#### THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

#### 53,716

Biate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, as:

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of November, 1915,
was 51,716.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager,
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me, this 2d day of December, 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.

#### Thought for the Day Selected by J. L. McBrian, Sunt.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agrecable. - Addison.

Still, the situation is not so bad, in spite of the pull-backs. Two Henrys will adorn the presidential primary ticket.

One of the glass making firms of Pittsburgh in the last sixty days cut up two melons of \$7 a share each. That is an investment worth look-

Brand Whitlock is off to his old post in Belgium. The good wishes of the country goes with him on a mission distinguished for good will and good deeds.

Talk of universal military service as the ultimate goal of the United States suggests large business opportunities for the waterwagon in the weeks to come.

"Apt alliteration's artful aid" is to be welcomed, but the pulsing power of publicity is needed to boost Henry Estabrook's trie of p's to the capital box

British toryism is at the bottom of the reported dissensions in the cabinet. The basic principle of toryism is that righteousness and salvation are impossible through other than tory aus-

William Hale Thompson of Chicago declines the honor of a place in Nebraska's presidential primary ticket. Mayor Thompson makes it plain that political jokes have no show in frosty

The contention of Elihu Root that world wars can be made impossible by international courts comes perilously close to heresy in an easterner. But the preparedness beans are safe with Garrison and Gardner on guard.

Increased dignity in the administration of court caths is not near as important for the ends of justice as infusing wholesome fear of perjury into witnesses. Both form and substance are within reach of courts determined to secure them.

Public buildings and rivers and harbors committees of the house of representatives are holding recess meetings in Washington and manifest no intention of taking a back seat for preparedness. The coming battle of the pork bar'ls promise to rival the celebrated revolutionary "battle of the kegs."

The projected Turco-Teutonic drive to Egypt holds possibilities of bigger results than neutrals dream of. Who knows but that a Big Bertha might persuade the Sphynx to speak out and solve the riddle of the centuries. Moreover, the time is ripe for new figures and new scenery around the pyraminds hitherto monopolized pictorially by Napoleon and Omahs tourists.

Notable and well-deserved condemnation by Major General Wood is visited upon the courtmartial which acquitted Colonel Hirst of the offense of striking a private soldier. Such offenses fortunately are rare in the service. At this time and in the coming days of increased service it is of the highest importance that private soldiers shall be protected from the pugilistic caprices of officers.



The high bank aurrounding the Farnam school caved in, narrowly missing several children,

The official papers were received from itome installing Bishop O'Connor in the newly formed dis-

Miss Nellie Burns left to resume her studies in

in the yearly review the following to given as the personnel of the managing force of the Western Union Telegraph company: J. J. Dickey, superintendent; E. W. Mayfield, manager and chief operstor: J. B. Pritchard, cashier; C. P. Patierson, night chief; J. B. Twiford, assistant night chief. L. at. Bless was manager of the district measurer

Sanctity of the Oath.

Judge Troup, in his address to the State Bar association, dwelt upon a startling fact-that disregard for the oath taken by witnesses, which means perjury, is so common in our courts today as to be almost the rule rather than the exception. He especially called attention to the flippancy with which the oath is administered to and taken by the witness. This sad truth has been known to bench and bar alike for years, steadily growing until it has reached the point where the solemnity and sanctity of the oath has seemingly vanished. The remedy, however, is yet within the hands of the judges. It is within their province to require that the oath be properly administered and thoughtfully taken by each witness, and that its sanctity be understood by all. Attorneys do not directly encourage perjury, even though they may profit by it, but they are not prone to insist upon the rigid regard by witnesses for "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." If the courts are to resume and retain their high place in our life, and the lawyers are to be restored to the confidence of the people, it will be after some vigorous efforts have been made to eradicate perjury and re-establish the sanctity of the oath.

Omaha's Public Hospital. While Omaha is very well provided with private hospitals, there has long existed the necessity of more accessible and better equipped publie hospitals than any we have. This condition is just at present accentuated by the prevailing epidemic of scarlet fever, which has forced the expedient of renting a private hospital to meet the emergency. It has been suggested that the city and county unite their interests and between them provide a hospital, modern in all its appointments, and large enough to accommodate the cases now sent to private hospitals, as well as to provide against epidemics or emergencies of any kind. This matter cannot be immediately settled, but it should be on file with the city and county authorities for proper consideration at the earliest time. It is a public need and should be provided for.

Complimenting Treasurer Hall.

Apologists for the Morehead administration of state affairs are again belaboring State Treasurer Hall because of his firm stand in protecting the treasury against democratic raids. He is now accused of having received republican support and taken republican advice. What truth may be in these allegations cannot be determined. State Treasurer Hall is not a republican, but in standing firmly for the constitution and the laws of the state of Nebraska, he has acted like a republican. His democratic critics could pay him no greater compliment than they have done in their desperation. It is little credit to the leaders of that party that the state is crippled or embarrassed in any of its administrative functions through the incompetency of their party in the legislature or the executive office. Attempts to make a scapegoat of the state treasurer will not relieve Governor Morehead of the blame that attaches to his personal endeavor to induce Mr. Hall to violate a law which the governor himself had helped to enact. Nor can the leaders of the legislature, who muddled the appropriation bills, escape the blame that belongs to them, by throwing mud at the man who is observing the laws according to his conscience and his oath of office.

Milk for Starving Babies.

Just at the time when its diplomatic intercourse with the central powers of Europe are threatened with disruption because of its protest against practices that transcend the rules of warfare, the United States presents the peculiar aspect of pleading with the Allies for permission to send succor into the Germanic countries. Vigorous protest was made against a reported order that would suspend the supply of surgical necessities for the German and Austrian hospitals, with a result that the order was not issued. A more inspressive appeal is just now being urged by this government on behalf of the babies of Germany and Austria, that milk and other food for them be allowed to pass the wall of steel. England, France, Russia and Italy surely will not refuse to permit this help for the babes, even though it may in some way prolong the war or retard their progress. Victory won at the expense of starving babies can not bring much glory to any cause, much less that which pretends to battle for civilization.

Military Drill in Schools.

The Chicago Tribune has just completed a poll of the patrons of the public schools of Chicago, and finds that more than \$5 per cent of the parents are favorable to the system of military drill in the public schools. This will not be a sufficient answer to the opponents of the system, who are thoroughly wedded to the idea that anything that might in the remotest sense be connected with or useful in the pursuit of war is wrong. These folks are at present in the minority, and fortunately so for the safety of our institutions. The continuance of the republic does not, perhaps, depend entirely on its fighting qualities; but the ability of its citizens to defend themselves and their institutions is a factor that will have tremendous weight in determining the perpetuity of our freedom. Aside from this, however, military drill in the public schools has distinct advantages which are recognized by all who have given the matter serious thought. The lessons of discipline, as well as the physical training received by the boys, are serviceable to them throughout their lives, no matter how placid the stream into which they flow. The preponderance of sentiment expressed in Chicago in favor of military drill in public schools doubtless exists generally throughout the country.

A reckless auto party in Los Angeles ran down a woman as she stepped from a street car. The getaway resulted in a collision in which the driver was killed and his associates sent to hospitals for repairs. The law requiring autos to stop where street cars are discharging passengers is commonly and recklessly ignored in Omaha. That retributive justice has not reached the lawbreakers is due more to luck than sense.

A diligent search of the roster of January dividends and ready-to-cut meions fails to reveal the promised profits for shareholders in the High-Cost-of-Living corporation.

## The Average Man

From the Providence Journal.

In spite of the fact that he is continually being used as the firm foundation in the construction of theories, arguments and statistics, it has occasionally been urged by precise persons that "the average man" does not exist. If you search for a concrete example of the average you will not find him. Select any individual you like, and it will be found that in various respects he is either considerably above or below the

The "average man" is a hypothetical person strictly; useful as an abstraction in demonstrating some given argument, but having no tangible and definite specification. As a matter of fact, he is merely an imaginary character, representative of the dominant tendencies, traits, habits and customs of any given group of human beings. As an abstraction he stands forth in the mind's eye as a clear-cut image, but when you locate him in real life you find that the image has vanished, or has so changed in contour as to be almost unrecognizable.

Nevertheless, for statistical and argumentative purposes, the average man is very real. In one respect or another every human being is representative of the average, unless positively insane or weakminded. And so, as a matter of fact, a state, or a nation, or a community, is populated mostly by the average persons. The schools are filled with average children, who are taught by average school teachers. Business is carried on by men of average ability, and their clerks and employes are average men and women We go to the theater and see plays of average merit. performed by actors of average talent, and on Sundays the average man goes to church and listens to an average sermon by an average preacher, and to average music sung by an average choir. When we become ill ninety-nine times out of a hundred we call in an average doctor, who gives us the average treatment. And when we die we have an average funeral, and the newspaper noted our passing with average

In all details of life, it will be observed, the vast majority of us adhere rather closely to the average procedure. The facts that happen to be above the average or somewhat below may give us a transient exultation or annoyance, but in the end they merely have the effect of sustaining the general average. The gratifying point, as we are told by optimistic philosophers and statisticians, is that there is a steady, if slow, raising of the average,

To the exceptional man, who is distinctly above the average in many respects, there may come a keener zest in living, but with this added sensitiveness there is also likely to be a greater capacity of suffering. So in the sum total of his human experience he may be nearer to the general average than some of his envious observers are likely to suspect. The exceptional man who can enjoy the full measure of his exceptional qualities is very exceptional, indeed.

The "average man" in this world really has nothing to regret. He is the strength of the community and ultimately the real measure of its status and its progress, mentally, morally and physically, for no city, state or nation is better or worse than its average citizens. Some sociologists seem blind to this fact. By some there is a tendency to appraise a community by its "most prominent" citizens, and by others it has been declared that the real status is fixed by the conditions of living of the "submerged tenth," but it is reasonable to believe that the question is really determined by the standards of the average.

There are various reasons why the "average man" should feel fairly well satisfied with the conditions that govern his life. It is true that "average" may be construed as "mediocrity," and that this does violence to the human instinct to excel in one way or another. But ambition is not likely to be killed by a conscious acceptance of the facts. The human struggle to emerge from mediocrity will still persist, but a realization that one is not likely to raise himself very far above the "average" will save many pange of baffled aspiration,

Physically the "average man" has every reason to feel content with his average dimensions, especially if he is a modest man, which he is, or he could not sidered as average. He can go along the street without attracting attention, whereas the man of exceptional altitude or equatorial development is an object of curious interest. And in the matter of personal comfort everything conspires to his advantage, for most of the devices of civilization are built to fit the average man. The abnormally tall man and the man of excessive avoirdupois are continually struggling to adapt themselves to average conditions. What the man of exceptional physique does when he encounters the average bathtub is a problem that defies con-

Most of us are inclined to strive for something that is out of the ordinary, but the definite goal is seldom clear even to ourselves. Mostly we are vainly pursuing will-o'-the-wisps. The average man does this, but there is something in his experience or in his temperament that keeps him from losing his balance in the chase. All in all, the "average man" is a commendable institution. He is somewhere between feet 8 inches and 6 feet in height, with medium chest and waist measurements, and if he likes he can wear ready-made clothes without much trouble. He does not drink too much and his habits are fairly regular. He may be somewhat foolish in a few respecis, but he has enough common sense to hold his follies in check. He does his work fairly well, treats his family kindly and has a moderately good time in life. And he is going to get more out of life as time goes on. At the reported rate of increase it is only going to be a few years before the "average man" will own an automobile. And then he ought to be entirely happy, unless he takes to hankering for an

## Twice Told Tales

A Touching Appeal,

Senator Bob Taylor of Tennessee often told of ow, when he was "Fiddling Bob," governor of that state, an old negress came to him and said: "Massa Gov'na, we's mighty po' this winter and ah wish you would pardon ma old man. He is a fiddler same as you is and he's in the pen'tentry."

"What was he put in for?" asked the governor. 'Stead of workin' fo' it that good fo' nothin nigger done stole some bacon. "If he is good for nothing what do you want him

"Well, yo' see, we's all out of bacon ag'in." said the old negress innocently.-Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Whale of a Walton

The Rev. A. J. Waldren, the popular English clergyman, has a fine "eye" for the humorous. One of the best stories that he tells is the following: 'A very demure looking Salvation Army lassic, who was traveling in a railway train, was asked by a man

"'Yes,' she replied, 'I do.' 'Surely,' exclaimed the man, 'you don't believe that Jonah was awallowed by a whale?" 'I do,' she answered, 'and when I get to heaven

sitting next her whether she believed every word in

I'll ask him about it.' 'But suppose he's not in heaven?' inquired the stranger, with a sneer. "Then you ask him" was the Salvation Army girl's reply."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Down in Baldhead Row. Little Edna is always frightened at the appear ance of Indians upon the screen at picture shows. "Mamma," she whispered to her mother the other

night at the theater, "are there going to be any In-"No, dear," answered her mother. "But, mamma," persisted little Edna, "have the Indians been out yet?"

in this play."

Why, no, Edna, I told you there were no Indiana "But, mamma, who scalped all those men down there in the front scats?"-Photopiay Magazine.

The Bees &

Schools and Language.

DU BOIS, Neb., Dec. 28,-To the Editor of The Bee: For years the educators of the great state of Nebraska have been laboring to perfect an educational system that would place the youth of this fair land on an equal basis, if not superior, to the best of any country on earth. A "peek" into our public schools as organized today is evidence our educators have been busy. To attain human perfection is out of the question, but we can point with pride to the "finished product" in the scholar who has placed his hand to the plow and never looked back And now comes one J. T. Weybright of

Scotts Bluff, deploring the fact that somebody has not read the "imperial edict" published from the "Reichstag" at San Francisco, Cincinnati and other places, setting forth the idea that the German language and customs of the Fatherland must be preserved in free America: that such language and customs are so much superior to "our own" we should try to Germanize ourselves instead of trying to Americanize Germans. Now the question arises who "are we" any way. Let us reverse the situation. Let some of us farmers go over to Germany and try to manufacture American kultur. Somebody would perhaps soon hear of the Germanizing influences of an article manufactured by Prof. Krupp if foolish and persistent efforts were kept up.

Now let us move our base of operations to some other of the foreign lands and give the scheme a tryout. Results can be more easily imagined than described. In the face of such facts we also wonhow a kultured German-American would threaten to not vote for a man who has thus far kept our nation at peace with all the world. Let us wait patiently till far away nations get through filling trenches with kultured blood-the best they have to offer in the name of peace. Let us not "vent our spleen" on voting somebody out of office because of little pet schemes, but let us remember "to err is human, to forgive is divine." Let us all be as divine as we can and the world will surely grow T. J. HILDEBRAND.

Working City Prisons.

OMAHA, Dec. 29 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I have just returned to the city council Document No. 8153 of December 28, 1915, a communication from the Greater Omaha Labor Forward Movement, transmitting a copy of a resolution heretofore adopted by that body, and signed by Leonard Craig, J. J. Rogers. David Coutts and R. B. Donahue, committee, and A. C. Fenters, secretary, and Karl A. Krumm, vice president. After a thorough investigation and careful examination of said communication, I find that the commissioners of the City of Omaha guilty of "promulgating an order compelling prisoners of the city jail to work upon the streets without compensation other than prison fare," as stated in the communication herewith returned; but I do not believe that it is an infringement upon the rights or a confiscation of the property of these unfortunates, for the reason that this class of people, as a rule, will not work under any circumstances, for if they did they would not be in our city jail. This communication further states "And, whereas, the placing of these prisoners to work upon the streets will at once deprive a number of citizens of the means of livelihood by wresting fro mthem the opporthereby causing distress to them and those dependent upon them." I have this to say, that this statement is a mis conception of the intentions of the city mmission. The city commission's idea in placing these people to work is not in competition with labor in any way, shape or form. It is a class of labor that would not be done under any circumstances; it is only an excuse to keep this particular class of labor busy, and to place a sign whereby this particular class is notified, should they come into the city of Omaha they must pay for their keep and not lie in the city jail to be kept warm and well fed, but that they must earn their living by the sweat of their brow, and face the cold and stormy weather in order to get a living, the same as any honest workingman who is out earning money to provide the necessaries of life for his family, and by this method, it will not throw out the particular people that would enjoy this work, because if these prisoners did not perform this kind of work, this work would not be in the market; therefore, there is no argument and the protest filed by the aforesaid signers does not cover this prison problem, as the commission sees it, and they would hesitate and emphatically object to calling an honest workingman who tries to be a straightforward, upright citizen a hobo, a bum, a sneakthief, or a dope fiend, which is the component part of the prison labor that the city officials are endeavoring to find employment for at this particular time, and 1 believe that it is an insult to the labering men to compare this kind of labor with honest I would recommend that a copy of this

report be forwarded by the city clerk to the aforesaid fraternity for their perusal, W. S. JARDINE Superintendent of Department of Public Improvements.

### **Editorial Snapshots**

Boston Transcript: Our grateful thanks to the kaiser for his acceptable Christmas present in changing the name of Novogeorgiewsk to Modlin.

Baltimore American: The British lost nearly 113,000 men at the Dardanelles. It was history repeating itself: "No one knew someone had blundered."

Louisville Courier-Journal: What better proof that America is the land of opportunity than that Mrs. Del Drago of New York is able to give \$3,000,000 to suffering Italians?

Cleveland Plain Dealer: That long, long way refrain has a various applica-The allies found it fully that long when they started for Constantinople. It was no short journey the Germans found they had undertaken to Paris, either.

Springfield Republican: No Christmas gift so far reported is more to the point than that of Henry C. Frick, who has taken steps to pay the school children depositors of the failed Pittsburgh bank the full amount of their deposits, to the probable actual cost to himself of some \$53,000. The public-spirited philanthropy should help to restore any confidence which may have been lost in the essential soundness of the savings bank habit; though there won't always be a Frick on hand to make good the or

GRINS AND GROANS.

When George the Fifth fell off his horse, Of course he had no jag on; But the fall, he says, has caused him to Fall off the water wagon.—Boston

She-Do you think this brown and green frock becomes me? It-My dear, you look like a golden pheasant. She-Now you are making game of me.

"I propose each one pays for his own "All right. You order Holland gin for both of us and it will still be a Dutch treat."—Baltimore American.

The Slum Worker-You look like a verworthy person.

The Flattered One—Oh. I'm all right, ma'am, I manage to get along first rate. I ain't got nobody to support. I'm a snigle woman.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Flyete-When Jack proposed to me last night he acted like a regular fool.

Miss Blunt-Naturally! He was doing a very foolish thing.—Boston Transcript. "This war is exhausting Europe, and—"It's making me mighty tired, too. Can't you talk about something else?"—Houston Post.

Wife-Tom, you don't treat me to ices half as often as you used to. Hub-Marriage, my dear, makes neces-sary the practice o' frigid economy.— Chicago Post.

KABIBBLE KABARET DEAR MR. KABIBBLE, HOW MUCH SHOULD A HONEYMOON COST WHAT I CAN TELL YOU, IS THE FARE FROM HERE TO NIAGARA FALLS

Randall-I just borrowed five dollars Rogers-Give me his address quick. Randali-Why? Rogers—A man who would lend mone; to you would lend it to anyone.—Life.

"Here's an account of a tree which has a natural glow which enables it to be seen for a mile away on a dark night." "I guess the man who discovered that

tree must have been some lit up him-self."-Baltimore American.

'I wonder if the fathers in the days of chivalry kicked like modern ones when gallant knights asked for their daugh-"Refusals must have hurt the galland knights' feelings very much. In those days fathers were iron boots."—Baltimore

Young Mrs. Green (to neighbors)—I'm having such trouble keeping our food. I bought a real nice-looking refrigerator, but it doesn't seem to work well at all. Neighbor—Do you keep ice enough in it? Mrs. Green—Ice? I hope you don't think, after spending all that money on a refrigerator we'd go to the additional expense of buying ice.—Boston Transcript.

SO EASY.

Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press. So easy to say what another shrould do. So easy to settle his cares; So easy to tell him what road to pursue, And dispose of the burdens he bears, it is easy to bid him be brave and be strong,

make all his shortcomings But O it's so hard when the cares and And the dangers we fact are our own. it is easy to stand in the other man's

when our comforts of life are assured.

And the sting of the rain beating sharp
in his face
By him must be bravely endured.

It is easy to tell him the path he should

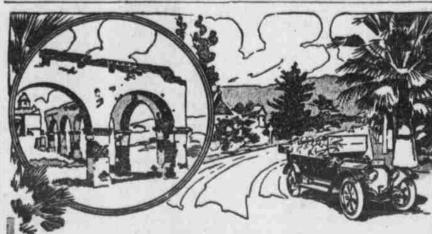
And to bid him to laugh at his care. But O it's so hard when it's our hearts that ache And we have the burdens to bear. We all know the things that another should do, His faults are like books on our shelves, We can ponder them over and read and

But we haven't a book on ourselves, Ve can settle the other man's troub Ve can settle the other man's troubles each day,
His griefs we can calmly discuss,
i is easy to sweep all his troubles away,
But we can't do the same thing for us.

The need of another it's easy to see, When our own wants are all satisfied.

And bold and courageous it's easy to be
When it isn't our souls that are tried,
But O it's hard when we're stumbling

along
To keep ourselves steadfast and true;
it is easy to tell someone else to strong, . It's easier to talk than to do.



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