

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, at: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, states 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 2d day of September, 1912. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public. (Seal)

NOTARY PUBLIC.

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

Politics also has its green goods men.

"Everybody's Doin' It." Doing what? Coming to Ak-Sar-Ben.

Our Lincoln friends will find Omaha all ready for a return visit.

That Kentucky town boasting the largest dog population is entitled to its yelp.

Register tomorrow. Unless you are registered you cannot vote in November.

If you do not feel pleased, at least try to look so and people may not find it out.

'Liar,' shouts Police Lieutenant Becker's lawyer at the district attorney. Bull moose.

Ak-Sar-Ben will have to "hump" himself to keep up with these special Ak-Sar-Ben editions.

The Sheed murder case has brought out the fact that Amarillo, Tex., is on the map.

General Wood must have been surprised at his narrow escape from war in peace-loving Omaha.

It would not be surprising to hear soon that the president emeritus of Harvard is likewise an "undesirable citizen."

Up to last accounts Governor Hadley was still standing on his rights as a Missourian, demanding to be shown.

Where will the senate investigating committee find room for storing all the information it gets out of Mr. Morgan?

In support of the story from California that a cat killed a bulldog, we are reminded that this is a fine year for nature fakes.

A California paper reproduces a photograph of Mr. Bryan with his mouth open. It is pronounced a splendid likeness.

Judging from the difficulty nations have in loaning money to China, a three-shell boy could not make a moment to do so.

It is only fair to former Secretary Leob to let it be known that he is not the Prof. Leob who has developed the legless frog.

Over at Chicago the colonel openly declared that he would not trust Governor Hadley, so why should Governor Hadley trust him?

The manager of the champion Boston base ball team is a banker in winter, showing rare discrimination in fitting his work to the seasons.

Many of the political pap-suckers who joined the third term party, thinking it offered a way to the plenetary, are feeling the effect of the recent cold snap.

Remember that in this state no registration of previous years holds good for this year. Every qualified voter must appear in person before the registrars of his voting district. These registrars hold forth tomorrow in the usual polling places.

And now one E. O. Garrett, who ran for Lieutenant governor on the democratic ticket a few years ago, and was one of the noisy performers in the convention to organize the bull moose party in Nebraska, declares he is not for Roosevelt at all, but is hot for Wilson. If "Mike" Harrington is as particular about his company as he has professed to be, he will soon be seeking back to first base.

Empire State Politics.

Empire state politics, always interesting to the country at large, promise to be even more than usually interesting this year.

Every one concedes that in heading the third party ticket there with Oscar S. Straus for governor, an exceptionally strong personality has been presented, although an unknown quantity as a vote-getter.

The republicans have named a strong ticket with Job E. Hedges as their gubernatorial nominee, a man of good repute and record, and an experienced campaigner, sure to stir up enthusiasm wherever he goes. The republican choice was made in a harmonious convention, and the party organization will be united behind the ticket.

On the other side, the democrats are still at sea as to their choice for governor. The complete failure of the Dix administration, and its pitiful subserviency to Tammany influence, make his renomination uncertain, as well as hazardous to the party, which is casting about for a more available man.

These conditions are naturally encouraging to republicans, who have good ground to hope to regain the state government which was lost to the democrats two years ago. For the democrats to turn down Governor Dix will be confession of democratic failure, while his renomination will invite back-fir in his own party. All of which means that the Empire state is in a fair way to be listed in the republican column.

Indians in Council.

American Indians are to gather at Columbus, O., during the week in their second annual conference of the kind. It is expected that 1,000 will represent the 291,014 Indians in the United States and Alaska at this notable council of peace. Among them, will be men from many leading walks in private and public life. No particular problem calls together such an assemblage; it is simply intended as a forum where "the rights and destiny" of the American Indian are concerned, they are within his own hands, to be enjoyed and worked out by his taking hold of the opportunities granted him.

Such gatherings help us to appreciate the progress achieved by this government in discharging one of its most delicate responsibilities. They help the world to see how far we have kept, and how far we have failed to keep faith with these wards, some of whom are standing with the white men upon high plains of public service. So far as the "rights and destiny" of the American Indian are concerned, they are within his own hands, to be enjoyed and worked out by his taking hold of the opportunities granted him.

That Defective Ten Per Cent.

A touch of humor is given to the otherwise dignified congress of hygiene by the professor who, asserting that 10 per cent of our population is permanently defective, proposes its elimination from society. Included in this 10 per cent are paupers, feeble-minded, the criminally-inclined, insane, epileptics and acutely-diseased. They form, the professor asserts, a burden upon the other 90 per cent of people that should not be borne.

What proportion of this efficient 90 per cent are social service and charity workers, penologists, physicians and philanthropists we are unable to state, but they and their field of usefulness must be involved in any proposal to eliminate from society those for whom they labor. What would these reformers find to do if their subjects and patients were all done away with?

Of course, it would be splendid to have a race unblemished mentally, morally and physically. And to think that we might have such a race by resorting to the easy expedient of eliminating the defectives is just too tempting for anything. Strange that we have not long ago adopted this simple plan or should hesitate now a moment to do so.

Indians and Marriage.

Leaders among Winnebago Indians have claimed a respectful public attention in their efforts to disentangle their people from the intricacies of the old loosely-woven marriage customs prevalent among all tribes and bring them to an observance of legal methods. In the unfolding processes of racial advancement one of the sure signs of progress is a rightful recognition of the estate of matrimony. These Indians, therefore, have reached the time when they, themselves, are no longer content to abide by the simple customs which suited them in their nomadic state. Not in the manner of dress or love of external show is the evidence of the Indian's awakening to be found, but in his appreciation of his relation to orderly society, such as this circumstance aptly illustrates.

The socialists accuse the colonel of trying to break into their camp. They might not object perhaps except for the conviction that if he breaks into their camp he will also break it up if he is not permitted to run it all by himself.

Woodrow Wilson declared that he feels greatly encouraged by his reception in New England. William Jennings Bryan once made an expedition into "the enemy's country," and expressed himself equally encouraged.

LIGHTNING—WHAT IT IS—HOW IT ACTS

By FRED G. PLUMMER,
Geographer of the United States Forestry Service.

IN TWO PARTS—PART II.

Effects of Lightning.

Regarding the effects of lightning, Seneca wrote:

"The stronger bodies are shattered with greater violence on account of their resistance, it sometimes passing through yielding one without doing any damage."

"In a tree it scorches any portion that is very dry; what is firm and hard it bores through and smashes; the outer bark it scatters, the inner layers nearer the center it bursts and cuts up, the leaves it lashes and strips off."

Any lightning flash may be destructive or fatal. The phenomena attending such flashes may differ widely, and it has been assumed that this difference is due to the direction of the flash. In other words, it makes a difference whether the object was electrified positively or negatively; whether the flash was toward or away from it. The electric flash is so sudden that the eye cannot catch the direction. In the case of forked lightning, however, the direction may be inferred from the appearance of the phenomenon.

The same flash may strike and blast a number of trees, and the results may be quite as curious and erratic as the lightning itself. A tree may be scorched, it may be stripped of its leaves, it may be cleft longitudinally, or more rarely, severed horizontally. Pieces of bark or wood may be torn off in strips. One-half of a tree's crown may be withered, the other half remaining unharmed.

Sometimes the bark is stripped from only one side, occasionally without a trace of burning; at other times it may be riddled, as by storms, with a multitude of little holes. The lightning furrow on a tree is usually single; but it may be double, usually in parallel lines. Furrows may be oblique or spiral, the current in such cases following the grain of the new wood. If the tree is inflammable or is rendered very dry by the flash a fire may result. In other cases the dry duff or humus at the base of the tree is ignited, the mass and form of fulgurite tube, or it may be diffused over the surface, according to the conductivity of the formation. In one case it may split the material into large or small pieces, or it may fuse the surface, giving it a vitreous coat, usually with nodules or blisters. When these phenomena are seen on high summits or prominent points they may be considered evidence of lightning strokes. The presence of metals in the earth increases the danger of the stroke, and it is probable that veins of metal favorably situated will protect surrounding nonmetallic areas.

When lightning strikes solid rock it may either enter the mass and form fulgurite tube, or it may be diffused over the surface, according to the conductivity of the formation. In one case it may split the material into large or small pieces, or it may fuse the surface, giving it a vitreous coat, usually with nodules or blisters. When these phenomena are seen on high summits or prominent points they may be considered evidence of lightning strokes. The presence of metals in the earth increases the danger of the stroke, and it is probable that veins of metal favorably situated will protect surrounding nonmetallic areas.

It has often been stated that the majority of persons killed by lightning sought refuge under trees, but this is not the fact. More than one-half of such deaths occur in the open, and less than one-quarter under trees.

Summary of Conclusions.

1. Trees are the objects most often struck by lightning because: (a) They are the most numerous of all objects; (b) as a part of the ground they extend upward and shorten the distance to a cloud; (c) their spreading branches in the air and spreading roots in the ground present the ideal form for conducting an electrical discharge to the earth.

2. Any kind of tree is likely to be struck by lightning.

3. The greatest number struck in any locality will be of the dominant species.

4. The likelihood of a tree being struck by lightning is increased: (a) if it is taller than surrounding trees; (b) if it is isolated; (c) if it is upon high ground; (d) if it is well (deeply) rooted; (e) if it is the best conductor at the moment of the flash; that is, if temporary conditions, such as being wet by rain, transform it for the time from a poor conductor to a good one.

5. Lightning may bring about a forest fire by igniting the tree itself, or the humus at its base. Most forest fires caused by lightning probably start in the humus.

Lightning often strikes twice or more than twice in the same place. Some trees favorably located for attracting the flash bear seven or eight scars, all visible, and determined by a stem analysis of the

trees in your own life what you would have the child become. "Like begets like;" an angry word excites anger; love awakens love. By always living, thinking and desiring the noble, the good and the true, you may, most surely, create these conditions in the child.

When the little mind is unfolding beneath the mother's heart, then is her golden opportunity to mould it as she will.

According to the new psychology, every absorbing thought and earnest desire she entertains during the parental period is telepathized to the forming brain cells of her babe, leaving there its impress of good or ill—"chisel that cuts to mar or beautify the statue of a soul."

Therefore anger, hatred, worry and all undesirable mental states must be carefully shunned. She should cherish only healthful, kindly, happy thoughts and aspirations, and pray silently, earnestly, every waking hour that her little one may be lovely, pure and good. She thus attunes herself to all holy influences, and the power of the Highest will overshadow her and fashion a beautiful soul—may we not hope a great spiritual genius—that will ever prove a joy to the parents and a blessing to mankind.

F. M. CRAIG.

POLITICAL SNAPS.

Child Culture by Mental Suggestion.

DENVER, Sept. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Nebraska Humane Society is organized for the protection of children and prevention of cruelty to animals.

This object must appeal to every man, woman and child of our community. The society has just been reorganized and is prepared for active work.

We need \$1,000. If we can secure this, another \$1,000 is pledged.

Does not this work appeal to your readers to the extent of \$1.

J. A. TANCOCK, President.

H. S. MANN, Secretary.

Brooklyn Eagle: The poor old harvester still did a business of \$100,000.00 and made only \$150,000, a profit of 15-100 of 1 per cent. No art has attained the heights of American bookkeeping.

Indianapolis News: On the other hand, putting all the fourth class postmasters under the civil service blanket may have a tendency to chill the enthusiasm of some of the boys in the trenches.

Houston Post: The colonel insists that the people are wise enough to recall a president from the White House. They are certainly too wise to recall the present ex-president to the White House.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The colonel favors the recall of presidents. All years would thus be a time of agitation on the subject of a president coming or going. The business world, which includes nearly everybody, begs to be excused.

Boston Transcript: Champ Clark cannot be accused of sulking in his tent. He comes out of his tent and sulks in public.

His endorsement of Wilson is of the queerest character, for in effect he says in every speech that Wilson ought not to have been nominated, but now that he is nominated he ought to be elected.

Springfield Republican: As for the future of the republican party, Mr. Bryan has an opinion worth noting in view of his personal experience in trying to put that organization out of business. "One defeat will make it progressive enough," thinks, "to draw back most of those who now follow Mr. Roosevelt's standard. The republican party is not going to fall to pieces as the more sanguine members of the new party seem to think."

Morality "Threatened to Report."

New York Tribune.

Every true life and every noble deed is inspired by an enlightened intellect, confidence and love. To develop these qualities in the child they must be constantly appealed to and made the ruling motives of conduct. Teach it what is right and wrong—and why, and urge it to do right for right's sake, not from fear of punishment or hope of reward. Seek to have it obey its conscience as the voice of God in its soul. Encourage it to do acts of kindness and helpfulness. Teach it the laws of personal purity. Impress upon it that every good thought and act helps to develop a beautiful soul—the one absolutely essential condition of highest happiness in this life and that to come; that every evil thought and act deforms its soul and must inevitably result in misery and unhappiness. Above all, ex-

plains the importance of the family in the life of the child.

The great moral awakening is still going on. Kansas is now able to recognize after several months that it is a fraud to run Roosevelt men as presidential electors. There is no telling what the conscience of the people will be equal to after a little more stimulation.

When Greeks met Greeks in a church at New Salem, Pa., last Sunday, for the purpose of electing a pastor, there was something doing every minute of the hour following the announcement of the result of the voting. More than 300 persons engaged in the mixup. The crowd was too large for other than short暫 jobs. After the police cleared the auditorium and peace brooded over the scene an inventory showed all sacred objects smashed, the pulpit thrown over the railings and the floor littered with torn coats, shirts and hats. Whoever stuffed the ballot didn't know it was loaded.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

SEPT. 30.

Thirty Years Ago—

The Scandinavian club met at 114 Farnam with large attendance. Prominent among them, Judge Anderson, Judge Sternberg, Messrs. Nordwall, Andrean, Steinburgstrom, George Hanson, S. J. Larson and John Christpherson.

Leaves & Pastor's troupe furnished the entertainment at Boyd's, after which the Scotch quartette were given a reception by Thomas and James Falconer, A. C. Troup and members of the Burns' club.