THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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JANUARY CIRCULATION.

53,102

Biats of Nebraska. County of Douglas, as: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the swerage circulation for the month of January, 1916, was \$5,102. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subsoribed in my presence and sworn to before ma this \$d day of February, 1915. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily

should have The Bee mailed to them. Ad-

dress will be changed as often as requested.

against growing worse.

coming-so is Christmas.

as the roads are good.

on their ticket.

inte.

tance shadows into big fleets.

vital statistic registration fees.

is to make the hearers head.

Yes, but grow better, and make sure

That long-waited-for Dodge street viaduct is

With all these new autos flying about, that

The scare belt of the Pacific coast easily

The taxpayers are against the fee grab.

The danger is our bull-moosers may have to

rivals the Atlantic coast in translating long dis-

whether naturalization fees, insanity fees, or

abrogate the rule of one office to one man, and

double up on themselves, to fill all the places

Premier Asquith restates the minimum

Mount Lassen is smoking up and giving evi-

It would seem that the most daring aeronau-

peace terms of the allies in tones strong enough

that he who fights may hear. The main task

dence of preparedness for the summer rush.

that the coast is already hot for summer tour-

tic acrobats are scheduled to take place in the

democratic end of the big tent show, when the

political primary circus is pulled off in Ne-

Lincoln highway should be a hummer as soon

The Certificate-of-Deposit Plan.

The examination just made by the state auditor discloses, we believe, for the first time, funds in the custody of the state treasurer in the form of certificates of deposits instead of merely bank credits under the depository law. The auditor does not dispute the legality of this procedure, but ventures to say that "It is ap-Daily and Sunday. Daily and Sunday. Daily without Sunday. Evening and Sunday. Evening without Sunday. Evening without Sunday. Evening without Sunday. Evening without Sunday. Evening and Sund parent at least some of the Nebraska banks are willing to pay more than 3 per cent interest on state funds if left undisturbed for six months or more," and he suggests adoption of what is known as the "Ohio plan" allowing the banks to bid for deposits, with the understanding that the deposits of those in the banks paying the lowest rates be the first ones checked out. Recalling how short a time it has been since our state funds were farmed out for the private profit of whoever happened to be treasurer, the effort to make this money bring the best returns to the taxpayers is certainly laudable. But we do not believe additional legislation is necessary, for no treasurer will ever get into trouble by honestly handling the public funds for the best interests of the taxpayers.

But if the certificate-of-deposit plan is good for the state treasury, why is it not also good for our county, city and school treasuries? Our home-rule charter, framed three years ago, had that very plan incorporated into it, and we see no reason why even now the permanent balances could not be deposited for definite periods. Care in making these deposits so that the certificates expire in proportional amounts from month to month, would easily forestall the possible objections to tying the money up at times when needed to meet current demands. If the certificate-of-deposit plan would be an improvement over the present system, we know of no reason why it should not be adopted.

"Rocking the Boat."

Missouri democrats in congress are giving a nost remarkable exhibition of hysteria just now, with their clamor for the consideration of the McLemore resolution, the purpose of which is to thrust into the congressional debate the negotiations the president is engaged in with the belligerents. The president's plea for patience is unheeded by these men, whose agitation can only make the problem more difficult of solution. In spite of the gravity of the situation, the pacifists are seemingly bent on to force some action which the president has declared would be unneutral. This determination is not lessened by the conduct of belligerents. who have slyly participated in a discussion that is embarrassing to the government of the United States

If the movement involved only the single point of warning Americans against taking passage on armed ships, except at their own peril, the question would be simple enough. The McLemore, or any similar resolution would, however, open the way to the continued aggression of all belligerents. To give way on the rights of neutrals on a single point means that in time all neutral rights must be foregone. The one way to preserve our rights is to stand firm for them with all. It is worthy of The early outburst merely emphasizes the fact note, too, that President Wilson, in this serious situation, finds his chief opposition in his own party where patriotism has no appeal to politicians who seek personal advantage.

Outlining the Naval Program.

Rear Admiral Badger has given the house committee on naval affairs a comprehensive

Machinery for Making The Best Tariff

The Americas. MONG all the great nations of the world customi

tariffs have been a reasonably true expression of popular business attitude toward foreign com-

nerce and an indication of the prevailing opinion among the people of any country what part foreign commerce ought to be allowed to play in the whole business of their nation. There isn't any such thing in existent reality as a scientific tariff anywhere; tariffs are essentially a matter for exercising plain business shrewdness about. A certain measure of ayrtem is nearly always used in gathering information before a national tariff is made, but in the end it is plain business judgment that has decided the fixing of classifications and duties and in forming the broad policy underlying the schedules of any tariff. This susiness judgment has been human, and not necessarily correct. Radical differences of opinion have been fought over and sometimes forcibly settled in coming to a decision, but, looked at as a final product. in the instance of every great nation the tariff reflects prevailing judgment as to what the nation's best policy should be, in its particular circumstances and looking at the whole nation as a business unit, in buying and selling over its borders.

a situation of emergency that demands, at once, careful preparation for the best possible handling of Gur tariff in case of a trade war following the making of peace, has brought at the same time clearly into visw several ruling facts about international commerce that were never seen so clearly before. The fact that commerce between nations must be trade, fair and evenly balanced exchange of values to mutual advantage, and that there isn't any lasting or sound basis of commerca in an attempt to sell and not to buy or do some thing that is the equivalent of buying, has been made very clear in the year and a half of war. That would seem to point favorably to free trade or to reciprocity of a generous, free-handed kind as a good element in any nation's commercial policy. But, on the other hand, there is a disposition showing all over the world to make provision for economic independence through the fullest possible all-round development of industries.

a tariff commission. Other nations have, however, pretty good machinery for making tariffs of the kind that is wanted, and for furnishing the diplomatic representatives of the government with material for conducting the negotiations that, in Europena and Japanese systems, are inseparable from tariff-making.

adopted by the imperial government after the whole plan had been virtually created by the organized business interests of the country. For years, a central organization that represented Germany's chambers of commerce, boards of trade and technical associations in different industries and commercial activities had been gathering the material. It was, in a way, a byproduct of Germany's early campaign for foreign trade expansion. Much of it was the result of actual experience. Some of it was the result of expert study of the industries of Germany, of the industries of Germany's commercial rivals, of the development of growing industries in identical lines abroad, of latent possibilities of the same industries anywhere in the world. German business was not satisfied with knowing where other nations had already found markets; it sent its investigators to study the location of future

When the central organization of German industry went to the government it was ready with a complete strategical plan of campaign, including the tariff system that is only part, but a vital part, of Germany's system of artificial restraints and helps exercised in every conceivable manner. Not only tariff duties, but rallway and steamship differentials, and discriminatory administration were used. Combinations that control prices both inside and outside of Germany and that virtually provide bountles in export business were and are a part of the system. Germany's farsighted busiorganisations devised a kind of commercial jiu jitsu to prevent the formation of rival industry in customer countries by means of commercial favors. They gave the government the advice upon which adroit concessions in commercial treaties won apparently unsions in return, the subtle purpe of which it took years to show. The government incorporated the central organization of German business into its official imperial organization. It has for years been an integral part of Germany's machinery for getting the right tariffs, according to the German point of view, and Germany has long recognized the necessity of solving the intricate problem of finding a discriminatory "protective" tariff that lets in trade Germany thinks necessary or advisable, keeps out the trade Germany does not want, and doesn't let any unreasoning seal for high duties interfere with Germany's export business. Probably the most important lesson from Germany's machinery for tariff-making that the new tariff commission could take would be that of finding some all-representative way of organtaing the business intelligence of this country so that it will initiate ideas for the next tariff. The functions of the Board of Trade in England are so well known as to make comment superfluous. If England should modify its policy of virtual free trade by placing protective duties on certain articles, or establishing a whole schedule for application to certain nations, this board would probably supply the information and do the planning. It is an all-round economic organisation for the empire. It is an illustration of an officialized business organization. England has also an unofficial organization, "The Tariff Commission" of London, whose studies of the treatment of British exports by countries having conventional tariffs, although partisan and made in the interests of the establishment of a tariff system of England, are full of excellent information for anybody who is informing himself on the subject of tariffs and commercial treaties,



Free Speech and Free Press.

SOUTH SIDE, Omaha, Peb. 21.-To the Editor of The Bee: Editors of newspapers by certain rules laid down gov erning correspondents in what they say for publication, make it quite difficult for a correspondent to assail another for what he has said in theory advanced Lately not a little has been said about freedom of the press, two editors lambasting each other, and then Mr. O'Connor butts in and wants to know "what it is all about." which seems to me quite pertinent. Mr. Bradshaw also takes a hand in the mill and lambasts Mr. Pontlus.

the press is one of the best educators of the masses," be correct, then we might add to O'Connor's query and ask what important lesson has been taught the public? I only see some sarcasm induiged in, which, perhaps at times, might be a little wholesome.

The term free speech, it occurs to me, takes in the press proposition, and by an inspection of its parts will determine what it means, and how far one is warranted in indulging therein. Free means, to be at liberty, and speech, any declaration of thoughts. As applied to our rights here, what shall we say of it? Shall we say that one has the right to indulge in-from the rostrum or in the press-such language as would defame the good name and character of any one or against and detrimental to this country and its institutions? What think ye, Mr. Advocate, of such free speech and free press doctrine? I understand that the framers of our organic law did not mean this when they said the freedom of speech should not be abridged, but that it should be indulged in to such extent only that it would not be harmful to any individual and detrimental to this country and its institutions.

But some one will perhaps say you have given no results in support of your theory. In reply to such, I need only to point to some of the results of the opposite theory. Go back with me, if you please, to the Alton riots, where Mr. Lovejoy, through his paper, was battling against such doctrine. What was the result? Lovejoy was killed, his press demolished and thrown into the river. Again: Take the 60's and just prior thereto, when such men as Stephen A. Douglas was advocating free speech almost without limit, together with other conceived rights. Results: All the horrors of a civil war, which General Sherman is said to have denominated "hell." A little further down we see the New Orleans riots and the Haymarket riots in Chicago, which in part can be charged to this advocacy of this most pernicious doctrine, Let us have such free speech and free

press as will not mar, deface or twist into ill-shape our organic law, or laws made thereunder to their detriment, and old glory trailed in the dust. CLINKER.

Quarantined.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Feb. 22.-To the Editor of The Bee: Comes now the M. D. with a pill, when I give out that I am ill with rash, rheumatics, corns or gout, and says: "Poor man, you're breaking out; your case is very sad. We must a consultation hold, for life is short and time is gold. We'll lock you in a week or two 'till we decide on what to do." He leaves me then to me estate while I lay doping out my fate; and meanwhile must take his course of treatments that would kill a horse. Those pills of many colors bright! if some don't hit the others might. O fain would I an M. D. be and



"There goes a man who has more friends and more enemies ihan any other man in the world." "What has he done?" "He invented one of those 'Get-off-the earth' automobile horns."-New York World.

"A college offers me a degree for fifty thousand dollars." "Well, when you get it, half the bar-tonders you meet won't know you have it. Buy a pair of big horn-rimmed goggies and go around looking wise."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

constantly of me that ne cannot remember anyuning else. Edith-Oh, I see. You don't expect to have any trouble after you are imarried.-Boston Transcript.

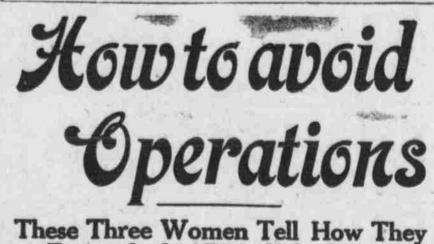
Teacher-if a farmer sold 1,679 bushels of wheat for \$1.17 a bushel, what would he get? Boy-An automobile.-Philadelphia Bul-

letin

"I never saw a man so afraid of catch-ing cold as Tompkins is." "Is be really?" "I should say so. Why, I've heard that whenever he takes a bath he stops up all the holes in the sponge for fear of a draught."-Boston Transcript,

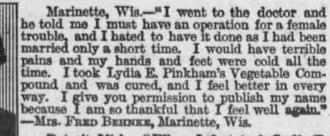
Church-Have you noticed that dark spot on the planet Mars? Gotham-Yes; it's probably another slide on one of its canals.-Yonkers Statemen Statesman

Edith-I shouldn't think you'd want to marry such a forgetful man as Jack. Ethel-But he says the reason he for-gets things is because he's thinking so



These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.



Detroit, Mich.—" When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well." -Mrs. Thos. DWYER, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—" I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the oppor-tunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."—Miss IRENE FROMLOWER, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

Now, if the theory of the press. "that

Now the war, which has brought the imminence of

It has been said that no other nation has ever had

Germany's tariff and diplomacy of commerce were markets.

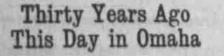
democratic ring.

The circumstantial account of the Ford peace excursion given by Brother Weatherly is instructive in many particulars. By comparing the account with press reports at the time the reader is enabled to grasp much of the color shading imparted by war passions and partisan seal from the sidelines of the mighty struggle.

By some oversight, the provision of the water district law expressly prohibiting employes from mining in partisan politics is not self-acting, but depends for its enforcement on the board. But, how long would a meter reader or a counter clerk stay on the payroll if he undertook to run for office at each succeeding election?

Some disagreeable truths were told the Traffie club of New York by William Howard Taft, when he pointed out the responsibility of the railroads for provoking .restrictive legislation. The evil which get-rich-quick promoters have ione live after them, and every attempt to shift the blame on the public is bound to encounter vigorous resistance.

The oldest Odd Fellow in lows has just died at the age of 91, with the unique distinction of never having worn an overcoat nor any but a straw hat the year round. Now, all we need to know is that he was an inveterate smoker, took a nip when he felt like it, and swore like a trooper, to have the infallible prescription for living to a ripe old age.



Compiled from Ree Files.

The executive committee of the charity hall report net receipts of \$4,660, being nearly twice the amount ration last year.

Judge Philip Andres celebrated his forty-second birthday and the thirtleth anniversary of admission to the Turners with a grand "Commerse" at Germania hall About seventy-five men were present and never passed a joilier evening. Louis Heimrod presided at the head of the table.

Miss Laurie Reinhackle of Plattamouth is the guest of Miss Anna Long.

Mrs. J. A. Baker, Soventeenth and Chicago streets, is entertaining as her guest Miss Lottie De Groot of St. Paul, Minn.

The Thurston Hoss company is all ready to start for the national tournament at New Orleans, to which it will take along a complete team of twenty men. The ity opuncil appropriated 556 toward the expenses of

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stephens are entertaining E. Moore of Kansas City.

Manager Goorge Kay of the base ball park has been alled to Ht. Joseph in connection with the organization of the Northwestern longue

Vineyard & Schneider have opened a large wholesale notion house at the corner of Tenth and Farnam in the Burlington & Missouri headquarters. They come from Bloomington, Ill., where they have been in the same business for seven years.

notion of the definite problem that confronts congress in the matter of providing for the needs of the navy. That the country's development has far outrun the present establishment, or the program of a few years ago, is the most salient feature of the proposition. Our navy of the future must be built on world requirements. and not merely for the defense of seaports at

home. This phase of the problem looms bigger each day. None will longer deny the increased importance and responsibility of the United States as a world power. We are to have a much larger share in the affairs of the world, political as well as economical, in the future, and we must be ready to assume and properly support that position.

The present war has more than justified the naval preparation made by Great Britain. To share with John Bull the dominion of the sea is necessary for our commerce, unless we are content to trade on terms prescribed in London. This can only be done on terms of equality, and for this reason, more than any other, our navy must be such as will competently represent the dignity and importance of the United States anywhere.

"Progressive" Legislation.

Much is being said preliminary to the primary campaign about the failure of "progressive" legislation in Nebraska. It is charged that various agencies of sinister influence have thwarted the passage of measures needed for the relief of the people, and that this menace must be done away with permanently. It would be interesting to know just what these "progressive" measures are.

Within the last ten years the Nebraska legiclature has adopted as comprehensive a program of reformatory and progressive legislation as can well be conceived. Beginning with the fight for reform of the revenue laws, championed by The Bee alone for years, and finally won, and continuing down to the late session, record of the lawmakors of Nebraska has been steadily on the forward movement. Laws to curb and regulate corporations have been made effective, and a law to restrict the activities of the lobby is in force. The state-wide primary, the selection of United States senators by direct vote, the referendum and the initiative, workmen's compensation, child labor, woman's property rights, "blue sky," and an endless list of such laws have been enacted and are in force.

The only backward steps have been taken by the democrats, who have modified laws passed by the republicans. The defeat of woman's suffrage was by the people, not by the legislature. Present day charges that Nebraska's laws are not progressive lack support in fact.

Aviation service scandals which congress is asked to air come from the dump which a court martial at San Diego and San Francisco attempted to fumigate last summer. The latter inquiry supplied material for action, but the disposition to act is lacking.

Russia has been developing machinery for an intelligent reorganisation of internal industry and external commerce during the last ten years and will be in a position to make new tariffs and new commercial treaties expressive of the business aspirations of its people when the war ends.

France has till now used experts from its regular official service in the making of tartifs and it has been typical of French tariff modification that changes have been gradual over years of small, particular amendments. But for the purpose of a thorough-going reorganization of industrial methods in France and a new campaign for foreign trade, a national body to act in an advisory capacity to the government is now being formed under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris. In order to obtain the definite experimens of advice that France desires, representation of a dual character will be provided for in this national body. The associations in all important lines of industry will be represented by technical experts, also by commercial heads of enterprises.

The United States has not needed foreign trade in the past. It has been absorbed in developing its industries through the period in which they acquired efficiency of organization and technical skill among workmen, and developed machinery to the point of ability to compete. The experience of the world in the last quarter of a century seems to indicate a prevalling business opinion in all developing countries that tariff policy must be adapted to progressive industrial development. The tendency of the whole world was towards lower tariffs until the war broke. Now there is an emergency situation coming in which competition to regain markets may be conducted regardless of profitable price; and a possible division of the world into groups of nations using discriminatory tariffs and trading among themselves. This may sound like a wavering attempt to be truly neutral on an excondingly controversial matter like our own tariff. It is intended, however, as a simple summary of facts to abow how our changed situation in the world's trade and finance makes it advisable, if the tariff is coming up again, to have ready for it an effective organization for expressing the best practical economic intell gence of the country upon the subject.

have the right to say to thee: "You stay inside, don't dare to roam, for there are germs within your dome that poison and pollute the air, to cause much grief and great despair: you stay within your porch enscreened, from now henceforth you're A. H. O. quarantined."

The Woman of the Future. NORTH LOUP, Nep., Feb. 23.-To the Editor of The Bee: What will be the woman of the future is the question. The society woman has long been taught that a worthless life is the ideal life for the wealthy. We are fast approaching the age when both men and women will be universally taught that labor is honorable, and the woman who fails to be accomplished in a thorough education in classics, the knowledge of rearing children, the art of cooking and housekeeping, will not be esteemed with the highest respect

We are approaching the age when both men and women will add to society some service for the benefit which they receive from society. We are approaching the age when property will belong to allboth men and women allke-and women will possess the same respect with men. the same rights and be adjudged by the same standards.

There was a time when men thought not to forgive a wrong against society. even though that wrong be trivial. We are changing now. When I meet men and women upon the common level I have learned to think not of the past. Each and every person receives the same courtesy, the same admiration, the same consideration. They are entitled to that respect because the man of Galilee said: "And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others?" The man and woman of the future will stand upon the common level, with common rights, and this will be a far better world in which to live. Covetousness will be no more and petty jealousies will not exist. We will act as the servants of those about us, and not as their masters. This will be the beginning of the millenium Unfortunately the average ability of men is not equal to the average ability of women, because of the standards which have long existed for the sexes. What artist will chisel the statue of the future WALTER JOHNSON. woman?

Want a Soldiers' Monument.

OMAHA, Feb. M .- To the Editor of The see: We know that you have been very kind to us in the past, but we have one more request, that you would print the following resolution presented by Hon. A. W. Jeffries at our Washington and Lincoln hirthday celebration:

<text><text><text><text><text>

FROELIGHER, 1928 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Oo. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Union Pacific Railroad Lands On 10 Years' Time Farm, Ranch and Grazing Lands In Nebraska—\$6.00 Per Acre and Up In Kansas..-\$7.00 Per Acre and Up In Colorado -\$4.00 Per Acre and Up In Wyoming—\$2.00 Per Acre and Up

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