THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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MAY CIRCULATION.

57,852 Daily—Sunday 52,748

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of May, 1916, was 57,852 daily and 52,748 Sunday.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of June, 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.

Silence irritates the blowers of sound.

Chicago out-paraded New York, which is glory enough for one day.

Periodical defenses of the nation's foreign policy constitute official admission of the urgency of defense.

Democrats have good reason for "viewing with alarm" the indifference shown by republicans for advice from the enemy.

Besides other admirable qualifications Justice Hughes has an attractive group of daughters whose presence fairly insures a continuance of the Wilson policy of White House weddings.

A rare stream of sweetness tickles the treasury palate of the American Beet Sugar company. Net earnings indicate 30 per cent for the fiscal year, putting the company's stock within cooing distance of "war babies."

German dye manufacturers are said to have formed a riveted combine for the purpose of harvesting a crop of high prices when war ends. In this, as in like cases, there is a long road between the dream of riches and the realization.

Judges who imagine their duties include editing newspapers for partisan ends are reminded once more that the state supreme court wields a blue pencil as large as a bat. Some grade of judicial talent is not as brilliant as the possessors think.

Comparing advantages with disadvantages, the odds seem to favor the tall pine of the Nebraska pulpit, Rev. C. W. Ray, six feet four, of Lyons. The fact that his vocal reach is much nearer heaven more than compensates for his inability to look the average man straight in the eyes.

A New York bank president no doubt voices the sentiment of his class in saying that "money was never so plentiful in the United States." He might have added with equal truth that the average person outside of bankers never experienced greater difficulty in hanging on to a slice of it.

The governor of Illinois comes perilously close to the class of joy killers. Having viewed Chicago preparedness parade from a distance the governor publicly hints that parading is not preparation. The way to prepare is to march to the recruiting office and do business. Thus the joys of a holiday get the hammer knock of real service.

A roar rivaling the explosion of a gas well shakes Kansas from end to end. Some time ago the State Public Utilities commission, after extended hearings, fixed the price of natural gas at 28 cents per thousand cubic feet. The district federal court holds the price to be "unconstitutional and confiscatory," and raised the figure to 32 cents. Popular indignation in the gas belt is described as "fierce." Wonder what would happen if Kansas had to pay $1.10?

In the battle of the ballots for the presidency in 1884, the result in New York state remained in doubt for a week or more. One day the news appeared conclusive for one side, and a parade and a blowout celebrated the "victory." Another twenty-four hours brought joy to the other side, and a celebration was promptly staged. Thus the rival celebrations alternated, victor and vanquished alike letting go excess steam. A similar plan of alternate celebrations staged in Berlin and London would prove beneficial to both sides, easing the strain of rival claims and leaving time to pick the winner in the North Sea battle.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

Compiled From Bee Files.

Mrs. General Wilson and daughter, Mrs. Warren Switzler, with her two children, have left for Leavenworth, where they will remain for several days.

George Webster has left for Cheyenne, where he will engage in a lawsuit of considerable importance.

Mayor Boyd has gone to Chicago.

The board of public works at a meeting Saturday evening refused to accept any of the bids for the sale of the fence around Jefferson park, as none of the bids exceeded $30.00 and this was considered too cheap.

Mrs. M. G. McLeod has left for Prince Edward Island, Canada, to spend the summer with her friends at her old home.

The North Omaha Brass band, a new and promising association under the direction of Prof. Tonner, formerly of the Union Pacific band, will give a picnic at Hanscom Park on the 19th. They will make a circuit of the street car lines of the city in the afternoon, then going to the park, where in the evening a moonlight dance will be held.

Trend Towards Hughes is Definite.

All pre-convention reports from Chicago indicate the strong turn of the current towards Justice Hughes as the nominee of the republicans for president. Of course, no nomination is ever certain until it has been confirmed by the final roll call, but in this instance the outward signs are all in favor of the selection of the New York man. As each state group has reached Chicago, the conviction has deepened that none of the other candidates mentioned has sufficient strength to approach success. While each of the "favorite sons" will receive the support of his pledged delegates until such time as the "break" comes, the fact that Hughes is the second choice for the great majority of all the delegates who will not vote for him first, makes it almost sure that he will be nominated very early in the convention. The entire absence of contention among the delegates, the general desire to show a united front to the country, and to put the republican party back into line as a progressive and militant organization, mark the ante-convention proceedings, and indicate the outcome as plainly as can be. In no convention of recent years has the prospects for republican success been brighter.

New Laws for Neutrality.

Attorney General Gregory has approached congress with a draft for some new laws to safeguard the position of the United States as a neutral, and thus relieve the government from embarrassment that has arisen during recent times. It is but natural that partisans of belligerent nations, or factionalists seeking to overturn or control the government of a friendly nation, should take advantage of any opportunity to further the cause they have espoused. The United States, by reason of the laxity of its laws, has been a splendid basis for operations for these persons, who, for patriotic or other motives, have not hesitated to do things that tend to involve this country in their own quarrels. Many revolutions have been hatched and some have been financed from this side. It has openly been charged that great moneyed interests of the United States have taken one side or the other in the Mexican disturbances, hoping to receive recognition that will later be profitable. It is also known that agents of warring European powers have operated in the United States, seeking to aid in the cause to which their home governments are devoted.

All of these acts are violations of the neutrality of the United States, but many of them are beyond the reach of the law, and most of them can only be prosecuted under the general conspiracy law. The statutes proposed by the attorney general specifically define and make criminal a great many things now practically immune, but all of which are unneutral in their nature. The powers of the president are also extended so that he can interfere more effectively in cases where conspirators are abusing American hospitality by taking part in disturbances in other countries.

These laws will not curtail the legitimate business of the land, the right to openly deal with belligerents, nor with any of the liberty of the citizens, but they will reach many acts that are positively criminal, but are at present untouched by existing statutes.

Presidential Preference Instructions.

The State Journal earnestly discusses the Nebraska presidential primary law, especially as to its provision for the expression of popular preference as to candidates and as to the length of time the instructions are binding on the delegates. In surmising a number of possible contingencies, the Journal is able to present and demolish several propositions, none of which are especially germane to the point. The Nebraska law is not perfect, and does not give the definite instruction to delegates that they are to be bound eternally by the preference of the voters. If the logic of the argument used by the Journal in insisting that Nebraska delegates continue to vote for Cummins to the end were to be applied to all delegations, it would result in an interminable sitting of the convention. A time must come somewhere during the proceedings when delegates may be released from instructions, in order that they may come into line with the choice presaged by a vote of the majority of the party as represented there, and so preserve the harmony that is needed for final success at the polls. Such action will not have the effect of destroying any of the purpose of the presidential preference expression by the voters, but should operate to give it vitality. No candidate has a right to claim support to the establishment of a rigid deadlock, nor has a delegate a right to ignore his instructions, but the right to switch votes at an appropriate time must also be recognized. In the end the party will be loyal to the nominee, and that is the main thing.

Solidifying Their Harmony.

Nebraska democrats are surely harmonious, so much so that it is still necessary for them to travel to St. Louis on separate trains, in order that the factions do not get mixed up and forget which is which. The conclave at Lincoln last week, that was to determine who's who and what's what in the matter of leadership didn't get very far on the job. The delegation to St. Louis still stands eight to eight, and neither the senator nor the late secretary of state shows any sign of giving in to the other. Of course, this promises much for the future of the party in the state. A disposition on the part of Mr. Bryan to meekly submit to the yoke prepared for him would be welcomed by the opposition, but Mr. Bryan has shown no signs of any such intention, and the senator's adherents know of no way by which he can be made to accept their plans. This situation interests a lot of state candidates, who would be mightily relieved if their big bosses could only agree on some one thing, and give the others a chance.

Back on the Job Again.

The public will not greatly concern itself with the terms of the settlement between the contractors and the striking building laborers. The fact that work has been resumed is the best proof that some sort of agreement has been reached that is mutually satisfactory, and that is what the people are chiefly interested in. That the strike was not marked by serious disturbances is creditable to both sides, and shows a patience that is commendable. Now that is over with, and the work on the big buildings has been resumed, it is to be hoped that no further interruption will check the program this season. Strikes can generally be settled before they start, and ought not to be made a part of Omaha's industrial life. Both employers and employed owe this much to the city.

As both sides dispute the naval battle score, there is no objection to the rival teams putting up another inning.

Great Bear's Mighty Dipper

By Garrett P. Serviss.

"How much water would a dipper hold if built of the same dimensions as the constellation known as the 'Great Dipper,' which we see nightly in the northern sky?"

THAT is what I call a delightful question, instinct with imagination, yet not losing touch with the realm of fact. In order to answer it we must first make some estimates which cannot be taken as accurate, although well within the limits of probability, and understated rather than overstated.

The four stars forming the figure of the "Great Dipper" are Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta, Ursae Majoris, their common designation, Ursae Majoris, being cast in the form of the aristocratic genitive of "Ursa Major."

To perform the calculation required we must first know the distance of these stars from the earth. This has not yet been definitely ascertained, but as they are all four moving with approximately the same velocity through space, it is a probable assumption that their respective distances are about equal, and we shall be clearly on the safe side of error if we call their common parallax one-fifth of a second of arc.

This corresponds to a distance of 95,000,000,000,000 miles, in round numbers. The establishment of this distance gives us the needed leverage for working our problem, and the rest will be as easy as "the rule of three."

The figure formed by the four stars represents a side view of the bowl of a dipper, in the form of a trapezoid, the upper line of which is about ten degrees in length, the lower line about eight degrees, while the height of the figure is five degrees. The upper and lower lines are not precisely parallel, but no serious error will be introduced if, for simplicity's sake, we assume them to be so.

The first step, now, is the transformation of these angular measures into miles, using the distance from the earth as a basis for the calculation. Take the upper line of the figure, ten degrees in length. We know that the apparent, or angular, diameter of any object varies directly as its actual, or linear, diameter, and inversely as its distance.

Thus, if a line one foot long be placed so that its ends are at a distance of one foot from the eye, its apparent length will be 57.3 degrees. If removed to twice the distance the apparent length will be halved, and so on.

Conversely, if the apparent length of any line is one degree we know that its distance is 57.3 times its actual or linear, length. If the apparent length is ten degrees, the distance is 5.73 times its actual length.

Now the stars marking the upper line of the celestial dipper are ten degrees apart, and since their distance from us is 95,000,000,000,000 miles, it follows that the real distance between them is 95,000,000,000,000 divided by 5.73. This gives, for the length of the upper edge of the dipper 16,580,000,000,000 miles very nearly.

The lower edge, or bottom line, of the dipper is eight-tenths of this or 13,264,000,000,000 miles. The height is one-half of the upper line, or 8,290,000,000,000 miles. Adding together the upper and lower lines, and multiplying their sum by half the height, or 4,145,000,000,000, we get for the area of the entire trapezoid whose corners are marked by the four stars, 123,701,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 square miles, throwing away the least significant figures.

But we are not yet done, for it is required to find the cubic volume of a dipper whose profile covers the enormous space just mentioned. For this purpose we must make an estimate of the width of the dipper's bottom, assuming that its sides are straight and vertical.

If they construct celestial dippers on the plan of a terrestrial scoop, we may assume the width to be about two-thirds the length or say 11,000,000,000,000 miles. We then multiply the area of the side by the width of the bottom (for who would refuse so slight an arithmetical labor to oblige a lady who loves the romance of astronomy?), and obtain for a final result the stupendous amount of one duodecillion, three hundred and sixty undecillions of cubic miles!

Perhaps you would like to see that in figures, so here it is: 1,360,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. I have cast aside as of no consequence more than seven hundred decillions, for it is an intellectual intoxication to come into possession, by one's own arithmetical prowess, of an actual duodecillion, and he whose patience has achieved it understands the contempt of sudden wealth for such trifles as thousand dollar bills.

Now that we have got the capacity of the Great Bear's mighty dipper, let us compare it with some more comprehensible things. This earth of ours contains about 268,000,000,000 cubic miles. So, it would take about five octillions of earths, packed and crushed into a mass, to fill that super-capacious dipper!

The volume of the sun is about 348,000,000,000,000,000 cubic miles. Then nearly four sextillions of suns, smashed like strawberries in a grocer's basket, would be required to brim the dipper with solor nectar!

But let not the Great Bear boast too recklessly of his big dipper. Huge as it is, after all, it fills but a speck of space in the universe. It is near enough to us to make a great showing in the sky, and paralyze our minds with amazement when we apply out petty measurements to it, but it could dip but a spoonful from the Milky Way; it would be lost in the gorgeous blazonry of the Great Magellanic Cloud, and would drop, like a tin cup down a well, through the tremendous opening of the awful Coal Sack that yawns beside the constellation of the Southern Cross, and seems to have no bottom in the rayless blackness of the infinity beyond!

Twice Told Tales

Rule Works Both Ways.

"My son," said his father, "take that jug and fetch me some beer."

"Give me the money, then, father."

"My son, to get beer with money, anybody can do that, but to get beer without money, that's clever."

So the boy takes the jug, and out he goes. Shortly he returns and places the jug before his father.

"Drink," said the son.

"How can I drink," says the father, "when there is no beer in the jug?"

"To drink beer out of a jug," says the boy, "where there is beer, anybody can do that; but to drink beer out of a jug where there is no beer, that's clever."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Wasted Talent.

The train robber suddenly appeared as many of the passengers were preparing to retire for the night.

"Come, shell out!" he demanded, as he stood towering above an eastern clergyman, who had just finished a devout prayer.

The minister looked at him sadly for a moment and then said:

"If I had such energetic fellows as you to pass the plate now and then I might have something to give you."—Harper's Magazine.

He Didn't Waste It.

A little boy went to Sunday school for the first time. His mother gave him a nickel to put in the collection box. When he returned he had a sack of candy.

"Where did you get the candy?" asked his mother.

"From the stand around the corner."

"But what did you buy it with?"

"With the nickel you gave me."

"But that was for Sunday school!"

"Well," replied the boy, "I didn't need it. The minister met me at the door and got me in free."—The Christian Herald.

The Bee's Letter Box

Democratic Conventions.

Omaha, June 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: The national democratic convention is about to assemble in St. Louis. Three times before, in 1876, 1888 and in 1904, St. Louis has entertained the party of Jefferson and Jackson. It is a perhaps ominous fact that on each of these occasions the candidate chosen has met defeat. Another curious fact is that two of the St. Louis nominees received a larger popular vote than their successful republican rivals. In 1876 Mr. Tilden's majority over Hayes was 250,-935. In 1888 Cleveland received 98,017 more votes than General Harrison.

This will be democracy's twenty-second gathering of its kind. Other cities have been hosts to its representatives convened. Nine times the democrats have assembled in Baltimore, the first six conventions being held there. It was not until 1856 that another city, Cincinnati, shared in the honors. Victorious in that year, they were doomed to defeat when again they met in Cincinnati in 1880. Other cities wherein democracy has gathered are: Chicago, four times in the Windy City, once in Charleston, S. C., in New York City once, in Kansas City once, and once in Denver. In 1860 one division of the party met in Richmond and the other in Baltimore after a joint session at Charleston failed to produce results.

In the twenty-one previous campaigns, twenty-two candidates were selected, beginning with Andrew Jackson in 1828 and on to 1840 with Van Buren. Then the whigs with Harrison and Tyler broke in, but in four more years democracy returned to power with President Polk. At the next election following the whigs won again, their last victory. Then in 1852 Franklin Pierce began another period of successful democracy. After Buchanan, twenty-four years passed before another democratic president came in. The republican party, born the year of Buchanan's election, was invincible for six campaigns.

In all these years there is one of the thirteen original states that has always cast its vote for the democratic candidate. This constant commonwealth is Georgia. Another of the thirteen, Vermont, has always voted for the opposition, whig or republican. Texas, admitted during a democratic administration, has added her votes faithfully, with only the lapse caused by the war. Most of the younger generation would risk something on their belief that all the southern states have always been "solid." They might be surprised to learn that all except Georgia voted republican for a campaign or two following the civil war.

The year 1912 saw democratic victories (for the presidency) in eight states that had voted whig and republican for two or three generations. In 1912 was the first triumph of democracy in Massachusetts. It was the first in Ohio since 1848, the first in Maine, Rhode Island and Iowa since 1852, the first in New Hampshire since 1856. It was the first in North Dakota since its admission. Michigan gave Pierce part of its electoral vote in 1852, but none to a democrat since.

Andrew Jackson began the organization of the democratic party during his terms of office. He himself was not named as candidate by a convention, but in 1832 a convention was called to nominate a candidate for the vice presidency. Martin Van Buren was chosen. Thereafter the nominees, both for the presidency and the vice presidency, were elected at the quadrennial gatherings.

At the first election after the organization of the party, only twenty-four states voted. Jackson was the choice of fourteen. At the last election, twice as many states voted, and again all but ten of them cast their votes for the democratic candidate.

Of the twenty-four states admitted during this period, ten came into the union under democratic auspices. These states are Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas and Utah.

The total electoral vote for the eighty-eight years has been: 3,671 for democratic candidates and 4,218 for all opponents. This is a heavy majority against, and it accumulated mostly just after the war and during the free silver period. Up to the civil war the aggregate vote was in favor of the democrats. It was 1,426 for and 1,209 against.

Mr. Wilson received the largest electoral vote yet given to any president, 435 votes in 1912. General McClellan received but twenty-one electoral votes, the least given to any democratic candidate. With the exception of Roosevelt's election in 1904 President Wilson's plurality in 1912 was the largest popular vote.

Democracy has numbered only one warrior, General Jackson, among its presidents. Two noted civil war generals, George B. McClellan and Winfield Scott Hancock, were among the unsuccessful democratic aspirants to the presidency. Only one war, the Mexican, occurred in democratic years.

A.

Editorial Snapshots

Louisville Courier-Journal: Give your vacation to your country, in a military training camp. Give your vacation money to the missus and the girls. They can get rid of it at the seashore.

Brooklyn Eagle: With gem imports of $50,000,000 in a single year this country is clearly not discouraging and not abandoning luxury. That all the cream doesn't go to the purchase of automobiles is rather a soothing reflection.

Chicago Herald: Washington ought to relieve Carranza's mind with the comforting assurance that the American troops won't stay any longer than we think advisable and that no more will be sent across unless it appears expedient.

Springfield Republican: East and west have met already when it comes to moving pictures. Censorship is a problem in China, too. A committee consisting of eighteen men and eighteen women has been organized to pass on films and reject those that make light of law, order or religion, those that show drinking bouts, those that suggest immorality and those that show free use of revolvers.

Philadelphia Ledger: The trouble is too many congressmen are looking after their fences instead of attending to the public duties, else there would not be this hopeless muddle over proper naval preparedness. But Buncombe County is serene. It will never be invaded, save by the pork barrel brigade paring out the loot, so why should it worry?

Women's Activities

Helen Keller is trying to learn to sing. The deaf and blind girl, who found a speaking voice after months of patient effort, told of her newest ambition in a talk on "Happiness" recently.

Several hundred women have just taken up the work of cleaning the streets in Liverpool. They are taking the places of men who have joined the army, and are said by the oldest employes in the department to be as efficient as the men.

Mrs. Russell Sage continues her interest in education. She has given $250,000 to an art school for young women in Troy, N. Y.

Miss Bertha Postell of Cartersville, Ga., was appointed a delegate to the state democratic convention. She is the first woman delegate to a political convention in Georgia.

More than 1,000 women are employed in cleaning the streets in Vienna. At least half the men in the streets department have left their posts. Most of them are in the army, the others have obtained more lucrative work. The women who take their places receive the same rates of pay—from 35 cents to 55 cents a day.

The Woman's party, which is to organize in Chicago during the republican convention will have delegations representing ten states. The party is under the direction of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. It is expected that 2,000 women will take part in the sessions. Miss Doris Stevens of Nebraska is the national organizer.

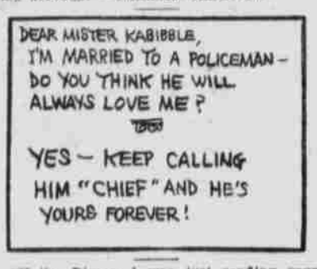
CHEERY CHAFF.

Willie—Paw, what is meant by the calm before the storm?

Paw—That is the few moments occupied in locating the keyhole when a married man gets home at 2 a. m., my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"They have discovered a 'silence' treatment for women with nervous troubles."

"Great Scott! And here I have been actually worrying because my wife was getting nervous!"—Baltimore American.



"Hallo, Rimes, I was just reading your spring poem."

"That wasn't a spring poem."

"It must have been. It gave me that tired feeling right off."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Mr. Robbins came home well pleased with his achievement at the employment agency.

"I engaged two cooks today," he said.

"Why two?" said his wife. "We need only one."

"I know," said Mr. Robbins, "but one comes tomorrow, the other a week from tomorrow."—New York Times.

"Pray tell me," said the maiden, "is there any balm or art that can make like new again a badly broken heart?"

"Sure, Mike," the lawyer did reply. "A cement that for years has stood hardest tests is gold—dissolved in woman's tears."—Indianapolis Star.

Maud—Would you object to a shusband who smoked in the house?

Marie—Most decidedly! But I shall keep quiet about it until I get one.—Boston Transcript.

"Where are you going this summer?"

"I dunno," replied Mr. Cumrox. "Mother and the girls don't seem to have been able to hunt up any place sufficiently expensive to make it interesting."—Washington Star.

PERILS OF GRANDMA!

New York Telegraph.

The souvenir programs of the Lambs Gambol were embellished by contributions of various members given to literary efforts. One of the best of the lot was John E. Hazard's verse, "Nowadays," which ran as follows:

Grandma, dear Grandma,
Come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes four,
The orchestra's packing their instruments up,
They say they won't play any more.

Grandson, dear Grandson,
Just one one-step more,
Or a tango, a Paul Jones or waltz;
It's the shank of the evening, I'm just working up,
And quitting's not one of my faults.

Grandma, dear Grandma,
Come home with me now,
The rouge on your cheek's fading out;
The waiters are yawning, the Scotch is all gone,

Grandson, dear Grandson,
I'm just waking up,
And it's time to be leaving no doubt.
Go fetch me some seagoing hacks,
Your Grandma is hungry and thirsty as well,
So we'll drop in for breakfast at Jack's.

Study Food Values

Food provided for the family table deserves the careful thought of every housewife. Do you use thought when buying baking powder?

The quality of cake, biscuits and all quickly raised flour foods depends largely upon the kind of baking powder used.

Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar derived from grapes. It is absolutely pure and has proved its excellence for making food of finest quality and wholesomeness for generations.

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