

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.

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MARCH CIRCULATION, 52,092. 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 March, 1915, was 52,092.

Thought for the Day. Selected by Elsie P. McKenna. Teach me to feel another's woe; To hide the fault I see, The mercy I to others show, That mercy show to me. —Alex Pope.

Vote as early as you can, but be sure to vote. It will go down as the most uneventful and unexciting municipal campaign in Omaha's history.

The man with a safety device for flying machines will be hailed as a human benefactor—if it works.

Colonel Cody may now have a right to be styled "general," but those who love him will keep right on calling him "Bill."

Polls remain open in this city election until 9 o'clock tonight, but that is no excuse for putting off voting to the last minute.

Well, how did the editorial writer and the news reporter of our amiable democratic contemporary come to get so far apart?

It is interesting, if not impressive, to find one lobbyist with sufficient respect for the law to salute it at the end of three months.

In Omaha, as elsewhere, breach-of-promise and alienation cases are rarely heard of unless the defendant has the sugar to sweeten the balance.

The real article in cabaret performance will not be staged until the closing hours of the legislature. It is the classic that stops the clock.

To those who want some new material with business experience in the city hall, The Bee has commended five names whose selection will be no mistake.

The queerest upheaval of modern times is the rush of royalty to Colonel Bryan's Grape Juice club, while his favorite following, the common people, refuse to sign up.

But is it "democratic" for an officer elected for two years to lobby two years more through the legislature without giving the voters a chance to say whether they want to continue his services or not?

It's a comparatively short ballot, so we ought to know who's who without delay, unless the tallenders are so closely bunched as to require unscrubbing through an official canvass or possible recount.

The report of the Brighamite division of the Mormon church showing 73 per cent of the membership are home owners, emphasizes the wisdom of the founders in fostering the first essential of stability.

Out of the joyful store of balmy spring weather the west can afford to send a package of sunny sympathy to the snow-swept east. Corn and wheat and beef and trimmings will follow to make happiness complete.

One of the remarkable results of Rev. "Billy" Sunday's campaign in Pennsylvania is the organization of a Bible class among the legislators at Harrisburg. The genuineness of the miracle is conceded, but impious doubters only look for smoother work in putting things over.

On the eve of election prospects are for a close race between Murphy and Boyd for mayor. There are five tickets, or rather, combinations, in the field, each headed by one of these two.

The Musical Union orchestra has been engaged to play regularly at Weed's museum, with Prof. H. T. Irvine as leader.

Bishop Worthington was tendered a welcome by a large number of the people of Trinity as well as members of other congregations.

The Board of Education accepted the resignation of Margaret M. McCague as a teacher in the eighth grade.

K. L. Knudsen has accepted a position in New York as interpreter for one of the steamship lines.

Dr. Peck has removed his office from Fourteenth street to 1311 Dodge street, just west of the postoffice.

The remains of Mrs. Eliza Huntington Worthen, who died in Denver, will be brought here for interment.

Omaha and the State.

That a better understanding of the relations between the state and its principal city has come about is emphasized by the brief visit of the legislators to Omaha. The informal dinner was marked by a spirit that fairly typifies the sentiment that has developed in Nebraska during recent years, and which means that a community of citizenship has finally been established.

Another Flare-Back in the Navy.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske has resigned as aide to the secretary of the navy, apparently because he is not in full accord with Mr. Daniels' policy. The points of difference are not made public, although much speculative gossip has been engendered by this latest flare-back.

Secretary Daniels' experience with the navy illustrates the difficulty of preaching peace to men whose business it is to be ready to fight at any minute. But something broader and deeper than this is involved in the present incident.

The present situation emphasizes more than ever the need of a general staff, or war board, for the navy, similar to that provided for the army several years ago, and which has been partly provided for by recent legislation.

Democratic Responsibility.

The 1915 Nebraska legislature is controlled by decisive democratic majorities in both houses, and the executive power likewise is in democratic hands. The democrats will have to stand responsible for all legislative acts, especially those of a political character, even though members of the republican minority furnish some of the votes to put bills across.

Church and Business Organization.

A published report, the first in history, of the fiscal operations of the Mormon church of Utah calls attention to the wisdom shown by its founders in planning its business organization. When the Mormon church was first organized, community of property was one of its tenets, and this made comparatively easy the adoption of a system that has brought with it prosperity and stability of finances.

People and Events.

A Boston man is suing for divorce, alleging that his wife is painfully disrespectful in refusing to listen to his talk. He would have tried talking in his sleep.

Caruso is said to be booked for a season at \$7,000 a night. Should Italy maintain neutrality for a few more months, Caruso will be able to finance the invasion of Austria.

Millionaire Hobo Howe, having set aside \$300,000 for the uplift of Weary Willie, has concluded that the best way to spend the money is in the publication of a paper devoted to hobo enterprises.

St. Louis sticks to the ancient educational rule barring married women from teaching in the schools. In consequence of the rule one A. C. Pratt, having lost his eyesight, divorced his wife so that she might return to the teaching profession and earn her own living.

At the working for years to put through congress a bill for settlement of certain war claims, Washington claim agents are almost paralyzed by a treasury ruling to pay direct to claimants 50 per cent of the money, leaving only 50 per cent for the claim pushers, who had arranged for a fifty-fifty split.

The whys and wherefores of the superior charm of red hair when it crowns a girl's head are thus illuminated by a New York artist. "There are so many brunettes and blondes that when you get a red-haired girl you feel that you have a girl who is exclusive. No, they are not different, but you think they will be."

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Italy's Price for Neutrality

George B. McClellan in New York Times. If the rumors which we have heard lately from Rome are to be believed, the territory demanded by Italy of Austria, as the price of her neutrality, includes the whole of southern Tyrol south of the Pustertal, Gorz and Gradisca, Trieste and all of Istria, with about a dozen of the largest islands lying off the Croatian and Dalmatian coast thrown in for good measure.

Whether or not this is the real attitude of the Italian government, it undoubtedly represents the desire of a considerable part of the Italian people who have lately revivified the irredentist movement, which was so prominent during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

In 1878 the young kingdom of Italy, greatly enjoying the sensations of its newly realized nationality, confidently expected to share in the distribution of the Turkish loot at the Congress of Berlin. Not only was that hope disappointed, but Italy had the mortification of seeing its hereditary enemy, Austria-Hungary, awarded the administration of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

As the result of this disappointment, and largely because of hatred of Austria, the movement for a greater Italy, which had until then made but little progress, acquired great vigor. The gospel of Italy irredenta, or Italy unredeemed, was preached all over the kingdom, and its apostles insisted that Italian nationality was not and could not be complete until all Italians had been gathered under the house of Savoy.

The usual arguments advanced in support of Italian claims to these territories are: That they are inhabited almost entirely by Italians, who desire to be included in the kingdom of Italy; that they are shockingly oppressed and misgoverned, and that until recently they have belonged to one or other of the Italian states. In short, it is urged that their acquisition by modern Italy would be nothing but the righting of a great wrong, the restoration to Italy of peoples who have been stolen from it.

The irredentist claims upon the Trentino run from the Italian frontier to Franzensfeste, a distance of ninety-six miles. This territory is inhabited by an Italian speaking population for a distance of thirty-five miles from the border, and for the remaining fifty-one miles by German-speaking Teutons. The city of Trent, being in the south, about two-thirds of the 130,000 inhabitants of the Trentino speak Italian, as against one-third speaking German.

The Austrian provinces of Gorz and Gradisca, lying between Italian Friuli and Trieste. Of its inhabitants two-thirds are Italian-speaking Italians; the rest are German-speaking Slavs, while of the 135,000 inhabitants of Trieste three-fourths speak Italian, the rest German. Of the 300,000 inhabitants of Istria about three-fourths are Slavs, the rest Italians, while of the inhabitants of Croatia and Dalmatia, including the islands, only about 3 per cent are Italians.

In the charge of oppression and misgovernment the wish has been largely the father of the thought, for the local governments of Austria certainly do not compare unfavorably with those of Italy, while industrial prosperity under normal conditions is higher. The chief grievance of Italian Austrians is the lack of an Italian university on Austrian soil, and Austria has done little or nothing to meet it. It is generally supposed that all the Austrian provinces in which Italian is the language of the majority of the inhabitants once, and in modern times, belonged to Italian states, yet such is not the case.

Of the Trentino the extreme southern end to a line somewhat north of Lago di Garda belonged to the Venetian republic until its fall. It is true that the rest of Trentino was incorporated into Charlemagne's kingdom of Italy in 774, but as early as 1077 the emperor, Conrad II, gave all the temporal rights in the region to the bishop of Trent and transferred it to Germany, to one power or other of which it has since belonged except during the rule of Napoleon. The claim that Garibaldi conquered it in 1865 is absolutely untenable. It had only crossed the border when he received the order to retire from Cavour.

During part of the sixteenth century Gorz and Gradisca belonged to the patriarchate of Aquileia. The region was then held successively by the Eppensteins and Lurnburg families, and with the exception of its occupation by Napoleon has belonged to the house of Hapsburg since the year 1500.

Trieste belonged to the German count-bishop from the fall of the Roman empire until its capture by Venice in 1202. It was off and on under Venetian control until 1382, when it passed definitely to Austria. Istria, a non-Italian-speaking province, belonged to Venice from the twelfth century until the peace of Campo Formio in 1797, when it passed to Austria, while Dalmatia, another non-Italian region, was more or less under Venetian control during the same period.

Of the entire Austrian territory which the irredentists desire, only Istria and the Dalmatian islands have belonged to an Italian state in comparatively modern times, and they have belonged to Austria of 115 years, while of the "unredeemed" inhabitants nearly a half are either Germans or Slavs and do not speak Italian.

In all human probability, if irredentist dreams come true, Italy will find itself with a problem on its hands almost as serious as that which Germany has had in Alsace and Lorraine. The German inhabitants of South Tyrol have always been among the most loyal subjects of the house of Hapsburg. It is an inconceivable to think of the German peasants of the Trentino becoming loyal Prussians. The Slavs in the irredentist lands have absolutely nothing in common with Italy. Those who are displaced to Vienna or Budapest look to Petrograd for transportation and certainly not to Rome. In gratifying the irredentist hopes Italy would assume not only a language question, but also a race question and a national question.

The strength of modern Italy has been its national unity. Recent Italian statehood has shown itself too wise to imperil Italian national development by unnecessarily purchasing future trouble.

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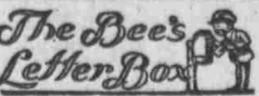
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Second Dr. Cohn's Protest.

OMAHA, April 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Dr. Frederick Cohn stands on solid ground and I for one want to emphasize his protest by adding mine to his. President Wilson, Governor Morehead for Mayor Dahlman has any right to officially recognize any religious festival or inject religion into political economy. It will not mix and sooner or later it will cause trouble.

I respect any man's religious views, I care not whether he be Jew, Mohammedan, Mormon or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic. They all look good to me when they are decent. But I do not want him to force me to observe good or bad Fridays by an official proclamation, as my servant.

As Dr. Cohn says, some sects and other religions do not know what the difference is between Good Friday and Ash Wednesday, nor do they care, but he does protest and that rightly in recognizing any religion officially like our Jim has done.

Mayor, cut out the religious dope and issue some out of work proclamations announcing the city will employ all men out of employment at good wages and decent hours.

JESSE T. BRILLHART, 236 Farnam Street.

Cost of Bridge Building.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., April 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: The people of Nebraska and the adjoining states have begun seeing that the expense of bridge building is one of the sources by which the country is drained of its ready cash.

How many times has your banker remarked that the automobile has been the cause of making the community hard-up? The bridge expense is much worse. The fact is now being widely discussed that bridge companies have cut the price of steel bridges 50 per cent. It is a fact universally admitted that Nebraska has been paying twice as much for bridges as they are worth. The fact is, Nebraska has been paying four times what those bridges are worth.

Bridge companies have been trying also to break down certain patent rights covering bridge construction. Those patent rights formed a basis of real competition against the bridge trust. To array public opinion against the patent rights, the bridge trust advanced the argument against patent monopoly. They got a few farmers to fight their cause for them.

The State Board of Irrigation is the source of all the overcharge and weak management in bridge construction in this state. Why should Nebraska pay more per ton for steel than a railway company or any other firm? The present cost of steel from the bridge companies is 94 cents, or 79 per cent. The cost of making steel is \$12.50 per ton. The steel mill sell it for \$25 to \$26 per ton. When the fact is considered that bridge construction is very simple, to add 35 per cent for that construction is out of reason.

A dozen designs for bridges will supply plans and specifications for 90 per cent of the bridges of the state, and there are a half dozen firms in Nebraska which would make those bridges in large quantities for \$10 per ton. If an efficient department were to go at this matter in a business like way, our bridges should be bought for 10 per cent above the cost of raw material. The State Board of Irrigation has lost this state millions of dollars through inefficiency. Too many incompetent policy men is the answer.

WALTER JOHNSON.

Editorial Viewpoint

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Governor Johnson is trying to persuade California to acquire the Western Pacific-railway. The rest of the country takes a lively interest in all the extensions of our great governmental experiment station on the coast.

St. Louis Republic: Louvain will honor the United States by naming one street President Wilson; but if Louvain is thinking of honoring the man who first got steel providing more than any other man, it will call one of its streets "Rockefeller."

Philadelphia Record: "Skilled labor" is only a relative term. The New York subway contractors who were forced to discharge a considerable proportion of their working crews because of the alien labor law of the state, declare that 75 per cent of the new employes taken on did not know how to shovel.

New York Post: Mexico's troubles are black enough, in all conscience, without being made darker by false reports. In the presence of these it is just as important that the public should keep its head as that the government should. At such a time as the present, it is inevitable that all kinds of rumors should originate in various parts of Mexico and find their way into the American press.

New York World: The official statement in Washington that the Department of Justice has found no evidence of election frauds involving Uncle Joe Cannon will surprise nobody. It has not been alleged that the ex-speaker was a ballot box stuffer or a vote buyer. There seem to be some republicans in the Danville district, however, who are so crazy to have Mr. Cannon in congress that they have to be watched on election days.

Signs of Progress

More than one-half of the railroads of the world are in North America and more than one-third in Europe.

Virginia uses more wood for boxes and crates than any other state. New York ranks second, and Illinois third.

American machinery is used throughout Japan's largest and best equipped saw-mill, recently completed, and electricity is used as power.

For the benefit of babies taken on long railroad journeys a Californian has patented a collapsible berth to be hung on the back of a car seat.

The bulletin of the Panamerican union reports that there is a growth of interest in the English language throughout the countries of Latin America.

Belgium has won the prize offered by the Massachusetts Forestry association to the city or town in the state making the best showing in the planting of shade trees. Additional trees constituted the prize.

Rumors of Peace

Houston Post: We do not know of course, upon what certain financial circles base their expectations of early peace. Lloyd's in London are said to be offering proposals at even money that peace will come by June 30 and two to one that it will arrive by September 30.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: One of the Philadelphia bankers offers a novel reason for his belief that there will soon be "a general handshaking in Europe." He says that there are no speculators for whose opinion the belligerents care much except the United States. From the first this country has abhorred the war and the desire for peace is strong among the people as well as among our officials.

While neither side has accomplished much, neither side has been humiliated. It would be easy for either side to quit with honor.

New York Times: The world eagerly grasps at every indication that the end of the war is not far off. It may come through the collapse of Austria. Germany would then find it exceedingly difficult to say what it was fighting for. It does not seem possible that it can now gain any advantage which would be worth the enormous cost in human lives and in treasure. It could make better terms of peace now, better terms for itself, than would be accorded to it at the end of a summer's fighting. It is impossible to see how it can hope to gain anything by prolonging the war, say, until September.

Chicago Tribune: The financial centers of America and Europe are "sensing" the early return of peace. No definite reason is assigned for the faith that's in them, but the exchange operators and bankers claim a special instinct that tells them months ahead of the coming of storms and of their subsidence as well. The fall of Przemysl, the failure of the German submarine blockade to provide fresh alarms and tragedies, the general feeling that the United States will contrive to avoid serious friction with the belligerents over their departure from the law of nations and their violation of neutral rights—all these factors have contributed to the notable developments in the security markets.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Penelope—Gertrude is a gentle creature, isn't she? Percival—Yes. Instead of whipping the cream she just scolds it.—Youngstown Telegram.

"Jinks' father wanted him to go into uplift work when he left college." "Well, did he?" "Sure, he did. He took the check the old man gave him to begin with, and bought an aeroplane."—Baltimore American.

"Fine feathers do not make fine birds," said the ready-made philosopher. "No," replied Mr. Grower, "their responsibilities are greater. They are dependent on to make fine human beings."—Washington Star.

KABIBBLE KABARET. MENDEL AMISK ANS: A AUTHOR AMIT BUSINESS! IF YOU WANT A SUCCESS, YOU WANT A COPY AND EVERYBODY READS IT FOR NOTHING!

"How is Scribbler getting on with his new historical novel?" "Very badly." "The scenes are laid in Poland and East Prussia, you know, and Scribbler can't make up his mind whether the Grand Duke Nicholas or Field Marshal von Hindenburg ought to be the hero."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

CONCERT OF THE POWERS.

Baltimore American. The Allies tune their harps and sing. "Italia, lovely land, Just take the plunge—the water's fine— You'll find the swimming grand, And for the fishing, that's just great. You'll land some big ones, sure, So come with us—to see us left. We simply can't endure."

The German-Austro-Hungary band With one big bass drum clish, Boom out the plump—the water's fine— Keep out of all this dreadful muck. Nor heed the foeman's brag; Be neutral still and let us win, And you shall have some swag."

Still sound the harps—still beat the drums— With most discordant clang, And still doth Italy Italia "Twixt war and hold-of-hands. To wait time psychological Some cunning schemes to foil, And join the side which certain is To gather in the spoil."

Every Woman Should Know

There are three entirely different kinds of baking powder, namely:

- (1) Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes,
(2) Alum, a mineral acid, and
(3) Phosphate of Lime.

(1) Baking Powders made of Cream of Tartar add to the food the same healthful qualities as exist in the ripe grapes from which Cream of Tartar is derived.

(2) Baking Powders made of Alum add to the food some form of Alum or Aluminum, a heavy metal, wholly foreign to any natural article of food.

(3) Phosphate of Lime is made from rock or by burning bones which by chemical action are changed into a white powder. It is used in baking powder only because it is a cheaper substitute.

A Cream of Tartar powder never contains Alum or Phosphate.

Every housekeeper should read the ingredients printed on the label and know what she is using.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. New York

Kansas City Three Trains Daily VIA THE Missouri Pacific. Leave Omaha. Ar. Kansas City. 8:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M. 2:00 P. M. 8:35 P. M. 11:15 P. M. 7:07 A. M.

HOTEL LENOX. LUXURY ECONOMY. BOYLSTON AND EXETER STREETS BOSTON. One block from Copley Sq. and Public Library. Convenient to Shopping and Theatre District. All Outside Rooms. Excellent Cuisine.

World Motor Bike Free. A picture of the bicycle will be in The Bee every day. Cut them all out and ask your friends to save the pictures in their paper for you, too. See how many pictures you can get and bring them to The Bee office, Saturday, April 10. The bicycle will be given Free to the boy or girl that sends us the most pictures before 4 p. m., Saturday, April 10. Subscribers can help the children in the contest by asking for picture certificates when they pay their subscription. We give a certificate good for 100 pictures for every dollar paid.