

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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JUNE CIRCULATION: 52,662

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 June, 1914, was 52,662.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 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.

Keep right on a fly-swatting. Ever know of a fly that measured up to the description in the story?

A stupendous popular uprising of twenty-eight people must be simply irresistible.

If the crops get much bigger Uncle Sam may have to send for a new set of official estimators.

One of the standing jokes on humanity is that writers of love letters never profit by the mistakes of others.

She will have to come a little stronger to convince many jurors that any man promised \$20,000 for just one hug, even in Missouri.

"It takes character in a man or woman to live in these times," says a lugubrious seer. In what times did it not take the same thing?

The Warburg case furnishes our Senator Hitchcock one more opportunity for differing with the president, which helps (him) some.

Only two weeks more for ambitious statesmen to make up their minds whether to enlist in the army of office-seekers now enrolling for this year's campaign.

While he has been doing very nicely by us, still if the weather man should happen to become a little overheated no one would object to his taking a vacation.

"You are a liar," says a lawyer to a witness in a St. Louis court. Just like that. And so far as reports indicate the judge did not consider his dignity offended.

If our School board will now cut out the needless holidays the children will easily cover as much ground in their studies in thirty-six weeks as heretofore in thirty-eight weeks.

Mrs. Carman's iron nerve was shattered as the steel bars of the jail door closed behind her.—News note.

Yes, steel bars are harder even than iron nerves.

John D. Rockefeller has passed his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary and he has about \$5,000,000 to show for every birthday, showing what a frugal man may do if he lives long enough.

Any other little Central American country with musty claims for money payments from the United States will do well to bring them forward and push them along, while Secretary Bryan is directing our State department.

No, it's impossible to put Jones, Warburg and Perkins all in the same class of men "trying to make big business what it ought to be." Otherwise Jones and Warburg would have backed Perkins' presidential candidate.

The farce of a candidate pretending to be a democrat, a populist and a republican at one and the same time in order to sneak nominations on two or more party tickets is being repeated again in the filings for our coming Nebraska primary. The candidate who pretends to be something he is not just to get votes by false representation is inherently dishonest.

Grappling With Vice. The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the striking difference in the methods employed here and abroad for the suppression of vice.

What is wanted is effective suppression without public advertisement, but how this can be had is not explained. It is in truth the unsolved part of the problem in which, it strikes us, this difference must be observed, that European countries make regulation their object, while we aim at suppression. Regulation may be accomplished by police rules, but suppression can never be had except by general public cooperation nor without the aid of constant publicity.

General Law Wallace, our minister to Turkey, is expected in Omaha soon to visit General E. F. Test.

J. H. Husack, the popular Cuming street hardware merchant, returned from Chicago, where he purchased goods.

Superintendent James has gone to Madison, Wis., to attend the convention of the National Teachers' association.

Over in Iowa. The official returns of the primary held in Iowa a few weeks ago to make nominations for United States senator conformably with the new direct election amendment to the federal constitution, and for other offices, are now available.

In the 1912 election the vote polled in Iowa for the presidential candidates of the same respective parties was:

Republican (Taft) 119,805 Democratic (Wilson) 158,225 Progressive (Roosevelt) 161,519

Incidentally, it should be mentioned that the vote in the recent Iowa primary was 47 per cent of the total vote polled at the preceding presidential election, and that by comparison the republicans show a gain of 17 per cent as against a democratic loss of 58 per cent, and a progressive loss of 96 per cent.

An Historic Sight. The government estimates 70,000,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested in Nebraska this year, which is 25,000,000 bushels above the average for five years. It estimates that more than \$61,000,000 worth of small grain will be grown by the farmers of our state.

Present conditions justify corresponding estimates of corn and alfalfa. Altogether, as prospects now are, Nebraska is in for a banner year on the farm. It will be an historic year, a year of broken records, of surpassing agricultural and landscape beauty.

Those with a pride in their state should not miss the opportunity of viewing it as thus arrayed in its most magnificent crop garment. It was never more picturesque. From the undulating hills of the eastern river slope to the western boundary, from north to south, Nebraska presents a view never before excelled. If equalled, all things considered, Nebraska has never gone in much for its claims of scenic beauty, and yet, even if one confined his view to the eastern tier of counties, he could not with truth say that the state has no such claim to urge. It would be hard to find a more beautiful and picturesque spectacle, for example, than the green and yellow-clad hills, the orchard and vine-templed uplands of our own and adjoining counties. But go out for yourself and see; do not miss it, even though a similar sight may be presented every year. Then remember that beneath the superficial beauty lies the wealth of an empire, the kingdom of agricultural, horticultural and live stock riches, which gives practical worth to appearance.

Vardaman and Jefferson. Opposing an appropriation of \$50,000 for the use of the government in entertaining foreign guests at the San Francisco-Panama exposition, Senator Vardaman of Mississippi exclaims: "The world has gone mad on the question of society. I wish we could go back to the dignified simplicity of the days when Thomas Jefferson occupied the White House."

And suppose we could, could anyone imagine Thomas Jefferson, the statesman, in sympathy or co-operation with Vardaman, the demagogue? Would it be possible to think of the great Jefferson stooping to oppose such an appropriation with the effect of humiliating his nation in the eyes of the world? That \$50,000 is an extravagant expenditure to a country like ours is not claimed. But that is not the point of Vardaman's stage play, as everyone knows. He is not troubled about the money the government spends; what he is anxious for is to make himself seen and heard in public.

The Latest Library Plan. For twenty-five years Andrew Carnegie has been giving money to erect library buildings, and, yet, according to the federal commissioner of education, 70 per cent of the people of the United States are without access to good libraries. In that period also other libraries aside from those assisted by Mr. Carnegie have been established. These facts constitute the best argument in favor of the proposal to induce Mr. Carnegie to invest \$100,000,000 more in libraries for the smaller communities of the country. Another interesting point brought out in this connection is the seeming difficulty Mr. Carnegie is encountering in his effort to die poor, which effort this generous donation would measurably promote.

Presumably there be those to see in this colossal bequest, should the great iron master make it, only another wholesale effort on his part at "controlling the educational system of the country." So long as the vast majority of national Americans perceive no such object or indication of it, this need not hinder the progress of the move. Such a control would be impossible even if attempted by any one man, and why any man should wish to make the attempt is equally as hard to make out. Regardless of the source of the money there appears no good reason why the country as well as the city should not have its libraries within reach of all the people.

Speechifying in the Parks. OMAHA, July 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I would be glad to propose any limitation on the right of freedom of speech, but I do want to commend Park Commissioner Hummel for his efforts to prevent the parks from being turned into parade grounds for political organizations.

A difference may easily be noted between parks and school houses. The one is a place for pleasure, the other for instruction. What a right and proper in the one becomes wrong and improper in the other.

Moreover, if the suffragettes are to be allowed to hold meetings in the parks, why not the Industrial Workers of the World, the Holy Rollers and others who clamor for freedom of speech? Where will you draw the line?

It seems to me that our suffering sisters are doing the very best they can to prove their unfitness for the franchise by their unreasonable efforts to force permission to intrude their political propaganda on people who are seeking rest from this and other trials of life.

M. J. WILSON.

Psychological. Philadelphia Correspondent: Probably the president and Mr. Morgan confined their conversation to the weather.

Cincinnati Enquirer: It is good to know that the western harvests are not psychological, but actually material.

Boston Transcript: As for the prosperity of the country, there is such a thing, you know, as protesting too much.

Washington Star: No performance that congress is expected to give promises much amusement for tired business men.

Wall Street Journal: Trifler who suggests the country will hit the millennium with a thud, when everybody is getting fees as a receiver in bankruptcy for everybody else, may consider himself psychologically snubbed.

Philadelphia Ledger: The remarkable thing is that the ex-handful, who wants the democratic nomination for governor of Oklahoma, is having a hard time to get it.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Most any gang of bad men ought to be willing to take Cole Blaise up when he quits office, if only out of gratitude for all he has done for the fraternity.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The apparent shrinking in the popularity of President Woodrow Wilson, is explained by his friends to be "a temporary defusion."

More psychology, eh? Indianapolis News: That story about Germany's plan to build a canal across Nicaragua would be more interesting if it contained some details as to where the money was coming from.

Washington Star: So far Mr. La Follette has managed to restrain any impulse to rush up and congratulate Mr. Perkins on not being a member of the Pinchot branch of the progressive party.

Simple Life for Bryan. Report is that Commoner Will retire to Privacy of Farm Life After March 4, 1916.

(Washington Correspondence of Baltimore News.) Inside Tip on Bryan's Plans.

William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, will retire from public life after March 4, 1916. This information was obtained by the News correspondent from a close personal friend of the premier.

Not only is it stated that the secretary has given up all hope of being elected to the presidency, but that his first taste of life as an administrative official has convinced him that he does not want a second one. In this, it is asserted on good authority, the secretary was largely influenced by his wife, who has become more and more insistent that he retire from the political arena.

Already, it is stated, the secretary has made his plans accordingly, and, while he will probably continue for some years on the chautauqua circuit, in season, he will devote himself principally after 1916 to a cultivation of his broad acres in Florida and elsewhere.

During the early days of the Wilson administration it was predicted that if President Wilson did not desire to succeed himself the secretary of state would be the next democratic candidate, trusting to win in the time of democratic prosperity what he could not attain in the lean years that preceded the downfall of the republican party. It was even ventured that the president, in return for the strenuous fight which Bryan made in the Baltimore convention to obtain the nomination for him, would throw his support only to Bryan in 1916.

Political Strength Has Waned. The succeeding sixteen months have done much to change this aspect. Even Bryan's closest friends admit that as the head of the Department of State the premier has not been a big success. They realize, too, that the criticisms that have been heaped upon him for his lecturing, for his part in the handling of the Mexican situation and for his part in framing the Nicaragua treaty have had their effect; and that, while he still has hosts of admirers who will always be willing to turn out to applaud him as an orator, he has lost strength as a presidential possibility.

In justice to Bryan, however, it must be said that he is no more responsible for the administration's foreign policy than is the president. It would not be going too far to say that most of the important moves in the Mexican controversy, as well as the entire policy with respect to the Panama tolls, were planned by the man sitting in the White House. It is extremely doubtful whether Bryan at any time has altogether approved of the surrender of the free-toll pledge in the Baltimore platform, particularly inasmuch as he was chairman of the committee which drafted the platform.

It can likewise be said with accuracy that the secretary of state has thus far completely disapproved the predictions made by his enemies in the party that he would refuse to knuckle under to President Wilson on matters of legislative policies. President Wilson himself has taken occasion to publicly express his appreciation of the devotion which Bryan has given him during the present administration. Unquestionably it was largely due to the influence which the Commoner exerted over western and southern democrats in congress that the currency and tariff legislation was put through.

Opens Field for Speculation. The evident determination of the secretary to retire from public life leaves the field of speculation open as to whom President Wilson will select as the party nominee in 1916 if he himself does not run. There seems but little doubt that with the influences at the command of all presidents, Mr. Wilson will be in position to dictate the nominee, even though dissensions among the party leaders might preclude the success of the man selected. President Taft, for example, was able to force his renomination through the Chicago convention in face of the fact that in practically every state where presidential primaries gave the people a chance to express their preference, Roosevelt was the choice of the voters.

Ordinarily it would be assumed that the most conspicuous possibility for the nomination next to the President or Bryan would be Congressman Oscar W. Underwood, majority leader of the house. But a long time intervenes between now and the 1916 convention, and in this period Underwood will have sacrificed his conspicuous position in the house to become one of the rank and file in the senate. Moreover, the Alabama congressman and the president, while avoiding the appearance of irreconcilable hostility, have been far apart on a number of issues, including the Panama tolls question. Inasmuch as the president would naturally wish a successor who would carry out his policies, it is doubtful whether he would accord Underwood cordial support in the reconvention lineup. Those holding to this view declare that for like reasons Champ Clark is eliminated.

Friends of Underwood cling to the belief that the new tariff law, of which he was the author, will win him popular support sufficient to overcome any antagonism which might come from other quarters.

McAdoo the Man to See. Gossipers are finding much food for talk in the growing prominence of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, the president's son-in-law, as the political adviser and patronage dispenser of the administration. Recently the word has been passed down the line among the democrats in congress and elsewhere that "McAdoo is the man to see about patronage," in consequence of which the secretary's office is daily crowded with men who would ordinarily look to the postmaster general as the politician of the cabinet. What this portends, if anything, is not known, but some there are who see in this situation the prospect of a ticket headed by McAdoo.

Twice Told Tales. Right or Wrong. One of our western senators, who possesses a rather irascible temper, has a habit on days when everything seems to go wrong, of scolding the clerks employed by his committee.

Not long ago, during a session of the senate, the western senator had expressed a desire that one of his clerks prepare a tabulated statement of certain trade statistics of the United States. The statement was accordingly prepared and laid before the testy senator, who glanced at it with an air that boded trouble. In a moment he looked up and exclaimed: "See here, Morton, this won't do. Why didn't you prepare this statement on the typewriter? These figures are disgraceful. Any 12-year-old schoolboy could do better than that. See that three? It looks for all the world like a five! No one would take it for anything else. Just look at it!"

"I beg pardon, senator," replied the clerk apologetically. "The fact is, it is a five."

"A five," roared the senator. "You idiot! It looks like a three!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

An Unpleasant Job. "We elders set for the youngsters a higher standard than we set for ourselves. Forgetting that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, the stupid and ugliest failures of parents expect their sons and daughters to grow up miracles of beauty, intelligence and success."

"The speaker was Wilton Lackaye, the occasion the Lamb's Gambol in New York. He continued: "A father said to his pretty daughter one evening with a scornful, angry laugh: "That young Janson has the face to want to marry you! A mere bookkeeper!"

"But father," said the girl, "I love Mr. Janson. What is your objection to our marriage?"

"Why," roared the old man, "why, he couldn't support you decently!"

"But father," said the girl, "neither can you!"

July Jollies. "Say, have you forgotten that you owe me 100 francs?" "No, not yet; give me time."—Felix.

"What is your alma mater, Mr. Nuccio?" "Well, if you insist, I'll take a cigar."—Buffalo Express.

Zeta—What is this peanut pitfall I hear so much about? Beta—Oh, just sort of a shell game.—Michigan Gargoyles.

Betty Van Rocks—Did you have a satisfactory interview with papa? Jack Brokeleigh—Not vary; he said all he would give us was his consent.—Boston Transcript.

THE SEASONS. George Sterling in Delleneator. See love among the roses, roses of the spring.

Fearful of the dewy buds, the buds so young and white! Will he pluck not even one, the shy and careless king? Morning's on the garden now, but ah! how soon the night!

See love among the roses, roses rich and red! He has made a couch of petals fragile for his sake. All the summer noon's a-swoon, and morning winds have fled! All-forget the tender buds he did not dare to take.

See love among the roses, roses past his reach! Autumn's chill is on the dusk, the blooms are faint and few. O the surger at his heart, for which there is no speech! Wistful now he wandereth, remembering their dew.

See love among the roses, roses on his breast! Snows are in the garden now, and winter's on the land. He knows not in that warm realm, one flower from the rest. Nor yet the one and faithful rose within his marble hand.

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