

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER,
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

54,663

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, et al:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of September, 1915, was 54,663.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 1st day of October, 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.

October 28

Thought for the Day

Selected by Maud Shepherd

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

—Shakespeare.

The season's foot ball fatality list is as yet only at the "kick-off."

The Dardanelles proves as hard a nut to crack as the trenches on the west front.

If the visiting bankers see anything here they want that is not on the free list, all they have to do is to "buy it in Omaha."

Peace talk originating in Rome and vocalized at Madrid is interesting evidence of the undiminished industry of Rome's rumor factory.

Again, a fraction of the energy shown after the tragedy, if exercised before, would have spared Pittsburgh the horrors of a factory holocaust.

This merry old world, we fear, will hum along a few more years before religious unity and brotherly love shows more substance than a dream.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been decorated with a pair of Teutonic crosses. In a spirit of reciprocal good will he is handing the allies the double cross.

During the last year \$190,000 in postage stamps have been stolen from various postoffices. This is one line of industry in which the yeggmen enjoy the subsequent licking.

Of course, the income of Rev. William A. Sunday is excluded from the Baptist average ministerial pay of \$1.87 a day, or \$680 a year. Mr. Sunday is an ordained Presbyterian.

Come on in, Mr. Shallenberger, "the water is fine"—but remember that, under this direct election system, you cannot be a candidate for congressman and for senator at one and the same time.

If the number of autos owned by the inhabitants measures the interest in motor vehicle progress, no city in the country, comparatively speaking, can be more inviting for an auto show than Omaha.

This "watchful waiting" for that federal judgeship vacancy is proving to be most exasperating to the democratic eligibles who see no good reason why a nice, juicy salary should be allowed to go to waste so long.

Hope is abroad in California that its surplus of grape juice may be transformed into a factor in war munitions, just as France found use for outlawed absinthe. Grape juice deserves a more respectful fate. Converting a sedate tippling into a man-killing device will send a shudder to Fairview and chautauqua circle.

*Thirty Years Ago
This Day in Omaha*

THIRTY YEARS AGO
THIS DAY IN OMAHA

The Omaha Gun club teams are back from their annual hunt loaded, of course, with game. Captain Hughes' side was winner by a score of 1,530 to 250, the game killed being 1 jackelope, 1 fox squirrel, 1 golden eagle, 60 Canada geese, 120 geese, 30 jackrabbits, 1 golden plover, 1 Canadian grouse, 12 quail, 15 mallards, 1 canvasback, 50 ducks, 3 hawks, 5 bluebirds, 4 redheads. The load was not as heavy as wished on account of bad weather.

The crystal wedding anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Denice was celebrated last evening at their residence at Thirteenth and Dodge, with the assistance of many friends. Dr. Denice had married his wife, Miss Colver, of Philadelphia, October 27, 1870.

The raffle for the benefit of St. Patrick's school was won by William Sweeney, who walked off with the \$50 cash prize.

The program of the Ladies' Musical society was given by Miss Rustin and Mr. Sauer, Mrs. H. D. Estabrook, Mrs. A. Polack, Miss Georgia Bouler, Miss Minnie Brown and Miss Annie Merle.

A large gathering of former army officers met at the Millard to organize the Nebraska commandery of the Society of the Loyal Legion. The officers chosen are: Commander James W. Savage; vice commander, W. J. Broadbent; junior vice commander, Amasa Cobb of Lincoln; chancellor, Frank E. Moore; registrar, William H. Burns; treasurer, William Wallace; recorder of Lincoln, H. E. Palmer of Plattsburgh; officers H. Michael and George M. Humphrey of Worcester City and Church House of Auburn. General William served as temporary chairman.

Scotching a Lie.

Before it travels any farther, The Bee hastens to "scotch" this lie, which we are surprised to see disseminated on nothing but alleged hearsay in the editorial columns of the Fremont Tribune:

It is said that each of Omaha's three English daily papers received \$3,000 from the fund raised to defray the "Billy" Sunday campaign expenses; that the delay in contracting with Sunday in the beginning was due to the fact that one or more of the newspapers held out. If it were true, it would be proof of the thorough business manner in which the Sunday campaigns are conducted. Did the Omaha papers get the money?

The Bee speaks only for itself, but it brands this report as an unqualified falsehood, made cut of the whole cloth. So far as it is concerned, The Bee announced in advance that it would handle the "Billy" Sunday campaign in its news columns strictly according to its news value and no question of a financial consideration of \$3,000, or 3 cents, or any other sum, was ever involved. No one knows better than the Fremont Tribune man himself that for a newspaper to accept money for printing news matter without labeling it "advertisement" would be a violation of the federal postoffice law, subject to severe penalty. In one of his public statements "Billy" said something about attempts by hostile interests in other cities to bribe newspapers not to print accounts of his meetings, but no one knowing the record of The Bee would for a moment imagine this paper could be bought either to print or suppress the "Billy" Sunday campaign news—much less make the attempt. That may or may not be true of papers in Fremont—noting of the kind has ever been truthfully charged against The Bee.

Nebraska's Prosperity.

It may be doubted if the better posted among Nebrascans, even, fully realize just how prosperous this state is, and how rapidly it is growing in wealth and importance. Close observers have not always been able to keep up with the progress of events, so broad and magnificent are the achievements of this state. Now and again one comes across something that affords a basis for comparison, and thus gives an illuminating notion of what this state really is doing. Several years ago the farmers of Arkansas were induced to undertake diversification of crops, to the end that their prosperity might be made the more certain. As a result of this change in policy Arkansas is now being congratulated on a cotton crop for 1915 of \$45,000,000, and of corn, wheat and other farm products sufficient to bring the total crop return for the state up to \$95,000,000. On the day this announcement was made the corn crop alone of Nebraska was worth at farm prices several millions of dollars more than the entire farm output of Arkansas. As the population of Arkansas is more than 30 per cent greater than that of Nebraska, the figures given afford an opportunity for further comparison of character and achievement of the people. Boasting is of no particular service, but pride is always justifiable when its basis is as firm as that of the people of Nebraska.

On the first of October the treasury balance was to be some \$123,000,000, and accompanying it was a brief statement to the effect that the treasury officials had changed their methods of bookkeeping. For the first time in a hundred years the treasury accounts were juggled to make a good showing. Methods of high finance had found their way into the management of the people's money. This method was ingenious, if you please, but even it could not stop the process of erosion. Within twenty days the balance had fallen to \$116,000,000, a loss of \$12,000,000 even under this new and enlightened method. Under the old time-honored method of keeping the public accounts this shows that there is today a balance in the treasury of not more than about \$20,000,000, and with the continued loss of something like \$800,000 a day it is not difficult to estimate when the United States treasury runs dry. The American people, gentlemen, under this administration, are riding high to bankruptcy and paying for the privilege with a tax. Their boasted property has not come. Want and misery have prevailed in the land. Some industries are true, are prosperous, but they are industries which are not supplying the American market, but the markets of the warring countries of Europe.

The cost of living has not been cut down. On the contrary, from the day that the democratic tariff law was enacted it has continually risen. The law granting free tolls to American coastwise ships in the Panama canal was repealed. It matters not whether the law was good or bad policy at the time of its enactment. The democratic party endorsed it; democratic leaders, from the president down, praised it. Its repeal was a flat repudiation of a democratic pledge. So as regards our rehabilitated merchant marine, they have swept the last vestige of it from the Pacific ocean and have turned it over to Japan. If this law had been drafted by the shrewdest Japanese statesman it could not have served more effectively to transfer the control of the carrying trade of the Pacific ocean to the Japanese.

Of all infractions, though of their various planks, that relating to the civil service has been the most baseless and brutal. I say, and I measure my words, that under this administration civil service has been debased and outraged. I am not speaking at random. I know of one revenue district where in the last year seventeen men, all democrats, have been appointed, and thirty men, all republicans, have been removed, where the only republicans remaining on the roll are men who cannot be discharged without cause because they are old soldiers, but the process of dealing with them is about as effective as discharge, because they are not assigned to work and can draw pay. Can there be a more flagrant dabberarchy of the civil service than to drop men of, in some cases, thirty years of experience, for no reason, except that they are of the republican faith, and to fill their places with men of no experience at all solely because they are democrats?

The administration advised young men and women to other cities without employment not to come to Chicago seeking employment during the winter. In view of the conditions under which young people are compelled to live it is not immediately forthcoming, the city cannot retain the name of being an honorable host without advertising against this.

LOUISE OSBORNE ROWE,
Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Where "Billy" Was Wrong.

OGALLALA, Neb., Oct. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Almost three centuries ago a little band of pilgrims landed at Plymouth, on the bleak and barren shores of New England, where they set up a government, "without a bishop and without a king." The keystone of the arch supporting that government was the "separation of church and state." From that small beginning this country has grown and developed to its present proportions—100,000,000 people, the most prosperous and powerful nation in the world. The keystone of the arch is still there. Like a mariner's compass, it has guided the destinies of our country through all these years.

The Rev. "Billy" Sunday, through his seal for a good cause, sought to speak in the public schools of Omaha. The board did right in turning him down.

Religion has no place in the public schools, for it can only create dissension and trouble. Let there be no infringement of the rule. How to the line and keep the line straight. Salvation is free. Do not attempt to make it compulsory.

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EDWIN M. SEARLE.

Unredeemed Promises

Congressman Nicholas Longworth.

IT IS NOW, and always has been, a characteristic of the democratic party to promise all things to all men and then proceed, if successful in inducing a sufficient number of voters, to carry out or to repudiate just so many of their promises as may seem to fit the demands of the occasions as they may arise. You remember, the solemn protestations of good faith that accompanied the platform enunciated by the democratic convention of 1912. Each plank was a sacred pledge intended to be redeemed to the letter. That was what they said before election. What did they do after election? Let me enumerate a few of those pledges and leave it to you to be the judges of the fact of their redemption. Rigid economy in contradistinction to republican extravagance; ample revenues for the support of the government; industrial prosperity under a tariff law which provided for "effective competition"; reduction in the cost of living; free rolls for American ships in the Panama canal; the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine; strict enforcement and extension of the civil service; a single pensioner test, and many other things. Merely to state them is to effectively bring before your minds the evidence of their complete repudiation.

What of their promised rigid economy? The fact is that the last democratic congress appropriated of the people's money \$177,000,000 more than any republican congress in history, and it would have been far worse, worse by millions upon millions, had it not been for certain republican senators, who not only waited watchfully, but acted effectively, to check the rapacity of the pork barrel advocates. All this, mind you, in the face of falling revenues, failing revenues in time of world peace; failing revenues before war was ever heard of or even dreamed of; failing revenues in spite of increased importations, not only before, but after the war. Then came what they called the war tax, a tax burdensome and oppressive in the extreme; a tax imposed on objects and business transactions never before taxed in history except when this country itself was already at war. The name "War Tax" is a gross misnomer. Some such tax was inevitable, war or no war, to remedy the deficiency caused by the Underwood tariff law. It was a deficiency tax, pure and simple, but even with the \$100,000 additional revenue that this tax raised, the deficit grew and the treasury balance continued to fall.

During the last few weeks various robberies and hold-ups have occurred in Omaha and a little thought will explain the situation. Omaha has been widely advertised of late as a city of great prosperity, which advertisement serves as an incentive for the criminally-inclined of other places to drift this way. Any police expert will verify that statement. Again, the travel from the San Francisco exposition is quite heavy just now and Omaha, being a gateway, becomes one of the stopping-off places for all sorts of travelers. Within the last few weeks the Chicago authorities made a general clean-up of that city, driving hundreds of undesirables out of the city on suspended sentences. Some of the men thus cast adrift found their way to Omaha, others to Kansas City, some to Des Moines and so on. Omaha got a share, the police maintain.

An investigation of the police records here shows that in every instance except one the police have during the last few weeks apprehended the criminal. In the case of the Smith murder it is known that the fiend being sought operated in similar manner in Kansas City, Topeka, and St. Paul, and it remained for the Omaha police to actually determine his identity and to send out circulars bearing his likeness and measurements. The experience of the police has been in such a case that it will be only a matter of time before the Smith murderer will be arrested and brought to justice.

I believe it is only fair to give the police credit for what they do, rather than to heap abuse upon them every time a situation seems to suggest such a course. It is well to remember that Greater Omaha has an area of thirty-one and a half square miles within its corporate limits and it is likewise well to remember that it is a great railroad center and, furthermore, bear in mind that other cities recently have had what some call "carnivals of crime."

All things considered, Omaha is one of the best policed cities in the United States and the best evidence is the records. I just like to be fair about these matters, that's all. T. F. QUINLAN.

Judge Dean Favors Thompson.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Oct. 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your courtesy in publishing the flattering reference to myself in The Bee of recent date in connection with the vacancy on the federal bench for Nebraska is, of course, very much appreciated. But I am not, nor have I been, at any time, an applicant or a candidate therefor. A long time ago I promised to write a letter endorsing Mr. Thompson. I wrote the letter. Last week, at the request of some of his friends and without his knowledge, I sent to the department a second communication, which was as strong a protest as I could formulate, protesting against his rejection on account of the narrow margin over the age limit, that seemed to be the only objection against him. A man's allegiance to be of any value cannot be divided among candidates, not even in favor of himself. I know all of the candidates and how splendidly they are equipped for the position. Nebraska is proud of them every one. In saying this I am sure I voice the sentiment of that high-minded and splendid citizen and jurist, William H. Thompson, as well as my own.

J. R. DEAN.

Chicago's New Policy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: Chicago does not propose to destroy its reputation by repeating the mistakes that have been made in the past in the treatment of the nomadic unemployed. The greatest possible publicity will be given to the policy of the present administration in its effort to deter the unemployed and unemployable and protect the vast number of our own citizens who deserve first consideration.

1. The administration will utilize every agency to give Chicago citizens preference wherever employment is offered in public or private service.

2. The administration will strongly urge all organizations to give aid to the residents of the city. We will reduce and not increase provisions formerly made for nonresident homeless men. A work test in the municipal wood yard will be required of all applicants of the municipal lodging house.

3. The administration will instruct the police to make special efforts to prevent the return of the criminal, the beggar and the vagrant accustomed to exploit the city under guise of unemployment.

4. The administration advises young men and women to other cities without employment not to come to Chicago seeking employment during the winter. In view of the conditions under which young people are compelled to live it is not immediately forthcoming, the city cannot retain the name of being an honorable host without advertising against this.

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EDWIN M. SEARLE.

"Excuse me, sir," said the panhandler, shuffling up to Dubbleigh's side, "but you couldn't let me have \$5, could you?"

"Fifteen dollars," echoed Dubbleigh. "Great Scott, man—do you mean to give me \$15?"

"No, chief—I didn't," said the panhandler, "but I sort of hoped you'd regard it as a kind of personal assessment, and swear off fourteen ninety, leavin' me with a dime to the good."

"Then put me on two of 'em!"—Chicago Herald.

"Asperant Beggar."

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