

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.
BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
By carrier per month per year.
Daily and Sunday \$6.00 \$60.00
Daily without Sunday \$4.00 \$40.00

REMITTANCE.
Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building, 17th and Farnam.
Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

APRIL CIRCULATION.
57,808 Daily—Sunday 52,223

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of April, 1916, was 57,808 daily and 52,223 Sunday.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed to my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1916.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

The government of Great Britain thunders on the seas, but its voice is a whisper in Ulster.

Nothing short of the magic touch of limpid water will save the democrats of Nebraska. The peerless prophet knows.

At the rate Union Pacific wealth is piling up, a new passenger depot for Omaha would scarcely make a dent in the pile.

The woman who gives forty years of intelligent and conscientious service to school-teaching, deserves to be generously provided for.

All other affairs of state sink into insignificance until this question is answered: "Is Charlie Fanning going to get the postoffice?"

The precipitation deficiency this year, so far, shows up less than it did last year. Put your fears of drought in storage, at least for a while.

The old notion that the only good Indian is a dead one is ripe for revision. Bankers on the borders of reservations find the live ones mighty good people.

With a record for himself of three times "at bat" and three times "fanned out," Mr. Bryan is telling Mr. Wilson what he must do to hit the leather for a "home-run."

A social reformer is authority for the statement that nine-tenths of the feeble-minded are running at large. This, too, in face of the fact that the primaries are over.

Our local democratic contemporary does not believe that, should the test come, any American citizen, native or naturalized, would "shoot in the air." We don't believe it, either!

Railroads put up an insistent plea for the square deal for themselves, but show few qualms of conscience in springing the tourist cold deck on Missouri river communities.

Yes, it smacks a little of presumption for us to make demands in the name of "humanity," while helpless negroes are being burned alive down south before an assembled multitude of fiendish onlookers.

The only shadow of an excuse the railroads might have for discriminating against Omaha in their rates is that they have not the depot facilities here to accommodate the passengers. What Omaha must do is to see to it that the railroads remove both of these discriminations.

Democrats are seeking consolation in the pretense that a few republicans "wrote-in" the name of Wilson in the recent Nebraska primary, although they have no way of guessing how many. There is no guess-work, however, to this—that the total number of democratic ballots was 86,889, of which Wilson polled 69,506, indicating that exactly 17,383 Nebraska democrats who participated in the primary refused or failed to vote for Wilson. Any democratic joy in that?

The progressive national convention at Chicago proposes to fill in the long waits of extantancy with vocal and instrumental music, and several troupes have been engaged for that purpose. These diversions are time-killers in a way, but hardly meet the needs of the coming situation. If the managers are as wise as they think, they should engage King Ak-Sar-Ben's celebrated opera company and thus insure an adequate supply of stage thunder to smother the pain.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Compiled From Bee Files.

The habits of the voters for the present term, as reported by Judge Neville, are: J. N. Phillips, Henry Lewis, Frank Sandhauer and Louis Stone.

The trustees of the new Forest Lawn cemetery, in company with the landscape artist, Henshaw, went to the grounds of the association immediately west of Florence to determine the parts to be laid out for the cemetery. The trustees are Dr. DeWitt, E. J. Joubert, A. P. Wood, E. K. Long, J. Brown, James Francis and Dr. Wood.

M. D. Henshaw, of this city, one of Lord Owen's leading schoolmen, was sent yesterday.

Robert Swenson, who has been working since for the Nebraska Collector for the last year, has accepted a position in the general office of the Nebraska and Iowa Insurance companies.

J. E. Gilmore, president of the Great Island Fish Company at Rock Island, Ill., is the guest at this station, Mrs. J. Thomas.

The second industry from the Department of the Columbia will require the Fourth Infantry at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, and William-headquarters at Fort Omaha.

Suburban train accommodations have been increased by the Burlington, which will make a round trip of 100 miles during the summer to Bellevue and Omaha. The fare is such for the accommodation of workers in the city range.

No Relief From Unfair Rates.

Omaha has been notified from Washington that it is to get no relief from the unfair railroad passenger rates that discriminate in favor of Kansas City in the matter of summer tours. The Interstate Commerce commission declines to suspend the tariff during the hearing, which means that Omaha will suffer through reason of the extra charge levied against this city by the Western Passenger association.

The answer made by the railroads to the petition of the Omaha Commercial club is a splendid example of special pleading, and of the sophistry by which discriminations are supported. It amounts to a statement that whereas, one road running out of Chicago and connecting with Kansas City refuses to hold up its patrons, therefore all must meet its rates. Omaha, having no such connection, must pay the full fare, the same as any other whistling post along the route. The phrase, "short line rates," means absolutely nothing, for the difference in the distance between Omaha and Kansas City from Chicago is negligible when it comes to making up through rates.

In effect, the answer of the railroads means that Omaha is not considered as a basing point. This is not the first example of such discrimination against Omaha, nor will it be the last, unless something can be done to make the Chicago-Kansas City lines understand that Omaha will defend itself.

New Note to Great Britain.

While the text of the newest note to Great Britain is not yet available, the outline given of the United States' position conforms fairly to that already announced. The issue is clear. It deals with the effort of Great Britain to supplant established rule of ocean traffic and the recognized right of blockade by "orders in council," which revive the "paper blockade" theory and finally rest on naval superiority. This order in council, which is intended to supersede the law of blockade, is susceptible of only one interpretation, and that is England's will. Under its administration, all sea traffic is subject to interception, vessels passing between neutral ports being held up the same as those seeking entry to belligerent countries, or the presumptive consideration of ultimate destination. Through the service of its navy, Great Britain has been able to enforce its order in council most effectively.

But the British pretense of consideration for neutrals is more than nullified by actual experience. Interference with the letter mail passing between neutrals goes far beyond the right to visit and search. Private correspondence between neutrals is not conceivable as contraband. Official communications of the United States have been intercepted and much annoyance has been occasioned to all neutrals by the prosecution of the world-wide blockade under the guise of a benevolent purpose to permit the process of commerce without declaring the conditions demanded by the law of blockade.

The effort to stretch the law in the Springbok and Bermuda cases to justify present procedure shows a disposition on part of the British government to finally rely on its navy, invoking in the meantime the Bryan treaty. The United States has no intent to deprive either of the belligerents of any advantage springing from superiority of armament or force available, but it will insist that the war be conducted so that neutral nations may preserve peaceful communication with each other regardless of the course of the conflict.

A Semi-Centennial Monument for Omaha.

Responding to suggestion by representatives of various patriotic societies, the city council has indicated its readiness to take the first steps toward the erection of a municipal monument. This monument is to be in honor of the soldiers, sailors and pioneers and in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Nebraska statehood, which is about to be celebrated. The authority by which the council acts is to be found in the law passed at the instigation of the Grand Army of the Republic permitting a special tax levy, not to exceed 1 mill in any one year, to raise the necessary funds for this purpose for any incorporated city or town that cares to take advantage of it.

It is to be hoped this laudable project will be carried through to completion in a manner wholly creditable to Omaha. Unfortunately the inhabitants of the newer cities, such as ours, with so much construction work to do, take time to reach the point where they appreciate the value of art and sculpture either as a contribution to civic beauty or as an inspiration to patriotism and community pride, and still longer till they feel able to indulge it. Too little emphasis, also, is placed upon the idea of permanence and the opportunity these great historic celebrations give to point their lesson to those who are to come later as well as to those who hear the memorial addresses and witness the passing pageants.

It goes without saying that if Omaha undertakes to build this monument, it must see to it that no botchwork is tolerated and that no personal interest or locality contention is allowed to interfere with its artistic setting and effect.

Boost in Hard Coal Prices.

Little public interest will be aroused at the threshold of summer by the announced increase in price of hard coal. It will not touch the public for at least four months. Only those who look ahead and prepare for what is sure to come will take note of the prompt action of the anthracite barons in passing down to the consumer the recent advance in the wages of miners. No time was lost in the operation. The advance amounts to 40 cents a ton for stove class at idewater, an increase which will govern throughout the country. For other sizes the advance ranges from 50 cents for pea coal down to 15 cents for egg coal. On every occasion during the past fifteen years when the barons slipped a wage advance to the consumer, a liberal percentage was tacked on as a solace for the pain of granting the demands of the mine workers. Four years ago the wage advance and other factors increased the production cost in the anthracite fields by 50 cents a ton, yet the mine owners passed the consumer 25 cents a ton, clearing an increased profit of 15 cents a ton for themselves. How much increased profit the present advance will net has not been determined, but it is not likely to fall below the increased net profits of 1912-1913, officially computed at \$11,000,000 per annum. The right of the coal barons to equate consumer with extra profits disguised a wage advance is about to be challenged by the government.

Presidential Politics

Sees Overwhelming Sentiment.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—(By a Staff Correspondent to the Chicago Tribune)—Justice Charles E. Hughes will be nominated for the presidency on the first or second ballot at the republican national convention next month, if the overwhelming sentiment of members of his party in the house and senate, expressed in a secret and confidential poll, may be taken as a criterion.

Of 27 republicans in congress the justice is the first choice of ninety-three representatives and sixteen senators, and the second choice in favor of son states of thirty-one, a total of 149 and a majority of all members, despite the fact that twelve other names are voted for, ten of whom may be considered to be active candidates.

In answer to the question, "What is your first choice for the republican nomination for the presidency," the house members balloted as follows: C. E. Hughes..... 93 Theo. Roosevelt..... 7 A. B. Cummins..... 17 C. W. Fairbanks..... 5 J. E. Burton..... 18 H. M. La Follette..... 3 T. W. Weeks..... 12 James R. Mann..... 2 L. Y. Sherman..... 11 Wm. E. Borah..... 2 P. C. Knox..... 9 Noncommittal..... 15 Elihu Root..... 7

On the same question the members of the senate expressed their preferences as follows: Hughes..... 16 La Follette..... 5 Burton..... 2 Weeks..... 2 Root..... 3 Borah..... 1 Roosevelt..... 3 Sherman..... 1 Cummins..... 3 Noncommittal..... 7

Must Answer the Popular Mandate.

Springfield Republican: The more one studies the list of delegates already chosen to the republican convention, the more clear it seems that Justice Hughes is the favorite of a majority of the delegates already selected, and that this preference will not diminish as the rest of the delegates are chosen or when they all come together for action. Hughes will be reinforced when the playing of favorite sons is over. That certain bosses in the republican party are silently or actively opposed to Hughes is a fact, but this opposition, founded entirely upon personal views—the belief that Hughes would not be considered of politicians after his election—is calculated to strengthen him among the delegates and the voters who desire to see the republican party put its best foot forward.

When the seeker after truth is able to persuade long-time republican leaders to quit blinding and disclose that which lies at the back of their minds he will discover full expectation in that quarter that Hughes is to be made the candidate. We have drawn no nete the convention that the time has gone by when the man who sits on the supreme bench can be expected to make any declaration that will make impossible this action of the republican national convention. Like all the rest of us, Mr. Hughes must be open to the popular mandate, although he will have not the slightest part in any political proceedings whatever unless the voice of the people calls him in a way not to be denied to lay aside the judicial robes. Mr. Roosevelt was able to wreck the republican party four years ago, but there is every reason to believe that his power to dictate to it ended in the historic division that has affected in so powerful a way the course of politics during the last four years. He will be welcomed back, but not as the nominee and leader. Mr. Roosevelt shares today with Mr. Root and others the conviction that it is vitally important at this time to end the national reign of the democracy. The man who he may be expected to "stand for" Hughes, if that shall become—as now seems likely—the alternative for 1916.

President Schurzman Speaks Out.

New York Herald: Jacob Gould Schurzman, president of Cornell university and a loyal republican, yesterday declared his conviction that the "supreme duty" of the Chicago convention is to nominate Justice Hughes for president. The republican party must draft Mr. Hughes' services, Dr. Schurzman declared, and added that in his belief no man, whatever his position, can refuse to accept a call to such a duty.

"I expect to see Mr. Hughes nominated by the republicans. In him alone all the requisites are found for the candidate who is to win. The demand for Mr. Hughes is deep, widespread and insistent and is increasing. The man is not even passively a candidate and has forbidden the use of his name. There is no Hughes organization and no artificial stimulation of public sentiment and yet in spite of his own attitude the people are demanding that he must be nominated.

"Mr. Hughes is not and will not be a candidate. Yet his name would guarantee as no other a victory for the republican party. If the party wants him it must summon him. Hence the supreme duty of the Chicago convention is to draft Justice Hughes. A judge properly may decline to be a candidate, but he cannot resist such a call to duty."

Hughes Movement Specially Marked.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—(Special to the New York Times)—The trend to Justice Hughes among republicans is becoming so obvious to republican members of the senate and house that some of them are saying that the nomination of the former governor of New York as the party's candidate for president is especially marked in the central west, where prominent republicans who have been aligned with the old guard contingent of the party are credited with being strong Hughes men.

Among these, and others, there is a growing feeling that it is part of wisdom to get on the Hughes band wagon. The remarkable thing about the situation, according to old politicians, is that Justice Hughes has no organization and has taken measures to discourage efforts to put him forward as an aspirant for the presidency.

It is apparent that the opinion is widespread that Justice Hughes is the strongest, from the vote-getting viewpoint, of all the prominent republicans who are active or receptive candidates for the nomination. Republican leaders have revised their asserted belief that the party could win the presidency this year without any particular effort.

Frank H. Hitchcock, who was chairman of the republican national committee in the Taft-Bryan campaign of 1908, and was subsequently postmaster general in President Taft's cabinet, is in Washington openly working in behalf of Justice Hughes. Mr. Hitchcock is understood to be enthusiastic over the prospect for the nomination of Justice Hughes. He is acting in Justice Hughes' behalf without any authority from the house and has indicated to his friends that he is actuated solely by the desire to bring about the nomination of a presidential candidate who will put the republican party back in power.

Some of the strength of Justice Hughes is attributed to the fear on the part of republican politicians that Theodore Roosevelt will get the nomination at Chicago unless Justice Hughes gathers enough votes of delegates to head off the Roosevelt movement. Reports from all over the country indicate that Justice Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt are in the lead among the many who have been considered as to the winning for the nomination. This is not without reason, however, by supporters of Justice who are actively at work for their candidates.

The publicity managers of the candidacy of Billie Root gave out a statement today in which it was said that confidential reports received by them show that Mr. Root would receive on the first ballot at Chicago part of the votes of West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas and Florida. It was also said that reports indicated that the drift in the south from Roosevelt had begun and was headed toward Root.

The Bee's Letter Box

Preparedness and War.
Heartwell, Neb., May 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the commencement affairs might make for evil and in the end it takes might with right to overcome a mighty wrong. There can be nothing more retrogressive than the advocacy of unpreparedness. Nations, as well as individuals, should be prepared for any occasion and event. Exceptions seldom count for much, unless very unusually exceptional, probabilities count heavily and possibilities sometimes mature to count heavier. Some poor uneducated boys have become wealthy, influential men. Few take the position that a boy should wait until manhood when actually engaged in his own life affairs and battles before preparing for eventualities. We should be prepared to help our friends and meet our enemies as they do and may help and meet us.

In the flashy days of controversy that led to Europe's great war, the German government had a splendid opportunity to become a peace maker, but its ears were strained for the hoarse note of the fatherland and its dreams were not of peace. In the worst of all wars, we have seen little except physical force in the field of battle; no rivers have run dry to let armies cross, nor has the sun and the moon stood still. If there is a God he must be against all nations.

The submarine is a new instrument of warfare; in the hands of a world-defying power we could expect the worst from it. Little neutrals have had little to say and the United States will be demanded more of Germany if it could have seen any likelihood of getting what it demanded.

Germany cannot hope to win with the submarine. Suppose it did drive all commerce from the sea, when its war vessels came out they would be destroyed by the submarines of other nations. If the submarine were a complete success it would be a complete failure. If a submarine war could be kept up at a comparatively small expense it would off the water. Every continent and separate division of land would be isolated and left to be conquered by the strongest body on the inside; such a war might last a hundred years.

W. BARTO.

Freaks of Direct Primary.

Oxford, Neb., May 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Nebraska primary for 1916 has passed into history and its utter failure as an intelligent method of nominating candidates is a matter of record. Inaugurated as a reform measure to cure evils of our convention system, caused by the people neglecting their duty, the primary has rather proved an intensifier of those evils and destructive of representative government. It is proving an expensive affair for the taxpayers and a money-wasting system for aspirants to office. It has in no way improved the class of our officeholders, but rather has become the promoter of freak candidates and freak platforms.

The primary has not disfranchised the farmer, but having a voice in the selection of candidates. It places a premium on the man of wealth or he who already has a grip on the office and penalizes the thoroughly competent men who desire office, but are not possessed of money or a press bureau. It has made obsolete the doctrine that the office should seek the man and impossible for the party to draft its best material for office.

Recently our reformers, hoping to curtail some of the expense, invited the people to bunch county, state and national elections and now witnessing the fruits of that move they right-about-face and instead of the people should rule slogan, they tell us that the people have not the time, the inclination or the ability to nominate their candidates direct through the primary and advise that we must adopt the short ballot. Are the people of Nebraska ready to accept this second great humbug, which is a twin sister of the primary? The short ballot diverted all subterfuge simply means centralized government. It means the going back to the policies of Alexander Hamilton, not only to delegate the nominating of their county and state officers, but their election as well. Notwithstanding the expensive primary, each political party has to go to the expense of holding precinct, county and state conventions to elect a platform. Such a convention, after the candidates are nominated, could be nothing but a farce, and if the republicans use unseasoned or wet planks and the democrats the best seasoned and dry planks, in building their respective platforms, by what primary rule will those parties be enabled to swap candidates for governor?

A. C. RANKIN.

Editorial Snapshots

Springfield Republican: For rivers and harbors the coming year, \$40,000,000; for good roads in the next five years, \$85,000,000, state the same old dough bag congress is reaching into.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Time was when the name of Colonna thrilled the world. Now a prince of the House of Colonna wants alimony from his American wife. This would be sad if it were not amusing.

Chicago Herald: The career of the late W. A. Gardner, who rose from telegrapher to railroad president, furnishes another pointed refutation of the theory of some that the gates of opportunity are closed in this country.

Philadelphia Ledger: It is reassuring to be told that the American railways are now the safest in the world, but that fact cannot quite blot out the memory of a number of recent fatal disasters that should have really been preventable.

Baltimore American: It is said the government will investigate why coal consumers must pay for the coal and for the increased wages of the miners as well. At last the ultimate consumer, the goat of generations, and a meek and long-suffering animal at that, is to have a friend.

New York World: The seizure at Laredo of great stores of ammunition consigned to persons in Mexico of questionable standing should lead presently to something else. It would not require detective work of unusual skill to discover the names and addresses of the men who bought and shipped that supply. With that information in possession of the government the authorities would have little difficulty in placing the responsibility for a border outrage or two.

SMILING REMARKS.

"You wouldn't kiss a girl against her will, would you?" asked the leop year maiden.
"No, I would not."
Then she tried another approach.
"Would you resist very much if a girl tried to kiss you?"—Pittsburgh Post.

"What makes you so enthusiastic about the next presidential election? Is there anything in it for you?"
"I should say there is. It is going to provide me big excitement that will enable me to get my mind off the war."—Washington Star.

"Hertie stole my motor boat, went off at 2 this morning and we haven't seen him since."
"Get with him?"
"Yes."
"Then it's all right. Thought maybe the motor boat had broken down."—Judge.

BEAR MR. KABIBBLE, MY FIANCE CALLS EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, BUT NEVER BRINGS ME ANY CANDY—WHAT CAN THE REASON BE?—HELEN GREENBERG. MAYBE MONDAY IS PAYDAY?

It was a fine day.
"Why don't you improve each shining hour?" asked the village autocrat of the village loafer.
"Couldn't improve this weather, squits," drawled the latter.
And he continued his meditations.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Flatbush—I understand the Eskimos are very keen domino players, and

sometimes bet heavily, even putting up their wives and losing them.
Mr. Friction—Well I'll bet there are a lot of good losers among the Eskimos.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Don't you favor an investigation of this matter?"
"I'm not sure that I do," replied Senator Sorghum. "An investigation so frequently results only in arousing a whole lot of curiosity and then leaving it unsatisfied.—Washington Star.

"Grandma, do your glasses magnify?"
"A little, my child."
"Will you please take them off while you are packing my lunch?"—Philadelphia Record.

DANELIONS.

Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.
Oh weed that wears the bloom of gold,
For you I have no word of praise;
Not all the blossoms that you hold
Can cover up your vicious ways.
You've no respect of sacred spots,
For men or any flag that waves,
For pleasant lawns or garden plots,
You're even found on dead men's graves.

Your leather roots I daily curse,
Yet cursing is of no avail;
You wear a warfare that is worse
Than shrieking hell and leaden hail.
You give no foe a moment's rest,
If but an inch of you remain,
Within the lawn that you've oppressed,
You promptly start to grow again.
You never quit, you never die,
Your only mission is to thrive
A painful blight to the eye
And keep your hateful sort alive.
Like fire or grim disease you spread
And ruin follows in your track;
So simple to remove your head,
But it is hard to break your back.

Oh weed that wears the bloom of gold,
Though richly are your petals dressed,
Your vices are more manifold,
The crown you wear is but a jest.
This morning with an aching back,
I pen my hate in scornful rhyme,
Despite my strenuous attack
You're getting thicker all the time.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES
1916 Summer Tours for Teachers
THIS year the Eastern section of the United States will be unusually attractive to persons interested in educational work who attend the National Educational Association meeting in New York City in July.
Eastern Tours over Pennsylvania Lines afford opportunity to attend the N.E.A. meeting at reduced fares, enjoy a sight-seeing trip all around the East, taking in the National Capital, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and other Seashore Resorts; Boston, also New England Resorts and Canada.

Excursion Fares East VIA Illinois Central R. R.
Reduced Rate Round-Trip Summer Tourist tickets on sale daily. Short limit, long limit, liberal stopovers. SOLID STEEL electric lighted trains. Direct Routes.
New York City, standard routes.....\$59.10
Other routes.....\$55.50
Boston, Mass., standard routes.....\$59.10
Other routes.....\$54.60
Atlantic City.....\$57.30
Montreal.....\$45.20
Water trip.....\$49.70
Detroit.....\$35.10
Quebec, P. Q.....\$50.10
Toronto.....\$40.10
Buffalo, standard routes.....\$44.45
Other routes.....\$42.45
Portland, Me.....\$52.90
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....\$49.50
Attractive variable route tours to New York and Boston at slightly higher fares.
Let us assist in planning trip affording visit at principal cities and summer resorts in the east. Variable route tickets on sale daily, commencing May 15. Tickets via direct routes on sale daily, commencing June 1—60-day limit. Information and attractive literature freely furnished.
S. NORTH
District Passenger Agent, 407 S. 18th St., Omaha, Neb.
Phone Douglas 264.

SUNNY BROOK THE PURE FOOD WHISKEY
The Inspector Is Back Of Every Bottle
GROTTÉ BROTHERS CO.
General Distributors Omaha, Nebraska