The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor, BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By mail per year.

REMITTANCE.

Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only twocent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern
exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES. OFFICES.

Omsha-The Bee Building
South Omaha-2018 N street.
Council Bluffs-1s North Main street.
Lincoin-25 Little Building.
Chicago-901 Hearst Building.
Chicago-902 Hearst Building.
New York-Room 196, 285 Fifth avenue.
St Louis-762 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington-725 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

APRIL CIRCULATION. 58,448

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bea
Publishing company, being duly aworn, says that
average daily circulation for the month of April, 1714,
was 18.448.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me
this 5th day of May, 1914.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily

should have The Bee mailed to them. Ad-

dress will be changed as often as requested,

Our periodical advice to autoists; Slow

Uncle Sam has Mexico, John Bull has Ulster. Hands across the sea carry the touch of sym-

Here's to the latest White House bride: Long life, unlimited joy and perpetual prosperity!

King George's success at the Newmarket races lends strength to the suspicion that a king can still be a good sport.

Now, if that Boston banker would only write us a check for \$2,000,000 and forget about it long enough to let us cash it!

Omaha gets the next convention of Nebrasks photographers. When the time comes we will not fail to look pleasant.

Those obdurate British lords show no signs of yielding to either the blandishments of the suffragettes or the blows of the militants.

A reverend pastor admits he has found a case which defies reform by prayer, and he gives it up. . Walt for "Billy" Sunday!

There is real reason to fear for the peach crop this year, seeing that it has not been killed the usual number of times, and the frost line is almost passed.

ought to be time enough for a lot of people to raise the \$10 required as a filing fee.

Congressman Dan Stephens lets it be known early that he is in the race for re-election. It is to be presumed that he still has his checkbook with him, and has lost none of his dexterity at writing.

Which reminds us, How is the city coming out in its enterprise by which it took over the gas street lighting in the belief that it would be cheaper than the contract rate offered by the gas company?

' Governor Cole Blease of South Carolina is beaten in his race for the democratic nomination for the United States senate, but if he is like Governor Vardaman he will keep on infiaming race prejudice until he lands the job.

Our congressman's recommendation for the postmastership at Blair has been officially confirmed, but the recommendation of the First district congressmen for postmaster at Lincoln still hangs fire. Yes, but just look at the difference in the congressmen!

Why should the sheriff be permitted to make money out of feeding the prisoners, or the clerk of the court to pocket naturalization fees, any more than the county treasurer to absorb the interest on public deposits? Like the Japanese school boy, "we inquire to know."

Nelson O'Shaughnessy has not expressed himself on the subject, but if nothing liveller turns up an appointment as minister extraordinary to the projected republic of Ulater would come nearest the taste for trouble acquired in Mexico City.



Another meeting to organize the base ball team resulted in the selection of a board of directors to have charge as follows; Dr. H. Y. Hyde, Tom Rogers, E. Congdon, C. S. Goodrich, F. L. Kimball, E. E. Baich, Joseph Garneau, J. G. Taylor and George T.

About 215 persons accepted the Burlington's free excursion to Ch.cago, and made things lively at the Burlington depet. A. B. Smith, assistant general freight agent of the Burlington, was in charge.

The Omaha Savings tank went through the caperience of a run, but without resorting to the requirement of the sixty-day notice for withdrawais. For the month of April stamp sales at the Omaha. postoffice amounted to \$7,632 which is causing Post-

muster Contant to beast about it. W. A. Paxton has changed his plans about his building at Fifteenth and Farnam, and instead of remodeling it, will tear it down and put up a fièw

E. E. Meyers of Detroit, architect of the Douglas county court house, is in the city inspecting the work so far done.

The contract for the erection of the Congregachurch in Lake's addition has been let to August Schill

An Empty Right of Review.

Not content to rest with the determination of the organization committee locating in Richmond the regional bank for that reserve district, the people of Baltimore are insisting upon a review of that action and give notice of appeal to the federal reserve board, as soon as it is constituted, under such form of procedure as it may provide. For Baltimore it is set up that the banking act gives a right of review from the decision of the organization committee to the federal reserve board, meaning "a real bona fide right of review, unobstructed and unhanpered." It is further urged that Baltimore is not to be held responsible for any delay in starting proceedings for the review and that such delay is occasioned solely by the fact that the federal reserve board has not yet been constituted. Itcidentally, a protest is specially entered against perfection of the projected bank at Richmond without waiting for the federal reserve board, and thus prejudicing the case and frustrating the review.

Baltimore may be entitled to sympathy for being made the financial backdoor to Richmond, but we do not believe any redress is to be secured by the review route. In the first place, the organization committee formed the reserve districts and located the regional banks for reasons of their own, repudiating their professed intention to follow "the natural flow of trade," and these private and personal reasons doubtless still control. In the second place, the federal reserve board includes two of the menbers of the organization committee, and we may be sure that enough of the other five will join them to constitute a majority committed not to disturb in any respect the preliminary arrangements. If it were intended that the whole federal reserve board should have a voice in the creation of the districts the appointive members would have been named long ago.

No, you Baltimore people, the right of review provided for in the law is an empty one. File your protests, and go through the forms of appeal if you desire, but do not look to the board to undo anything the organization committee has done.

Responsibility of the Business Man.

in a recent address before the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, Frank A Vanderlip, former assistant secretary of the treasury, and now president of the National City bank in New York, laid special stress upon the responsibility of the business man for the state of public opinion, and more particularly the adverse attitude of the public to the business interests of the country. "It is idle to rail at the public representatives of one party or another or one administration or another," declares Mr. Vanderlip. "We have got to get back of all that and create a saner, more intellectual and more honest public opinion. You and other business men must wake up to the fact that you have a public duty in the education of public opinion, and so long as you refrain from exercising it, you will not only hinder the industrial and commercial development of this whole country, but you will very direct'y permit your own business to be misunderstood and to be the subject of unfair and uneconomic

legislative attack." And further on in his talk he states the

same idea in another way: I do not believe that we can hope for permanent relief from the unsatisfactory position in which Entries for the gubernatorial race remain ness is now placed until we can get a public opinion open yet for nearly two months. Two months that more truly reflects a fair attitude, based on correct economic principles. It seems to me the highest duty of business men to contribute the best that is in them toward the creation of a wiser, a ounder, and a more intelligent public opinion in regard to business affairs. That can neither be done by allent acquiescence, nor by dissatisfied grumbling at existing tendencies. You must take your active part in forming public opinion. It is time for busitess men to speak cut. Where errors and mistakes have been made, let them be frankly acknowledged, but insist upon a better understanding of your methods, your problems and your aims.

It strikes us that Mr. Vanderlip has, in a concise manner, reminded business men that they must shoulder responsibility for most of the very ills they complain about. As a rule they either think themselves too busy to take part in public discussion or they hesitate to do so for fear of offending somebody. Those whose opinions would naturally carry most weight on subjects affecting business are rarely heard, and seldom seen in print, while the agitators and muckrakers of business are shouting all the time, and have easy access to mediums of publicity for attacks upon the very businesses that help to circulate them.

Public opinion will never be all one way any more than business men themselves will ever all agree. When, however, business men shirk their responsibility to help shape public opinion, is idle for them to complain of what is done in response to it.

Nail Down the Corn Belt-

The farmers of Nebraska and neighboring states are hereby admonished to nail down the corn belt before it gets away. For behold a bulletin issued by the Southern Settlement and Development organization aiming to instigate an effort to move the corn belt to the south. This is to be done by systematic fertilization of the soil of southern states whose average acre yield, we are assured, could be trebled under proper treatment, together with a similar assurance that the corn belt never equaled, and never can equal, the possible yield of corn in the south when soil limitations are removed.

But in farming, as in other avocations, it is the survival of the fittest, and if the south can be made a corn country by modernizing its methods of soil culture our western farmers may, by improving their methods, still continue to enhance the fertility and productiveness of our land which has all these years challenged competition. The south may raise corn successfully and in plenty, but it cannot carry away the corn belt without our consent, and that consent will come only when it is found that our soil and climate can be made to serve us better for some other purpose.

Ten Nebraska national banks have given up their charters and have become state banks in the wake of the enactment of the new federal banking and currency law, and it is stated that there would be many more if the federal law carried the same guaranty feature, or if the state guaranty fund set no obstacle in the way. Perhaps the fallure of the effort to engraft the guaranty fund upon the bill when it was pending in the senate is the real saving clause for the new reserve system.

The Bee's

Sie 'Em, Tige! UNION, Neb., May 7 .- To the Editor of The Bee: That article in your paper written by F. A. Agnew of South Omaha is as cowardly a piece as I ever saw, and I am sorry The Bee prints such stuff. A man that will talk the way he has is a cancer on the earth, and would eat the

States. He thinks every democrat is a Now, what I want to may is that I vote the democrat ticket, and that he is a coward and a disgrace to common humanity for talking such stuff. And if he talked such stuff before me, him or would take a licking, I think I can

flesh from every democrat in the United

whip any such coward as he is. Print this if you want to. C. W. CLARK.

Award of Music Honors, OMAHA, May 7 .- To the Editor of The Bee: My attention has been called to the manner of selecting pupils of the senior class of the high school to take part in this year's commencement exercises, particularly those of the depart-

ment of song and music While our high school does not give its pupils an opportunity for a musical education, with perhaps the exception of a few vocal lessons, those who do endeavor to acquire an education of this kind in addition to their regular studies, should, as encouragement, have competent and unbiased judges to select those who according to their skill and ability should be entitled to these honors

and to the appreciation of the public To me it seems impracticable, in deciding a competition of this kind, where two judges and two competitors are pupils of the same instructors, to appoint such as judges, as quite naturally there might be favoritism and the award be given to these two, to the detriment of other competitors. I am sure the latter would gladly defray the expense of obtaining a competent judge (preferably from some other city and a stranger to all competitors) who would render a decision based entirely upon the merits and "OBSERVER." justice in the case.

It Drives Him to Rhyme

IRVINGTON, Neb., May 1 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Powell's cartoon of yesterday is apt for the occasion. Maher gets into the saddle, the jackness will be relieved of braying and the moose as a spectator will snort and the mule kick out. The elephant will trumpet, and weman suffrage will cry out, and the prohibitionists will place the ice water atout, when Johnny goes into the ring, and the band will lead off with a hot time in the old town tonight.

FRANK B. HIBBARD.

The Socialist Ideal. OMAHA, May 7 .- To the Editor of The Bee: May 1--International Labor dayis the day of awakened labor, of labor conscious of its power and knowing how to use it. Some day it will be the only Labor day; all will labor with brawn or brain or both, and all will unite in celebrating it.

May I this year has come and gone but not without being fittingly observed by the socialists of Omaha in common with those elsewhere. The meeting in Labor hall Sunday was a memorable one. It afforded convincing proof of the possibillty of the world unity so earnestly urged and promoted by socialists everywhere. No one could think otherwise heard the songs and sp felt the spirit that moved the gathering. Russians, Jews, Italians, Bohemians and native-born Americans manifested by song and speech and applause their devotion to the cause of industrial freedom. Much was said in languages unknown to many present, but all knew what all wanted, and all were determined to bring about the realization of their common

The unity, the brotherhood of man, is not a dream. It exists nuwhere at present except in altruistly minds, but it is sure to come and soon. Moral teaching will not bring it, nor petty reforms has tily devised and simed at nothing but the appeasement of popular wrath. It can only come through socialism

EDMUND R. BRUMBAUGH, 2701 Camden Avenue

Not One Drop of Blood, YORK, Neb., May 7.-To the Editor of The Bee: In time of peace every one is a critic: in time of war every one a patriot. It looks well on paper or sounds fine from the platform, but a critic in time of war may be the best kind of a friend if the criticism should help to cool the temper of the criticised that they may be given over to the rule of reason and less to that of passion.

Yet, he who does it at such a time must expect to be called names, some of which may test the dictionary; yet, one with the courage of his convictions can stand that better than some people will be able to stand; what history will say in better days when the smoke of battle lifts from Vera Cruz; while in its black curls runs the red blood, of our boys. While the time and world condemns, nistory will write over the face of this sic-ening picture, "uncalled for." Then, when we remember that a few years ago Secretary Bryan with his lecture on the "Frince of Pence." was heard all over this country and around the world, in which he condemned war in the strongest terms at his command, his conclusions were that the great leading nations should disarm. live in peace, if they did not then this final climax was) let this nation "beat its spears into plow shares, its swords into pruning hooks, and learn war no more," setting an example to all the world to follow, which he thought it would do. Now what kind of a fix would he be in today if all the fine equipment of our army and navy had been upon the junk plie as he requested, but instead of that, he helps make use of it in what we believe the only war this country ever had without a just cause.

Suppose Huerta did not salute the flag. Some of our own people are no better in that respect. But who is this man Huerts, anyway, that we should care whether he takes notice of us or not Some people's wrath would be the best kind of praise.

In conclusion let us use a co illustration. Did you ever see a fine, big Newfoundland dog going up street that some little cur did not bark at him. which only made him hold his head a little higher. Then, notice the division in the crowds, some say, "he ought to take that our in his laws and crush him;" while others say, "he is doing just right." Which elde are you on in this case? Just because that cur of an assassin refuses to satute out flag, go and kill a thousand batter men than he, after which if he did give a salute, what is it worth to this country? Not one drop of blood. FRANKLIN POPE.

Co-Ordination in Charity

Signed Article by Mabel W. Porter. Secretary of Associated Charities.

The idea of co-ordination is self-evident to all thinking people in nearly every line of thought and work. But co-ordination as the basis of a working program in social activity is a new and strange doctrine to most people, especially in our younger cities.

Financial poverty is seldom a cause in itself of despondency. Despondency is usually the resultant of a number of causes and often a complication of auses. If poverty were merely a shortage of money the remedy would be easy. But with few exceptions shortage of money is merely a symptom. A call for food or clothing is often an eruption on the surface of family life which disclosed radical trouble within. The disintegration of a family, which usually

leads to despondency is caused by a number of influences. It may be incompetency, physical lliness. mental trouble, lack of spiritual incentive, drupkenness, bad housing or what not. It is as illogical for a social worker to take into consideration only one need or disability in a family group and try to correct it as it is for the physician to treat one organ regardless of its relation to other organs of the body

But you will say. "What has this to do with practical social work?" "How can we work out results on the basis of co-ordination?" Let me illustrate: A Slavish family in Chicago were reported to be in need. They were found to be living in two little dark rooms, in a very congested district. The sanitary conditions were bad. The place was dirty and rat-eaten. The environment was recking with physical and moral filth. The father who made his living emptying sand-cars, came home drunk nearly every day at I or 2 o'clock in the morning, and often broke everything in sight. The mother who was alling worked in an all-night restaurant, where the moral influences were none too good. She slept by day. She could not care for the home or her children properly. She was making \$6 a week. She had no help from her husband.

The oldest a boy of 17, was growing careless and sullen. The winter unemployment situation had affected him. He had reached the place where he did not care what he did and for a little would break away from home. A bright and attractive boy, whose exact age his mother had forgotten, full of energy and promise, was carried away by the exhuberance of his spirits with no opportunity to vent them in proper channels. He had been in a reform school because he absolutely ignored the rules of his school. He attended as he chose and the authorities got after him instead of after his home conditions. His time after school had been spent largely in picking up coal and potatoes on the railroad tracks. A little girl of 10 who had an abscess in her ear, a boy of 7 and a robust baby of 3 completed the family.

A truant officer, the police, the reform school. a visitor from a mission had all tried to help in a spasmodic fashion. They had given them food. They had given them clothing. They had arrested the man once and again. They had taken one hoy into custody. They had made no impression whatever on the family. Things were going from bad to worse.

At last a concerted plan was put under way. The United Charities undertook to help the family find larger quarters in a more desirable environment and secure necessary furniture, as they had hardly a whole piece in the house. They made the woman sign papers that it was to be loaned to her indefinitely on condition that she build up a good home. A juvenfle protective officer offered to secure the co-operation of the courts and put the father in jail for six months (he was a wellnigh hopeless case) with the idea of giving the family a chance to get on their feet. He was to return to the family should he show inclination to do right.

The manager of an employment department of a large steel foundry was told of the plan and his interest solicited in behalf of the older boy. In process of the physical examination which employes were required to undergo, the boy's eyesight was found to be deficient. He was promised a job if the United Charities would secure the services of an occulist and supply glasses. This they did. The Visiting Nurse association offered to take the girl to the dispensary, have a specialist operate on her ear and follow up the case. A settlement in the neighborhdod undertook to keep the children off the street by pro viding play and manual training. A Visiting House keeper was sent from the office of the United Charities to give suggestions as to cooking and cleaning. An investigation was made in the city fifteen miles away where the family had previously lived, to find the records of the date of the birth of the second boy, it was found by the records that he was eligible for a work certificate, and as his education had been so broken that he could not apply himself, and as he wanted to work, a place was found for him. As the family were unconnected with any church, the United Charities called the attention of a church in the neighborhood to their needs. The childrens' teachers at the public school, likewise the truant officer, promised to co-operate. The county gave supplies and the United Charities gave rent and food for the first month or more till the boys should

be well started in their work. I have not time for details, but suffice it to say the boys made good and the mother steadily improved in her housekeeping. Some ten or more agencies all worked together intelligently, each with an assigned place in the plan and comparing notes frequently. They worked together week after week, month after month and five of them for a whole year.

Co-operation of this kind does not happen. It must be planned and worked out by those trained to do it So often co-operation to the public means at most an absence of jealousy among institutions, or at most the regarding of each other with appreciation. Such an idea is negative and meaningless. Cooperation which counts for something in the life of a city is positive teamwork.

Instead of this co-ordinated effort, what do we find, especially in our younger cities and quite often in our larger cities, where organized effort is not well established. We find what the newspapers call the "sob story" quite prevalent. We find them heaping material things upon the family, hit or miss. some to make money for their papers, some with a finer sense that the public needs to have its heart's strings stirred once and again to keep them properly tempered, but with little thought of the effect of it all on the family in question or on other dependent

families who are watching their neighbors. Again, we often find churches, two or three of hem, a few organizations and a number of individvals, all working on one family, taking them up for a week or two at a time, sending in food spanmodically, each one in an isolated way attending to the temporary needs, which they think of only as food or clothing., then dropping them again, leaving them just as badly off as before.

Such unrelated charity work means that the familles are often taught to play one church off against another, or one organization or individual off against each other, working skilfully on the feelings of the benevolent.

Where the cause of despondency is pure misfortune and there is no inherent weakness of mind, body or character, the problem is easy. But nine-tenths of the cases of despondency are due to some weakness which is exploited by some outside force. It may be some social disease like tuberculosis. It may be the social evil or the drug evil. Anti-social agencies as the saloon, the pool hall, the commercialized dance ball, may prey upon these weaknesses, and contribute their share in the disintegration of the family. Social evils must be met by social forces," says

Edward Devine. And because the evils are related they must be met by co-ordinated forces Many cities have awakened to the fact that they have been expending enormous sums of money and wasting effort by lack of co-ordination and loose

efforts of administration of charities and philan-

thropies. It has resulted in the establishment of

such institutions as the Federated Charities of Cleveland and the Welfare Board of Kansas City. The fair and square thing to do in dealing with family rehabilitation is to get together and to subject the efforts of public and private agencies to the

Maly W. Porter.

SMILING REMARKS.

"I'm going to let you in on the ground floor of this proposition," said the man with a prospecting.
"Don't expect me to interest myself," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I couldn't be tempted with anything less than a reserved seat in the board of directors."—Washington Star.

There's no doing anything with our choir. The soprano and alto are at it sgain hammer and tongs.

"I suppose your homely alto is jealous of sources." of your soprano's pretty face?"

"No. our pretty soprano is jealous of our homely contraito's fine figure."—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Did you ever play poker in Crimson ulch before?" asked Three Finger Sam. "Did you ever play poker in Crimson Gulch before?" asked Three Finger Sam. "Only once." replied the stranger, "and then I played only for fun."
"I recollect you. You're one of those fellows who can't have any fun unless they win everything in eight."—Washington Star.

"I have just read here where a acientific experimenter claims to have cut off the heads of subjects and then kept them alive eleven hours."

"That's nothing I've known a num-ber of human beings who have lost their heads and didn't even know they were dead ones."—Baltimore American.

"There's one thing about this Mexican rouble; there aren't likely to be any naval engagements."
"You're mistaken. I know several of

the navy boys who proposed and we accepted just before their ships of south."-Boston Transcript.

TO YE "MERE MAN."

Oh "Mere Man" with the baid spot And the common sense and the wrinkled ou're as hard as a woman to silence. And as prone to continue a row.

Oh "Mere Man" with the Roman nose And ultra-romantic gush! I'll give you a tip right here and now-She simply can't endure mush.

That wee small cottage did allure More than gowns of satin and silk: But alsa, you played your very worst card

When you mentioned mush and milk. You might have said carrots, perhaps she would care; You might have said bean soup and

But since you insist and insist and insist On mush and milk-she mushn't risk it And, oh. "Mere Man" with the bald spot. Where the hairs refuse to grow Use "Herpicide" and you'll soon have

To enlist for Mexico. And when "Watchful Waiting" is over And all of this dublous dailyin', You will prove a modern Joan of Arc With your Suffragette Battalion. OMAHA. A. BUTTINSKY.

OUICK

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Do you know Longfellow's dear old poem, "The Bridge," set to music? It is indeed a sweet, plantive melody. Then there's "Aura Lee," a pretty little sentimental song that is dear to the heart of every old lover of yesterday; and there's "Maid of Athens," "No Sir," "Woodman, Spare That Tree," "La Paloma," "My Last Cigar," "Do They Miss Me at Home?" "It Was a Dream," "Mona," "Bonnie Doon," and "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls;" also such well-known college songs as "Bingo" and the "Crow Song," as well as scores of others absolutely unknown to any other single song

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