

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION. 54,663. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: D. Wight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, deposes that the average circulation for the month of September, 1915, was 54,663.

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 Fannie Meyers. "And good will ever conquer ill, Health walk where pain has trod, As a man thinketh so he is, Rise then and walk with God."

Wake up, Mr. Policeman, and get busy quick. Safety first demands extermination of the hold-up desperado.

The president has no need of any secretary of state's signature to the notes he is now writing.

Yes, and the blackmail and shake-down game in Omaha is not confined to the gents who stick 'em up at the point of a revolver.

One of the daily hints from Washington tags Vice President Marshall as an undesirable running mate for a second term.

Omaha's bank clearings have been making new records of late, but that's no especial cause for wonder.

Those who have tears to shed for expatriated Americans doomed to live in warring countries have warrant for shedding now.

The Chinese editor and the Japanese count who exchanged heated remarks on oriental politics at San Francisco foreshadowed the trend of events in the far east.

The Bee's "Missing Text" contests have elicited such a fine response that we are following them with a "Missing Title" contest for a picture story similarly drawn.

Roundabout reports of the illness of Emperor Francis Joseph may have the wish for a basis, but his great age and the multiplied troubles of the dual monarchy give credence to the reports.

A Philadelphia bugologist promises to illuminate the world with insect light of 99 per cent efficiency, whereas existing systems of artificial light yield only 15 per cent.

The committee to solicit subscriptions for the new railroad into the northwest appointed by the Board of Trade consists of H. T. Clarke, A. L. Strang, R. R. Johnson, Jeff Beards, W. V. Morse, J. H. McShane, Lewis Reed, Clark Woodman, J. H. Dumont and Max Meyer.

The services at the First Presbyterian church were appropriate to the day, being the two hundredth anniversary of the Verdict of Nantes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Harmon have returned to Omaha, much improved in health, after a two month's absence in Las Vegas, Mexico.

Mrs. Dr. Moore has been called to Quincy, Ill., by the death of a cousin.

Rev. W. R. Henderson occupied the pulpit at the Southwest Presbyterian church in the absence of the pastor, Rev. T. C. Hall.

A. W. Atwood, of Dr. Roeder's pharmacy, spent the Sabbath in Plattsmouth.

Mrs. T. J. Stanley, formerly of Omaha, is visiting her parents at her old home.

Henry Lehmann, the wall paper man, has gone to Wyoming to look after several large contracts he has in that territory.

Is the Constitution a "Scrap of Paper"?

Is the constitution of Nebraska, which its officers take solemn oath to obey and enforce, a mere "scrap of paper," to be torn by them to shreds and trampled under foot? It would seem that the governor of Nebraska puts no more store by the constitution of the state than he does by a campaign promise, such, for example, as a pledge not to be a candidate for a second term.

His latest disregard of the constitution is the appointment to be judge of the municipal court for Omaha of a member of the legislature who helped pass the law creating the job which he is to fill.

Section 13, of Article 3 of the constitution of Nebraska, reads as follows: "No person elected to the legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this state from the governor and senate during the term for which he has been elected."

The three men selected by Governor Morehead for these posts have at least the average qualifications for such a position, and Representative Hunter, were he eligible, would not be objectionable.

He is a fine young man, who, by the way, used to work for The Bee, and we would like to see him get along, but that does not excuse the governor's flagrant violation of the spirit of the constitution.

We know too that the governor has already indignously appointed another member of the legislature to a place on the supreme court commission, and that the court was chloroformed or hypnotized into accepting the questionable credentials, so that it is now morally estopped from upholding the constitution against the invasions of the executive.

But that does not make the rape of the constitution any better, nor prevent The Bee from entering this vigorous protest.

Rural Credits and Co-Operation. Spurred by the hope of solving the problem of rural credit through co-operative effort, building and loan associations in various sections of the country are adjusting their methods to the financial necessities of farmers.

An unlimited field of business development lies in this direction, and association managers are urged with tempting force to take advantage of the opportunities brought to the front by public discussions.

Very little adjustment of methods is required for the purpose. It is a question of cutting loose from local bounds of business hitherto adhered to and reaching into distant territory, involving much additional expense and possibly greater risk than loans on city property, where values are known to the appraisers.

This is one angle of the problem. There are others. Rural credit embraces both real and personal property. In Nebraska co-operative associations are restricted to real estate security, leaving untouched the equally large field of stock and crop security.

Even more important is the cost of farm loans. Can Nebraska associations offer terms more attractive than other loan agencies? A qualified negative is given by the last report of the State Banking department.

This shows that the average rate of interest charged borrowers during the fiscal year was 8.2 per cent. In Omaha and vicinity three of the larger associations, doing about 40 per cent of the total business of the state, charge 6.6 per cent for money, while five associations charge higher rates.

To produce an average rate of 8.2 per cent for the state a considerable number of associations must charge from 9 to 10 per cent.

The vital object of rural credit is to afford the farming community reasonable relief from excessive interest rates. It means cheaper money for the producers of wealth. It means more consideration for the welfare of the struggling borrower and less for the profit of the well-to-do investor.

It is the essence of "live and let live." So long as Nebraska co-operative associations hold up the average rate of 8.2 per cent they are not within halting distance of solving the rural credit problem in their territory.

The Way to Stop Nepotism. The Bee is particularly pleased to see our amiable democratic contemporary wake up at last to the evils of nepotism in public office.

True, its tardy realization of the iniquity of nepotism seems to spring from a desire to take a slap at Mr. Bryan, and the Bryan family, which stands in the way of the senator's undisputed ownership of the Nebraska fishpots along with the ownership of that newspaper.

But that does not alter the fact that nepotism is an abuse that should be abolished.

Nepotism is, moreover, an abuse which The Bee has been constantly and consistently fighting. An anti-nepotism bill, drawn by the editor of The Bee, and introduced and championed in the legislature by Representative Edward A. Smith, came near to passing the house three years ago, though it failed to command the sympathy or support of the senator's newspaper or his democratic friends among the lawmakers.

The editor of The Bee also had a nepotism clause inserted in the home rule charter for Omaha without eliciting commendation from the democratic organ. Nepotism can be stopped, but not by paper-wad fulmination in off seasons with quiet acquiescence when the vicious practice is being entrenched for the benefit of political friends. The way to stop nepotism is to make it unlawful.

Governor Morehead has a right to incur indebtedness for the state of Nebraska to meet an emergency, which will be a moral obligation on the legislature to provide for by a deficiency appropriation. But he has no right himself, or through his deputies, to intercept public revenues as they are collected and spend the money for any purpose before it reaches the treasury, from which it can be drawn out legally only by legislative authority.

Vendors of faraway wares wasted good money in cabling reports of fisticuffs and other brands of ginger in the election in the South African states. At the same time the primary contest in South Carolina required the presence of militia to keep the campaigners in a state of armed neutrality.

Foreign election thrills may be useful in their place. The brand "Made in America" serves all requirements of home and some over.

Looking Forward to 1916

Address Before Boston Home Market Club. IN 1916 must be told again the story of American progress. It will not fall on heedless ears.

Experience has taught the time-honored expensive lesson of democratic victory. It will not be forgotten or unlearned by listening to strange tales of tariff reformers or visionaries riding their theories into industrial ruin.

The protective periods of the republican party write the chapter of the country's prosperity. Industrial activity, living wages and prices with steady employment and constant markets naturally follow a republican administration.

President Wilson in his message to congress April 8, 1915, speaking for the democratic party, said: "The object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world."

The American people have now had two years of "effective competition." So effective has it been no one has escaped its devastation. Distrust has substituted for confidence. Enterprise halted. The paralysis of idleness fell upon the industry of the country.

The rising tide of increased imports and a decrease of exports lost our home market. The calamity of war, an expansion of trade abroad.

Whetting our wits against the wits of the world became a contest of American wages against foreign wages and standards of living. It is an unequal contest. It pits at last the American home, its women and children, against the conditions and wage struggles of the old world.

Business can come under the democratic plan of whetting wits only by the debasement of our labor and consequent impoverishment of all dependent on it. It is not the first tariff operation the democratic party has tried on the productive industries of the country. The offense has been committed so often as to merit a long term sentence in 1916 under the habitual criminal section of economic laws.

It is the mission of the republican party, among other high duties of government, to reach the industries of the country from the misfortune caused by the mistakes of the democracy. It will restore industry, revive business and give work to the idle. The time lost to the wage earners cannot return. An idle day can never be redeemed.

On October 8, 1915, when the president signed the present tariff act, Mr. Underwood, then chairman of the house ways and means committee, stated: "I am absolutely confident that this law will reduce the cost of living in the United States and it will provide ample revenue for the government."

The high cost of living was 7 per cent higher in September, 1914, than in 1913.

The only relieving feature of the prophecies of abundant revenue is that few believed them when made and nobody believes them now. The observant ones long ago discovered a treasury deficit was a normal symptom of a democratic administration and a logical result of its tariff legislation. It has been fortified by a European war tax, by an income tax and a corporation tax, and still the deficit grows. The democracy has tried everything but economy in its efforts to keep even. This would be tried if it were not in their 1915 platform. Treasury reports advertise a constantly decreasing net balance. The months of July and August, 1915, present the government with a deficit of \$2,695,079, the ample tenure of Speaker Clark and Chairman Underwood. Free trade prophecies again yield to mathematics. The fiscal delusions of democratic statesmen require treatment by republicans who are able to distinguish between a surplus and a deficit.

The great interior region between the Alleghenias and the Rocky mountains is known as the middle west. In territory and agriculture it is the great body of the North American republic. It is washed by no tidewater and its southern borders blend where both corn and cotton grow. It contains the nation's granary. Without its generous yield we would depend on foreign markets to support our people. It numbers among its cities the second largest in the western hemisphere and one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. Manufacture, mining, railways and agriculture, commerce and banking have sprung from its fertile resources since the Civil war.

When peace returns to a troubled world we face the nations who must turn their surplus to our markets. They must sell their excess. Their highly perfected organizations for war purposes will be diverted to peaceful pursuits. A vast production must result. The temporary protection given our markets by war will end. The free lists of the democratic tariff will flood our markets in an unprecedented volume. The crippled and the maimed must live. Their handwork will help swell the flood until our people must feel the strain. Wage scale adjustments alone cannot meet merchandise produced under such conditions.

Subject to the essential principle of protection, reciprocal advantage must be sought to return from other nations so that our surplus may reach foreign markets. A constructive policy, not an exclusive and destructive course, is required.

His Thought. The recruiting had been good, and the orator of the occasion felt reasonably well satisfied with himself. It would be graceful, he thought, to speak a few concluding words to the score of men who had dedicated themselves to "King and Country."

"And what will you think when you see the flag of the empire standing out from its staff, above the field of battle?" the speaker demanded, his face alight with patriotic fervor.

"Standin' straight out, Gov'nor!" a stolid recruit questioned earnestly.

"Why, er, yes!" the orator responded in some confusion.

"I should think, then," the future Tommy announced gravely, "that the wind was blown" and "Judge."

One Redeeming Trait. A young man was sitting in a barber shop looking at a magazine when an old farmer, with little knowledge or appreciation of literary people, stepped up behind him and looked over his shoulder.

"Who's them?" he inquired, pointing to a group of portraits.

"Well known authors and playwrights," was the reply.

"Homph!" ejaculated the farmer, contemptuously. "Jest writs 'em, then. Then he caught sight of an author with a long solemn face and his eyes peered.

"That's the one I like," he said with decision, putting his finger on the writer's mournful countenance.

"Oh, yes; nearly everyone likes him," agreed the young man. "His humorous writings are—"

"Don't know nothing 'bout his writin', but I like his face."

"Why so?"

"Cause he's the only feller that looks like he was sorry for what he'd done."—Chicago Herald.

Just Like Him. Sandy had been photographed, and as he was looking intently at his "pictor," Tam McPherson came along.

"What's that ye hidder?" he asked.

"My photograph," replied Sandy, showing it proudly. "Whit d'ye think o' it?"

The Bee's Letter Box

Where Personal Opinion Governs. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: In common with other "winners" I have wondered at Mr. Sunday's criticism of dancing and card playing.

What right has any person to denounce and condemn a thing which the law of God, the moral law and the law of the land do not even criticize.

Regardless of what one's personal opinion may be, it would seem that if God did not forbid us to do a thing it is hardly necessary for an individual to do so, and even if one does so, does the fact he has done so make a sin of it?

If the person who signs herself "Alisa Hale" will read our Declaration of Independence she will notice that our government was founded in order to give every American citizen the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

When Mr. Wilson became our president he did not forfeit any of these rights. Personally I regret that any person living under the protection of the American flag feels it liberty to speak disrespectfully of our chief executive in the manner in which Miss Hale refers to the late Mr. Cleveland and to our president.

MRS. EDITH B. LEONARD, McPherson avenue.

Believes in the Dances. ARLINGTON, Neb., Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read all of Sunday's sermons that I find time for. That Sunday does some good is true, but I cannot agree with him on dancing. It is true that dancing does lots of harm, but it also does lots of good. I have never been to a "family bear dance," nor do I go to the "free-for-all dances."

But I believe the "private dances" and the "strictly clean dances" are one of the best places for a young lady or young man to choose their life partner. Better places by far than the common church. Under the roof of the church everything is in "sheep's clothing," while at a dance the real nature of people is shown to all.

Sunday says: "Passion is the basis of the popularity of the dances." Is this the idea of a dance carried by those who never dance? If so they better make room for an idea from the dancer's view. It do not believe it proper to let young girls go to dances without a good chaperon, but as far as passion is concerned I wonder if "Billy" Sunday can find a single school where there is a dozen boys and girls above ten years of age where there is not at least one pair of sweethearts.

Dancing is as good an entertainment as any when not misused. I like to dance and wish my husband and I were together you listen to the music and watch your step you are sure to forget your old troubles for a while at least, which is good for all of us. And as for passion, it never bothered me any. And I believe passion will get all his easy victims. And what a dull world would this world be without any amusements. Innocent fun, love and courtship, marriage and parenthood are, I believe, what we all wish for. And I think they all can be had without offending God at all.

MRS. W. H.

Twenty-Fourth Street in Grievous Condition. OMAHA, Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been doing business on North Twenty-fourth street for over twenty-five years, but I have never seen a business street kept in as deplorable condition as the present city commission has done. I would advise Commissioner J. C. Drexel to take an auto ride from Cuming street north on Twenty-fourth to Lake to see for himself if the street needs any repairing or cleaning. The gas company has cut up the street and covered the pavement with mud so all traffic has been diverted to Twenty-fifth street, to the detriment of the business on Twenty-fourth street. If not repaired or cleaned at once it will drive us all out of business.

A NORTH TWENTY-FOURTH STREET MERCHANT.

Renning Comment by Wooster. SILVER CREEK, Neb., Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: You have an unusually interesting editorial page. May I talk about it a little, quoting somewhat?

"Governor Morehead might just as well instruct the university burar to go ahead and spend the money taken in as student fees without passing it through the treasury."

Very true. But is it not to be expected that a man who would not keep his word might also easily violate his oath? What then is to be done? A member of the legislature could scarcely be expected to vote to impeach a governor of his own party, and no more a congressman to vote to impeach a president of his own party. President Wilson, as well as Governor Morehead, has violated his oath to support the constitution. Have the people no remedy? The burning shame of it is that the people will elect such men to office; even uphold them in wrongdoing, and throw rotten eggs and dead cats at those who denounce them for their misdoings.

You seem to be against the president's naval program. I trust you are and that you will fight against it and against his military program as well. There is a better way. The president has no business to have a program in either case. He may, if he wishes, properly call the attention of congress to our "unpreparedness" and advise the defense of the country be provided for. But as to ways and means, those things are purely matters of legislation with which he has no right to meddle. I wish there were even one man in congress—either house or senate—who had patriotism enough and manhood enough to stand up in his place and tell the president to mind his own business. The very fact of a so-called "administration measure" affords ample grounds for impeachment proceedings.

Recurring again to Morehead's work as to the treasury, you say, "What do the people think about it?" They ought to think as I do, namely, that he ought to be ignominiously kicked out of office.

In a final short editorial you say: "German submarines have done little execution in British waters lately, but British submarines are shockingly active in destroying the freedom of the Baltic Sea."

Yes, I had noticed that. But had it occurred to you that in the inactivity of the German submarines (the inactivity of death) was the secret of the German imperial government's apparent yielding to Wilson in the case of the Arabs? The facts are that the Germans have all along been making a monkey of Wilson, and now, when their submarine warfare has proven a failure, they are disposed to agree not to kill any more Americans, and for the very good reason that the British have destroyed nearly all their submarine craft and that the American cases even if they wanted to—just a case of making a virtue of necessity. And

this is Wilson's great diplomatic triumph. Bah!

But what about the destruction of German ships in the Baltic? Those ships are engaged in carrying to Germany for the support of the German armies stuff shipped from the United States to Norway, Sweden and Denmark. And for this it is, in effect, that Wilson will read the riot act to England in a "note" that has perhaps already been presented. Wilson wants England to permit him to furnish supplies to Germany through so-called neutral nations so it can kill more Englishmen, and is sore because England won't do it.

I wish 1916 came to morrow so that possibly we might elect a president who had a little horse sense, and also some regard for his official oath.

CHARLES WOOSTER.

Timely Suggestions for Ak-Sar-Ben. OMAHA, Oct. 15.—The Editor of The Bee: I understand that The Bee was the paper that printed the first protest in an editorial against repeating the downtown attempts at a carnival during Ak-Sar-Ben week.

I like the old world carnival and all that it can mean to the masses of people. I have a few suggestions to make and if any of them can be used, you are welcome to them:

1. Let there be holidays for two consecutive afternoons and evenings for all employees (including the newspapers) of wholesale and retail houses whose heads are members of the Ak-Sar-Ben association. These holidays to be either the last two days of the week or whatever days the association decides are best for the business interests of those stores.

2. For a parade let us have an old fashioned and modern civil parade—let us see "the city at work" on lines similar to the popular and instructive screen of "Uncle Sam at work." There is always in our city a generation that has never seen a complete parade of the police department and fire—and all the other departments that go to make the city as it is and just as important as it might be.

As an added attraction, let the governors encourage all the foreign born residents or residents of foreign extraction of the city to appear in our parks in native costumes during the holiday afternoons and evenings. Let there be costumes of Italian, Swiss, German, Dutch, Scotch, Irish, Russian, Bohemian, Spanish—let there be a veritable carnival of color in the costumes and masques!

Let the park department co-operate to the extent of providing temporary pavilions for the folk dances in the evenings—these pavilions, to be decorated by the Ak-Sar-Ben force that can decorate any board out of all resemblance to its original shape. Let us have attractive booths and "inns" and "chateaus" and "cottages" where a pretzel and cider and cheese or "brown October ale" can be bought.

Think how Hollywood would lend itself to all this wholesome, natural frolic! How Miss Mary Wallace would develop the folk dances in costumes and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell the children's songs and dances. The children's rehearsals could be arranged in the Auditorium. The exhibition would show many of us whether our kindergarten work is done by the most approved and progressive methods. South Omaha has always surpassed Omaha in this branch of education and amusements. Of course there will be pretty lights and more of them, music aplenty and suggestions for other entertainments as the year rolls around. But as an idea upon which to work and give something serious along with the gay, let us ask the Ak-Sar-Ben government to consider these suggestions for next year.

MRS. H. D.

Labor and the Liquor Traffic. OMAHA, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: The letter from President Gompers to Congressman Hebron relating to prohibition has been published to refute the action of the plumbers and steam fitters of Lincoln in protesting against the resolution passed by the State Federation of Labor for the brewery workers and bartenders, to oppose state wide prohibition.

Gompers was entirely entitled to speak his own mind and not that of the rank and file of organized labor, and his letter should have been signed in his personal capacity rather than in his official capacity. No craft has ever authorized Gompers

or anybody else to express the sentiment of organized labor on the prohibition question, nor any other question of a political nature. When he exercises that privilege he simply assumes authority and uses his office improperly. The individual members of every craft have always reserved the right to do their own thinking, and exercise their right of suffrage, irrespective of the expressions of any member of the organization from the highest to the lowest.

John Mitchell said, "If a brewery or distillery were closed down, on its ruins would be erected a factory. Every scandal, few as they have been in organized labor, can be traced back to some connection with the saloon."

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, said: "Could any man dare say that the liquor traffic has not sent to the factory, mill and wash tub more women than could well be numbered? The waste of intemperance has driven countless children to work when they should have been on the playground or at school."

Thomas L. Lewis said at the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor: "I represent the largest union in the world in any one industry. That union recognized the evil of intemperance by incorporating in its constitution an article to the effect that no member should sell any intoxicant, even at a picnic. Mr. Simpson told of the action of the strike leaders at Glace Bay, in requesting the mayor that the saloons should be closed on the men's pay day."

Charles Steine said: "The time has come for the divorcement of liquor and the saloon."

T. V. Powderly, first vice president of the metal trades, says: "The damning course of labor is that which gurgles from the neck of the bottle."

Quotations from labor leaders could be multiplied indefinitely.

John Cummen of the machinists' organization expresses himself eloquently against the liquor traffic.

James W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths: "Bar room demagogues have many times brought disgrace and defeat to the cause of labor."

These testimonies ring with truth and warning that labor and liquor must dissolve partnership.

EDWARD ASHLAND.

SUNNY GEMS.

She-I suppose you got some delicious corn up on the farm. He-You bet. Why, I ate roasting ears until a growth of corn silk came out and covered by bald spot.—Boston Transcript.

"This is fine growing weather!" triumphantly stated honest Farmer Jolly. "Rubber!" replied Senator Sorghum; "but when it comes to playin' favorites, nobody bets agin as strong as he does houses."—Washington Star.

A boy, being asked which of the Biblical parables he liked the best, answered: "That one where somebody leads and fishes."—Harper's.

Carraway was craning his neck for a better view of the turkey. "Rubber!" said the landlady. "I feared as much," said Carraway with a sigh.—Judge.

Mother—if you can't keep the children quiet send them up to me for awhile and I'll sing to them. Nurse-Oh, that won't do any good. I've threatened them with that already. "Philadelphia Lawyer."

"How was it that you wife saw you when you sneaked in, even in the dark?" "I guess it was because I was all lit up."—Baltimore American.

MRS. H. D.



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