

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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50,154. 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 September, 1912, was 50,154.

Women police might take hold of the masher and extinguish him. Only one more chance to register. Saturday, October 26, is the date.

The milk of human kindness does not have to pass the milk inspector's test. Mayor Harrison says he intends to clean up Chicago. Let Bill Hercules do it.

If anyone is entitled to ride in automobiles this year, it is the Nebraska farmer. A lot of auto drivers are again showing signs of recklessness. Stop up at danger points.

It is plain now that Judge Parker was a 57-variety liar when he was insinuating in 1904. The New York woman imprisoned for beating her husband evidently abused woman's rights.

Governor Hadley has lost the road to Armageddon and struck out on the broad main highway. The only way left for King Ak-Sar-Ben to accommodate all his subjects is to double-deck the Den.

No third terms, nor even second terms, in the royal line of Ak-Sar-Ben. It's rotation in the kingly office every time. Physically alive, but legally dead, a Rhode Island man becomes heir to \$400,000. Now watch the flesh and the spirit go to it.

The Red Cross is having 75,000,000 Christmas stamps printed for this year. It takes a lot to satisfy generous Americans. A New York man was arrested for turning somersaults in the street. Probably a bull moose flopping back into the elephant fold.

"Iowa's greatness" is a subject of Iowa newspaper discussion. The fact is, of course, its proximity to Nebraska. Or vice versa? It is a satisfaction that no stranger who comes to Omaha for the festivities of Ak-Sar-Ben ever complains of not getting his money's worth.

"We will die rather than submit to home rule," say the Ulsterites. That is about as much as they could be asked to do, even by their opponents. It is interesting to know that Mr. Morgan gave that \$150,000 to Roosevelt's campaign fund for the good of the country and of Mr. Perkins' children.

Still, the colonel did not order the return of any other corporation money put into his 1904 campaign from sources equally acceptable with Standard Oil. Morgan gave five times as much for Roosevelt's campaign as for Taft's, thus showing which he considered the most useful to his interests.—William J. Bryan.

The colonel demands that Senator Fearns be expelled and that Chairman Hilles and Congressman Bartholdt be ostracized. Yes, boss, any other commands to be executed? The phrase, "as quoted above," often comes to grief when used in a newspaper, where the paragraph is likely to be broken in two at the bottom of the page, leaving the line with "as quoted above" at the top.

Prosperity Talks—I. Sifted down in the hardpan of common sense, the issues of the presidential campaign resolve themselves into this one question, Do the people want a change in the administration of national affairs? If you are satisfied that the country has grown and prospered under republican policies, and the stewardship of President Taft, you should re-elect him.

In a series of brief prosperity talks The Bee will call your attention to some facts that should be considered carefully before voting for a change. The examples we shall cite will be familiar ones, right close at home. Let us begin with the postoffice. Probably no one institution reflects the ups and downs of business so accurately, and so promptly, as the receipts of the postoffice right here in Omaha for the year ending July 1, 1908, which was the last full year of the previous administration, and for the year ending July 1, 1912, which is the last full year of the Taft administration, are as follows:

Table with columns for years (1907-1912) and months (Jan-Dec) showing postal receipts. Total for 1908: \$7,507,630. Total for 1912: \$11,000,208.19.

We ask you to note the difference. Note the almost 50 per cent increase in postal business in Omaha in this four-year period. Of course, President Taft, and the republican administration, did not do it all by themselves, but they unquestionably helped, and there were no setbacks chargeable to them.

If this exhibit of postoffice receipts means that you have been living better, doing better business and improving your lot generally since President Taft has been in the White House, you can reasonably expect to continue the same forward movement by keeping him there.

Domestic Science in the Home. Chicago Woman's club women are organizing for a systematic war on waste in the kitchens, a sort of campaign of education of housewives in domestic science. Now if they can just get in touch with the housewives who actually run the kitchens, perhaps they can reach some practical results.

No one now questions the need and opportunity for practical conservation in the kitchen. The only problem is how best to practice it. Nearly every family wastes something and all would welcome a way of cutting off waste and cutting down expenses. If the good club women have discovered that way and can give it to us they will be doing something very valuable to the rest of society.

Free Press and Free Schools. The old-fashioned debating society survives in some sections of our country, and in one, at least, that time-honored question, "Resolved, That the printing press is a more potent factor in civilization than war," or, in other words, "The Pen is Mightier Than the Sword," is still being threshed over. One master of forensics, taking the side of the press, rises to declaim that had his worthy opponent contended for war as the more potent in the early periods of American history he would have agreed with him, but to say that, in this era of peace, the noxious god of war were more potent than the peaceful power of the press were mere flimflam, or words to that effect.

Going back into those "early periods of American history," one finds Lord Berkeley, set over Virginia as its governor by Charles I, writing: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing in Virginia and I hope you shall not have them these hundred years. For learning has brought heresy and disobedience and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both!"

And when Lord Howard of Effingham came to succeed the profligate Governor Calpepper in 1682 he was admonished "not to allow a printing press to be set up in Virginia," showing the king's desire to heed Berkeley's warning and wisdom. The men who wrote our constitution a century later had no higher appreciation of the power of these two vital factors in popular education than their bit-

terest enemies so long before. Slight to the masses, flight to the truth, was the thing the Tories feared. That is why the fathers ingrafted free speech and free press into the constitution, because they knew they were the greatest bulwarks to liberty and progress.

Intemperance of Speech. Intemperate use of intoxicating liquors is not the only injurious form of intemperance. Intemperance means lack of moderation in the exercise of faculties, or indulgence of appetites and passions. Intemperance in eating, intemperance in exercise, intemperance in work, are all harmful in their relative degrees. So, too, intemperance of speech indicates, not strength, but weakness of character—not power, but want of self-control. Loud noise is not necessarily sound argument. The calling of names or hurling of epithets proves nothing except the bad temper and poor judgment of the perpetrator. It does not appeal to intelligence, but it presumes upon ignorance. Intemperance of speech may amuse and entertain, but it does not instruct. The redeeming feature of intemperate speech is that, boom-erang-like, it comes back to its starting point and is self-destructive.

From the Standpoint of Art. We do not believe we have given our Ak-Sar-Ben pageantry its true value from the standpoint of art. The artistic and aesthetic side, it seems to us, has been impressed more forcibly this year than ever before, due perhaps to the theme and subjects selected for the electric floats. Instead of trying to portray an event of history, or tell a story, or make a song visible to the eye, the simple beauties of nature, the gems and the flowers, were wrought into allegorical portraits, enhanced by the wonders of electrical incandescence, and with nothing to divert attention, bewildered the mind or cloud the vision from the main object as a thing of beauty. This thought is again carried into the elaborate spectacle attending the crowning of the king and the presentation of the queen, in which the historical background is really but a setting to a work of art composed of human figures. The Ak-Sar-Ben pageant and ball are as worthy to be characterized an exposition of art as is an exhibit of master canvases, of soul-stirring sculpture or of stately architecture. Fleeting as they are, their educating influence for aesthetic culture must be incalculable.

Leaders for Cuban Negroes. Booker T. Washington says race friction in Cuba is due to the lack of leaders among the negroes, black men who can guide their own people for the best. In this connection he makes an interesting comparison between the Cuban and American negroes. The latter, on the whole, live peaceably and are easily governed, not entirely because they have not been provoked to disorder, for, as he shows, they have had a good deal to contend with; but because they have had leaders among themselves with commanding influence. Early in the life of the American slave, Dr. Washington says, there were enough wise and self-sacrificing white men to train negro leaders, who in turn trained others, and so on, spreading the leaves of peaceful lives, of thrift and decency, until, as a race, the American negro gives his government no trouble whatever.

But the Cuban negro has not had such advantages. Until the island came under American protection no one there cared for the fate of the colored man, and he was unable to do for himself what ought to have been done for him. The result is, as we see at every recurring election and intervals between, no majority leader goes into office with the harmonious backing of the defeated minority. Yet Cuba has only 600,000 negroes, as compared with 10,000,000 in the United States. Of course, the white population of Cuba is only about 1,000,000, making its colored element larger in proportion than ours, but no greater proportionately than in our southern states, where most of our negroes reside. Thus we see the potency of Dr. Washington's argument, and the work our government has ahead of it in Cuba.

Immigrants and Their Luggage. On an average every European immigrant in the last year brought to this country \$33 in cash and those coming in the last two months brought \$40 apiece. In fourteen months 1,114,989 brought \$46,712,697. These are official figures. They tend to belie the expressed fears of overrunning the country with paupers from abroad. They put a very interesting aspect upon the subject of immigration to those concerned in studying it. They suggest something of the progressive policy maintained by this government in admitting foreign-born peoples to our shores. Of course, not all this \$47,000,000 came to stay. Some of it went back with those who came over only temporarily, but the most of it and much more in consequence of it is added to our aggregate of wealth.

This is not to be held up as the final argument for immigration, but it is an argument against the idly and

widely disseminated view that we indiscriminate in our admission of worthless immigrants. It refutes the charge that the government glutts its population by freely importing impoverished people from abroad. And if it is argued that \$40 is not a large sum for a man coming to a new land to have, it may be explained that that represents per capita, comprising every man, woman and child, that for a family of five it foots up \$200.

The Newly Discovered Race. Americans have a way of laughing at most serious things. They have greeted Prof. Steffansson's discovery of a new race of people in the Arctic with little more than derision. Humorists hit upon the thrilling revelation with as much avidity as if it had been a ludicrous story. Thus far the deeply earnest explorer, who, no doubt, endured much hardship in his discoveries, has excited little else than merriment. As a matter of fact, while Steffansson's reports are not conclusive, they command attention and offer sufficient basis to warrant further investigation as a means of determining, if possible, the origin and history of the strange tribe of Eskimos he found in northeastern Alaska on the edge of the Arctic regions. He leaves the matter largely in the field of conjecture, but it surely will not remain there long. Ethnologists will not rest content until they have developed Steffansson's achievement and brought to light the whole accessible truth about ancestry and habits of these strange people. Its exploitation would seem to be much more inviting than a North Pole expedition.

State Railway Regulation. State regulation of railroads continues to be popular, judging from the legislation proposed and enacted this year. In twelve states 292 bills were introduced affecting the state's control of railroads and forty-eight of the measures became law, making just four to a state. The fact that only one-sixth of the proposed measures were enacted may offer consolation for both the railroads and the people. Nevertheless it is notable that, though public clamor has died down to an extent, railroads are not entirely forgotten by state legislatures.

The record shows that five bills were introduced in four different states providing for compulsory arbitration of railroad labor troubles and all failed. These bills may not have been ideal, yet the wholesale rejection of the principle of arbitration for labor disputes is not encouraging. It is a principle that sooner or later must be adopted in some workable form.

The two new states, Arizona and New Mexico, contributed their share of railroad bills and laws. Arizona passed twelve out of twenty-seven measures introduced and New Mexico four out of twenty-five.

Considering all the money spent on roads in Omaha and Douglas county, we ought to have gotten past the experimental stage in road building and know by this time what paving materials give good and lasting results for our soil and topography. Every dollar spent on our country roads from now on ought to be a permanent investment.

As peace lovers by nature, women are as a rule more enthusiastic for the world peace movement than are men. Yet while appealing for the support of women, the colonel paradoxically boasts of defeating the arbitration treaties, which promised more for world peace than all other previous achievements in that direction.

On the eve of the democratic state convention in New York the Hearst papers published an editorial entitled, "Murphy in Complete Control—What Will He Do?" Doubtless Mr. Hearst will now undertake to show that, since Murphy let Sulzer land, Murphy was not in control at all.

Just suppose, if you can, that the republican convention at Chicago had nominated the colonel, and the two Taft electors on the ticket in Nebraska had acted the way these Roosevelt electors have been acting. Try to imagine, if you can, what kind of castigation they would be getting.

The colonel says he received 150,000 letters and could not be expected to recall every one. Perhaps not, but his dollars to doughnuts he remembers those he got from "Dear Maria."

When Argument Falls. Washington Post. The golden rule in the present campaign is to call the other fellow a liar.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha. COMPILED FROM BEE FILES. OCTOBER 6.

Thirty Years Ago—A sewer trench on Twelfth street near Dodge caved in, entombing three men, William McGrew, John Nolan and John Langdel. The first one was dead when dug out.

A big workmen's meeting was pulled off at the city hall with Ed Walsh as chairman and John Quinn as secretary. D. T. Mount and J. H. Griffin announce they have leased the fair grounds, where they are prepared to winter stock or store vehicles.

The poles are being set to carry the wires of the Western Union in their new office in the Omaha National bank building. Notice is given of the dissolution of the firm of Millard & Johnson, whose business will soon be assumed by the new firm of Millard & Peck.

The attractions of the heavens have been enhanced by the appearance of beautiful northern lights in addition to the comet. A special train is on its way to Omaha with W. H. Vanderbilt and party on board.

Fort Omaha now is the home of eight companies of soldiers, the largest number for a long time. John S. Brady of the firm of McCord & Brady returned today with his wife from their wedding trip.

Twenty Years Ago—Exposition hall was the scene of an interesting event when Germans celebrated their forefathers' coming to this country in 1682. The hall was elaborately decorated under the direction of Chris Beisel and Melchor Lein. Stenhausen's band furnished the instrumental music, and there was singing by the Arion and Concordia societies. President Peter Pen introduced Mayor George P. Bemie, who made the opening address. Jacob Hauck reviewed the coming and conduct of the sturdy Germans. Gilbert M. Hitchcock was the last speaker.

John M. Hazleton, R. S. Horton and Charles H. Clark launched a movement for the organization of a class in political economy. Edward Rosewater returned from Wisconsin, where he met and talked with Henry C. Payne, member of the executive committee of the republican national committee, who said Wisconsin was sure to go republican and elect Spooner governor over Governor Peck, democratic incumbent, author of "Peck's Bad Boy."

The reception tendered former Superintendent Henry M. James of the city schools and Mrs. James at the Paxton was spoken of as "a symposium of brains." Assisting in receiving the guests were: Dr. George L. Miller, Miss Briggs, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Duryea, Prof. and Mrs. Gillespie, Dr. and Mrs. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kennedy, whose guests Mr. and Mrs. James had been since their return.

Ten Years Ago—Miss Daisy Emery and sister, Mrs. Lois Wise of Blandinsville, Ill., were visiting their friends, Mr. and Mrs. William Latham, Twenty-fourth street and Ames avenue. Andrew M. McPhail, father-in-law of Thomas R. Kimball, dropped dead on entering a dentist's rooms after having walked upstairs instead of taking the elevator. He was 55 years old and his death was due to heart disease.

Gordon W. Wattle, president of the Commercial National bank, returned from New York, where he had been with Frank Murphy and S. V. Morse in negotiating the sale of the Omaha street car lines, but had nothing definite to announce on that, leaving that to President Murphy.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Houston Post: A Baltimore preacher says murder is becoming so prevalent in this country that a movement to stimulate the hanging industry ought to be inaugurated. A sort of pull noose campaign, as it were.

New York World: Rev. Augustus Orlebar, dead in England at 88, was the original "Tom Brown" at Rugby. It is recalled that the "Slogger Williams" with whom he had the famous fight is the Rev. Chancellor Bulkeley Owen Jones, still living. "Muscular Christianity" has no fear of the Osier rule.

Boston Herald: Rarely has the plight of the underpaid clergyman been more bluntly stated than last week at the Central New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, where it was said that 3,500 Methodist ministers are living within the shadow of the poor house, and that the average stipend of an educated Methodist minister is \$50 a year, while Chicago carpenters are paid 65 cents an hour, or more than \$1,500 a year. The churches rightly demand intellectual adequacy of their pastors. They want character, executive ability, tactfulness and pulpit oratory of a very high order, properly enough. But they need to be reminded that really great men are scarce in any occupation, that such pastors as were Cuyler are rare, that there are many preachers, but rarely a Beecher or a Brooks, many scholars but rarely a Park, and many finished writers but rarely a Channing.

The churches need to remember also that such a remarkable combination of qualities as they are prone to seek for their pulpits would get in education \$5,000 or more a year, and in law or medicine \$1,000 or more a month. The average salary of the ministers of the whole country is \$63 a year, and in the rural regions it is \$30 less. Very reasonably the demand be made for a salary these days of at least \$1,000 for the country clergyman.

EDITORIAL SNAPSHOTS. Minneapolis Journal: The west no longer shoots up the silk hat, but it is pretty hard to tell what might happen beyond the Missouri river if that hat were complicated by the new sidewalker.

Boston Herald: If the Industrial Worker of the World people in Lawrence must mob somebody to express their sympathy for Ettore and Giovanni, why not the lawyers for the prisoners? They are responsible for the delay.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: It is asserted that dreadnoughts may be made invulnerable, but we might even now make a note of it that none has yet suffered impact with dynamite dropped from an aeroplane. This might be fatal to the dreadnought if the aviator doesn't drop first.

Chicago Record-Herald: Just at the time when he became the father of a boy, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt came into control of \$26,000,000 of his patrimony. This will make it unnecessary for him to strike anybody for a raise because he has another mouth to feed.

Indianapolis News: Once when an investigation of crooked work threatened to involve some personal friends of President Grant he wrote: "Let no guilty man escape." The people expect the senate committee, now investigating Standard Oil methods in politics, to how to the line.

Springfield Republican: It is a bizarre situation at Lawrence—the men on strike, the president of the biggest company out on bail, the leaders of the last strike in prison on a charge of murder. A novelist who had invented such a tale of an American industrial town would have been accused of exaggeration.

SUNDAY SMILES. Little Elsie—What is the dead-letter office, mamma? Mother—Your father's pocket.—Boston Transcript.

"Why did she want to set her husband's will aside?" "Merely because it was her husband's and she got in the habit of setting his will aside."—Houston Post.

"I wish this fellow wouldn't send you so many chocolates," said the other suitor. "Why," smirked the girl, "are you jealous?" "No, but I prefer to eat marshmallows."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Herodotus reflected. "I'm called the 'Father of History,' I suppose," he said, "because I've got it well trained. It will do anything I tell it to do." "With a smile of pardonable self-congratulation on his face he began rapidly running his stylus over the parchment again."—Chicago Tribune.

He was trying to make an impression on a pretty nursemaid who had a little boy out in the park. "I wish you were my governess," he smirked. "So do I," said the nursemaid. "Why in the world do you?" "I'd take those cigarettes away from you and get your hair cut."—Washington Herald.

"Here, waiter, what's the matter with your bill of fare? I can't find any beef-steak on it." "Yes, sah. That's right, sah. Beef-steak comes under the general head of an 'extra'—three dollars extra. Yes, sah."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why do you call yourself a tenorial artist?" "It's this way," explained the barber. "And then he went on to illustrate with a few cuts."—Pittsburgh Post.

"Are you an alienist?" "Am." "Well, I want your advice." "Which way?" "What do you mean?" "Do you want to get somebody into an asylum, or out of one?"—Washington Star.

He—When are you going to raise my hopes? She—When they raise your salary.—New York Sun.

HOME, SWEET HOME. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Home, sweet home! How many men have sung that song the world around, And longed to find themselves again, Upon that sweetly hallowed ground! The sailor on the distant sea, The hiker high upon the hill, Each of them dwelling tenderly Upon its sweet relations still!

Quality and Service. Do you go where you can get the purest and freshest goods? Do you go where you can get the best service, or do you just drop in any place, pay the price asked, and take what is handed you? Quality is the most important thing in drugs. We combine both quality and price and you might just as well save something on your drugs.

The Doctor's Answers on Health and Beauty Questions. By DR. LEWIS BAKER. The questions answered below are general in character; the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply to any case of similar nature.

People and Events. During the fiscal year ending September 30, the state treasury of New York received \$12,133,185 from inheritance taxes. The jingle in the till softens the melancholy note of the obituary.

People and Events. The pigeon river muscalog which overturned the boat and drowned five persons lends a realistic though melancholy touch to the fisherman's refrain: "The biggest one got away."

People and Events. New York evens Chicago's score by capturing a woman with two husbands. But the Chicago princess bussed two shelters at the same time, while the New York woman fell down in the act.

People and Events. No matter what may be his capers downtown a woman will have a good word for the man next door if she happens to see him gathering up the coal wagon's loadings from the lawn and walk.