing to Him He would vindicate their innocence; in spite of fire, water, poison, or the fury of man.

Of course "God" did no such thing, and we shall never know how many innocents were perished or how many guilty ones came out successful in the course

SAID IN FUN.

The Doctor—Natural endowment goes a great way, I grant you; but it takes education to make a man of parts.

The Professor—Yes, but monkeying with a buzz saw will do it quicker.—Chicago Tribune.

"Say, you can't join this club of authors unless you've written something, and you've done nothing but raise pigs."

"Well, isn't that making my living by my pen?"—Baltimore American.

"The girls don't like to motorcycle with Porky Simpson."

"Why not?"

"He's so fat they can't put their arms around him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"A man should never undertake to own anything he can't pay for, said the thrifty citizen."

"Nonsense," replied the election expert. "Did you ever hear of a candidate waiting till he could produce his own campaign fund?"—Washington Star.

"Now, Noguchi, in the matter of your wages," said Mrs. De Rich to the candidate for the office of Japanese butler.

"Money no object," smiled Noguchi.

"Oh, indeed? How nice!" said Mrs. De Rich. "You mean that you will work for nothing?"

"No, no, no," cried Noguchi. "Me mean me no object to money."—Harper's Weekly.

"I'm tired of sticking to the farm," complained the country youth.

"It is rather sticky," returned the city

boarder gazing at the other's shoes. "Why don't you get the old man to have the farm paved?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTOR.

I'm feelin' purty easy with a conscience that is clear.

As I read the allegations when election time draws near.

I've given freely to assist the party that I serve.

I've given lots of speeches an' I never lost my nerve.

I've given time to people who would ask me to explain.

I've given all I had to give in energy an' brain.

But I draw the line, emphatic. I kin say with honest glee

Nobody's campaign fund has had a nickel out of me.

There's no one who kin hint that I have helped along the tricks

That might be tried when Mammon is turned loose in politics.

I'm able to stand up an' wait the outcome of the race

An' look up my check book (if I had one) boldly in the face.

I never hebbled to raise the cash that mebbe might be spent

In temptin' candidates from methods pure and innocent.

My wealth of intellect I gave, nor wanted to be dunned,

But I never gave a nickel to nobody's campaign fund.

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