

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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By carrier By mail per month per year. Daily and Sunday \$4.00 \$12.00. Daily without Sunday \$3.00 \$9.00. Evening and Sunday \$4.00 \$12.00. Evening without Sunday \$3.00 \$9.00. Sunday Bee only \$2.00 \$6.00. Daily and Sunday Bee, three years in advance \$12.00.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—2313 N. street, Council Bluffs—14 North Main street, Lincoln—528 Little Building, Chicago—315 Peoples Day Building, New York—Room 1106, 255 Fifth avenue, St. Louis—603 New Bank of Commerce, Washington—725 Fourteenth street, N. W.

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

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.

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

Wonder if the famous A. B. C. commission could now recognize Carranza on sight?

Wonder if the weather man is in on the Grocers' and Butchers' picnic this time!

Seeing King Ak-Sar-Ben prove his state of preparedness is a bargain at double the price.

Advocates of peace might accomplish results by forwarding their arguments to the Mexicans.

A pallbearer's claim is unusual, but not amusing. Pallbearers invariably "deliver the goods."

The policy of "watchful waiting," begun with sugared phrases, shows signs of developing lead poison.

Having muddled the Mexican situation from the start, the administration will now proceed to muddle through.

Brown's boys "roared and cheered for Charley." Now let Princeton's tigers cut loose for Woodrow and equalize the college start.

Dan Cupid is fully alive to his opportunities. Mobilization of the National Guard precipitates a rush to Dan's recruiting office and a large addition to the roster of June brides.

The distress of the local democratic organ about the doings of Editor Rosewater would be pathetic—only most of it is based on fakes concocted in the World-Herald office.

"How would you, gentle reader, like to be the president under these circumstances?" folks are asked. Well, at that, there promises to be quite a brisk competition for the place.

And don't forget that, as United States senator, the proprietor of the local democratic organ is on record voting against an increase in the army demanded by the war office and the president.

It is all over but the shouting in Kansas. Bull moosers have cancelled their party nomination, ditched the party machinery and returned to the family fold. William Allen White headed the procession into the big tent.

What's this? The president and his inner council already talking about bringing Mexico to time by the starvation process. Then, cutting off the food supply from noncombatants as well as combatants must be a legitimate method of warfare.

The managers of the flag day demonstration are to be congratulated for rendering a notable patriotic service at an insignificant expense. Not the least creditable feature of the affair is that contributions to the expense fund far exceeded the cost.

As a mobilization camp, the state fair grounds at Lincoln are better than the rifle range at Ashland, but Fort Crook, with its barracks, officers' quarters and drill grounds, all prepared and specially adapted for the purpose, would be infinitely better.

The voiceless pictures of the movie screens carry to childish minds impressions beyond the grasp of elders. Absence of adequate explanations deepens the impression, and puts up to parents the need of shaping pictured impressions in the right direction. Proper explanations make for safety.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha. Compiled From See Files.

Dr. S. D. Mercer has purchased for \$25,000 the house and lot of Captain Richards, on the elevated northwest corner of Eighteenth and Farnam.

Messrs. Clarkson, Deuel and Sharp have gone to Moline, Ill., to witness the sculling match of Connor and Brown of this city.

Miss Frankie B. Myers of Portland, Ore., Mrs. F. W. Monday and Miss Kate Bailey of Chicago are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stanton.

Adolph Meyer has returned from Spirit Lake, Ia., whither he accompanied his wife and child. J. A. Lamar of New Orleans, cousin of the secretary of the interior, has accepted a position with Bessison Brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Horbach have left for New York, where they will be joined by their son, Paul Horbach, who has just graduated from college at Troy. Mrs. Horbach and son, Mrs. Catherine and two sons and Mrs. Cuming, wife of the Governor Cuming, will form an Omaha party which will sail from New York for a summer tour through Europe.

C. S. Harrison has returned from a trip to Chicago in the interest of Franklin academy, and the institution is ahead several hundred dollars by his visit.

On the Edge of War. The United States is so close to the edge of war that an hour may see the beginning of conflict. This solemn thought has been in the minds of Americans for many months, although all have hoped that in some way, through some agency or means, it might be averted, and the nation be spared the sorrow of another clash at arms with a neighbor. Events have so developed that war now can be avoided, apparently, only by the accomplishment of what seems hopelessly impossible. That is, the restoration of the blood-maddened and seemingly irresponsible Mexican leaders to a stage where they will act with reason.

President Wilson and his cabinet patiently await full official reports on the incident of Wednesday before they can definitely announce a course of action. Their countrymen look to them in this grave moment to abate no act that is necessary for the upholding of the honor and dignity of the nation and the safety of all its citizens, wherever they may be. And the president and his advisers may be very certain of the patriotic support of all the people, in whatever course is decided upon as necessary to the effective establishment of the peace and honor of the United States.

Automobile Owners Can Help. The Omaha Automobile club is planning to put on a special traffic officer of its own, who will assist the regular police force in handling traffic, and who will also give some attention to road inspection. In both of these purposes the general public is deeply concerned. The street traffic in Omaha requires constant and intelligent direction to prevent accidents and jams. Even with the best of supervision now attainable, mishaps are recorded, and jams are frequent. It is desirable that both be avoided. Reports on damaged pavement are part of the regular policeman's duty, no matter on what route his beat may lie, but the special automobile officer may be of much help in this connection, too. Still greater opportunity to be of assistance rests with the automobile owners and drivers. For the most part, they are careful and scrupulously observe traffic laws and regulations, but enough of the careless to make up a considerable menace remain. These thoughtless or heedless drivers are an annoyance to all but themselves, and some plan should be devised to bring them to a realizing sense of their obligation to others. If the automobile club or owners can do this, they will be performing a real service.

South America on Mexico. Comment of Buenos Aires papers on the Mexican situation indicate a clear conception, in Argentina at least, of the trouble that has arisen between the United States and Mexico. The Argentinians understand fully that the United States is not seeking war, that it does not desire new territory, and is sincerely concerned only in bringing peace and good government to the Mexican people. This view is certain to be of help in whatever steps must be taken to settle the difficulty, for it will have its effect on other South American countries. It is in direct contrast to the opinion that prevailed in Argentina in 1898, when sympathy of people and government went out to Spain. The course of the United States in that war, and its treatment of Cuba after the war did much to reassure our neighbors in the New World of our disinterestedness and eagerness to be helpful to them. It is not expected that the people of the several South American countries will fully understand all that is involved in our trouble with Mexico, but if they appreciate that we are not aggressors, non-actuated by a spirit of conquest, we are certain of retaining their friendly feeling through the affair.

Circuit Broken Somewhere. The prime purpose of the republican state committee meeting called for today at Lincoln is to fill the vacancy on the state ticket to be caused by the expected withdrawal of Henry Clarke of Omaha as candidate for railway commissioner. Less than half a dozen republican leaders, it is said, including Mr. Clarke, Chairman McNeish and Victor Rosewater, are in on the secret.—Thursday World-Herald, Page 4.

And then, to cinch this startling information, we have this, under a Lincoln date line: A rumor here today that H. T. Clarke might decline to make the railway commissioner race was denied tonight. "You may say for me," Commissioner H. G. Taylor declared, "that Mr. Clarke will make a vigorous fight for the place." Mr. Clarke concurred in this when located later in the evening.—Thursday World-Herald, Page 9.

To a man up a tree, it would appear that the circuit was broken somewhere.

Novalty that is Not So Novel. An Omaha man has filed with the probate court a claim against an estate for services as a pallbearer. This is so distinctly out of line with the general custom of the country as to occasion some wonderment as to whether it is seriously intended. Almost universally pallbearers are selected because of their close connection or association with the dead person, and serve as such as an added mark of regard for one whom they knew and loved in life. It is the last service that can be rendered, and is given freely because of the sense of something beyond explanation connected with it. But to ask pay for services at a funeral is not altogether unknown to the world. The employment of hired mourners is a well established custom in eastern countries, and even among some western peoples it has a foothold. Funeral practices differ with localities, and while the demand just made by the pallbearer that he be compensated for his services is not entirely without precedent, it will hardly be accepted as establishing a custom.

Reports put an excess of emphasis on the alleged activities of German agents in stirring up ill-will against the United States in South and Central America for the purpose of jeopardizing improved trade relations. If the stories are well-founded it is certain that Germans do not monopolize the job. From the outset of the war to the present time the allies overlooked no chance for trade expansion and the United States faces that competition now. Germany is on the lookout for the future of No. 1, but it is unreasonable to suppose its present trade interests lies in aiding the enemy.

Yes, but is the state auditor going to apply the same rule of strict technicality to bonds voted by other cities or counties in Nebraska that he is using on our Douglas county road bonds? No one can object to the auditor exercising any rightful prerogative in this respect, but he must not single out Douglas county for special requirements not exacted generally.

Candidates in Comparison

David Lawrence. IT WAS four years ago—but it seems only yesterday—when I started out with Wilson at Sec. Gift, N. J., and followed him every day of his campaign, every day of his pre-inauguration period, and subsequently observed him in the White House. Many things have happened since 1912. Some pledges have been fulfilled, others have been broken. Some hopes have been dashed, others have been realized. Some men will fight to the very end, believing in Woodrow Wilson as a figure in history comparable to that of Washington and Lincoln. To posterity they are inclined to look for an honest verdict, not to the ephemeral emotions of prejudice and passion. But the president has an abiding faith in the people—he is confident that even today they will judge fairly and retain him in power.

As a campaigner, Woodrow Wilson was one thing, as president he became another. Whatever may be the justification for it—the stress of unusual problems or extraordinary events that required seclusion—the fact is that Mr. Wilson during his administration did not keep alive that engaging democratic personality which he revealed from the back platform of his car in 1912. Only rarely has he gone forth among the people. When he has, something of the old fire has come back. He could not help rekindling it because basically it has always been there, no matter how much the atmosphere of the White House may have seemed to obscure it. Wilson is a human being. At heart he feels for the people with as deep a passion as has any president of the United States, but he prefers the solitude of his study, the dictates of his own conscience, and his own remarkable intuition to the open councils of large groups of men or that freedom of intercourse which is bound to inspire and, yes, even teach the most infallible of minds.

Let us take a concrete example: In campaign days, Wilson did not hesitate to mingle with the newspaper men, to think about them and their work. Some of them even traveled in his own private car. When he became president, he withdrew himself from their friends and foes alike, forgetting that, as a rule, the men who write tell the country through their phrases and their inferences exactly what kind of a man the president is. At first, Mr. Wilson received newspaper men twice a week. He chatted amiably, answered questions good-naturedly. Later he became irritated, lost his poise, and stopped the conferences altogether a year ago. He didn't hurt the newspaper men. He simply deprived himself of the greatest medium at his command through which to reach the hearts and votes of the American people. He took himself out of the picture and left everything surmising as to his habits of thought, his plans, and his purposes. If at times an impression of chaos and indecision has gone out to the country from Washington concerning Woodrow Wilson's foreign policies, it can be traced directly to the uncertainty of the correspondents themselves as to the lines in which either the president or his administration was traveling. Few correspondents have talked with President Wilson in the last year—they might be numbered on the fingers of the hand.

Taft, by the way, did somewhat the same thing. He began holding open audiences with the correspondents, but shortly quit it. He was impatient and irritable under the fire of questions, and beside that grew restive under the obligation to meet the fixed engagement. He, too, lost the human touch with the men who color the people's impression of the man in the White House, and thus threw away his best medium of access to the minds and hearts of the people.

Now as to Hughes: he has begun with winning frankness and cordiality. This thing is not new to him. When he was counsel to the New York insurance investigating committee, he was in close touch with the newspaper men who reported the hearings; after each day's session he met with them, explained the purport of the day's testimony, and painstakingly answered questions. While governor at Albany, he met the reporters twice a day, always punctually keeping the engagement and not infrequently interrupting important hearings and conferences in order to do so. Even while justice of the supreme court, he received the correspondents with unfailing courtesy. He observed scrupulously the proprieties of his office. He did not permit them to send out dispatches purporting to reflect his views. He inspired no stories, but he was candid. He realized that in a sense the newspaper men but represented a curious, inquisitive electorate.

Charles Evans Hughes made many friends in the newspaper fraternity while he was on the supreme court bench. You couldn't sit in his library five seconds without saying to yourself, "why, I expected to find him cold, stiff, and dignified, awe-inspiring, and aloof." But after you heard that contagious laugh, that wholesome good humor, that aptness of phrase and irresistible logic, you wanted to sit back in your chair and let him talk on and on. Only you wished usually that some one with a dictaphone was taking it all down. "Here at last," I have heard many newspaper men say, who have come to know him intimately—"here at last is a statesman of fearlessness and sustained courage."

Yet there is something poisonous about the atmosphere of the White House, something debilitating, something ill-fated that changes the personality of its occupants. Some of them change early, others later on their respective administrations. Woodrow Wilson rode triumphantly into power, admired on all sides. His jaw was pointed to as a symbol of determination, of militancy, of aggressiveness. His contempt of partisans and political opportunists had been proved in New Jersey. He would not compromise with the selfish nor would he touch the tainted in politics.

The end justifies the means is the argument now of his defenders; the country is prosperous and at peace, they say—a constructive program of domestic legislation has been begun, and there should be an opportunity to complete it. They admit Mr. Wilson has made his achievements. The experiences of Woodrow Wilson, the difficulties he has encountered in the White House, the problems of the most perplexing character that have beset him on every side, and the manner in which he has met or tried to meet them, cannot but shake one's faith after all in the power of any one individual to conduct the office of president or himself in it to the satisfaction of large numbers of his fellow-citizens. Hughes is a man of wonderful ability, brilliant, penetrating mind and blunt courage. He may not be the superman of the hour. He may not, he, too, might fail. The White House might chill him, as it has others. For curiosity's sake, it would be interesting to see how Charles E. Hughes would stand the test as president of the United States.

Twice Told Tales. To Suit All Tastes. Just as the train was moving from the station two men were bundled into a carriage. Both were of the sporting type and were evidently particularly keen on racing.

"Let's have a look at yer paper, Bill," said Charlie.

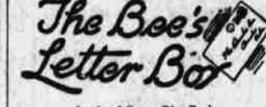
"Here we are, Charlie," said Bill, handing his friend an evening paper.

After a few minutes of silence Charlie remarked sententiously: "Wonderful things, newspapers, aren't they, Bill? They've got so many different sorts of things in 'em—stories, cookery, murders, suicides, racism—something for everybody, in fact."

"You're right they are, Charlie."

"But what's this 'ere blank space, Bill?" pointing to the blank space reserved for stop-press news.

"Oh," replied Bill, "that's for people wot can't read."—London Answers.



Looks Like a Big Grab.

Washington, June 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: On the subject of a so-called flood control bill passed the house carrying \$45,000,000 for the lower Mississippi river and \$50,000,000 for the Sacramento river, or \$100,000,000 in all. A strong protest managed by a well-organized lobby having hundreds of millions at stake, operating through the Mississippi River levee association, has appealed to public sympathy and hypnotized state legislatures and national conventions with the cry of national responsibility for Mississippi floods, whereas these steadily increasing floods are directly attributed, by well informed people, to the dangerous lower levee system.

Behind political levee boards, a gigantic private and reclamation scheme, teaching 16,000,000 acres is discussed in the committee report—all under the attractive slogan of "flood control." "Local interests" are required under the house bill to contribute only \$15,000,000 toward reclaiming this 16,000,000 acres of flooded land which eventually is to be worth between one and two billion dollars. Congressional Record, page 8366. Major West of the Mississippi River commission, has testified it will cost the government \$120,000,000 to levee andrevet the river banks. Congressional Record, page 4637. The army engineers propose to harness a river which naturally overflowed 16,000,000 acres of land and was sixty or seventy miles wide and twenty feet deep in the channel at Vicksburg during flood time and confine the flood waters between levees to be built and protected by the government at a expense of over \$200,000,000, in order to reclaim this 16,000,000 acres of private land. At this time of treasury deficit, with great pending emergency expenditures and increased war taxes laid upon our people, what can be offered to justify a \$42,000,000 wasteful river and harbor bill and a \$51,500,000 private land reclamation bill, both of which are now pending? Very truly yours, JAMES A. FREAR.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

Four Mexicans were convicted of highway robbery in the superior court of San Diego, Cal., by a jury composed of twelve women.

The next council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in 1917, in New Orleans. It is the first held in the off year of the big convention, and has been called the "little biennial." Presidents of clubs and state officers are eligible for membership.

Mrs. Henry Olsheimer of New York was re-elected president of the National League of Women Workers at the biennial meeting in Pittsfield, Mass. The league now has 17,000 members and is composed of seven eastern associations. It is expected that within a year the middle western state associations will be admitted.

Indiana is having a third campaign for a mother's pension law, and it is hoped to get the bill through the legislature that meets next January. Judge Neil, who is conducting the campaign, tried to obtain a state pension law in 1912 and in 1915 and failed. Twenty-seven states now have such pension laws, Maryland being the latest to adopt it.

Springfield, Mass., teachers have made plans to conduct an organizing campaign to form a branch of the American Federation of Teachers. Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago will go to Springfield to take up the matter with the teachers. The American Federation of Teachers was organized in the courts and has been given a legal status by the courts.

Not until recently has any effort been made to provide employment bureaus for women. Channels have been open to men, for many years, by which they could be informed of better fields of employment. The tide of male employes has followed in the wake of the demand, and the federal government, through the Department of Labor, has aided this adjustment.

SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS.

Eleven grains of radium were produced in the United States last year.

Thirty years ago the average length of life in western Europe and America was about thirty-six years; now it is fifty-one plus.

Of Swiss invention is a storage battery electric switching locomotive in which powerful electric magnets are used instead of couplings for drawing cars.

American moving picture films are being sold in increasing quantities in France owing to the curtailment of the French and Italian film output due to the war.

Preliminary experiments are being conducted by the United States bureau of fisheries in the preparation of shark meat as a food. Fisheries experts say there is good ground for the belief that a demand for the article will be created.

In order to avoid scrapping one of its great powder plants after the demand for munitions ceases, the Du Pont company has its staff of chemists and experts busy experimenting with dye and other products for manufacturers when the war is over.

The latest available figures of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics give the labor cost of more than \$30,000,000 worth of electrical supplies manufactured in the state in 1915 as 38 per cent of the total value. Next to mining and preparation of coal, this is the largest labor cost in percentage of all industries in the state of Pennsylvania.

"In spite of the high price of gasoline, it really does not cost us any more a mile to run the average 1915 car than it did the cars of 1912 on the state of Michigan. I recently made at a meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and the speaker further said: "The increased efficiency of engines and decreased weight of car have certainly enabled us to go more miles on a gallon of gasoline; in fact, I think almost double what was possible ten years ago, or even five years ago in this country."

EDITORIAL SIFTINGS.

Detroit Free Press: That the suffragists are very much in earnest was demonstrated when the women in St. Louis remained silent for two hours on the state of Michigan.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Democratic grief over the passing of the progressive party is genuine, although we may soon expect some confident claims as to democratic recruits from the remnants.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: The enforced simple living brought by the war has resulted in a generally better state of health among Europeans, says a dispatch. There are a great many, however, past thought of any sort of diet.

Houston Post: It is estimated that 100,000,000 pairs of hosiery are wasted annually in the United States for the lack of little darnings. Lord give us more sock-darners, baby-spankers and chicken-fryers, and fewer suffrage-seekers, hammock-swingers and gum-chewers.

Springfield Republican: If the big banks forced the abandonment of the latest proposed automobile merger, with its anticipated issue of watered stock for promoters' profits, we have a demonstration that the big banks have learned something in the last fifteen years.

Boston Transcript: "And if we invaded Mexico," cried Dr. Bryan, "these men would say: 'On to Panama.'" As we recall it, the man who first sounded the bold anthem "On to Panama" was that great democratic statesman, publicist and leader, Marco Henry Waterhouse of Louisville, Ky.

Chicago Herald: Never before have women played such a part in connection with the national conventions of the two great parties. Never before have the delegates been so inclined to recognize their political importance as a fact accomplished and to have to make concessions to it. Never before have deliberations over the nature of a declaration on this issue so occupied the time and attention of the members of the resolutions committees of both the republican and democratic parties.

SMILING LINES. "Where are the snows of yesterday?" inquired the man who quotes poetry. "Never mind about that," rejoined his wife. "The important question is: Where is the Joe that was due to arrive this morning?"—Washington Star. "Tommy," said the fond mother, "isn't it rather an extravagance to eat both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?" "No, mamma, it's economy," Tommy answered. "The same piece of bread does for both."—The Christian Herald. The recruit was being sworn in. Everything went swimmingly until the question was asked: "Have you ever been in prison?" "No sir," was the reply. "I've never been in jail, but I don't mind doing a few days if you think it necessary."—Boston Transcript. Mrs. Willis—Do you have a hard time getting money out of your husband? Mrs. Gillis—Yes, indeed. He makes it a rule never to retire without first putting a couple of mice in his trousers pocket—of which the sportswoman dreams. "Why wouldn't they allow the singer you recommended to give a solo at that prohibition meeting?" "Somebody went and told them that she had liquid notes in her voice."—Baltimore American.

STILL WATERS. In the roughest of rivers— If you follow them you will find some time or other find a place Where the water's clear and still. And if you have a fisher's pole And line, and pin that's bent, And a little worm attached thereto, You will be glad you went. For in the clear, calm waters Of the roughest of streams Are the whoppets of whoppers, Of which the sportswoman dreams. In the talkiest of people, If you're with them day by day, You'll find that there are moments When they're nothing at all to say! When the flow of chatter slackens And subsides into a pool; That reflects the lights and shadows Of a spirit calm and cool. And in those rare, rare allences Of the talkiest of men— If you fish for wisdom you may land A whopper, now and then. —BAYTOLL NE TREBLE

AUCTION SALE OF FINE KOUNTZE PLACE HOMES. The Old Peoples Home Association, finding it necessary to raise money to build on the new site for their home, near Fontenelle Park, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidders for cash, on Saturday, June 24th, at 10 a. m., the following described properties: 2018 Wirt Street. 8-room frame house, all modern, with good barn (or garage) in rear. The house could not be duplicated for \$4,000. Lot 50x124 is easily worth \$1,500. Beautiful shade trees in front. 2016 Wirt Street. A 9-room, all modern, brick residence, together with brick barn (or garage) and frame garage with quarters above for chauffeur. Fine cement driveway up to garage. House is finished in the finest hardwoods obtainable. Rooms are large, sunny and well arranged. Improvements cost at least \$25,000 and lot is 75x124, on paved street; paving all paid. Lot 50x124 Feet. Just east of the above described brick house and covered with all kinds of shrubbery and beautiful trees; easily worth \$1,500. Terms: \$250 cash at date of sale; remainder on delivery of abstract showing good, merchantable title, and warranty deed. For further information call: OLD PEOPLES HOME ASSOCIATION, MRS. E. R. HUME, Chairman Building Committee, Walnut 3307.

After a Chase on the Golf Links You Will Find a Cold Bottle of Fungus Luxus THE BEER YOU LIKE. Most refreshing and satisfying. Save coupons and get premiums. Phone Douglas 1889 and have a case sent home. LUXUS MERCANTILE CO. Distributors

Persistence is the cardinal virtue in advertising; no matter how good advertising may be in other respects, it must be run frequently and constantly to be really successful. Have your PHOTOS RETOUCHED. They will make better Photo-Engraved Plates. Bee Engraving Dept. Bee Building Phone Tyler 1000 Omaha, Nebr.