### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By carrier per month.

per year. Daily and Sunday per month. per year. \$5.00
Daily without Sunday \$6c 4.00
Evening and Sunday \$6c 4.00
Evening without Sunday \$6c 4.00
Sunday Bee only \$2.00
Send notice of change of address or complaints of irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small ac-counts Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.

Omaha-The Bee Building.
South Omaha-2313 N street.
Council Bluffs-14 North Main street.
Lincoln-25 Little Building.
Chicago-301 Hearst Building.
New York-Room 196, 286 Fifth avenue.
St. Louis-503 New Bank of Commerce.
Washington-725 Fourteenth St., N. W.

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

DECEMBER CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska. County of Douglas, as Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of December, 1914, was 54-211.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.

Bubscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2d day of January, 1915.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

### Thought for the Day Selected by Dr. J. H. Vance

From bitterness preserve me, Lord; From jentines thoughts protect my day; Against the stroke of envy's sword Help me to hold my way. And grant my soul sufficient grace To gladden at another's prize And look upon his eager face With sympathetic eyes. -Henry Robinson Palmer.

Be patient, girls! Next year will be leap

The "Big Muddy" holds out a standing invitation to navigate.

A short ballot movement for Commercial club elections might help some.

We're all for peace, subject to a few difference, of opinion as to how best to get it. When the itch for office gets thoroughly into

the system, there is no getting away from the Well, if Governor Morehead can disregard

a promise to be content with one term, why not President Wilson? An extraordinary scarcity of lambs at various stock exchanges is deplored by brokers. The principle of "safety first" is taking root in unex-

pected quarters. Preachments on economy in state, county or city affairs would take on an air of sincerity if the preachers insisted on a dollar's worth of

work for every dollar spent. The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans in a few places illustrates how a magnificent achievement of American arms may be submerged in the rubbish of party

Our sympathy suitably expressed, should go out to Cook county, Illinois. We too have been pinched by voting machine venders and also have a supply of mechanical junk for which buyers are not to be had.

The bantam scrappers of the Balkans assure an anxious world that the war will come to a sudden finish as soon as they get fairly into it, It is a question which to admire most-Balkan psp or the cock-sureness of the press agent.

Some time ago President Wilson threw out the thought that the road to re-election lay in not thinking about it. And now notwithstanding that, he lets us know by talking second term that he is thinking of it all the time.

On all matters of moment the British press backs up the British government. The unanimity of sentiment in support of the British note proves the rule that there are no press knockers in Great Britain when the interests of the empire are involved,



The marriage of Walter G. Clark and Miss Minnie Whitney took place in the Unity church solomnized by Rev. W. E. Copeland. Mr. Clark is employed in the U. S. National bank, and well own in Omaha society, while his wife is the daughetr of Mr. David Whitney.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade esident, and heard the report of the sectary. President-elect Max Meyer officiated as chairman, Graham P. Browne, propleter of the Jerseyville

see farm, announces his readmens to deliver "pure Jerney milk every day at your door." A lot of new rocking chairs have been placed in the rotunds of the Paxton, adding to the appearance of the place as well as the comfort of the guests. A fresh cold wave has struck the town with

mercury below zero. Mrs. Mary McClinn, mother of Mrs. E. C. McShane and John C. and M. A. McClinn, died yesterday, in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. Lawle Turane of Washington is taking the place of Mr. George E. Hagen at the local signal

J. E. Pilley and J. T. Dillon are giving notice of the dissolution of the firm, in which they have done a real estate and lean business under the name of J.E. Edley & Co. England's Reply.

Earl Grey's preliminary note, in reply to the recent representation from Pesident Wilson that the Bitish were pressing too closely their oversight of the high seas, is reassuring in its general tone. It is written in the spirit of the most rigid adherence to the rules of the diplomatic game, and will very well serve to "keep the ball in the air." In the meantime little likelihood exists that the situation will become

The right of search; which affords the basis for the exchange of notes, is fundamental, and indisputable. Whether Great Britain has gone too far in the matter of preventing the carrying of supplies to its opponents in Europe has not as yet been determined. The figures quoted by Earl Grey, tending to show the sudden increase in commerce between the United States and the neutral countries of Europe, remain to be verified. Even if admitted, they can only serve to establish what might have been expected, that Germany has undertaken to maintain commercial relations with a friendly nation, and that that effort has met with response.

The United States cannot undertake to guarantee the strict neutrality of all cargoes affoat from American ports. It was very nice in President Wilson to suggest to shippers the desirability of making their manifestoes absolutely accurate, that the consular endorsement might serve as a passport to be recognized by a boarding officer. The British Foreign office, apparently knowing a thing or two, accepts this evidence of good faith at its face value, but will continue to make assurance doubly sure by searching for contraband. And the vessel owners will not likely depart from the practice that has come down from the days of the Phoeniclans. So long as the profit in sight is attractive, just so long they will undertake the delivery of contraband to the extent that they can get away with it.

Cornering the Coroner.

The needlessness of the coroner's office is not observable alone in Omaha, for down in New York the commissioner of accounts has just made a report to Mayor Mitchel, which is expected to expedite the transit of the coroner's job to the political cemetery. Where New York may be entitled to extra commiseration lies in the fact that it has eleven coroners, as against our one. Epitomizing the report, the New York World says:

tion of the office, it should be necessary to mention only a few. The coroner is usually ignorant, and frequently he is corrupt. He and his physicians products of the spoils system. In nearly onehalf of his findings there is no evidence to support the certificates of death that bear his signature. He is often in league with undertakers; he has been known to have relations with insurance companies not beyond the reach of private interests; he has his favorite doctors and his perfectly trustworthy

Now, we do not believe such an indictment would stand against the coroners who have served in Omalia and Douglas county, for they have been as good if not better than we would have a right to expect to be produced by the system in vogue. Of the numerous reasons why the coroner's office should be abolished. one should be sufficient-it is waste of the taxpayers' good money to support an unnecessary job.

Freedom for the Filipinos.

Secretary Garrison's statement before the committee of the senate may be fairly taken as voicing the policy of the administration in dealing with the Philippines. As such, it shows the democrats finally admitting that the Filipino is not yet ready for the responsibility of self-government. Mr. Garrison, in apologizing for the attitude of the administration, says the people of the United States do not understand the great problem presened by the Philippine question. If this is true, it is in no small measure due to the persistent misrepresentation by the democrats of conditions in the islands.

From 1898 until 1913 the democrats kept up an unceasing and clamorous demand that the United States withdraw at once from the islands. This persistent cry was merely political claptrap, and only had the effect of interfering with and retarding efforts for the advancement of the islanders. Responsibility has brought a change in the democratic tune, and political malcontents in the Philippines no longer draw sustaining comfort from the utterances of Mr. Bryan and other democratic augurs. Willy nilly, the democats in power find themselves merely following the footsteps of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft in dealing with the Philippine problem.

Promise of Fewer Bills.

Director Sheldon of the legislative reference bureau gives it as his belief that fewer bills will be introduced at Lincoln this winter than in recent sessions of the legislature. This statement has no apparent foundation, except in hope, but it is along right lines. Too many bills are offered in the legislature, as a rule, making it impossible for the law makers to analyse or understand all. Out of this has come the mass of halfdigested and usually unworkable laws that have encumbered the statute books . without accomplishing anything of real good. If the present session of the legislature will confine its operations to the passage of a few bills that may be offered to improve existing laws, the result of experience and not experiments, it will achieve its mission and win the approval of the citizens of Nebraska.

Piping Oil from Wyoming.

Again we hear of a pipe line from the Wyoming oil fields to connect with the Missouri river at Omaha. Whether the project has more substantial support than in the past can not be said just now, but the question of its feasibility was long ago affirmatively determined. Its destrability is equally well established. The advantages of such a line to Omaha are so apparent as to need little comment. Omaha is very well located, too, as a point for refining the oil new flowing in Wyoming. The pipe line on the river-bed grade means that the cost of transportation from the fields to the refinery would be put at a minimum, while the extensive and steadily expanding market for oil and the products of oil, contiguous to Omaha, means a stable demand for the output of the refinery.

The project for a pipe line from the Casper region to deliver off at Omaha for refining, has long been mooted? now is a very good time to

press for action along this line. Our district judges may feel duly rebuked, but considering the source, will not get sore.

When U.S. Imported Arms

Boston Transcript.

That Germany should discountenance the agitation of certain German-Americans, assisted by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to secure the prohibtion of exportation of military supplies from the United States, is perfectly natural. Germany finds it difficult to draw supplies for strictly military use from this coun try now, since access to German ports is very cirflows and liable to all kinds of interruption. If the fortunes of war should favor Germany to the extent of rendering transit from this country reasonably easy, doubtless Germany would become a large purchaser of all kinds of articles required for its army and navy. At all events, it would be likely to turn to our manufacturers as those best situated to make deficiencies in its stores occasioned by the war and beyond the capacity of its own people to provide under existing conditions. Germany is only providen in dissociating itself with those perferved German-Americans who want to cut off all military shipments from the United States, and the politicians who under the guise of sympathy are playing for the "German

Should Germany or any other beiligerent want a precedent for seeking arms or supplies in our market it could be found in our own history. The United States was a large importer of arms and ammunition from France and Holland during the revolution, before those countries became our allies. In the civil war both the union and the confederacy purchased arms, ammunition and supplies abroad. The war found both ill provided with arms, though Floyd's treacherous precautions had given the confederacy a much more liberal supply than was available to the loyal states. As the federal government was short of money, wealthy states like Massachusetts and Nov. York did not wait for its action, but sent their agents abroad early to purchase arms and equipment. Massachusetts was among the first in the foreign arms markets, for the order authorizing Governor Andrew to send an agent to Europe for this purpose passed the executive council on April 20, 1863. Mr. Francis B. Crowninshield was appointed the agent of the commonwealth and arrived in London on May 6, equipped with a letter of credit for \$250,000 (£58,000). He was none too soon, for he found himself in immediate competition with a representative of South Carolina who was acting in behalf of the confederates. An agent for New York had also, unknown to Mr. Crowifinshield. crossed on the same steamer. Nevertheless, despite competition and obstruction, he succeeded in speedly buying and contracting for 19,380 Enfield rifles and 10,000 sets of equipments. These were promptly shipped to Massachusetts, whose troops were distinguished for the excellence of their arms. We were more fortunate than New York, whose agent was compelled to buy 5,000 second-hand rifles, used in the Crimean war. In the early stages of the war there was a great and embarrassing diversity of arms in the union army. There were Belgian and Austrian muskets, Enfield and Springfield rifles, besides many experimental weapons adopted for trial,

The experience of Massachusetts in quest of arms Europe did not end with our purchase of Enfield rifles, for at one stage of the war it was looking for cannon to mount on the fangless forts of Boston harbor. These never arrived, though contracted for, the progress of the war and the increased facilities of the government rendering their importation by the state unnecessary. Ultimately some of the big guns contracted for by Massachusetts in England went to Chile, where they did good service in repelling the Spanish fleet's attack on Valparaiso. In the course of its quest for cannon Massachusetts sought to beome a customer of Krupp, whose name was fre quently misprinted Knapp in contemporary accounts, but his gigantic establishment's output was sold so far in advance that he could not take our order.

# Kennedy's Dream Book

Doped in the Western Laborer.

T THE last meeting of Omaha Typographical A union Andrew McCormick reported to the union that he had a conference with Governor Morehead in connection with the state printing plant bill. The governor expressed atrong interest in the proposest law and would mention it in his message to the legislature-and he made good on his promise this week In his message he recommends that a state printing plant be established in the penitentiary.

Victor Rosewater has opened a column of "Views, Reviews and Interviews" in The Bee that he will cover himself, and put into it such things as the fancy strikes him. It will be a popular column, because his friends will enjoy getting a personal message from him, and his enemies will read it just to see what the son-of-a-gun has to say.

The republican state central committee was \$1,500 in debt when the campaign closed. The Douglas county committee had \$700 left over when it finished. How would it do to use that \$700 to help pay the

Within the last three weeks Omaha has filled up with a choice cellection of panhandlers who choose corners to work the same as newsboys; others work office buildings. They are not unemployed Omaha men, but an impudent bunch of trained whiners who came into Omaha to get easy money. The young fakir who has wished Seventeenth and Farnam streets on himself as "his corner" is an artist. One "covered" the Barker block from office to office last week wearing a \$30 overcoat, a good, new suit of clothes, overshoes, etc. I thought he was a railroad man who came up into the building to see the dentills. He was a panhandler from Sloux City-or said he was. When they are told to report to the woodyard for a stake they freeze up.

Jim Wootan, it is announced, will cover the political field for The Bee during the campaign for city commissionership. That his department will be interesting goes without saying, as he is a gifted writer, a pleasant gentleman and knows the game.

"Unemployed Totlers Want Work-To Hell with the Soup Houses," is a black line across the head of Charley Fear's Missouri Trades Unionist, and to it is pointed the familiar red flat "marked copy." I am in doubt as to just what Charley is trying to con-Does he want me to furnish the unemployedwith work? Is he speaking with authority when he consigns the soup houses to hell? I demand a ref-arendum vote of the unemployed on the question, "Shall the soup houses be consigned to hell?"

## People and Events

A Brooklyn savings bank, which holds a seat in the "Don't Worry club," reports a surplus of \$19,660,600, a gain of \$1,000,000 in a year. The head of the institution is a Baird. He is,

Cheer up! Three American astrologers, after signing up their charts, break into print with yards of gloomy predictions for 1915. Predictions of soothsayers, like dreams, go by contraries; to a While New York is striving to break up the am-

lance chasers' trust, Paris plans to decorate its courts with tablets in memory of forty lawyers who have already fullen on the firing line of war. One by one the signposts of the old days vanish from the acenery. Roller towels have been banished from New York, finger bowls are tabased in Indiana

and the public penholder, classed as an uncleun

thing, is outlawed in Karean, Next! Colonel Rossevelt catabults into the Ananias club one Major Beicher, a Briffsher from Australia, who stopped at Cayter Bay, talked with the colonel and told about the interview in a London paper, The colonel admits that the major called. In all other respect the London story is a myth.

One of the few remaining there of California, Juan Malarin, died last Saturday in San Francisco at the age of 90. A Peruvian by birth, Malarin landed in San' Francisco at the beginning of the gold rush, bringing considerable capital with him, which he invested wisely and became a millionaire. Miner, banker, railroad and street railway builder by turns, his chief investments were in lands, of which he owned one patch of 50,0000 acres in Santa Clara und Merced counties.



OMAHA, Jan. 11 .- To the Editor of The Hee: Is there not enough good people in power in this world to stop the awful slaughter of innocent victims by machinery and other infernal devices? think the rulers are altogether to blame for the war or any recently. It is their advisers. They are supposed to have brains; let them use them for peace and not war.

Is war a necessary evil? There is a terrible lot of money spent on it that ould do great good instead of causing so much misery. Will the men have to refuse to go to war and murder and kill their fellow men? In the name of Christianity how can any nation call their men out for such black deeds? is God's work, or the devil's, or what honor is there in killing and stealing? Do they call that servinb their country? God help to open the eyes of such countries that call themselves Christians. Is it possible that there could be graft back of it all? If there is it is a terrible price to pay for human life. People should put a stop to it.

Learned Lesson

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 8 .-To the Editor of The Bee: Very much has been said in eastern papers reflecting upon Colerado, but as time goes on it becomes more and more clear that the majority of the articles have been misleading and one-sided. Nothing could be a greater indication of this than the result of the recent election, in which there was a very distinct contest between elements that have made for lawlessness and those that have aided in the protection of the real laboring people. The calling off of the strike has brought much satisfaction to practically every employe who cares for his own interests and also to those interested in the business life and integrity of this region.

It is a very subtle and critical contest which has taken place, with a variety of motives behind it. Some politicians have attempted to use it for selfish purposes. A comparatively few labor leaders have sought to engineer it for ends really not for the best good of organized labor. Probably lessons have been learned for

Colorado at heart is a fine state with largely a native American population deeply interested in the creation of the best types of citizenship. Few states have as good a public school system, and it is exceedingly fortunate that the state has not been injured by a multiplicity of small colleges. One institution like Colorado college, the first founded in this whole region, has done more to lay permanent foundations than most of the colleges of its type in the country. The state institu tions are rendering valuable service and the state university has recently called to its head a man of leadership in scientific and educational work.

While business has been much depressed by strike conditions and of late by war in Europe, yet the state has valuable undeveloped resources in agriculture as well as in mining, and distinctly better days COLORADO.

Make Heaven on Earth. OMAHA, Jan. 11 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The coming of Billy Sunday into our midst is surely receiving more than its share of free advertising through the letters written to the dally papers for and against this method changing the greatest hypnotist that ever lived and his proper place is in Europe on the firing line hynotizing those bloody murderers of men. Those of us that believe in international peace that could afford it ought to contract with him to settle this useless war, and he could do it, believe me, if he would use the same tactics that he uses in the so-called conversion of souls.

Some people term his form of conversion as emotional Christianity, but I call it emotional insanity. Billy Sunday is a legitimate grafter playing upon the fears of the people on an imaginary punishment at some place commonly called hell after death. If such a place does exist Billy will receive his full measure for commercializing souls at so much per soul. The money spent on such foolishness should be spent in educating the people on how to abolish poverty and hell on earth instead of the hereafter. JESSE T. BRILLHART.

2616 Farnam street.

Engineer Takes Issue with Governor NORTH LOUP, Neb., Jan. 11.-To the Editor of the Bee: In reading Governor Morehead's recent message to the legislature we notice that he advises to memorialize congress for assistance to make surveys of our rivers, saying also that the army has the most able corps of engineers in the world, with roses to Goethols. He puts up the same old slogan we have heard for years-that water power will cost millions. Will the governor kindly name a few of the great army engineers? Has the fact ever appealed to the people than an army of army engineers laid the canal through what is now known as the slides of Culebra cut, and which is proving a vast engineering mistake? That mistake will probably cost one-half the total expense of the canal, with many years of trouble When you see a statement from Panama about it, just put a question mark along with it. The mistake is there, and it will cost \$100,000,000.

Were Eads, Corliss and Diesel army en gineers? Have the army engineers solved the problem of the lower Mississippi? A lok at some of the power franchises given out at Washington should convince any sane person of the incompetency of the present administration in dealing with the subject. Army engineers have no monopoly on knowledge. Men of gentus are a class of men not much known to the public, except by some work of invention such as the Eads bridge, the Corliss engine or wireless telegraphy. Very frequently that class of men are unknown in their generation. A man need not be a newspaper hobby to be a genius. He is placed at a better ad-

vantage if not too popular The idea of placing Nebraska rivers under federal authority means great delay, because they will do nothing except We will become Standard Oil laughing stock in Washington cloak rooms. I will place before a legislative committee which supports publie ownership, a set of mechanical designs, against any man the governor can produce. And my engineering experience is not extensive. The whole suggestion has the appearance of delay. How does it look to advertise in broad headlines: "Nebraska Has No Brains; We Want

to Buy Some?" Why did not Omaha call for an army of army engineers to build the water works? Why are they now asking for the opportunity to spend several millions on electric dighting? Why not chance to own a half interest in an improved power plant if he would keep atill. If the legislature will appropriate on the legislature of the legislature will appropriate on the legislature will be appropriate on the legislature w \$100,000 and appoint the writer to make the examination, in twelve months the SINGULAR THINGS IN PLURALS people may know what improvements to the extent of 50,000 horsepower should cost. Any engineer who shows genius may get into the employ of the Wall street interests, but he must wear the brass collar. Most of them wear the Then one fowl is goose; but two are called brass collar; not because they are bad men, but because they want employment. Yet the plural of moose should never be Public ownership should be kept in the

WALTER JOHNSON.

#### GRINS AND GROANS.

"Same old thing."
"Are you really? I thought be went abroad."—Judge.

Mrs. Bacon—And when your husband gets angry, does he tear his hair? Mrs. Egbert—Oh, no; he's afraid to. It's not his you know.—Yonkers States-

The Mother-i see a trangular tray to hold a piece of pie unharmed in a lunch box has been invented. The Boy-But who would harm such a little piece of pie as you cut, mamma
-Yonkers Statesman.

Chump-Were you ever at an afternoon tea?
Grump-No, but once I was in a place where sixteen phonographs played simultaneously.—Harvard Lampoon.

The Ghost-I could a tale unfold to you whose slightest word would make each particular hair stand on end.
Hamlet-Useless labor, old chap: my hair's naturally pompadour.—Philadelphis

Little Archie was told to put down a

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

You may find a lone mouse or a whole lot of mice;
But the plural of house is houses, not If the plural of man is always called men, Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called "Hello, Dotty! What are you doing hese days?"
The cow in the plural may be cows or kine,
"Same old thing."
"Are you really? I thought be went broad."—Judge. And the plural of vow is vows, not vine:
And if I speak of a foot, and you show
me your feet,
And I give you a boot, would a pair be
called beet?

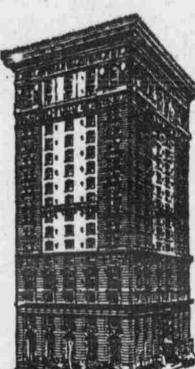
I begin with a box, and the plural is

he plural of ox should be exen, not

If one is a tooth and a whole set are Why shouldn't the niural of booth be called beeth.

If the singular's this and the plural is these, Should the plural of kiss be nicknamed keese?
Then one may be that, and three would be those,
Yet hat in the plural would never be hose.
And the plural of cat is cats, not cose.

We speak of a brother and also of breth ren:
But though we say mothers, we never say methren.
The maculiae pronouns are he, his and him: But imagine the feminine she, shis and So the English, I think you all will agree.
Is the most wonderful language you ever
did see.



# HOTEL

74 Hotel of refined delegance, located in New York's social centre Easily accessible to theatre and shopping districts Single roomsthower baths)-\$289 to \$309 Single rooms with baths ~\$359 to \$509 Double rooms with baths ~\$359 to \$809

Wetherbee & Wood

Fifth Ave & Fifty-fifth St. NEW YORK CITY

# A Portable **Typewriter** Remington



As durable as the standard Remington. Weight less than half the

Standard model. For the traveler and for the

home. Authors, clergymen, physicians, students and others wanting a compact, small, reliable typewriter, will welcome this machine as solving for them the typewriter problem.

Price, with dust-proof cover . \$50.00 With leather traveling case Other Remington 100.00 up

57.50

Now on exhibition at 201-3 South 19th St.

Remington Typewriter Company

Telephone Douglas 1284.