

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
BEE BUILDING, EARNAM AND 17TH.
Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50
Daily Bee (without Sunday) one year, \$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily Bee (including Sunday) per mo., 60c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per mo., 50c
Address all complaints or irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Dept.

REMITTANCES.
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.
Only 5-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee building.
South Omaha—218 N. St.
Council Bluffs—14 No. Main St.
Lincoln—38 Little building.
Chicago—301 Marquette building.
Kansas City—Reliance building.
New York—34 West Twenty-third.
St. Louis—48 Pierce building.
Washington—725 Fourteenth St. N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Communications relative to news and editorial matters should be addressed Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.
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.
Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

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.

After the Panama canal, we'll loop the loop.
Did these chilly days suggest early Christmas shopping to you?
The Standard Oil seems to have all its unprofitable by-products in politics.

Omaha's ball team has come home to complete its winning of the pennant.
Don't wish we all had an Aunt Della to make us apple pie on our birthdays!
Friday, the thirteenth, seems to have an evil influence that lasts long after the day.

Reports say the colonel was tired on reaching San Francisco. J. Adam Bede must be close on his trail.
Possibly Mr. Morgan expects to find some of Cleopatra's jewels by reassembling those ancient cities.
It is all right for Mr. Bryan to follow, but a series of joint debates would be much more entertaining.

Better Treatment for Rail Mailmen.
Larger wages, better working conditions and a new system of promotion are provided for the men in the government's reorganization of the railway mail service, which is sure to increase the general efficiency.
Improvements have been worked out with most careful attention to every interest. Postmaster Hitchcock made his recommendations to congress only after exhaustive study of the situation, and congress acted with great deliberation. The reforms adopted may not answer all requirements, but they go a long step in that direction and are proof of the government's good intentions.

The railway mailmen are entitled to credit for their attitude in the original presentation of their demands. They acted with intelligence and dignity and kept the negotiations within the bounds of propriety. Private employes with grievances to redress might profit by the example.

Immigration a State's Study.
California naturally looks for a heavy influx of foreign population upon the opening of the Panama canal. In anticipation of this, its governor has named a commission of prominent business and professional men of the state to go to New York and begin a study of social conditions resultant from immigration so that California may be able to face its task when it arises. This commission is to serve without pay. Excellent results should come from such foresighted action. California is already becoming cosmopolitan and is not entirely free from the perplexities growing out of racial problems. If by prearrangement it can prepare to meet these larger exacting demands, it will be simplifying the situation both to itself and immigrants.

This also should serve to remind all Americans of our duty to the aliens invited to our shores. We have not kept up with the increasing demands of the immigration problem. There would be less reason to complain of relative congestion and sparsely settled communities in the cities and country if we were wholly on the outside of this job. What California is trying to do is what other states must come to.

The Horse and the Auto.
Reports say that 20,000 Kansas horses aggregating in value, conservatively estimated, \$200,000, have been killed by the mysterious maldy now raging. This, with the consequent interference with farm and other work, dispatches say, represents a total loss to the farmer of \$6,000,000.

Even though exaggerated, these figures are significant of the importance of the horse and show how little that importance has been affected by the multiplicity of the automobile, which is welcomed as a permanent fixture among us. The auto will continue to find new fields of usefulness, but it has not come to supersede the utility of the horse. The development of modern industry, of which the automobile is both an index and a product, will constantly make additional demands upon old Dobbin. Some of his work the auto may do better, but enough will still be left to keep him busy. Here in the autumn's busy hum, the Kansas farmers find the motor no adequate substitute for the horse.

And statistics show that Kansas as well as Nebraska farmers are pretty well supplied with both.
As to the relative merits of the horse and the auto we might paraphrase the words of a famous sea captain and say, "There is room enough for all."

September's Aviation Toll.
If the success of aviation were to be measured by the fatalities it might be regarded now as quite consummate, for in the first twelve days of September eighteen aviators came to violent deaths. This is the largest number of deaths ever recorded from this cause in a similar period. What does it mean, if not that aviators are becoming more daring and more careless or losing their grip on their art? Taking these cases one by one, they indicate no startling advancement of the science of aerial navigation.

Beginning with 1899 and continuing until 1909 only four aeronauts were known to have been killed and since then the total number has grown to 199, including most of those who thus far have achieved distinction. Aviators answer that while the number of deaths is steadily increasing, the number of aviators is multiplying twice as fast. Perhaps that is true, and in addition to this, because the machines are constantly being improved, the fliers, professional and amateur, naturally become more reckless, both in zeal to succeed and in eagerness to display their prowess. It is time now for aviators to begin to be as cautious, as they try to be scientific, in their efforts to fly through the air.

Attorney General Martin in an official opinion holds that although the statute does not in so many words require it, a county attorney must be a lawyer, admission to practice at the bar being one of the prerequisite qualifications. The common sense of this view will not be disputed. Unfortunately, however, a lot of people who have been admitted to practice would have trouble to prove that they are lawyers.

Woodrow Wilson has Omaha on his itinerary for a visit the first week in October. We give gratuitous advice to him not to try to draw against Ak-Sar-Ben if he would talk to a crowd.

The Washington Star inclines to the belief that the time may come when a new firm, consisting of Bryan, Roosevelt and Hearst, will take the contract to save the country. Since each has saved it separately, why could not all save it collectively?

Looking Backward
This Day in Omaha
COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
SEPT. 17.

Thirty Years Ago—
Dedicator services were held at the new Baptist church, pronounced the finest in Omaha. There were present, in addition to Rev. J. W. Harris, the pastor; Rev. W. J. Harsha, of the Presbyterian church; Rev. A. F. Sherrill, of the Congregational church; Rev. Blaney, of the North Omaha Presbyterian church; Rev. Simmons, of the Home Mission, and Rev. Peoples, of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The church had been organized in the spring of 1876, with eighteen members, with Rev. Kermott as pastor.

A harvest home festival at Trinity was conducted with services by Bishops Hadcock of Washington Territory, and Clarkson, and Dean Millsaugh.
This Sunday was one of the hottest days of the summer.
The annual rental of pews in the Presbyterian church was announced.

Mrs. E. S. Outley of Washington is the guest of Mrs. General Wilson.
Miss Anna Downs and Miss Jessie Smith left for St. Louis, to continue their studies there.
Mrs. G. W. Mowery of Hastings is enjoying the hospitality of her cousins, the Misses McChane.
General Roseranz, congressman from the Second California district, accompanied by his secretary, was a west-bound passenger.

R. R. Ringwalt, freight agent of the Pennsylvania, and E. Bonnal, chief clerk of the commissary department, left for Colorado and New Mexico.
Twenty Years Ago—
The democratic congressional convention occupied just one-half hour in organizing and nominating Judge George W. Doane for congress. George J. Starnesdorf called it to order and T. J. Mahoney was temporary chairman, accepting in a brief speech in which he eulogized William J. Bryan and Grover Cleveland. F. A. Brogan placed Judge Doane in nomination.

E. W. Simeral returned from Northern Wyoming, where he and Elmer D. Frank had been six weeks fishing and hunting. Mr. Frank returned a few days later.
Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Alice Isaacs were back from New York, where they had been on a visit.
Fred Libby, one of the best known job printers in the city, died at his home, Forty-third street and Patrick avenue. He was 39 years of age and left a wife.

S. P. Morse, president of the Morse Dry Goods company, left for New York on a business errand.
The condition of Mrs. H. T. Clarke hourly grew more serious and she was thought to be scarcely able to survive the day. Her son, William Clarke, also confined to his bed with typhoid fever, showed no improvement.
Ten Years Ago—
Miss Hoagland was the star of the musical festival, which closed its successful season. Her rich contralto voice rang out beautifully in the solo, "Ritorna Vincto" from Verdi's "Aida." She evoked round after round of applause and was then presented with many handsome floral tributes.

George W. Craig, assistant city engineer, was displaying a sample of coal mined in Nebraska, on the lease of William Peterson at Jackson, it being the first coal mined in this state on record.
Former State Senator N. V. Harlan, was in the city from Alaska, where he was serving as United States district attorney.
Walter S. Howe and Miss Anna Schramk were married by the Rev. C. W. Savidge at the latter's home in the afternoon.

Miss Elizabeth E. Phillips and Frank W. Robinson were married by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson of the Second Presbyterian church at the home of the bride's mother, 328 North Thirty-second street. The bride was a teacher at Mason school and the groom chief clerk in the freight department of the Union Pacific.
Brownell Hall opened his thirty-ninth year with exercises in St. Mathias' Episcopal church. The full vested choir led the processional down the nave, followed by Bishop-Coadjutor Williams. Rev. Charles H. Young, Rev. R. E. L. Craig, Rev. William H. Moor, Rev. Davidson and Canon Marsh of Blair. Miss Anna Bishop sang a solo, "Weary of Earth," for an offertory and Rev. Mr. Young of St. John's church conducted the service.

People Talked About
Mrs. A. M. Ellis has just been chosen mayor of Johannesburg, South Africa. She is said to have an unusual record as a successful business woman.
Major Henry Reed Rathbone, formerly a military aide to President Lincoln, and with him in the theater box when Lincoln was shot, left an estate valued at \$25,000.

John R. Considine, well known sporting man and part owner of the Hotel Metropole in Manhattan, who died on June 23, 1903, supposed to be worth \$300,000, left a net estate of but \$23,433.
One of the congressmen seeking re-election in Idaho wisely limits his vocal efforts to the question of good roads. It is a common fear that the roads conceal dangerous bumps these days.
A grandson of Phil Arnoist, pulled for speeding up thirty-five miles an hour near Milwaukee. Indirectly remarked that the roads were too bumpy to make it, whereupon the court touched the young sport for \$50 in default of \$10.

Mrs. Lillian A. King has been appointed a member of the police force of Topeka, Kan., by Mayor Bullard. She is to take charge of wayward girls and look out for women prisoners. Mrs. King has already done effective work in connection with the Kansas State Temperance union.
Teresa Labriola is the first woman lawyer allowed to plead before an Italian court. She made her debut recently before a military court, defending a private who was accused of having stepped the face of his sergeant. She is professor of philosophy in the University of Rome and a leading feminist.
Jerome Moynihan of St. Louis, a teamster by profession, shuffled off two years ago, leaving a fortune of \$64,000 without known direct heirs. The probate court is now trying to settle the ownership of Moynihan's pile, and forty lawyers, representing about 1,000 claimants, are eager to show the judge the direction a contingent share will do the most good.

ROOSEVELT AND THE ELECTORS
Pressing Moral Question Untouched by Bull Moose.
St. Louis (Repub.)

So far as the Journal has observed there is one moral question which Colonel Roosevelt has not elucidated in the present campaign. It is the question whether, with or without the assent of local leaders, it is right that presidential electors shall seek election as the candidates of one party with the understanding that if elected they shall vote in the electoral college for the national candidates of another party. The question has been raised as a moral, not a political, question. Practically Colonel Roosevelt has aligned himself with those who seek political advantage by resort to such anomaly. He has done this by letting it be known that he is willing to accept the votes of republican electors. No doubt he would accept the support of democratic electors as well, if he could get them. But he has not attempted to defend on moral grounds the course by which he proposes to profit. It would be interesting to hear from the colonel on the morals involved. Possibly if he would tackle the subject we should have an adequate defense of what now seems to be downright immorality. As it is, we have only irrelevant talk about the subsidiary right to repudiate a national party nomination which is not approved or which may be claimed to have been irregularly made.

Until the colonel or one of his followers shall evolve a good argument to the contrary it may be set down as a political axiom that it is the duty of the presidential electors of a political party to vote for the candidates of that party. Applying this principle to the situation existing in California, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and one or two other states, we find that it is the duty of republican presidential electors to vote for William Howard Taft. When the proposition is stated somebody may retort that William Howard Taft is not the rightful nominee of the republican party. Nobody can get very far with this contention. Mr. Taft is the nominee of the republican national convention. He is the only nominee of the party, inasmuch as he was nominated by the only convention that had any right to make the party nomination. It may be said, and has been said, that the convention acted fraudulently in nominating Mr. Taft. If that is true, the indictment runs not against

Mr. Taft, but against the whole republican party as represented in the national convention. Nor can the fault be charged to the national committee of the republican party. It was the convention that finally settled all contests and made the nomination under rules and regulations long existing as party law. Is it not clear, then, that republicans who are repudiating the nomination of Mr. Taft are really repudiating the party?
Colonel Roosevelt himself quickly saw the logic of the situation. Claiming, as he did, that Mr. Taft was fraudulently nominated, the colonel promptly repudiated the party, took himself out of it and undertook the formation of a new party. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that those who wish to work with any of 'em running within a mile or two of my place.—Washington Star.

Colonel Roosevelt himself does not claim to have won the nomination of the republican party. All he claims is that he might have won the nomination had the party convention been honestly conducted. Having failed, he went after the nomination of a new party and is now seeking election as the candidate of that party. Everywhere Colonel Roosevelt has sought to bring former republicans and democrats alike into his new party. Where the decision has been left to him he has insisted upon placing his fate in the electoral college in the hands of progressive party presidential electors. In a few states where the local republican organizations were favorable to Roosevelt, but failed to follow his new party logic, he reluctantly consented to accept the support of republican electors who were willing to vote for him, and to defer for the time the effort to organize a new party. His hope is that two years hence or four years hence those who are now proposing to support him as republicans will be ready to go the whole route.

It is too bad that everybody who is for Roosevelt is not willing to accept his logic. If all his supporters were following his real desire there would be no question of republicans clinging to the old party and at the same time trying to elect the presidential candidate of the new party. All republicans would be supporting electors pledged to the republican ticket, and the progressive party would stand to win or lose on its own feet.

OIL ENGINES ON RAILROADS
Progress in the Use of More Economical Fuel.
Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The movement for substituting oil as a motive power in place of coal is growing rapidly, if the claims made by Dr. Dresel of Munich are verified. This scientist has been working in conjunction with German engineers to perfect an oil-consuming engine working by internal combustion for railroad locomotives. The actual experience with this class of power in ocean-going vessels goes far to establish its success. Dr. Dresel declares his firm belief that whether the first tests are successful or not it is certain to him that the Dresel engine will come sooner or later.

To us the question that is more doubtful than the practicability of adapting to railroad use the type that has proved practicable on the ocean is the effect that it will have on the demand and supply of the fuel used. At present the supply of fuel oil is ample, though hardly excessive. But if to its present uses are added the demand for the ocean vessels of the world, and on that the demand for the railways of the world, it seems quite probable that the aggregate of all would far outrun the supply. The inevitable consequence would be that before oil-burning engines were universally adopted the price of the fuel would advance so as to take away its economy over coal.

Of course, the tendency of this would be to establish a compromise use. If the oil engines make the success that is anticipated for them the probable outcome will be that they will be available for use at such distances from coal supplies or water power as to make oil the cheaper fuel, when all the advantages of the various powers are weighed. At present the tendency in this country is to substitute electricity for coal. But one thing is certain. Whatever on full practical use proves the most economical fuel will be used in the places where it is most economical.

A DAY AT AUNT DELIA'S
An Incident That Touches the Normal Human Heart.
St. Louis Republic (dem.)

The Hon. William Howard Taft, incumbent of the highest office in this republic, is an exalted personage. He is acclaimed wherever he appears, not because he is William Howard Taft, but because he is the president. In the same impersonal way his official acts are scrutinized, measured and judged. We hold the office in supreme regard. We hold ourselves free to approve or condemn the official. The personal equation is all but nil in the relationship between the president and the people.
But will Taft journeying over from Beverly to Millbury to spend a day with Aunt Delia be one of our own kind. The trappings of office fall in a heap. The dignity that doth hedge a king disappears. The fine informality of the visit appeals to us. We know just the kind of

a day he will have. We've all had such days. We all have our Aunt Delias. She may be only a memory in many instances, but, even so, she is quite as graciously real as if she still stood at the door smilingly bidding us welcome.
Will Taft will enjoy his day at Aunt Delia's. The punctilio of place will be banished. He will be just himself. Because he is known, and we all know that it's not the president, but the "nephew" of whom that dear old lady is proud. And when the day is done it is the nephew, not the president whom she'll watch depart through a blurring mist.
"Kind hearts are more than coronets." The greatest of us may exemplify that truth as the least of us may know it. The poet understood democracy. Our democracy enables us to understand that poet.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Gee, I wouldn't be as stinky as The-phet for anything." said the Rounder.
"Why, he hasn't any friends."
"Well, if you were as stinky as his friends you wouldn't need any friends," replied Sage.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Proprietor—Here we are waiting for the first feature of the program. Where's the human fly?
Stage Manager—He's sent word he can't come. His wife's been swatting him.—Baltimore American.

"I don't need to advertise," said the manufacturer of women's hosiery. "My principal grievance is that there ain't no customers always advertise my goods."
"Put," argued the solicitor, "it doesn't always rain."—Judge.

"Bella, if you must ride on the motorcycle with Jack, why don't you have a bar or a frame, or something of that kind to hold on to?"
"Why, mamma, I do; I hold tight to Jack's frame."—Chicago Tribune.

"Of course you have a grudge against the octopus; I mean the railroads."
"Yess," replied Farmer Cottontail; "my principal grievance is that there ain't any of 'em running within a mile or two of my place."—Washington Star.

"What kind of a fountain pen is that you have?"
"Don't know the make; but I call it the Independent."
"Why so?"
"Doesn't care whether it works or not."—Boston Transcript.

"How about your idea of introducing parliamentary rules in your debates with your wife?"
"Given it up. She was too quick at it."
"How so?"
"In the very first debate we had about buying a handsome handwork centerpiece, she moved at once to lay the subject on the table."—Baltimore American.

"Will you take any stock in my offer?" asked the suitor.
"You must first go to par," answered the wise daughter.—Baltimore American.

Her Legal Adverser—Madam, you have had three husbands, and every one of them either went crazy or turned out to be worthless. Yet you are thinking of marrying again!
Fair Client—Yes, sir; I want a safe and sane fourth.—Chicago Tribune.

"What are you doing with that mask and those gum shoes. Surely you are not going in for burglary."
"Sh!" responded Mr. Dustin Stax. "I am trying to slip a contribution into a candidate's campaign fund without his knowing anything about it."—Washington Star.

Doctor—That man who just went by was my first patient.
Friend—Is that so? Or what did you relieve him?
Doctor—Twenty-five dollars.—Chicago Tribune.

IF WE BUT KNEW.
Los Angeles Times.
If we but knew what lies beyond the hill
That mark the boundary of this life of ours
If we but knew what all that vast space fills
What knowledge and what unsuspected powers;
If we but knew how far our lightest thought
Transcends the limits of this earth and time;
If we but knew what our lives are fraught
With what eternal consequence sublime;
If we but knew that in our deeper mind
The longings that we foster or repress
Even now are forging linked chains to bind
Our spirits into gladness or distress—
Think you that we would waste the precious years
That we may pass upon this paltry earth.
And freely give our labor and our tears
For vanities that perish with their birth?
Or think you that the very richest prize
That earth alone can furnish to the soul
Can compensate as if the spirit dies,
Or falls at last to reach its destined goal?



Resinol
Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, is also an ideal household remedy for such common troubles as pimples, blackheads, dandruff, loss of hair, sores, boils, ulcers, burns, scalds, cuts, chaffing and piles. Your druggist sells Resinol Soap (25c) and Resinol Ointment (50c and \$1), but for a generous sample of each, write to Dept. 9-B, Resinol, Cass, Co., Baltimore, Md. Resinol Shaving Stick cannot irritate the face.

Resinol heals even the worst cases of eczema
EVEN the severest and stubbornest cases of eczema, salt-rheum, ringworm, tetter, psoriasis or other tormenting, unsightly skin-troubles yield to Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.
Their soothing, healing, antiseptic balsams strike right into the surface, stop itching instantly, let the tortured, inflamed skin rest, and restore it to perfect health, quickly and at little expense. Try Resinol and see.

INDIA TEA
Strength and Economy Make it the Ideal Coffee Substitute
ONE TEASPOONFUL MAKES TWO CUPS.
Published by the Growers of India Tea.

Low One-Way Fares
September 25 to October 10
\$30 TO CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC NORTH-WEST.
\$25 TO UTAH, IDAHO AND MONTANA.
TRAVEL VIA
ROCK ISLAND LINES
The Southern or low altitude route, via El Paso and New Mexico, or through the Colorado Rockies and Salt Lake.
Ask for a free folder, "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeping Car."
J. S. McNALLY, Div. Pass. Agent, 1322 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.