

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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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 October, 1915, was 54,744.

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

November 15 Thought for the Day Selected by Gertrude Warren

"A pessimist is a man who has the choice of two evils and chooses both."

However, there is solace for Colonel Bryan in the fact that Great Britain takes his writings seriously.

Winston Spencer Churchill has forsaken the ways of peace and gone to the front. Now look out for a bulge.

Fifteen of the eighteen provinces of China have spoken in favor of a monarchy. Vox populi, Vox Yuan Shih Kai.

The only competition Wichita and Omaha should have over the murderous holdup man, is the competition to see to it that he gets what is coming to him.

The administration is waking up to the fact that the task of drawing defensive plans is much simpler than the job of getting the money. The problem overflows with worry.

The relation of effect to cause is as plain as a sidewalk trail. Mr. Taft's trumpet call for a revival of the paternal shingle is quickly answered by a rise in the price of lumber.

Beyond its novelty as an endurance test, living on 15 and 19 cents a day gets little applause. Men have gone fifty days on water and lemon juice and escaped the undertaker.

As a diagnostician of the temper of the United States Dr. Dernberg is a respectable authority. Extensive observation and a courteous exit gave him an inside view of American diplomacy.

That story about the Montana ranchman dropping \$10,000 on a "sure-thing" bet in Chicago, only proves that the Mabry gang did not exhaust the supply of "suckers" in their operations around Council Bluffs.

Economic pressure is responsible for the demand for plain, everyday masculine hats in England and France. Here is an opening for profitable speculation with the cadles tossed into the political rings of Nebraska.

Officials of the Santa Fe are conducting a "harmony tour" over its lines, shaking hands with patrons and putting social cheer into the currents of business. As a business getter the glad hand has the judicial hammer beaten a mile.

Designers and promoters of lodge rituals and ceremonies should keep tab on the mystic rites which mark the progress of the Japanese emperor to his crown. A change of scenery will be appreciated by the regulars, if not by the initiates.

A grouchy professor of fine art rudely slams real live art by asserting that women deck themselves in gay colors to attract attention. The same brand of envious reasoning might charge the rainbow of self-glorification or accuse the flowers in their season of billboard designs. To woman falls the task of giving life the charm of color, the glow of animated art, without which the dull dreary garb of man would fill the world with gloom.

Thirteen Years Ago This Day in Omaha

The presence of J. V. Farwell of Chicago in Omaha was taken full advantage of. He addressed a meeting at the opera house in the afternoon, and in the evening spoke at the First Congregational church.

Ben Hogan, the ex-pugilist, now engaged as an evangelist, is in Omaha for several days. He opened up with a talk at the First Baptist church.

Prof. Sauer, the well-known violinist, left Omaha with Kelly & Mason's "Tigers," he having been engaged by the troupe as director.

Dr. Van Camp, formerly residing in Omaha, but now of Wiscor, is in the city, and about to leave for California.

Leontine Chase and Mrs. Chase have rented a house west of Colpetier's, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Taylor, where they will move shortly.

J. H. Green has been appointed traveling agent of the Union Pacific, with headquarters here.

At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Detweiler's sermon at Kountze Memorial church, Rev. C. M. Morton gave an address on the subject of Christian work for young men.

Mrs. George A. McCoy is offering a reward for the return of a milk box lost on Thirtieth avenue.

Can Hughes Be Forced?

The filing of a petition to place the name of Charles E. Hughes on the official ballot for the April primary in Nebraska as a candidate for the republican nomination for president is likely to bring to a head the question whether the judge will acquiesce in the use of his name.

No dissent will be found anywhere to the proposition that Justice Hughes would be an ideal candidate to harmonize the republican elements and that, if nominated, his victory over Wilson would be fore-ordained. The editor of The Bee has been on record for some time as favoring Justice Hughes as a first choice, but along with most of his real friends has believed that the only possible way to secure his nomination would lie in centering upon Hughes after it was demonstrated, if it should be, that none of the avowed candidates could command the necessary majority in the convention.

The present effort to force Hughes out into the open at this time is ill-advised from every point of view. Justice Hughes cannot consent to his name going on the ballot and conscientiously remain on the supreme bench and even his silence might be construed to be consent. Nor can Justice Hughes afford to permit any coterie of political self-seekers to use him to pull themselves up by their boot straps. If Nebraska were the only direct primary state he might perhaps ignore the move, but the same condition would be sure to be presented in other states for Nebraska's primary does not come until the middle of April, while Minnesota, with a similar law, starts the ball in March.

The misfortune is that Justice Hughes may be driven to define his position so sharply as to remove himself completely from availability in the possible emergency when the convention might turn to him spontaneously and issue a unanimous call for his leadership.

Iowa's State Census Figures.

The preliminary announcement of the results of the state census taken in Iowa presents some interesting figures. Of the 101 incorporated communities in the state designated as cities the compilations show a gain in population of 106,950, and the report indicates that practically all of the cities show a gain. The three showing the largest per cent of gain, Des Moines, Sioux City and Waterloo, account for 40,131 of this total of 101,950, which would indicate the growth of the majority of the remainder is not large when distributed among ninety-eight cities. The figures would be much more interesting if they embraced the population of the country and small villages, but these have not yet been compiled. The last federal census disclosed an actual decrease in rural and small village population, and it is likely the state compilation will show the same condition, though persistent effort has been made to counteract the drift of population from the farm. The analysis of the population figures would indicate plainly, however, that only those cities show an appreciable gain which have expanded their manufacturing industries or added new ones. In other words, the cities and towns which depend for their sustenance upon agricultural resources and rural trade have practically reached their maximum and can hope for little further growth under present conditions. The gross farm production of Iowa and other states has not been increased through the medium of employing more people, but by substituting more efficient machinery for the old, and the consuming public tributary to the smaller towns and cities not devoted to manufacturing is either stationary or decreasing, and under such conditions these towns can hope for little or no increase in population, while better means of communication are even robbing them of much formerly tributary trade. These facts are things which stand out as the reasons for the showing made by the Iowa census and plainly indicate the hope of towns and cities which are practically stagnant lies in building up an industrial population within themselves.

Trend of Electrical Development.

Few people appreciate the growing use of electrical power, which is manifest not only by the increased number of plants for the development of electrical energy, but more startling still, in the capacity of electrical generators. A technical journal recently recorded the installation of a 30,000-kilowatt generator in Philadelphia and the contract for the construction of one for use in Chicago of 35,000 kilowatts. This same journal, commenting on these two monster machines, the largest in the world, predicts that within five years generators of 50,000 kilowatt capacity will be built, as in recent years the power capacity had increased about 5,000 kilowatts per year. Figures convey little idea of the immense power development of such machines, but by way of illustration it is said one could furnish power to drive 16,000 twenty-ton cars, or current for 2,000,000 twenty-candle power lamps. What this ability to create centrally such vast energy for industrial purposes and to distribute it over wide areas means to industrial development is almost beyond computation. The best of it is that the power is available alike for the large and small user, and should help most the little manufacturer just getting a start.

Influx of European Crooks.

One result of the European war generally overlooked is the influx of what are commonly denominated "high class crooks," or in other words crooks who play for big stakes, are educated, in outward appearance above the immigration requirements and apparently people of affluence. They have in the past preyed upon people who visited the noted resorts of Europe, but with the distraction of war they find their occupation, or rather their opportunity, gone and seek in America conditions more favorable for plying their trade. Their coming opens to the police, more particularly in the seaboard cities, a task largely new to them, for the criminals are of a type not common in the United States. To them are attributed the numerous big jewelry robberies and the like which have baffled the police of the east, and give indication that before long the officials all over the country must commence to learn something new in criminal detection. The United States can well afford to forego this acquisition incident to the war and strike a balance in this item of foreign exchange.

A majority of 480,000 against the New York constitution and \$20,000 against a referendum measure extending the term of county officers from two to four years in Ohio, constitute the most impressive "political atrocities" of the late election.

Analysis of Proposed National Prohibition

VAL J. PETER, President German-American Alliance of Nebraska.

REPLYING to the article from the Boston Transcript's Washington correspondent, the prohibition program appears that it makes the popular mistake of mentioning only the liquor interests as in opposition to prohibition. The prohibitionists, of course, want to make it appear that the liquor interests, i. e., the manufacturers and sellers, are the only ones opposing prohibition, and every argument pro and con seems to be made with that serious error. The fact that there are tens of thousands of purchasers for every manufacturer, and hundreds of buyers for every seller, and that these many millions of purchasers demand not only the right, but the opportunity to purchase, is carefully concealed on the one hand and overlooked on the other—and so is the fact that there are other millions who may be quite indifferent about drinking themselves, but who denounce it as unwise, independent or wrong in principle to interfere with the privilege of others; and also that there is another great mass of people who, while in favor of local prohibition, are firmly convinced that national legislation on that subject would be a grave blunder. The apparent silence of all these people as to any public manifestation of protest, but lack of courage and opportunity to voice their sentiments, and partly perhaps inertia caused by ignorance of the consequences of national prohibition.

The plan of the Anti-Saloon league is to impose prohibition laws first upon cities, then upon counties, and gradually extending to states. To accomplish this in a state, for instance, they will have embodied in the state law a special proviso permitting the individual to purchase from outside of the state whatever liquor he wants, knowing full well that without such a proviso the proposition would be turned down at the polls. They make the voters believe that opposition is only to the saloons and concede his right to use and order liquors from other states, so as to secure, for the time being, his support of the prohibition law. They carefully conceal, however, the ultimate plan of making by that process enough dry states to accomplish eventually national prohibition, which would absolutely make it impossible to purchase liquors anywhere in the United States, or to import them from other countries, thus taking away entirely the opportunity to purchase, which is equivalent in effect to taking away the right to use liquors, except those which the individual could manufacture himself.

The ingenuity of the prohibitionists in making propaganda with members of congress is contained in the following argument of William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league of New York: The Anti-Saloon league is not asking any member of congress to declare that he is in favor of national prohibition, but simply that he agree to abstain from refusing to vote to allow the people of the nation by states, through their representatives, to make that question in a manner provided therefor by the framers of the constitution.

The danger in such doctrine as affecting the duties and responsibilities of congress, and as being opposed to the spirit of representative government, must be obvious to all thinking citizens. The constitution gives to two-thirds of the members of both houses of congress the right to propose amendments, which thereafter become part of the constitution only "when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states," each state having uniformly one vote. The wise proviso requiring a two-thirds vote in the house and senate is evidence that the framers of the constitution intended to reserve the serious responsibility of proposing such amendments, which is much more than a mere ministerial function of submitting questions to state legislatures. The responsibility is all the more serious because our method of amending the constitution is anything but a recognition of popular majority.

After an amendment is proposed to the states by a two-thirds vote of congress, it must be ratified by three-fourths (now thirty-six) of the states. This ratification, however, is not limited to any specific period and may extend, therefore, over any number of years. Thus one state may ratify, through a majority vote of its legislature, this year, another state next year, a third state the following year and so on, thus finally, but maybe not for fifty years or more lining up thirty-six states in favor of the amendment, which would then become part of the constitution. Now, mind you, and this is very important, no state which ratifies the amendment has any specific responsibility in proposing such amendments, which is much more than a mere ministerial function of submitting questions to state legislatures. The responsibility is all the more serious because our method of amending the constitution is anything but a recognition of popular majority.

The twelve largest states contain over 50,000,000 people, the thirty-six smallest states 40,000,000; yet these 40,000,000, through their state legislatures, would adopt two-thirds of the states. Now if national prohibition was adopted through these thirty-six smallest states with their 40,000,000 inhabitants, it would be against the opposition of 50,000,000 inhabitants of the twelve largest states. But, supposing that in a few years after the adoption of that amendment, the nation found it entirely unsatisfactory and wanted to rescind the act, what could it do? It might happen under our constitutional provisions for amending that instrument? Congress could by a two-thirds vote propose an amendment to annul the prohibition amendment, thus submitting it again to the several state legislatures. Supposing then that the thirty-five largest states with nearly 50,000,000 inhabitants, through their state legislatures, would ratify this last amendment effecting abolition of prohibition, and supposing the thirteen smallest states with 40,000,000 people would hold out against such abolition—it would mean that 4,000,000 people could dictate to 57,000,000 people what they shall not do.

Under such conditions it would seem highly important that members of congress take their duties personally and seriously, instead of shifting the burden off their shoulders onto the state legislatures. In trying to escape such duties and responsibilities they would plead weakness and timidity, and would arouse the suspicion that they are voting, not as their own personal convictions and consciences dictate, but with their ears to the ground, whichever way they think the political winds happen to blow at home.

Twice Told Tales

Hard to Swallow. An Idaho guide, whose services were retained by some wealthy easterners desirous of hunting in the northwest, took them to be the greenest of tenderest, since he undertook to chaff them with a recital something as follows: "It was my first grizzly, so I was mighty proud to kill him in a hand-to-hand struggle. We started to fight about sunrise. When he finally gave up the ghost the sun was going down." At this point the guide paused to note the effect of his story. Not a word was said by the easterners, so the guide added, very slowly, "for the second time." "I gather, then," said one young gentleman, a dapper little Bostonian, "that it required a period of two days to enable you to dispose of that grizzly?" "Two days and a night," said the guide, with a grin. "That grizzly died mighty hard." "Choked to death?" asked the Bostonian. "Yes, sir," said the guide. "Pardon me," continued the Hubble, "but what did you try to get him to swallow?"—Chicago News.

The Bee's Letter Box

Parole Business is Overdone.

OMAHA, Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial, "Relation of Crime and Punishment," is timely. The Board of Pardons is to be commended for its decision to grant no more paroles merely upon the completion of the minimum sentence, especially as the same may relate to burglars and holdup men. Its conclusion to apply the rule broadly might be open to question. Through co-operation of the courts and the pardon board the epidemic of burglaries, holdups and consequent violent assaults and murders might be somewhat arrested if the criminals who choose such fields could be made to realize that when they stick a gun in their pockets and engage in crime as a business, bent upon doing whatsoever may be necessary to make small gains at the expense of every class of society, decency and womanhood, they have forfeited their place in society.

We can be relieved from such brutes only by keeping them under lock and key. By choice they surrender their right to freedom. Such crimes are not accidental—do not flow from temptation nor weakness. They come through premeditation, design and depravity. They should not be the subjects of sentiment, to say nothing of sentimentality. The entire community is permeated with fear.

Crimes which indicate the criminal has resigned from society should be treated heretically. When once caught, the nation should be accepted once and for all, and the lock and key should be his guardian. Clemency is not due him, and none should be extended.

It is wrong to put the whole blame upon peace officers. When they apprehend and bring to punishment this class, they are temporarily cared for, soon to be turned loose in the same field of operation. A burglar and a holdup man should receive the limit every time, and he should serve that limit, leaving hope behind.

Are you correct in saying the trained criminal is best behaved "when there is no other alternative." Neither parole nor indeterminate sentence plan brings reform to criminals. A criminal is a criminal from choice and should be treated as such and locked up for keeps. Is it not time for all of us to think it over? F. S. HOWELL.

More Reason and Less Fire.

ANSLEY, Neb., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I very much appreciate "The Bee's letter box," because through its columns one reads the various views of our fellow men upon a large variety of interesting subjects. I would like to add a few thoughts bearing upon the present issue between Mr. Rosicky, Mr. Sunday and Mr. Bradshaw. Mr. Rosicky in his first article which, though I cannot full concur in all he said, yet it was logical and to the point so far as it related to Mr. Sunday's teaching. Though an adherent of Mr. Ingemann, he showed the spirit of a gentleman, and a defender of those who uphold our laws; and as such is entitled to due respect, even though we may disagree with his Biblical views.

If in Mr. Bradshaw's mind our laws are wrong he would do better to exert his influence towards having laws so innocuous to him repealed or amended, rather than blame our school officers for upholding the laws we have made. But Mr. Bradshaw would have these gentlemen violate our laws, which they have sworn to obey, merely to gratify his personal whims; and those who stand by our school officers in defending our laws, he attacks with abuse and harsh epithets. Now it does not require a very brilliant mind to paw the air and sling abuse and vile epithets, and at the same time imagine they are great debaters, and this seems to be the extent of Mr. Bradshaw's ability as shown in his article of reply. He poses as one versed in the scriptures, is a great stickler for the literal interpretation thereof, and anyone who has the audacity to disagree with his interpretation he is ready to condemn.

God in His word says, "Come let us reason together," but He never mentioned a word about our reasoning with Mr. Sunday, or Mr. Bradshaw. I wonder why? and echo answers, why? F. M. SIMONDS.

Fity for the Poor Officeholder.

OMAHA, Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I noticed in your paper a few days ago that two or three of our prominent society women of this city called upon one of our city officers for the purpose of selling him tickets at \$5.00 per to some entertainment, and were very much put out that he did not invest. Some time ago, while at the city hall, a question came up in somewhat of a confidential manner and the question was asked what the expenditures of some of our city officials were in being forced to purchase tickets from ticket peddlars and different organizations, and it was estimated about \$60 per month, each. It does seem to me that the promoters of dance concerns and the various entertainments should be able to finance their own enterprises without subjecting our public officers to the necessity of paying out from 10 to 15 per cent of their salary or humiliating them by refusing to do so. These people who insist that our public officers so spend their salary are the first to protest against payment of reasonable salaries, out of which to pay officers' salaries. M. O.

Location of Federal Prisons.

GIBSON, Neb., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: How many federal prisons are there in the United States and where are they located? Please answer as soon as possible, as there are a great many of us wishing to know. MAE WOOD.

Was This One Never a Boy?

OMAHA, Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Last night the Creighton football enthusiasts, a couple of hundred strong, invaded the Brandeis theater, filling the place with their foot ball and college yells. I think they show a lamentable lack of perspective. There may be some excuse for such exhibitions of college enthusiasm that offend good taste and manners in a small college town where the college dominates everything and where the people exist on their earnings off of students. Such is not the case in a metropolitan city like Omaha and the boys have the wrong idea of the relationship that exists. We suggest that the Omaha theaters hereafter protect their patrons from any exhibit of student enthusiasm of this kind.

SMILING LINES.

Daughter—Why is it a candidate is always referred to as "running" for office? Father—Because there is usually a doubt about his getting it in a walk.—Judge. Sergeant (sternly)—Hah, then, yer young blighter, you ain't larfin' at me, are yer? Young Blighter—Oh, no, sergeant; no, sir! Sergeant (more sternly)—Then what the hell else is havin' on parade for lart at?—London Sketch.

Seein' Things Again.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Nov. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me to write a few words on the subject of abusing authority. The southern society of sixty years ago was the admiration of the world. That society grew from an infant finally to the confederacy. The confederacy was a political power, the outgrowth of southern society. That confederacy, by political intrigues, took upon itself the sovereignty of a nation. This once done, one of the greatest civil wars of the nations was the outcome. Back of the picture stood "abused power." In all ages and nations the abused power has been manifested. We see it among individuals. We see it in society. We see it in courts. Everywhere in political life we may see the abused power.

A great lesson that might be learned by the present ruling classes is the abuse of power. If the boards of trade, the stock exchange, the associated bankers, the statesmen, the courts and the financial classes continue to insist on making prices, controlling elections, dictating political policies, inflating the currency and contracting the same, placing out false reports to change public opinion, manipulating railway rates and fares, how long will it be until the turn comes, when the whole social fabric is drowned in an avalanche of public hatred and everything is torn down upon which to build a new civilization? The confederacy is one only of a thousand examples of abused power. Why did Israel detest the prophet and teacher for telling the truth? Why do the financiers tell the person who insists on telling the truth of modern conditions? We are on the same road that has carried many peoples and nations to destruction. Abused power. WALTER JOHNSON.

Around the Cities

The postoffice at Lacona, N. Y., has just received its tenth annual call from burglars. The number of repetitions of loss on the postmaster, who is out \$25,000 in stamps, \$100 in money orders and \$500 cash. San Diego is all set for another year of its exposition, warmed over and fattened with exhibits from the San Francisco show. Enough funds have been subscribed to pay expenses and make the show the chief attraction for next year's tourists.

Right from the first he claimed to know

That quick he should see Exhausted numbers place the foe Completely "on the knee." And though it seemed that losses vast The Germans could afford; He chuckled—"Ah, it cannot last—Refer to Council Maude!" However, when a year had flown And things were on the same Brown grew more thoughtful, and his tone Less cock-a-whoop became; And though no news of war's mishaps His British courage shakes, He's much less sure those "experts" Can never make mistakes! Omaha.—SAM L. MORRIS.



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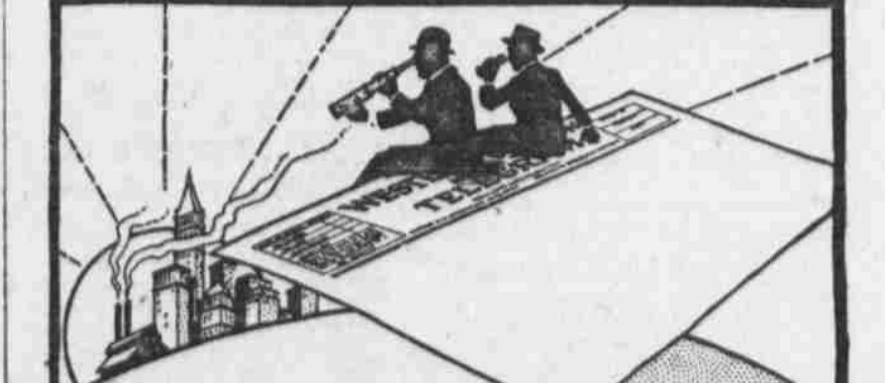
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