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54,751 MAY CIRCULATION.

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 May, 1914, was 54,751.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th day of June, 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.

Business continues to bubble at the soda fountain.

Weather men's wishes often take the form of general conditions.

"Let no guilty rat escape" should be the slogan of New Orleans.

Proof is at hand that the automobile is more deadly than the firecracker.

Columbia's strongest argument for the \$25,000,000 loan is that it needs the money.

To come down to the bald facts, what great disaster would befall the country if congress were to adjourn right now?

It is a ten to one bet that the Outlook will manage to drone along a while without filling the position of contributing editor.

"The New Haven is gradually improving," observes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is if it is undergoing any change at all.

Mr. Charles Frohman finds a New Star—Headline. Now, look out for the Federal league with a fabulous offer to tempt the said star away.

Colorado has seventeen direct legislation measures submitted to the voters at the coming election, which is going Nebraska several better.

Omaha is overrun with altogether too many able-bodied professional beggars. A workhouse would cure this evil in mighty short order.

That Illinois congressman who likens Mr. Bryan on the chautauqua stage to Gaby Deslys forgets that Mr. Bryan does not dance a step.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks the president would have come closer to the fact if he had called it sick-ology instead of psychology.

Sure, the water is fine in which the race for the republican governorship nomination is to be swum. So come on in, and the more the merrier.

We are appalled at the bomb-thrower who kills an heir to a throne, but suppose those New York anarchists had not been thwarted by fate in their plot.

The bond market is a trifle slow, but we may confidently look for another Vennet letter before long if we persist in holding on to his forfeited \$5,000.

Having completed the plans of his "big business" program, the president kindly calls in the captains of industry to consult them as to the plans of procedure.

Some members of the cabinet have brought ridicule and some discredit upon the administration.

And what have the others brought?

With membership expanding without let-up for a few more years, Ak-Sar-Bon may have to divide his celebration into sections in the fashion of the New Orleans Mardi Gras carnival.

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Chance for Practical Test.

The discovery of the bubonic plague in New Orleans affords an ample opportunity for the application of our modern methods of combating geriatric diseases. We have achieved signal victories in late years with these methods. We have flung farther than any other nation the advance lines of sanitation and we have wrought wonders for humanity both in our own and other lands that have come under our protection. More than that, we think we have discovered scientifically the truth about this deadly disease. Both in Havana and San Francisco our medical experts have determined after thorough investigation and experiment that this malady is spread by rats affected by the germ. In San Francisco soon after the earthquake a great raid was made on rats to such an extent, in fact, as to convince the people of that city that they had substantially overcome the danger of bubonic plague.

So, if the theory be correct, New Orleans' task would appear to be the killing off of all the rats within the reach of the city. It is not unlike the yellow fever propagated by the mosquito, only the rat-killing job would appear to be the simpler. Back of it all lies the importance of more scrupulous sanitary regulations, which, after all, means the old principle of prevention surpassing cure.

Canada, England, India.

At the time of the American revolution and several times since the Canadians have been in a frame of mind to cast off their allegiance to the British crown and either set up an independent government of their own or annex themselves peacefully to the United States. Nothing but lack of that tact which constitutes true statesmanship and diplomacy on the part of the United States government kept Canada outside of our boundary lines. We talk about a continental nation as something to be desired, but we have put it away from us at least three times in our history.—New York Commercial.

This goes straight to the point of a view which many hold, but are loath to express. It seems to be a tacitly accepted fashion for Americans to talk differently than they actually feel with reference to Canada's attitude toward Mother England. Yet events of the last few years, together with the undisputed utterances of some of Canada's strongest statesmen, afford ample ground for believing that the uppermost thought in the popular Canadian mind today is ultimate independence, whether followed by union with the United States or not.

Those who keep up on current history know that already Canada's practical attitude toward England is one of independence. She pays little toward the running of the British government, except what she puts in for the army and navy. She spurns three shiploads of London's idle men and forces their return to England. She does about as she pleases, in fact, and dear old Mother England, though with a grimace now and then, tries to make herself believe she likes it and says nothing.

The New York Commercial, however, sees trouble ahead with India as the storm center. Canada, acting in concert with the United States, at first declined to receive Hindu coolies at British Columbia ports. England urged their reception and Canada sullenly yielded, but continues to rankle over it. British India is aroused over the immigration laws of British provinces—Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The provinces are determined to maintain these laws.

"Great Britain may prefer to let Canada go rather than risk an uprising in India," says the Commercial. Stranger things have happened. At any rate, there is nothing concrete in the present relations between England and Canada that justifies the rhapsodical view that Canada has no purpose or aspiration superior to her filial devotion to the mother country.

Advice After the Fact.

President Wilson is holding a series of interviews with prominent representatives of "big business" by him especially invited to the White House. Taking this announcement by itself, the natural inference would be that the president was calling for expert and experienced advice as to legislation and administration affecting business interests. But before issuing his invitations he let it be known that his plan for dealing with business evils had been definitely determined, and that the invitations were not given sooner lest the public might wrongly conclude that his program was influenced by his visitors. The invitation to confer with the occupant of the White House is practically a command. Coming with the democratic hallmark, it is a command to take advice, but not to give it—another distinguishing feature of "the new freedom."

The Chautauqua Map.

The completion of forty years since the institution of the parent chautauqua assembly by Bishop Vincent is bringing out a great deal of historic reminiscence and interesting information about the movement, which has grown and spread beyond all dreams of its founders. None of the exhibits is more pertinent than the map that has been drawn to show the nation-wide scope of the chautauqua and the distribution of the local assemblies. We are told that while the parent institution is still maintained annually at the original Lake Chautauqua, more than 2,800 chautauquas are to be held this summer, each represented by a dot on the map, and the dots are to be found apparently in every state of the union except possibly Arizona, Nevada and Mississippi. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that Iowa occupies first place as a chautauqua stamping ground, gauged either by absolute number of in the ratio to area or population. Nebraska is not so thickly dotted as its neighbor to the east, but is well sprinkled with chautauqua assemblies, far more numerous than any state west or any state south of the Ohio river or New England. Whether the chautauqua is cause or effect, it unquestionably accompanies a widespread popular intelligence.

Beyond the Seas

Gold mines in the Transvaal normally employ 200,000 hands. Child doesn't raise enough beef cattle to supply home markets. Germany imports American cedar for use in lead pencil manufacture. Spain has established its first paper and pulp factory, utilizing asparto grass. Near Calcutta, India, a steel foundry has been established costing about \$5,000,000. Fifteen of the largest British cities have agreed to join in smoke abatement and fuel economy experiments.

Because of the danger of explosion, Hamburg forbids manufacturers to keep much wool waste on hand unless they have special buildings for it, requiring them to keep it in a municipal storehouse.

The very dangers of a bitter civil war which a prospect (arming of both sides) present forbids the best safeguard for peace.

If that be true in Ireland, why not as a principle elsewhere?



Brief contributions on timely topics invited. The Bee assumes no responsibility for opinions of correspondents. All letters subject to condensation by editor.

Calls Omaha Behind the Times.

OMAHA, July 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: Most of the benefits of community living originated over here in the west, as we easterners (I reside in New York city) call this section; but you are surely behind the times in this license to the individual for fourth of July celebrating. I arrived in Omaha at 11:30 Friday evening and headed for one of your prominent hotels. At a busy transfer corner my first sight was a group of male adults shooting Roman candles at each other. Drunks of all sorts were handling fireworks promiscuously. After being assigned a room I waited until 3 a. m. before some "men" on the adjoining corner had exhausted their supply of giant crackers. At 5 a. m. it started again. I awoke from the pecuniary results to the small tradesmen, and an outlet for children and grown humans whose sense for horse-play and coarser amusement is highly developed. Of what earthly use is the noisy discharge of fireworks? The average person is hard-working, and pushed to the extreme in the demands on his or her nervous system these days, and in trying to be of use to society in order to maintain a modicum of each member. Allowing "rough-neck" tactics to prevail is hardly in accordance with present-day thought.

Had any big fire insurance people been on the streets at the time I came in the merchants and fire and police departments would have been properly taken to task. The police were conspicuous by their absence. The chance of injury to passersby was great and the shock to people trying to get a much needed night's rest was great. Must the tail was the dog.

Phases of Irrigation Problem.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., July 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed in a recent issue of The Bee that the Omaha Commercial club has become interested in some of the problems which up to the present time have been generally supposed to be of benefit only to the people of the western half of the state.

During the last ten years the national reclamation service has been experimenting in the western states in constructing reservoirs and applying the water to beneficial uses in the irrigation of crops. A great deal of money has been spent by the government in this experimental work. A great many mistakes have been made. However, these ten years of educational and experimental work by the government has demonstrated the fact that the government can control and conserve the waters of the national streams. In Wyoming on the North Platte river the government has constructed a reservoir holding 1,000,000 acres feet of water, and never yet has been able to completely fill the reservoir from all of the flood and surplus waters of the North Platte river.

During the winter and spring months the government is able to make the North Platte river a bed of dry sand except for the small quantity of water that enters from the tributaries in Nebraska. The government is now constructing large reservoirs in the hills in the northern part of Scott's Bluff county to fill these reservoirs from the waters of the river east of the large reservoir in Wyoming.

Irrigation engineers have figured that the water supply of the North Platte river when properly conserved is sufficient to furnish an ample flow of water in the river to irrigate all the lands from the western boundary of Nebraska as far east as irrigation is necessary. The difficulty under the present reclamation act and the red tape at Washington, with the attitude of its officials, is that these waters are held in the reservoirs and not applied to beneficial use during the summer months. The department officials are talking that the cost of all of the government's experimental work, including the mistakes of its engineers, shall be returned to it in the sale of water, and in addition that the government be paid the profits.

At the last legislature I secured the passage of the joint resolution requesting my delegation in congress to have surveys made of the Platte river and the territory in the south-central and western part of the state, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was feasible to conduct the surplus waters of the Platte across the divide to irrigate the highlands of southwest Nebraska. I understand some preliminary survey work is about to be done by the reclamation service. If this can be made successful it will mean the addition of billions of dollars to the wealth of Nebraska. It will mean that instead of crop failure for nearly ten years in southwest Nebraska there will be an abundance of crops.

In the two last legislative sessions the senators and representatives from eastern Nebraska took no interest in irrigation measures, and did not even read the bills. We of the western part of the state believe that eastern Nebraska should be as much interested in the welfare of the western part of the state as it is in the problems which affect only eastern Nebraska local interests.

I believe that the Omaha Commercial club has started a work, which, if they will follow up and co-operate with the irrigation association of western Nebraska, that will be of material benefit to the entire state of Nebraska. The Commercial club of Lincoln ought to also take hold of this question and assist in solving these problems.

W. V. HOAGLAND.

School Statistics of Cities

High Show in Attendance. The city of Newton, Mass., had the highest average school attendance, per 100 inhabitants, in 1912 of any of the 195 cities in the United States for which figures are given in the recent report on financial statistics of cities having a population of over 35,000 each, which has been issued by William J. Harris, director of the census, Department of Commerce.

The average for Newton, Mass., was 21 per 100 inhabitants; for Newark, N. J., 20; Chelsea, Mass., 19; Hartford, Conn., 17.5; Everett, Mass., 17.5, and Brockton, Mass., 17.6.

The city having the lowest average attendance per 100 inhabitants was Dubuque, Ia., with an average of 7.4, followed by Charleston, S. C., 7.5; Augusta, Ga., 7.8; Covington, Ky., 8.3, and Amsterdam, N. Y., 8.7. The average school attendance, per 100 inhabitants for some of the larger cities in this report was as follows: Boston, 11.5; Washington, 11.1; Cleveland, 11; New York, 12.5; Los Angeles, 12.9; Buffalo, 13.7; Minneapolis, 13.2; Pittsburgh, 11.5; Chicago, 11.5; St. Louis, 11.3; Philadelphia, 10.7; New Orleans, 10.4; Baltimore, 10.3; Milwaukee, 10; Detroit, 9.7; Cincinnati, 9.7, and San Francisco, 9.3.

The total school sittings reported from these 195 cities numbered 3,772,551; of this number, 2,336,563, or 60 per cent, were reported for elementary day schools, and 345,988, or 9.2 per cent, for secondary schools. The sittings in elementary day schools exceeded the average attendance in these schools by 372,588, or 12.3 per cent of the average number in attendance. In like manner, the sittings in secondary day schools exceeded the average daily attendance in those schools by 45,182, or 15 per cent of the average attendance in those schools.

The total number of school buildings reported was 7,308, of which 6,708, or 91.6 per cent, were for elementary schools, and 600, or 8.4 per cent, for secondary schools, the number of sittings per building being 552 and 772 respectively.

Payments for School Expenses.

The average payment for the expenses for the three kinds of schools (elementary day schools, secondary day schools, and night schools) per 100 inhabitants for the 195 cities for which figures are presented was \$161. The city reporting the highest average was Pasadena, Cal., with \$209, followed by Newton, Mass., with \$184; Mount Vernon, N. Y., \$161; Colorado Springs, Colo., \$156; New Rochelle, N. Y., \$154, and Berkeley, Cal., \$150. The cities with the lowest average per 100 inhabitants were Jacksonville, Fla., \$109; Tampa, Fla., \$112; Portsmouth, Va., \$111; Charleston, S. C., \$101.

Supervisors, Teachers and Other Employees.

Reports as to the number of supervisors and teachers employed were received from 195 cities. There was a total of 10,002 supervisors and teachers reported for these cities, of whom \$5,300, or 71.3 per cent, were employed in elementary schools; 12,049, or 11.4 per cent, in secondary schools; 503, or 5 per cent, in normal schools; 8,137, or 2.8 per cent, in other day schools, and 8,730, or 7.9 per cent, in night schools.

Of the 195 cities considered in this report, 53 made payments for teachers' pensions and gratuities, and 6 others had funds for that purpose. Of these 59 cities, 36 had permanent pension trust funds and 23 had made no such provision. The total pensions and gratuities paid in 1912 by the 53 cities amounted to \$1,702,511, of which \$1,022,436, or 60.3 per cent, was paid by the cities maintaining teachers' retirement funds with investments, and \$679,075, or 40 per cent, was paid by the other 23 cities. Pensions and gratuities are paid to the teachers by two methods: (1) From or through the agency of public trust funds established for that purpose, and (2) directly from the school district or city corporation treasury.

Cities Having No Permanent Pension Funds.

The cities paying teachers' pensions but maintaining no permanent retirement funds or investments were: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Newark, Paterson, Trenton, Camden, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Bayonne, and East Orange, N. J.; Denver, Colo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Lynn, Malden, and Pittsfield, Mass.; Charleston, S. C.; Mobile, Ala.; New Britain, Conn.; Topeka, Kan.; Niagara Falls, N. Y., and La Crosse, Wis.

The 38 cities having permanent funds with investments for the payment of teachers' retirement pensions reported assets in those funds at the close of 1912 amounting to \$4,134,483. These invested funds paid out \$1,022,436 in pensions; \$13,073 for expenses of fund management, and 1,298,717 for investments purchased. They received during the year an aggregate of \$1,998,977, of which amount \$1,022,436 was revenue or fund income. Of this latter amount \$217,853, or 84.5 per cent, was derived from teachers' contributions to pension funds.

The payment of pensions, as well as the establishment of teachers' retirement funds, has been adopted as a policy by the large cities to a greater extent than by the smaller. For example, of the total payments of pensions, \$689,234, or 69.3 per cent, was paid by New York city alone, which city also reported 35.8 per cent of the assets of pension funds.

Twice Told Tales

Conservation of the Hair. He was a lover of music who had just been to hear one of the great operas, and he was expatiating upon his beauties to an unresponsive friend, whom he observed to yawn. The music lover was hurt. "Look here, John," he protested, "don't you think music is of some practical benefit in life?"

"Oh, yes," said the unresponsive one. "Why, judging from the portraits I have seen of eminent musicians, especially pianists, I should say that music is great to keep the hair from falling out."—Kansas City Star.

An Unflattering Reminder. The new clergyman was sent for by an elderly woman. "Oh, sir," she said, "I hope you will excuse my asking you to call, but when I heard you preach and pray last Sunday you did so remind me of my poor brother, who was taken from me, that I felt I must speak with you."

"And how long ago did your poor brother die?" asked the clergyman, sympathetically. "Oh, sir, he isn't dead," was the reply; "he was took to the asylum."

People and Events

John D. Rockefeller has had an automatic time safe installed in his mansion at Pocantico Hills.

Joseph Fredericks of New York was seriously burned as a result of smoking a cigarette in bed.

The pope received in audience 509 American missionaries, who are on the annual cruise of the Naval Academy.

Philip D. Laird has resigned as chairman of the Maryland Public Service commission, to take effect August 1.

Marconi contemplates being able to telephone from Carnarvon, Wales, to New York before the end of this year.

G. B. Rose of Little Rock, Ark., is being considered by President Wilson for appointment as minister to Uruguay.

Cardinal Gibbons on July 1 celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of his priesthood and the twenty-eighth of his cardinalate.

Joseph Brown, twice governor of Georgia, has formally announced his candidacy for the United States senate to succeed Hoke Smith.

S. S. McClure, who is a native of County Antrim, has been visiting Belfast, and tells an interviewer that unless Ulster is excluded from home rule he fears "the worst civil war in modern history."

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

"Tell me," said the lovelorn youth, "what's the best way to find out what a woman thinks of you?" "Marry her," replied Peckham promptly.—Dallas News.

"Magda broke her engagement." "I thought so. She was always thinking of ways of making her fiancé happy."—Munich Megendorfer Blatter.

Mudge—Here's a man figured out that if all the money in the world were divided equally each adult would get about \$20.

Meek—He's wrong. My wife would get \$50.—Boston Transcript.

"Our minister," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "appears to be a real altruist."

"Oh, I think you must be mistaken," replied Mrs. Gottalotte. "It seems to me by the sound of his voice that he must be a bass."—Judge.

Chapman—Young man, you have your arm around that young lady's waist!

Young Man—Thanks! I've been trying to find the spot all evening, but with the new gowns a fellow hardly knows where he's at.—New York Globe.

Surprised Person—How did you get in to see Hignobis?

Nonchalant Person—Easy. I gave the elevator boy five to hand the junior office boy and ten to slip the senior office boy a twenty to pass a gold watch to the doorman to let me sneak in and wait.—St. Paul Dispatch.

PSYCHOLOGY OF POCKETS.

Pittsburgh Post. To prove how undeveloped is the growing urchin's mind. Turn out a small boy's pockets, and these treasures you will find:

A top, six rusty shingle nails, a hank of city string, a railroad spike, a battered rapin ring, A broken file, a rubber ball, some bits of broken rock, And sundry scattered remnants of a shattered barn door lock.

To prove that lovely woman is deficient in the brain. Turn out her leather hand bag, which is likely to contain:

A canceled transfer, 30 cents, some frayed squares of silk, A fragment of a recipe for sterilizing milk, A pointless pencil, seven stamps, some powder and a puff, A shopping list, some scissors and a manouring buff.

To prove that man's a creature of tremendous intellect. Go through his clothes some morning and you'll readily collect:

A dry and useless fountain pen, a knife that will not cut, Some scribbled dates, a paper book on "How to Put It," Four keys to locks long gone to rust, five crumpled dollar bills, A box of broken cough drops and six numbered billiard pills.

Advertisement for Safe Home Matches. Text: "May We Ask You a Few Questions about Matches? What kind do you use? Do you know? Or don't you? Most people don't. There's a world of difference between different kinds. Do you realize that? There are sulphur matches, and 'parlor' matches, and 'single-dipped' matches, and 'double-dipped' matches, and 'strike-on-box' matches, and 'strike-anywhere' matches, and safety matches that are safe, and safety matches that are not safe. 5c. All grocers. Ask for them by name. The Diamond Match Company." Includes image of a matchbox labeled 'SAFE HOME MATCH NON-POISONOUS'.

To get in or out of business

Read the "Business Chances" column of The Bee. Below are a few of the opportunities offered in last Sunday's Bee:

- Substantial corporation, investment of \$300 to \$1,500.
Choice 34 millinery shops, investment of \$300 to \$600.
Choice farm mortgages, 7%, \$300 to \$5,000.
General merchandise business of \$30,000 a year, invoice \$8,000 to \$9,000.
Furniture and undertaking, invest \$3,000.
Blacksmith and wagon shop in thrifty farming community.
Garage in county seat.
Drug store in Omaha, doing business of \$12,000 a year, sale price \$4,200.
Two good restaurants and candy store.
Four good moving picture shows.
Lumber, coal and cement business.
Bakeries, etc.
Why not get into a business of your own and be independent? Work for yourself and put the results of your labor in your own pocket.
The "Business Chances" columns of The Bee offer a large number of good honest opportunities every day.

Telephone Tyler 1000 THE OMAHA BEE Everybody Reads Bee Want Ads

Advertisement for Horlicks Malted Milk. Text: "Protect Yourself with Horlicks Malted Milk. Ask for ORIGINAL GENUINE. The Food Drink for all Ages—Others are Imitations." Includes image of a Horlicks can.