

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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APRIL CIRCULATION. 58,448

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that average daily circulation for the month of April, 1914, was 58,448.

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. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Anyone else strawhatted yet?

For Madam Nordica it proved to be a real farewell tour.

The dandelion continues to outtop them all as the great American yellow peril.

Statistically measured, marriage in Chicago is a five-to-one shot. Well, it's a fair gamble at that.

The socialists make a strong appeal to the respect and reason of the country by repudiating Upton Sinclair.

No city plan Omaha may ever acquire will provide for crooked streets or narrow lanes in the central section of the city.

"Reinforce Funston Heavily at Once" runs a headline. What is the need, with Richard Harding Davis on the ground?

Those American newspaper men taken into custody in Mexico, and then released, ought to have a good story to tell, anyway.

The good ship Kron Princessin Cecelle, it appears, did not come to land munitions of war, but to transport messengers of peace.

For the office to seek the man used to be a political ideal. Now it's a free-for-all ten-dollar entry fee, and the prize to the swiftest.

When our democratic reform sheriff was so lavish with fine promises he must have had a mental reservation for the \$50,000 jail-feeding graft.

Mr. Bryan may believe ever so strongly in the ultimate triumph of peaceful measures in Mexico, but he has not as yet laid any 16 to 1 odds on the proposition.

Whoever selected the Niagara Falls as the place for the mediators to mediate doubtless figured on the war talk being drowned in the roar of the rushing waters.

C. W. Morse threatens to sue the New Haven for \$10,000,000.—News note.

The once famous banker must be counting on several additional six months' installments of life.

J. Adam Bede is again a candidate for congress from the Tenth Minnesota district. If he wins, as he should, we may once more be assured of a few bright spots in the Congressional Record.

The public utilities corporations would much prefer to have their rates and services regulated by a state board than by the local municipal authorities. For the same reason they would rather have the legislature continue to frame our city charters than to have them made at home.

Says Senator Hitchcock's personal democratic organ: There are scores of men in congress who are so far superior to these writers of great financial papers that there is no means of comparison.

With the distinguished senator in congress, that ought to go without saying.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

A call is out for the meeting of the republican state committee at the Millard hotel May 22. It is issued over the name of George B. Dorey, chairman, and S. B. Corliss, secretary.

Fred Young, assistant foreman of The Bee's press room, passed around the cigars. It's a girl.

J. E. Markel, the well known hotel man, is back from California.

Alexander Williams, wholesale hardware dealer of Davenport, Ia., with his wife, is spending a few days in the city with Mrs. Millard, who is Mrs. Williams' sister.

Mrs. R. Uhl, business manager of The Rural Nebraskan, left for Chicago.

R. E. Kitzinger, night clerk at the Paxton hotel, has gone to Lockport, N. Y., to be away two weeks.

The sporting fraternity is on the cul vive for a flistic match between Fall and Hanley, about nine to be pulled off.

Local newspaper men met and passed memorial resolutions for Samuel F. Donnelly, a former associate, who died in New York.

Complaints are being registered against allowing that old frame shell to obstruct Sixteenth street near Farnam, where it has stood for more than a month in the middle of the street.

Royal Matthews and John H. Guinn, two young lawyers of Davenport, Ia., are looking Omaha over, with the prospect that Mr. Quinn will locate here.

A Strong Presentation.

Former Secretary of State Knox makes a strong presentation of the case against repeal of the clause exempting American coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls. Not only does Mr. Knox speak with as much authority on the subject as can anyone, but he fortifies himself from his own official experience and communications in answer to Great Britain's claims and protests under the treaty.

Mr. Knox makes out clearly the sovereign right of the United States to protect and stimulate its own shipping interests, if it desires, by remission of tolls, and thus to give our own people benefits from the canal as returns on their investment and risk to which the people of other nations are not entitled. He shows, further, that the use of the canal on undiscriminating terms by other nations is made dependent upon their observance of such rules as we may prescribe, and there is no obligation to bind our own shipping by the same rules as that of foreign nations.

The main point of it all is that Mr. Knox establishes conclusive grounds for us to stand on in contending that the tolls exemption clause invades no other nation's treaty rights. If that be conceded, or be conceded even to be a controversial question, then the plea of President Wilson for repeal loses all its force, because the only reason advanced by him is the impairment of prestige which we would suffer abroad by not living up to the promise made in the treaty. The sole argument offered by him to induce democrats who had voted for tolls exemption to reverse themselves, and in so doing to repudiate the plank in the Baltimore platform explicitly endorsing free tolls, is the necessity of living up to the more sacred and more binding promise in the treaty.

As we have more than once said, people may honestly differ as to the policy of favoring our own coastwise trade, but with the pretense of the treaty obligation removed, the president has no right to ask the members of congress to sink their own convictions on the subject, and vote to repeal a law which they themselves helped to enact, and in whose wisdom they still believe.

Working Through College.

From Stanford university comes the report that one-tenth of the students there are working their way through on their own resources. Possibly as large a percentage in other institutions is doing the same thing. According to the report, these young men do whatever sort of honorable work comes to hand. Some wait on tables, some care for gardens, do domestic work, drive automobiles, tutor, work at stenography, hold clerkships, act as janitors—anything available and worthy. Moreover, the Stanford branch of the Young Men's Christian association, which is responsible for the publication of the report, announces that these young men are not only leaders in their classes, but also in athletics, forensics, dramatics and other "extras."

It naturally stands to reason that the boy with grit and gumption enough to work his way through college is apt to be a winner wherever you put him. He is likely to have a much keener sense of the value of time and opportunity than his mates not obliged to consider how to foot the bills. Of course, young men have been working their way through school for a long time. John H. Finley, commissioner of education of New York state and formerly president of the College of the City of New York, is among such. He worked his way through Knox college and was made president of the institution a few years after graduation. Let it be emphasized again and again that education, once denied except to those with means, is available nowadays to every one with getup enough to reach out and seize an average opportunity.

The Profit in Pests.

World's Work relates that the federal government and several state governments have spent \$11,000,000 in fighting brown-tail and gipsy moths, boll weevil and cattle tick, while the costs of these pests to farmers in the destruction of crops, trees and cattle have amounted to more than \$2,000,000,000.

"These losses," it observes, "are largely the price we pay for belonging to the family of nations, for several of the most destructive pests were imported from foreign lands." Possibly, but we are in the family of nations to stay. If we are going to put our membership entirely on a profit and loss basis, let us remember that we gain as well as lose something; we gain, in fact, far more than we lose. But whether we did or not, we would still find it unprofitable to cancel our membership.

But the pith of this observation as to pests is this, that what the American farmer has to do is to follow scientific instruction in the handling of these creatures—that is, in combating them. Of course, he is doing that, just as he is adopting scientific methods of tilling, sowing and weeding, and marketing and financing to some extent. There, in that marketing, as World's Work suggests, is where the profit of the pests to us comes in. With the proper aid of our law-makers the farmers will begin to make real progress under the scientists' direction in the art of conservation, proceeding on the principle that "prevention is better than cure," and that we have now paid out enough for our ignorance and neglect.

It is generous to ascribe the success of Kansas City in capturing the regional bank for this reserve district to the united pull of Kansas City business interests. Don't overlook the political pull, however, without which two regional banks would never have been located in one and the same state, nor the political handicap under which Omaha labored and which proved to be the insuperable obstacle.

A militant suffragette in New York declares that no woman should live with a man more than four years. If all were built on the militant plan, the sentence of mere man would be barred in this country by the constitutional provision forbidding "cruel and unusual punishment."

Governor Morehead has doubtless been dull reminded that he would have illustrious precedent for throwing his hat into the ring notwithstanding previous declarations that under no circumstances would he seek or accept another term.

The Bee's Letter Box

District of Legislatures. OMAHA, May 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial on "District of Legislatures" is useful because it is instructive, but neither it nor the conclusions of Governor O'Neal entirely disposes of the topic. We are still suffering from the swing of the pendulum that led the constitutional fathers to separate as far as possible the legislative and executive functions of government. Their experiment of adding the judiciary as the third element of the governmental trilogy has had the undesirable effect of establishing a sort of fetish worship, with the courts as the object of popular adoration, or oburgation, as the course of justice may square with public opinion or desire. This devotion to a fetish establishes in the minds of the masses a notion that remedial legislation is always efficacious, which notion, in its turn, leads to the conclusion, equally fallacious, that all evils may be cured by legislation, and this brings about the continual experimentation by lawmakers.

I would add to the suggestion of Governor O'Neal that the executive be combined with the legislative, and that the judicial be restricted to its proper function of administering the laws. And when this has been accomplished I would further suggest that a distinct effort be made to clear the minds of all people of the foolish idea that evil of any or every sort will vanish simply because prohibitory laws have been passed.

OLD FOGY.

Who Pays the Cost? BRADSHAW, Neb., May 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: There is a question just now being asked by many of our taxpayers in regard to who will pay the cost that has accrued and that will accrue, regarding the mobilization of the Nebraska National Guard, should such a thing as mobilization take place. Will it be the national or state government? Again, in the work of organizing a Third Nebraska regiment, and the bringing up of the present state militia to a war footing, and all the various expenses attached to such an undertaking? No one seems to know, and there are a good many who think that Governor Morehead and General Hall were somewhat previous in their enthusiasm to do so much and go so far in the work of raising troops before there was any direct call from the president.

If anyone has taken the pains to look these questions up, and has learned the facts in the case, they can confer a favor on a good many Bee readers by entering The Bee Letter Box with a concise statement or explanation. JOHN B. DEY.

Letter from a Political Heathen—Mexico.

SOMEWHERE, May 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: Yturbe sailed for Europe in January, 1913. On July 11, 1913, he reappeared and landed near Tampico, was captured, and soon afterwards shot to death by order of Santa Anna. Thus ended the career of the first emperor. It is a great pity, that when he left this world, he did not take Santa Anna along with him.

At this time Santa Anna was 37 or 38 years of age. For the next thirty years or more, the biography of Santa Anna is the history of his unhappy country. It is beyond the province of this article to go into the details of his career. There was hardly more cruel. The Benedict Arnold of history and the lingo of fiction could hardly eclipse him in infamy.

After the independence of Mexico, the Mexicans divided themselves into two parties, the clericals and the liberals. Santa Anna, Miramon and the other reactionaries lined up on the side of the church. Though Santa Anna never joined a party or attached himself to a man that he did not afterwards betray. Born at Jalapa in 1786 or 1788, he had received a military education. Santa Anna served against Hidalgo and Morelos mentioned in previous articles, attached himself to the fortune of Yturbe, to whom he owed his advancement to the office of brigadier general. As before mentioned, he effected the overthrow of his benefactor, yet both were rascals; and the misfortune of either was the happiness of Mexico. The line and out of Santa Anna are diversified reading. First dictator, next president then exile, he kept Mexico in a perpetual turmoil.

I have said Mexicans were divided into two parties, clericals and liberals. To show what call there was for a liberal party, let facts speak for themselves; sixty-five years ago, the population of Mexico was more than 7,000,000. The country contained 150 monasteries and nunneries, with a monastic population of 2,000 nuns and 1,700 monks. The secular clergy did not number 3,300. The number assigned to each parish, monk or curate would make a respectable city. The annual revenue of the church, which went to this body of men—less than \$3,000,000 more than \$50,000,000, or more than \$18,000 to each. The entire real estate of Mexico was valued at \$250,000,000; of this the church owned \$70,000,000. In other words a body of men, constituting less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the population owned one-third of the real estate. Beside this, the personal property of the clergy alone was valued at \$150,000,000. Let the Standard Oil company and the steel trust hide their heads in shame.

DER HEIDE.

The Lady Shoe Shiners.

OMAHA, May 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: The trust busters of the Twentieth Century Shining parlor wish to tell the public that we are working under strict rules, and one of the rules is that we are not allowed to make dates while on duty. Anyone caught is dismissed immediately. We are girls unfortunate in getting office work, and couldn't live on the wages if we could. I don't think any one can say a word about the place if they ever visited it, as it is certainly conducted under good rules. The only kick ever made, I think, was made by girls who came here and didn't make good, because it wasn't work they were thinking of when they came here. One girl was taken out here because she was under-age. It was not the fault of the company, as she gave her age, and signed papers, that she was 18, and so far as her being wrong it is false, and we have proof as to that. We are getting good wages, and are trying to make an honest living. If we were immoral girls, we wouldn't be working in show parlors for a living; we would be doing as others are doing. All we want is a chance to show our colors we are all white.

TRUST BUSTERS.

Talk About the Weather

An Explanation of How Official Forecasts Are Made by the Bureau.

Duties of the Weather Man.

The great variety of weather turned loose in this country, in and out of season, keeps weather sharps on the jump to make their forecasts measure up to results. How does the weather man do it? The question was put up to the chief of the weather man in Washington by the Brooklyn Eagle correspondent, and the Department of Agriculture furnished the answer following:

"The weather forecaster does not look out of the window and guess. He is not weatherwise like the old salt who accepts the approach of a storm without knowing how. To the signs by which the ordinary citizen decides whether to take his umbrella with him or leave it at home he pays no attention. Give him as accurately in a windowless cellar as on the top of New York's highest skyscraper.

"Twice a day, at 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening, reports are telegraphed to Washington from about 200 observers stationed in as many different localities in the United States and Canada. In these reports the observers do not volunteer their personal opinions about what is going to happen. They confine themselves to that particular moment, the pressure or weight of the atmosphere; the temperature, the direction and velocity of the wind, the amount of rain since the last report, and so forth. From this information the weather map of the United States is made up, showing the conditions that prevail in every part of the country. Since there are two maps for each day, it is obvious that by comparing them a forecaster can keep track of the course, and progress of both storms and periods of clear weather. From that, the next step is to predict what sort of weather will prevail for a day or two in any given locality.

"This map is the basis for all scientific weather forecasting. A glance at it will show that it is divided into 'high pressure areas' and 'low pressure areas.' These are technical terms used to describe the regions in which the weight or pressure of the atmosphere is great (high) or small (low). At sea level, the barometer, which is used to measure the weight, will register thirty inches under normal conditions of the atmosphere. When it registers more than this, say 30.5 or 31, the pressure is 'high'; when 29.5 or less, 'low.' In this way the height of a column of mercury in a barometer indicates the weight of the air, just as in a thermometer it indicates the temperature.

"Low pressure usually means strong winds, rain and rising temperature; cool, clear weather. For a reason to be explained later these 'high' and 'low' areas, as they are called, travel in a general direction from west to east. The forecaster notes their progress on the map, perceives their speed and their route, and then predicts the time of their arrival at any specified point. If they traveled, like a ship steered by compass, an exact course to the place, then weather forecasters would be a simple sum in arithmetic, like calculating the time when a railroad train running fifty miles an hour will arrive at a station 100 miles away. But storms are not railroad trains. They travel in an easterly direction, but they do not travel due east. Their speed is liable to change, and they are affected by the presence of other storms, by mountain ranges, by large bodies of water and many other things which make weather prophesying the complicated science that it is. The skeleton of the science, however, is the progressive of those 'high' and 'low' eastward across the country.

"This progress is caused by the shape of the earth and the well known fact that hot air rises. The tropical sun in the regions along the equator heats great masses of air, which rise and drift toward the north and south poles. As the earth revolves with it to the east these masses are carried along with it at the same speed. But, as is also well known, the equator revolves much faster than the poles, which are practically stationary, in much the same way as the rim of a wheel revolves faster than the hub. Therefore, these masses of air, revolving at the same rate as the equator, begin, as they approach the poles, to move much faster than the earth beneath them. There is a constant movement of the masses from west to east, a movement which becomes more marked the nearer one gets to the poles.

"Significance of the West Wind. "This, of course, does not mean that the wind always blows from the west. The great current flows in that direction, but surface conditions cause innumerable eddies which are the winds we feel. Into a low pressure area, for instance, the air rushes from every direction. Thus, if the center of disturbance is to the west of us, we will have an easterly wind as the air rushes toward the center; when the storm has reached and passed us on its easterly way we will have westerly winds. For this reason it is common to say that west winds mean clear weather.

"The air that flows into the low pressure area obviously must go somewhere. Since it is coming from every point of the compass the only available place is up. As it rises it cools and contracts. In the process the moisture it contains is condensed and we have rain. That is, we are likely to. It cannot be stated too emphatically, as there are many things to be considered which may make exceptions to the most fundamental rules.

"In regard to temperature everyone has noticed that rain in winter means warm weather, in summer cool weather. This arises from the fact that heat travels more easily through clear skies than through clouds and moisture. In the daytime heat reaches the earth to be absorbed in the atmosphere. In summer, therefore, when the days are longer than the nights, the earth is being heated for a greater part of a twenty-four hours than it is being cooled. In consequence the clearer the weather and the easier it is for heat to travel, the hotter it grows. In winter the reverse is true. The cooling time is longer than the heating, and the clearer it is the colder it grows.

"Thus the pressure of the atmosphere is the key to the weather, affecting the three vital questions of rate, temperature and wind.

People and Events

If congress intends handing out gold medals for heroes of fiction, George Ade will insist on recognition for Indiana's fiction colts. During April there were forty-five deaths due to street accidents in New York City. This puts the Vera Cruz record of seventeen in the lower boxes of the score board.

Editorial Pen Points

Philadelphia Ledger: You never can tell what war will bring forth. For example, Uncle Sam is using his influence to neutralize the oil business in Mexico; although he has been attacking it for years on this side of the border.

Philadelphia Record: Dr. Cook has found a champion of his North Pole pretensions in Senator Poindexter of Washington, most vociferous of the progressives, who wants congress to give the alleged discoverer a vote of thanks and a gold medal for his "services to science."

Springfield Republican: It is a sobering thought that there were more deaths from carelessness in the streets of New York during the month of April than there were deaths of Americans in the seizure of Vera Cruz. Forty-five persons were killed in the streets, of whom twenty-three were children and of the twenty-three ten were claimed by automobiles, six by the street cars and seven by horse-drawn vehicles. Vera Cruz claimed sixteen.

Philadelphia Ledger: Many of the refugees from Tampico are too bitter in their criticism on account of the withdrawal of American ships. The administration evidently had good reason for believing that the German and British ships would do all the protecting necessary, as they did, and there were reasons of policy which made this solution of the problem desirable. The case is yet to be reported where an American naval officer has deserted citizens in time of need without providing for their adequate protection.

THESE GIRLS OF OURS.

Miss Elder—Poor Mr. Dobb is so absent-minded. He bought me a box of candy on his way up to call last evening, and he— Her Friend—He left it on the street car. Miss Elder—No; he ate it.—Indianapolis News.

He—Darling, refuse me, and I shall never love another girl! She—Heavily—What I want is a man who will promise me that if I accept him,—Judge.

"Who are these two weary-looking men who both admit they are afraid to go home?" "One," replied Miss Cayenne, "is the

husband of a suffragist and the other is the husband of an anti-suffragist."—Washington Star.

"My daughter has recently secured a position as stenographer in a large office." "Is she a success?" "Seems to be. She has already received three offers of marriage."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ragged Rogers—De lady in de next house give me a piece of home-made cake. Won't you give me somethin', too? Mrs. Spiteful—Certainly. I'll get you a paperin' tablet.—Boston Transcript.

"Mary, why didn't you sound the dinner gong?" "Please, 'm, I couldn't find it." "Why, there it is on the hall table!" "Please, 'm, you said this morning that was the breakfast gong."—The Sketch.

THE BARE IDEA.

Time was when poet did aspire To clothe his thought in flowery diction. In fact, redundancy was the rage. In prose easy or proser fiction, In sixty-seven different togs, The poet his pet thought kept dressing.

Time is when fiction must be brief. Ideas clad in raiment scanty; Eschewing Milton's ornate style, Refraining from the frills of Dante; And in the fiction of today, Crude facts appear in scant apparel. Except upon the funny page, Where the hero finds some friendly barrel.

Time was when my lady hid her form 'Neath bombastine and hoop and bustle; And yards and yards and yards of skirt. That avel men with its awesome rustle; Balloon topped sleeves obscured the arm, Soft silken puff eclipsed the dimple, And from this intricate mass of stuff Peered forth the woman pure and simple.

Time is when fashion has decreed Against the yards and yards of skirting. And female forms in scant attire Their charms in public are asserting; Redundancy in dress has gone, The way of super-flowery diction, But halt and observe, of what is left, Not all is truth, three-fourths is fiction.

Redundancy in dress—dear me! Had just stepped out—my ink was drying. When out of the dim past I see Those ancient draperies come a flying; But tho' my lady is decked out With fold on fold and full on fell, The bare idea has not flown, Somehow it hovers round her still. Omaha. RAYOLL NE TRELE.



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