

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

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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.

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

Pretty soon there'll be a demand for a safe and sane Memorial day, too.

You must admit, though, that the stage management for the colonel is au fait.

Maybe the senator will let go of that post-office appointment after the St. Louis convention.

Omaha will be glad to see Mr. Calvin again, and hopes that he will bring a new depot with him.

Somebody can help the democrats out of a dilemma by suggesting a way to increase the revenue without increasing taxes.

After all is said and done, the process of saving the country cannot be guaranteed unless Nebraska's favorite sons for vice president are conscripted as assistant engineers.

Reports indicate that the reorganized Serbian army will soon get in touch with the Bulgars on the plains of Macedonia. In that event the Macedonian cry of old will be as a whisper to a foghorn.

It was unkind of someone to remind our good friend (by permission) Edgar Howard that both Dan Stephens and the senator were elected because of him. The scoffer might have said in spite of.

A million-dollar raise in the valuation of the railroads in Nebraska doesn't mean much, but it will be a mighty good excuse for the democrats when they begin to explain high tax rates to the farmers next fall.

Now the complaint comes from West Virginia that election rolls in democratic districts are encumbered with the names of dogs, mules, and dead and gone voters. Well, the party has to get votes somewhere.

British authorities continue pressing home the mobilization of American securities held by the country's investors. These precious holdings not only fortify exchange rates, but also provide hangars for launching silver bullets later on.

With Serbs and Anglo-French troops on one section of Greece and Bulgars and Teutons on the other, and closing in for death grips, the Grecian government steadily nears an inglorious position "between the devil and the deep sea."

One of the tasks put up to women as part of "clean up America" campaign, is to divest politics of graft. The author of the job evidently thinks American women love life-long engagements. He is entitled to another guess.

The upset price for the Western Pacific railroad is fixed by the court at \$18,000,000. Any person obsessed with the idea that railroads are not run as they should be may come across with the money and show railroad back-numbers what's what.

Patriotism to be taught in the public schools should be unmix'd with any constrained views of relationship between the citizen and his government. The childish mind is not capable of splitting hairs as finely as some of the folks who nowadays argue over what the flag stands for.

Some thrills of the human frame soar beyond the range of movie cameras. The Omaha fireman who shot his thrills from curb to curb and won on the run, mocks the speed of the film squad. No shutter is quick enough to catch a scream.

George J. Strossdorf, tariff clerk of the Union Pacific general freight department, has tendered his resignation to accept the position of private secretary to W. F. Griffith, the newly appointed commissioner of the Omaha freight bureau. Mr. Strossdorf has been connected with the Union Pacific for the last four years.

Postoffice Inspector Brown has gone to Valentine to look into the robbery of the postoffice at that place.

Rev. J. M. Wilson has accepted the call to be pastor of the Cathedral street Presbyterian church.

Dr. Eleanor Stella Daily has gone to Lincoln to attend the State Medical society.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the county clerk by the C. E. Mayo Real Estate and Trust company. The capital is set at \$50,000 and the incorporators are C. E. Mayo, David Jamison, A. H. Mayo, E. E. Mayo and L. R. Mayo.

George Warren Smith filed a complaint in this court to secure possession of the premises now held by Jay C. Whinnery, lot 6, block 125, in this city.

Rev. Mr. Sherrill has gone to Columbus.

Years are steadily slackening the speed of America's famous pair of Colonels. Melancholy evidence of the fact is seen in Colonel Roosevelt's determination to watch the Chicago grain from the crest of Sagamore Hill, and in Colonel Bryan's mysterious silence in tone of political storm and stress. The post lacks the heroism, it not the heroic, touch.

That New York anarchist who planned to fire a few rockets at Rockefeller, but hit the wrong house, probably desired to impress the oil magnate that charity should begin at home, instead of sending another million to war victims. However, charity is best served by placing money where needed most.

As the war stretches its gory length, the quarterly loan bills expand. Germany's costing loan of 12,000,000,000 marks puts the empire well into the billion-dollar-a-month class. Other warring nations show equal speed toward bankruptcy.

What the Flag Stands For. The school teacher who told her class that the flag is "but a piece of bunting," and explained that she meant in relation to human life, made a serious mistake. Human life is sacred, but to be of savor it must be of service; mere existence is not living. To eagerly enjoy the pleasures of life and shirk its responsibilities is not living. Even if it were so, to have those pleasures and to be permitted to enjoy them, human lives must blend into something intangible but possessed of force and vitality. That something is government. In the United States this government is "of the people, by the people, and for the people." To maintain it requires the constant care of the people all the time, and a devotion to it that knows no limit.

War is terrible in any of its manifestations, but there are things worse than war. Life devoid of liberty, even though existence be softened by luxuries and comforts, loses its value. It has no fuller meaning than the life of a pampered pet. Our government gives us liberty, freedom of speech, of thought and action, and preserves us safe in the exercise of that liberty. And the flag is the emblem of that government.

This teacher should revise her philosophy. Our flag does not represent war, or force, but stands for the most perfect form of government yet known to man. It may be of silk, or of bunting, or of cotton, or printed on paper, it matters not the substance of which it is composed; the flag of the United States stands for great ideas, great principles, involving and supporting human freedom in all its aspects. And this idea is more precious than many lives, for it is the life of all the race.

School teachers, above all other citizens, should know what the American flag stands for.

Waiting for President Calvin. When President Calvin of the Union Pacific comes to Omaha to take up his duties, he will find one very important question waiting for him. It is the new union depot.

Omaha has outgrown its present depot facilities. Especially lacking in all the essentials of a great terminal station is the plant used by the Union Pacific and its connecting lines. This is so clear to all that argument on the point is needless. In the ordinary course of events, the railroads must expand their station accommodations in Omaha in order that they may properly care for a traffic that is continually increasing.

The Union Pacific, as landlord for the Iowa roads that cross its bridge, is primarily responsible for the condition that exists, and should lead off in any move for improvement. The other great lines centering in Omaha will not long demur at the project, if the Overland takes the initiative. Mr. Calvin can well afford to inaugurate his administration by the announcement of definite plans for the construction of a passenger station in Omaha that is in keeping with the city's importance and dignity.

Carranza Again Makes Appeal. Secretary Lansing is in receipt of another note from the de facto government of Mexico, asking that a definite time be fixed for the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexican territory. This may be interpreted as meaning the political pressure on Carranza is getting too strong for him. It is not possible that he can mistake the real meaning of the presence of American troops in Mexico. It is not that the United States has any sinister designs, it does not portend war, but it does mean that outlawry and disorder will be less of a menace to our border so long as our army is in control on the Mexican side. The United States government and not Carranza will determine when order has been sufficiently established to justify the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces. If anything to this end has been accomplished, none of the credit is due to the effort or the attitude of the de facto Mexican government. Whatever may have been the relations between our president and the "first chief, Mr. Wilson cannot afford to risk a renewal of border disturbances merely for the sake of saving Carranza's face with his petulant countrymen.

Beet Seeds from Russia. From the west coast comes the news that cargoes of sugar beet seed from Russia are arriving by way of Vladivostok, establishing a new trade route as well as renewing the supply of this seed which is almost exclusively used in the west. Hitherto we have depended largely on Germany and France for sugar beet seed, but Russia has contributed some, although the route has been across the Atlantic rather than the Pacific. This will not be the only change in trade routes occasioned by the European upheaval. Nebraska is still greatly interested in the sugar industry, for many acres in the west end of the state are given over to the production of sugar beets, and the crop is rapidly becoming one of the most profitable. The crop last season returned millions of dollars to the farmers tributary to the big mill at Scott's Bluff, and the erection of a new mill there this season is proof that still more sugar beets are to be grown. Nebraska's contribution to the food supply of the world is continually spreading.

Strange contrasts frequently mark current news. The other day Charles M. Schwab remarked that the "prosperity of the United States eclipses even dreams." The steel magnate's viewpoint takes on the joyous colors of Bethlehem's capacity business. At the same time the annual report of the Charity Organization showed that 30,000 families in New York City were assisted last winter, "being unable to maintain a satisfactory standard of living by their own efforts." The truth is that spotted prosperity with its inflated prices benefits a few and embarrasses a multitude.

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Sloan on the Shipping Bill. I am opposed to contributing \$50,000,000 from the treasury of the United States to buy inflated priced ships for the government. By the way, that is impossible at this time, as there is less than that sum in the treasury of clear legal tender money. I am equally opposed to mortgaging the future by sale of Panama bonds, placing a burden upon our children of \$30,000,000 for them to pay for ships to be purchased now at the highest price ships have ever brought, not only in the history of the United States, but in the history of the world, since Commodore Noah scattered out with his water craft and the coffers of that day looked around, saw the gathering flood, and then asked him to name his price for a ship. (Laughter.)

"Yet the inspiring genius of this legislation, still active in its support, no doubt will find a way to go into the market and purchase ships at whatever price necessary to obtain them, and place that burden upon our children. They probably will. God bless them, forgive us for it, but they will have a sublime contempt for our business judgment in investing at this time. The western man who bought water in a dry season to hold for use when the floods came had nothing on the financial genius who conceived this legislative enterprise.

"I object to the investment for a larger reason and that is the reason I've cited by the speaker of the house in his address yesterday, unveiled with that frankness which compels us all to love and admire him.

"Gentlemen will recall that the first bill presented in this house for this legislation, two or more years ago, stated clearly that it was to build up our South American trade. That appeared also in the committee reports to the house and senate. But now the purpose up until yesterday and today was, if not veiled and concealed, was kept ably secluded. Because while I have always understood that the main purpose was to build up this South American trade, nothing in the bill, committee report, or responsible speech emphasized that fact till the speaker declared the South American trade as the larger end to be served by passage of this bill.

"I have no objection to building up trade with South America, with Europe, or with any of the continents of the earth, but I do not desire that trade shall be built up with South America at the expense of the American treasury so as to give a special discrimination against the people whom I represent and those living in that part of the country whence I come.

"The following is a portion of an editorial taken from the Wallace Farmer, one of the greatest farm journals in the world. I knew well its able and venerable founder in his lifetime. The last time I met him we discussed the adverse line of legislation begun and carried out in congress against the men and women of the northwest and the industries through which they were making that section the best and most useful part of the world—reciprocity, so-called farmers' free list, Underwood tariff law, and now this government-owned shipping bill, with the South American trade as its objective:

"But if we should be able to secure a large share of the South American trade, what effect will it have on the corn-belt farmer, who has been furnishing most of the corn consumed in the United States, and in some years has been exporting? What will it mean to the wheat grower in the United States? What will it mean to the live stock grower and feeder, not only in the corn belt, but in the west?

"If we should establish a line of merchant vessels for the South American trade, either by government subsidy or through government ownership, these vessels would take down there the products of our manufacturing enterprises. What will South America sell to us in return for what they buy from us? Naturally they will export us to take their agricultural products, their corn and their small grains, their cattle, sheep and hogs. What effect will that have on the agriculture of the west? If we expect South American people to buy from us, we must be willing to buy from them and we must buy what they have to sell.

"For a generation the farmers of this country sustained a high protective tariff on manufactured products, and during that period they were given a high protective tariff on agricultural products. Few of them realized that this tariff on agricultural products was absolutely worthless to them, because we had a surplus of agricultural products which we were selling at prices with which no other country could compete. When, a few years ago, prices of grain and live stock reached a point at which other countries could compete with us, we were forced to sell our surplus at a price which was absolutely worthless to us. The paper tariff, which had been of no value up to that time, was very promptly taken off as soon as it became worth something, and we are not likely to get it back if the efforts to establish relations with South America are successful.

"The price of corn, for example, is governed very largely by the surplus which we have to sell; not necessarily the surplus which goes out of the country, but the surplus which goes out of the country in which it was grown. This amounts to not more than 20 per cent of the total crop. Speaking of the price of wheat, we have a surplus of, say, 500,000,000 bushels. The Argentine surplus of corn is in the neighborhood of 170,000,000 bushels, or about one-third of our surplus. Now, if the price is fixed by our surplus of 500,000,000 bushels, what will happen to our surplus of 170,000,000 bushels from Argentina? We cannot say definitely, but we would estimate the effect to be a reduction of not less than 5 cents a bushel—probably more. What effect will this have on the price of our land, remembering that this 5 cents is taken out of the profit of the farmer?

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