THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of January, 1915, was 53,741.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 2d day of February, 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.

February 17

Thought for the Day

Selected by Juliet McCune

Work thou for pleasure.
Paint, or sing, or carve the thing thou lovest,
Tho' the body starve.
Who works for glory misses oft the goal:
Who works for money, coins his very soul:
Work for the work's sake, and it may be
These things shall be added unto thee.
—Kenyon Cox.

Omaha's tenth auto show is a model exhibition, as well as an exhibition of models.

Rev. William A. Sunday will not begin saving Omaha until September. The summer's roast precedes salvation.

As a prevention of tanglefoot, the movement for standardized dances is important, but the principles of "safety first" calls for a standardized clutch.

The revenues of France fell off $58,000,000 since the war began, while expenditures are mounting to dizzy heights. The sport of kings is an expensive luxury.

The task of painting neutral colors on neutral ships plying the North Sea brings into high relief the modern art of Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish painters.

Most of the perils of the neutral powers can be provided against by telling the warring nations: "We have the goods. If you want them, come with the cash and take them."

Petrograd admits that the retreat in Poland was for the purpose of obtaining "the shelter of our fortresses." Even a bear is wise enough to scoot for cover when the hunter presses the chase.

A Kansas statesman jumps into the spotlight with a pure complexion bill, regulating the use of cosmetics. The measure helps to show that Nebraska lawmakers have not fully combed the field of advanced reform.

Germany reports that some of the shells sent over the trenches by the allies were "Made in America." Some years ago Russians shells captured by the Japs at Port Arthur and Mukden bore the legend, "Made in Germany." Business is business.

"No responsible government in Mexico," says the ambassadors deserting the capital. The conclusion has the merit neither of novelty or news. What is more disheartening is that conditions are fairly certain to become worse before they are bettered.

The rumored coming of a fleet of hostile airships, which switched off the lights of the Dominion capital, may appear amusing to people at a distance, but has very little humor for people with a war scare on their nerves. A phantom fleet upsets Canadian nerves as easily as it frightened the Atlantic coast states in 1898.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

The city council confirmed the appointment of Dan Kennedy as policeman on the regular force, and approved the bond of Fred W. Gray as a member of the Board of Public Works.

Canadian residents of Omaha have effected an organization under the name of the Canadian-American society at a meeting presided over by George H. Leslie. These officers were chosen: Honorary president, J. J. Millard; president, G. H. Leslie; vice presidents, Dr. Mattice, A. W. Ford; treasurer, Dr. Van Camp; financial secretary, J. D. Piper; recording secretary, G. M. Benedict; directors, G. H. Houck, Robert T. Montgomery, William R. Mackenzie, James W. Monroe, John D. Sheldon, Murdock G. McLeod and William M. Wood.

A notable society event was the marriage of Miss Florence Lininger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lininger, and Frank L. Haller of Council Bluffs, taking place at Trinity cathedral. The ushers were Clement Chase, R. R. Walsh and Lee Funkhouser, and the attendants of the bridal party were Miss Nettie Lininger of Wynore, Miss Lizzie Wykoff of Hamburg, Ia.; Miss May Campbell and Messrs. A. Cornish, C. K. Cralle and Charles W. Haller of Davenport, Ia., while the Misses Lulu Dolan and Nina Marshall acted as flower girls.

Charles H. Pickens was the victim of a bold highway robbery committed at Eighteenth and Davenport streets while on his way home.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Gibbs celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary at their residence on California street.

Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor of this diocese announced his intention of making his first visit to Rome shortly after Easter.

Politics and the Public Schools.

A complaint, very definite and specific in its nature, is made by a member of the legislature, who says that certain sinister influences are operating to prevent proper consideration of the bill which has for its purpose the revision of the Nebraska public school laws. If what this member charges is true, the legislature should without delay take whatever steps are needed to rid the state house of the element whose pernicious activity is thus interfering with the proper consideration of the measure that possesses some merit.

A revision of the Nebraska school laws is long overdue. Nebraska has lagged behind the procession in this respect. While the state has maintained its educational department at a very high point of efficiency, it has been under conditions of administration that are not always favorable, nor creditable to the intelligence displayed by the people of the state in other directions. The influence of the book trust, and other agencies for the control of public school management has been manifest many times in recent years. This pressure should be removed, and the school laws of the state should be brought up to date.

The Automobile Show.

The presence of many thousand of interested visitors at the opening of the Omaha Automobile show is a striking illustration of the importance of that great industry. This is but the tenth show given by the Omaha dealers, who were early in the field as exhibitors, but this short span has witnessed such development in the self-propelled vehicle, and such expansion in its uses and application to the needs of society, as make it indeed the marvel of the times and the triumph of the early years of the twentieth century.

The presence at the Omaha show of the man who actually built the first automobile, and who is still actively engaged in the manufacture of these machines, is an interesting commentary in itself. That the automobile is a factor in all the activities of the human race has been amply proven, and that the Omaha show is an equally important factor in the automobile industry is thoroughly established.

More Rigid Quarantine.

The announcement from Washington of more energetic measures for restricting and stamping out the foot and mouth disease will be welcome news to the cattle raisers of Nebraska and the west. The new order specifies a limit of forty-eight hours within which cattle shipped from quarantined districts must be slaughtered at the packing points. It also provides that cattle from any section of the country can only be shipped in disinfected cars. The rigid observance of these rules, together with provisions hitherto promulgated, should aid very materially in restricting the plague to the present infected areas, and be the means of shortly wiping it out.

Unfortunately, some opposition to the strict observance of quarantine regulations has arisen among those who should be most vitally concerned in aiding the effort to eradicate the disease. These should understand, as they doubtless do, that while the present condition may mean inconvenience and probable loss, the end sought is of far greater importance than the immediate situation. Nebraska has so far escaped the plague, but its presence in Iowa and Kansas ought to be a vivid warning that should not pass unheeded. The utmost vigilance on the part of the Nebraska authorities, and the most cheerful co-operation of Nebraska growers and shippers is necessary at this time to protect the cattle industry of the state.

What Omaha Really Wants.

The temporary subsidence in the debate over the bill to empower the Metropolitan Water district to go into the street lighting business should not have the effect of misleading any one. The parties on both sides are just as active as ever, while the public's interest in this measure is not being looked after by either. What Omaha wants is already within its grasp—this is, the right to buy or build a municipal lighting plant without being compelled by law to indulge in any costly experimentation, even though the same be paid out of a surplus fund accumulated by the Metropolitan Water district through its persistence in overcharging the public for the service rendered.

Example of Illinois.

Our democratic brethren at Lincoln, who are just now of the mind that public utility services in cities should be placed under the control of the state railroad commission, should take a look at what is going on over in Illinois. In Chicago a bill is being prepared by the permanent charter commission, having for its purpose the restoration of public utilities of control to the city, taking it away from the state boards. This is urged as a very essential step in the home rule program, so dear to the democratic heart, and so easily overlooked when its application interferes with some other democratic plan for "regulation."

The Hall measure, now pending at Lincoln, will chiefly affect Omaha and Lincoln, although all other cities would come under its provisions. These cities are quite capable of dealing with the public service corporations, and should be allowed to do it in their own way.

News of the death in California of Henry Clay Caldwell will come with much of a shock to a great many people in Omaha, where the judge was well known during his years of activity on the bench of the federal circuit court. His well remembered decision in the Union Pacific wage case, during the receivership more than twenty years ago, was one of the most notable pronouncements ever delivered from the bench in a wage dispute. Judge Caldwell was a considerable figure on the bench, from which he was followed into retirement by the universal esteem of all who know him.

The construction of a pipe line from the Wyoming oil fields to Omaha is a project worthy of the most careful consideration. If the legislature can assist in its consummation, the effort will be of service to the entire state.

Official notice has again been served that no bill at Lincoln is dead until it is properly killed and duly interred. Interested persons will please bear this in mind.

Famous Filibusters

New York Herald.

UP-TO-DATE long distance talking began in 1891, in the contest against the latest force bill. The bill had been introduced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts for the purpose of amending and supplementing the election laws. It was passed in the house, but was hotly opposed by a clique of republicans and democrats, who agreed to use their utmost effort to sidetrack it. With this intention Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia took the floor at 11 o'clock in the evening on January 16 and talked until 10:30 a. m. on January 17. Senator Faulkner, who had a big, bull voice, spoke vociferously and read at length from law books. As time went on there was no sign of his stopping it began to look as though he would be deserted. Five of his opponents and only one colleague were in their seats. The colleague's name was Casey. His head dropped. A democrat who sized up the situation moved for an adjournment. But he mistook his man. Quick as a flash Mr. Casey went into action. Dashing into the cloak room he woke his supporters and summoned reinforcements; the motion for adjournment was lost and Faulkner went bellowing on.

At five minutes past 10 a senator from Kentucky "wanted to know" what day it was. The senate was to convene at 10, he said, and it was already past that hour. This started a discussion as to the date that ended when the chair decided that it still was yesterday, and that the present day would never take place in legislative time. The efforts of the filibusters were successful and the bill was sidetracked.

Two years later there occurred another famous filibuster. It had to do with the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act. Those in favor of the repeal were resolved to force the matter to a vote, and the free silverites were equally determind to tire out their opponents in an endurance test.

Senators went into training for that struggle. Many of them took courses in physical culture. One of them engaged in running exercises. Washington anticipated the fight, and when the bill came up for vote the galleries were crowded. The cloak rooms of each party had been transformed into forts. Blankets were spread on all the couches, and sandwiches, coffee and apollinaris were supplied.

Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska, the main filibuster, took the floor at 5:15 on October 11 and finished at 8 a. m. on October 12, having talked continuously for fourteen and three-quarters hours. His speech was one of the most remarkable feats of endurance that has ever taken place in the senate. Beyond occasional sips of tea in the calling of quorums he had nothing to sustain him, yet his eye was clear and his voice was fresh when he concluded his remarks. He did not leave the senate chamber once throughout the time of his speech. The most frequent interruptions came when the sharp eye of one of the anti-repealers saw that a quorum was wanting. Then electric bells would ring the double summons and heavy-eyed senators would emerge from their burrows in cloak and committee rooms, answer to their names and go back to sleep again.

One of the most dramatic hold-ups was made in 1901 by Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, who talked to death a $60,000,000 rivers and harbors bill, chiefly because the house had refused to appopriate money to irrigate the dry lands of the west.

"I shall do what lies in my power to prevent this bill from passing," the senator shouted. "It will not pass if my strength does not fail to such an extent that I cannot no longer occupy the floor—and I am in a pretty fair state of health."

To the laughter of the senate and the galleries Carter then described the clam flats and the mud banks of unheard-of places for which large appropriations had been made in the present bill. He discussed the draft and tonnage of the scows and the lobster pots. He lasted for more than thirteen hours. When he was through the congress was dead, the senator's own term was ended and it was time to inaugurate Vice President Roosevelt.

In 1907 Senator Owen talked at length on the ship subsidy bill. In 1908 Senator Owen consumed hours on the admission of Arizona to the union.

La Follette's unsuccessful attempt in the same year to filibuster the Aldrich-Vreeland currency bill was ended by a clever trick of Aldrich himself. Between the bursts of La Follette's impassioned oratory and gymnastics, which lasted with some interruptions for a little over eighteen hours, Aldrich moved that when the vote be taken it be taken by ayes and noes. The filibusters did not see the point, but guessed that something was up.

La Follette yielded his place to Senator Stone of Missouri. Stone talked for six hours and then gave in to the blind Senator Gore, who made a legitimate speech and yielded his place, expecting that Stone would immediately support him. Stone, however, had left the room, and when Gore concluded Vice President Fairbanks called the vote. By the aye and no system it was on immediately, and when La Follette came rushing in he was too late to stop it.

The last filibuster took place in September, 1914, when Senator Burton of Ohio talked in all for twelve hours and fourteen minutes on a rivers and harbors bill that was strongly flavored with pork. Due to the efforts of the filibusters the bill was cut from $53,000,000 to $20,000,000.

People and Events

G. A. Markmann of Los Angeles, a man with a glad hand and a big grip, was ordered by court and jury to pay $500 damages to C. B. Galloway for bruising his hand in an enthusiastic shake.

Mrs. Lillie Tucker, a church worker of Altoona, Pa., left $15,000 in her will to her divorced husband. "He went to Reno to get free," the will says. "He is mine in the sight of God, and whom God hath joined let no divorce court put asunder."

A few of the world wonders are not heralded on the front page. A Virginian was saved from a watery grave by the buoyant properties of his cork leg; and a Chicago clothier, in his bankruptcy petition, listed his entire stock as personal wardrobe.

The Texas panhandle region is giving the country a steer on its plans for a new state. The successors of the cow punchers cannot pull off a stampede as rapidly as the horned grass cutters of former times, but are doing considerable shouting for separation.

Members of the Industrial Workers of the World in New York are systematizing a new game. They invade restaurants, get outside of a large meal and tell the cashier to "charge it to the mayor." Usually a scrimmage follows, then a policeman and the workhouse. "Keep the game going," shouts the leader of the hoboes, "the workhouse can't hold all of us."

A Cleveland woman suing for divorce displayed uncommon character in refusing to include a demand for alimony. Questioned by the court on this point, she said a husband who refused to give a deserving wife true love is not fit to give her money on which to live. "Money," she said, "cannot remedy the wounds of a pierced heart. He refused me love. Now he cannot give me money."

John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, in a recent interview, sets out in detail the part Ireland is taking in the war under the Union Jack. Up to the first of January, including Irishmen in the British army at the beginning of the war, the Irish enlistments totaled 95,342, of whom 55,892 were Catholics and 39,450 Protestants. The total includes 18,956 members of the Irish National volunteers. Fully 50,000 Irishmen in Great Britain have joined the colors, making the total Irish representation in the British army 145,342.

The way of the transgressor is hard in some instances. There is a Newton C. Dougherty, former school superintendent of Peoria, Ill. He squandered $200,000 of the public school moneys, and served a penitentiary term of five years for the offense. Before going to the crib he assigned all his property to make good the loss. On his return to freedom, he sued for the recovery of the property, claiming that the public loss was not actual, but an error in booking. As Dougherty stood a good chance of recovering, the county attorney started criminal prosecution under an old indictment and the state supreme court sustained the proceeding. Thereupon Dougherty hedged by giving quit-claim deeds to the property, with the understanding that further prosecution will be abandoned.

The Bee's Letter Box

Help Wanted.

LINCOLN, Jan. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: It seems to me that the champions of the Greater Omaha proposition are not as active as they should be. From observation it looks as if they were slumbering on their oars. The diplomats, commonly called lobbyists, and their representatives, who are opposing consolidation, are on the alert, mingling with the honest members poisoning their minds against the proposition of consolidation. Representatives of the stock yards and packing house interests, Messrs. Selby, Sears, Watkins and other distinguished diplomats opposed to consolidation, have appeared publicly upon the arena. This trio, or trinity (father, son and holy ghost), maneuvered their political brigade to do battle against consolidation and departed.

I would suggest to the friends of the people and honest government to put in an appearance on Tuesday to counteract the nefarious work of these political bushwhackers. JERRY HOWARD.

More Ways to Beat the "Jitney."

SOUTH OMAHA, Feb. 15.—To the Editor of Thee Bee: I notice the letter signed "I. J. C." If he cares to rectify himself and kindly suggest to the officers of the street railway company, in place of accusing the conductors and motormen for not having a little more courtesy to passengers, it would be a great thing, and "I. J. C." would advertise himself as a good, faithful fellow. And then let him get on the cars between the hours of 7 and 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 7 p. m. and have cars enough to take people without hanging on hooks and rails, and then read the sign, "Please have your fares ready." Remember the seven-for-a-quarter fares. I have traveled on the street cars ever since they have been in existence, even on the horse cars. Go some, and answer about street cars in 1886, Mr. "I. J. C." D. H.

Why Worry, Indeed?

OMAHA, Feb. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee. One would think that it was Schleswig-Holstein that they are fighting for over in the trenches of Europe, judging from the communications on that subject in this column. It is a controversy about as easy to settle as the question who is to blame for starting the war. I am not going to get into this controversy. I would like to say a ward to the Americans of Danish blood who are mixing in it, though.

I am an American of Danish extraction. It is unnecessary in view of that statement for me to say that I am with them on the question of the "lost provinces" of Denmark. We, whose fathers came from Denmark, are sure justice was with the Danes. Anyway, we are for Denmark, right or wrong.

But what's the use of mentioning it, particularly at just this time? Denmark is not in this war and is mighty glad of it. More than that, the United States of North America is at peace and hoping to stay so. And whatever country we came from, we are here in America, citizens of the republic. Why not let it go at that and let the people whose fatherlands are engaged in war shell the editors of the newspapers with letters of a belligerent tenor?

It is easy to understand why one whose ancestors hale from England, or France, or Belgium should desire to charge the Germans with copy paper. It is not incomprehensible that sons of Teuton fathers are trying to torpedo the British or their allies with a typewriter. One can imagine why a Prussian should mourn in public print when he hears that Petrograd has confirmed a British report of a Servian victory.

But tell me please, and quick, why should an American whose parents were born under the Danish flag, citizen of a nation at peace and descended from a people at peace, tell me why should he worry to the extent of rushing into the papers with a letter to the editor? Let the Britons and the Germans and their Turk and Japanese and other allies and enemies fight it out in the ditches or on the deep. And if that is not enough, let the countrymen over here, respectively, of these same belligerents, fight it out through instruments of writing or printing with each other and with the unfortunate person who handles the "Letter Box" contributions.

If we Americans of Danish descent had nothing more to fret over than the Schleswig-Holstein affair, I venture to say, assuming long life results from lack of worry, that every one of us would live to the alleged age of the mythical Methusaleh. Sincerely yours for an armistice, if not peace.

HOWARD ERICKSON.

Pleads for Prohibition.

WAHOO, Neb., Feb. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: We heartily agree with our unknown friend at Plainview when he says that there are some queer views expressed in The Bee's letter box. But we must insist that the nature, the quality and the quantity of the queerness, depends on the angle from which you look at it. It is always possible for two men to look at the same object or the same subject at the same time and not arrive at the same conclusion. Viewed from one angle a given object or a given subject will produce a certain effect or a specific sensation and when viewed from a different angle may produce a diametrically opposite effect. At any rate it is very evident that my critic who writes from Plainview, and myself are not looking upon the subject or question of the saloon against society from the same angle. In other words he would continue a policy of licensed toleraxion toward the saloon, while I would advise a system or a crusade, if necessary, of education along moral, social, hygienic and economic lines. This method of dealing with the problem that affects either directly or indirectly every home is receiving encouragement and its army of adherents is adding recruits day by day.

My friend suggests that prohibition may work different in Iowa than in Nebraska. I will say for the benefit of all concerned that I was born and lived in the imperial state of Iowa for many years and it is my opinion that it works there about the same as here. All laws are violated and respected and enforced relatively about the same in both states. It is undeniably true that prohibitory laws do not at all times prohibit. It is also true that laws for preventing other crimes do not always prevent. There is probably not a law on your statute books that is not violated somewhere almost every day. I do not doubt that a city like Omaha will find it harder to enforce a law that does not appeal to public sentiment than when public sentiment lines up in favor of the law.

Of course, to make a saloonless city or town it will be necessary to have a law that will apply uniformly over all the state. And not only so but I believe the federal law known as the Webb-Kenyon law should be amended so as to prohibit the shipping of liquor into any state having prohibitory laws. As long as liquor can be shipped into a state for any purpose whatever it is going to be hard to enforce laws and more especially when public sentiment winks at, if jot does not actually encourage the violation, hence the necessity for a campaign of education.

But my critic divides the agitators for the elimination of the saloon into three classes, viz: The man who cannot control his appetite for liquor; the man who has never tasted liquor; and the hypocrite who drinks under cover. He would probably guess that I belong to one of these classes of people, and it is right here that we hasten to disabuse his mind. In the long years of our life we never for a moment have had anything in common with the saloon or its business. We also wish to state that we are neither fanatical, bigoted or provincial towards either the opinions or the possessions of others. But when the dealers, in what has been aptly and not inappropriately called liquid damnation, have been more or less responsible for the moral, social and physical delinquency of some to whom I am bound by ties of blood and kindred, they can hardly expect much sympathy from me. I have seen gray hairs go in sorrow to the grave and I cannot fail to hold the public partially responsible for it. It may look hard to confiscate property and it probably did to the slaveholder, but he had to submit. The pure food and drug act interfered with the manufacturer and vendor of adulterated and unsanitary goods and he resented it, but has to submit. I believe the day is coming when public sentiment will force all moral questions into politics. Then we will see the word reform written on the oriflamme of all political parties.

C. H. GILLILAN.

SMILING LINES.

The trumpet sounded and the roll of drums was heard.
"I shall go at them with cold steel," thundered the general, and he put a new pen into the holder, for his fountain pen had gone dry with the rest of the country.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Jones has figured out a scheme to avoid paying real estate tax."
"Let's have it."
"Sell the property."—Brooklyn Eagle.

John Smith was on the verge of losing his head completely.
"Stop!" cried the beauteous Pocahontas, for it was she or her, as the case may have been at that time. "Stop; there's no use going on, the movie men haven't arrived yet!"
And Powhatan, perforce consented to postponing Smith's troubles until after his marriage.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE WORLD AND MYSELF.

Boston Globe.

This poem was sent in to the Boston Young Men's Christian Union as the result of an offer of a member of the union of a prize to any member submitting the best poem on any subject. The only conditions were that it should be original, the length must be twenty-four lines, and it should be submitted before January 15.

The world and myself are good old
friends,
And steady old friends are we.
Whatever the weather Dame Fortune
sends
Is right for the world and me.
But many a man thinks the world is
wrong
And blames it all for his pain.
He grumbles and frets, but I journey
along,
Rejoicing in wind or rain.

With fiddle and song for company,
Good health and a cheerful heart,
The wealth of a king has no charm for
me,
In court I would take no part;
For broad and green is my friend's
domain,
His subjects are glad and free,
And many a gift which no sword could
gain
Has come from my friend to me.

The world may seem cold and hard to
you,
The way may be rough today;
But better a friend that is rough and true
Than fickle and smooth, I say.
For many a man has friends to spare,
And many a girl has, too,
Till poverty comes with its trouble and
care;
But my friend is strong and true.