

THE OMAHA EVENING BEE

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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION
55,483 Daily—Sunday 50,037
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the above circulation for the month of November, 1916, was 55,483 daily and 50,037 Sunday.

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

Anybody else want to buy wild horses "sight unseen" and "catch-as-catch-can"?

Under the circumstances, however, the referendum promoters are not likely to insist upon a recount.

Still, the roster of Bryanesque paramours falls far short of the number reposing in political cemeteries.

If that dash on Paris had the speed of the drive on Bucharest, things would be different long ago.

Unfortunately the esteemed J. Bull cannot conscript his fighting politicians to the front and enjoy the execution.

It is quite possible to gather from the remarks of lawyers that justice is not always as free as it is painted.

Bryan's new paramours "Peace" and "Prohibition" at least conform to the regular rule of attractive alliteration.

While all these money-raising campaigns are on, nothing remains for Mr. Tightwad except to take to the cyclone cellar.

At this stage of the war game it is clear that Ferdinand of Bulgaria outshines Ferdinand of Roumania as a safe guesser.

Official announcement of big national treasury deficits leave no doubts that the democratic administration runs true to form.

More military schools are needed to train army officers, according to Secretary Baker. The problem of getting the privates will be tackled later.

Some ambitious Santa Claus could make himself mighty popular by putting a pipe-line from the Wyoming oil fields into Omaha's Christmas stocking.

A minimum time limit of four years to build a high class modern battle cruiser plainly indicates that government stop-watch speed has no pull with shipbuilders.

Incidentally, one section of the metropolitan water district law expressly requires the general manager "to devote his exclusive time to the duties of his office." Wonder what that means?

Viewing the high cost of living from a safe altitude, Charley Schwab says \$12,000 a year should satisfy the wants of any reasonable man. No doubt of it. But few reasonable men are within reaching distance of Bethlehem fodder.

Looking over the reports of packing industry prosperity some cattlemen express doubt about getting all rightfully coming to themselves. "We are not making any money," says one of the tribe. Who switched that 80 per cent credited to the producer?

The latest American naval guns are said to have a range of seventeen and a half miles. Pretty good reach for neutral gunnery, but falls far short of war's record. The Big Berthas trained on Bucharest scored a bulls-eye on Downing street, London.

Lurid movies carrying gunplay thrills are now accused of spurring youthful minds to deeds of blood. Time was when the yellowback dime novel was universally indicted for that offense. But somehow the boys survived and accumulated bad spots and gray hairs.

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

York News-Times: Even Omaha will learn in time that her prosperity does not depend upon the saloons and the breweries.

Hastings Tribune: We note that The Omaha Bee has not given up the idea of having a pipe line run from the oil fields of Wyoming to Nebraska's metropolis. Let us hope The Bee's pipe dream will some day come true.

Beatrice Express: An Omaha market was robbed of sixty-five turkeys, geese and ducks, but, says the report, the intruders took no eggs for the proprietors had "secreted them away." No doubt the precious fruit of the hen yard had been safely locked in the safe.

Kearney Hub: The Omaha Bee plays up the totals of the republican and democratic vote on Nebraska's six congressmen at the recent election. The republican total is 140,046 and the democratic total 134,767, a republican majority of 5,279. This indicates that Nebraska is really republican—but was lost on general results in the slide to President Wilson.

Kearney Hub: The Lincoln Journal cannot understand, says the World-Herald, why anyone living in Omaha should favor a new state capitol building. That's easy, Omaha and Lincoln have reached an adjustment, political and commercial, that is satisfactory to Omaha. To change the state capitol would create another strong rival of Omaha, 200 miles west. A new state house will put a quietus on capital removal. So Omaha prefers to let well enough alone.

England's "Strong Man."

David Lloyd-George, who popularly has been hailed by his followers as "England's strong man," comes to power at a time that will call for all his strength. The British empire is facing the gravest crisis that has confronted its statesmen in longer than a century. Moreover, the external dangers are aggravated by internal dissensions, which have reached such a height that party government is not at the moment possible, and therefore the administration must be intrusted to a cabinet made up of politically opposed elements. A strong man is needed to force concerted action where harmony is hopeless.

Nor will the continuation of the coalition government go far to relieve Lloyd-George of a responsibility he cannot divide. He may share with Andrew Bonar-Law the choice of ministers, but his own stand on the point of control of the war council will embarrass him. He is committed, in the case of Asquith, to the independence of the war council from the domination of the premier. It was on this issue he overthrew his predecessor as prime minister. Following his own contention, he must give over his direction of the empire's activities in the war or stultify himself at the outset of his administration. However, statesmen have been known to reserve themselves, and Lloyd-George may find a way to do this and save his face.

The new premier is aware of the tremendous task before him and is sufficiently astute to recognize the delicate position in which he is placed. He has one invaluable asset, the confidence of the people, and popular support will give him much courage in his great undertaking.

Bryan's New Program of Paramours.

Mr. Bryan's announcement of a new program of paramour issues invites attention. According to his own statement, he proposes, through the democratic party of course, to secure constitutional amendments for women's suffrage, nationwide prohibition, for direct popular election of president and for an easier method of changing the constitution. Negatively, he will promote peace by fighting "the spirit of militarism" and will also oppose exclusive federal control of railroad regulation.

The peculiar features of the new paramours are their self-contradiction and their conflict with Mr. Bryan's own previous professions. If Mr. Bryan has stood for any political principle, it has been for the democratic status rights idea as against the nationalism that looks to strengthen the federal government and extend its scope of action. Yet no more far-reaching steps in centralization could be suggested than direct popular election of presidents, prescription of suffrage qualifications by the federal instead of the state government and the forcing of prohibition upon all the states, whether they favor it or not. That part of the program may be in line with the nationalism of Roosevelt and Hughes, but it is certainly opposed to the states rights philosophy of the democrats from Jefferson and Jackson down to Wilson.

When Mr. Bryan sets himself up against federal control of railroad regulation and against federal as distinguished from state jurisdiction over the national defenses, he goes back to democratic ground, though at the very point where least maintainable. As to the railroads, it is not a theory, but a condition, that confronts us, for our system of railway transportation is physically one recognizing state lines no more than it does county lines and its operation knows no difference between interstate and intrastate business. It is only a question how soon railroad regulation by forty-nine different and conflicting authorities must be discontinued. In the matter of control of military defenses, on the other hand, there is perhaps more room for honest disagreement, but the pending experiment with the National Guard on the Mexican border has led many to believe that the present democratic administration will itself soon formulate and champion some plan for more complete national control.

It may be safely put down that Mr. Bryan's new program will not have smooth sailing and it will not be in any way surprising if, long before the first item is put over, he embraces an early opportunity to turn his efforts to some still different direction.

Roumania in the War.

The sorry plight of Roumania excites wonderment as to why King Ferdinand entered the war. The facility with which the Germans have advanced to the occupation of the desirable portion of the kingdom, including its capital, is an indication of its inability to make serious resistance. So far any effect its presence in the war may have had on the cause of the entente allies is negative. King Ferdinand's declaration at the entrance of his government into the conflict was such as lost for him any sympathy that might have been shown, had he been forced to take part for reasons other than those of lust of conquest. His dream of compensating himself through seizure of another's territory has been dissipated. No matter what the final issue may be, the Balkan countries will find their general situation but little improved. They will receive just such treatment as the great powers of Europe may deem expedient. German control will be the deciding factor in this settlement and the German aspirations in the Near East do not warrant much of promise for Roumania. Also, Russia's ambition to add the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to waters under domination of the czar has had an other setback, and may by the presence of Germany in Bucharest be delayed for many years.

The conquest of the western half of Roumania adds 50,000 square miles of enemy territory to the real estate sweep of the Teutonic powers. The area conquered equals two-thirds of the state of Nebraska and falls little short of the area of the five New England states. Viewed from the angle of territory the Teutons secure an overwhelming majority of war's booty.

The waste of good white paper in unused ballots should be remedied by the coming legislature. In cities like Omaha, where registration prevails and the number voting is always short of the number registered, there is no need whatever of printing and distributing more ballots than the registration total.

While the British appear determined to shelve the elder statesmen, the central powers hold the elders at the helm of state and at the battle fronts and get results both ways. Training and unity count.

Shop early and also shop considerably. Remember that the salesman or the saleswoman waiting on you is just as human as you are.

German Women in War Time

H. H. Gallison in the Outlook
Coming from a country of peace, prosperity and tranquillity, I was roused to admiration of the women of Germany. In all the warring countries it is the woman who bears the greatest burden, the anguish, the misery and the heartache. It was an inspiration to me to see how wonderfully the women of Germany—the housewife, the factory worker, the social leader, the artist and the peasant woman—have responded to the nation's need. The uplifting influence of my daily experiences among them will live with me as the richest possession gained by my ten weeks in the Fatherland. Great numbers of the vacancies left by husbands, brothers and sons have been taken—and government officials always impressed me how ably—by the women, many of whom had lived a life of ease and luxury. The great problem of feminism in Germany, which had, on account of the great number of women workers, become vexatious to the government, the war bids fair to solve. The gaps the men will leave the women will fill. Woman's status as a worker and as a citizen appears to have been permanently established. Minor governmental offices, positions as clerks, secretaries, letter carriers, executives in commercial institutions, street car conductors and, in some cities, motormen—these are a few of the various jobs that, by reason of the war, the German women fill today.

The natural occupations of woman, nursing and teaching, with which we in America usually associate her, have, of course, called her in greater numbers, and, wonderful to relate, she is replacing the male teachers in the lower and middle grades of some gymnasiums. The number of young girls to be trained as kindergartners, to take care of the soldiers' children when the wives must do the husband's work, is steadily increasing.

I saw one of the new kindergartens. It was in an ordinary house, surrounded by a little garden. The principal was a trained nurse. She had the care of twenty-five children. These were divided into four classes according to their age, from 2 to 6 years, and each class had a room by itself, with little tables and tiny chairs. The principal had four young girls, who had left the public schools at 14 or 15 years of age, whom she was training to become efficient children's maids.

They were taught to clean the house properly, to wash the children, to sew and repair children's clothes and something about the modern preparation of children's food. After one year's course they receive a diploma. At the same time this woman taught two kindergartners the practical work that follows graduation from the theoretical courses. They played with the children, taught them all kinds of games and how to devise their own games. The children were particularly encouraged to invent new toys. The collection of toys, some novel and showing inventive power, surprised me. Germany hopes to establish many such small kindergartens.

A startling revelation was the power to organize which women, coming from the humdrum life of their housewifely surroundings, evinced. Frauenvereine (women's societies) for relief work are to be found in every city and town in the empire and it is impossible to estimate their manifold beneficent activities.

I should like to tell the story of what one hausfrau accomplished. Not to have any unnecessary waste, the German government had ordered a week in which all cast-off clothing, blankets and rugs were to be collected. The Reichswollencammung (imperial wool collection) had taken place all over Germany and the government had gathered a tremendous quantity. After this official harvest a woman of Hamburg, Frau Dettmer, concluded that the people had not given up all their cast-offs and she instituted a private collection. She began among her neighbors and friends and was so successful that the city authorities fostered her scheme on a large scale. When I saw her collection of wool, I found it established in a large warehouse several stories high. She had districted the city and one day each month detailed Boy Scouts to collect every piece of wool or cotton and all old shoes that people would give. They were put into furniture vans and driven to the disinfecting establishment. Then they were warehoused, usually filling one of the large halls up to the ceiling.

Here a great sorting of material ensued; woollens were separated from cottons, men's suits from women's dresses; all men's clothing resorted, the worst from the better and the best. Most of best suits were speedily made serviceable; from the better, bad parts were cut off and smaller suits made for boys; from the worst, good pieces were cut out and with other material fashioned into hospital shoes, quilts and covers. The same was done with the women's dresses. What could not be thus used was sent to the mill for shoddy. Old boots were repaired, small boots and shoes were made of big boots. The day I was there 1,000 pairs of cast-off boots capable of doing good service were made ready for sale.

The keynote of every internal effort and the reason for its success is the German's obedience—bred in the soul of boy and girl—the natural respect superiority where it exists and the passionate desire to serve his country to the utmost of his ability.

New York Police Hints

- To pedestrians: 1. Don't run across streets through heavy traffic. The busiest man I know wastes at least thirty minutes a day; why risk your life to save five seconds crossing the street? 2. Never attempt to cross a street with a bundle or umbrella over your head or reading a newspaper. Either hides oncoming vehicles from your view. 3. Stand still if you get caught in a traffic jam. It may save your life. To drivers: 1. Your responsibility does not end with the honking of the horn when others are in your path. 2. Your automobile may be under control, but how about the other fellows? He may be a crazy man. You don't know. Precautions against burglars and pickpockets: 1. When you leave your house, don't advertise the fact by pulling down the shades or by leaving a note in the letter box saying that you will be back at such and such a time. Sneak thieves profit by such advice. It is an invitation for them to enter. 2. Don't be too eager to pull out your watch and give the time of day to everybody who asks you for it. That's a good opportunity for somebody to grab it and run. 3. Don't carry your handbag suspended by a strap from your wrist. Hold it tightly in your hand. This prevents thieves from opening the bag or pocketbook and extracting your money or valuables from it. Miscellaneous advice: 1. Respect your neighbor as much as yourself. Don't beat your rugs or stir up ashes so that dirt will be blown into his apartment to fall on his food or be breathed by him. 2. Buy by standard weight or measure, not by basket or prepared package. 3. When you see a crime committed or observe a suspicious person or condition, notify the police at once. The more you co-operate with the police the more the police can accomplish for you. 4. Regard the policeman as your best friend. You are paying him to keep your street safe and orderly. He is entitled to your help.

Thought Nugget for the Day.

Our acts are our angels are, for good or ill. Our fatal shadows that walk by us still. —Fletcher.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

German troops reached Greek frontier at Salonika. Anglo-French army in Serbia assailed by Germans and Bulgars on both flanks. Washington sent note to Teutonic allies demanding satisfaction for violation of American sea rights in sinking of Ancona.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Isaac Hodgson, senior member of the firm of Hodgson & Son, architects, has arrived from the Minneapolis office. He is combining business with pleasure and is the guest of his son, Isaac Hodgson, Jr. A fire broke out in the large four-story brick building owned by Mrs. Hilleck, situated on Thirteenth between Dodge and Capitol avenue, and occupied by S. Sloman, dealer in leather and shoe fittings, and Weeks & Millard, candy manufacturers. The county commissioners have awarded the contract for furnishing weather strips for the court house to O. P. Straight.

No. 2 horse cart has injured its reel and its place is being filled by the exercising farmer's wagon of the company. About seventy-five New Englanders answered the call for a meeting at the board of education rooms to arrange for a celebration of Forefathers' day. The following committee was appointed to have charge: Mesdames Dr. Dinamore, Adams, W. W. Copeland, Mumford, G. A. Joslyn, A. S. Pratt, Stimson, T. L. Kimball and Rustin.

Now that the grading of Leavenworth street is nearly completed, business men are looking upon this thoroughfare as one of the most promising business streets in the city. This is especially true regarding the three Park blocks immediately east of Park avenue. The grading of these blocks is already in operation and many more will be completed as soon as possible.

This Day in History.

- 1776—Washington crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. 1818—August Belmont, founder of the New York banking house which bears his name, born in Rhineland Prussia. Died in New York City, November 24, 1890. 1828—Clinton B. Fisk, noted philanthropist and prohibition candidate for president in 1858, born near Greenville, N. Y. Died in New York City, July 9, 1890. 1848—First gold from California deposited in United States mint by David Carter. 1850—Jenny Lind arrived in Baltimore to give a series of concerts; tickets sold as high as \$100 each. 1864—Pope Pius IX promulgated a bull declaring the dogma of the immaculate conception an article of faith. 1864—Nashville, in possession of the federals, was partially invested by the confederates under General Hood. 1867—Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed king of Italy. 1881—Seven hundred lives lost in the Ring theater fire in Vienna. 1894—Morris Chudwick, known as the millionaire swindler, arrested in New York. 1909—Red Cloud, famous Sioux Indian chief, died of old age at the Pine Ridge agency in North Dakota. The Day We Celebrate. Otis M. Smith of the Missouri Valley Elevator company, is 35 years old today. He was born in York county, Nebraska. Thomas O. Warfield is celebrating his thirtieth birthday. He is secretary and treasurer of the Warfield Advertising agency. Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N., president of the new naval board of confederates at Burlington, Vt., sixty years ago today. William Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, one of the three American members of the Sacred college, born at Lowell, Mass., fifty-seven years ago today. Brigadier General William M. Black, recently appointed chief of engineers of the United States army, born in Pennsylvania, sixty-one years ago today. William Pitt Kellogg, former United States senator and one-time governor of Louisiana, born at Orwell, Vt., eighty-six years ago today. He once lived in Omaha. P. Austin, infielder of the St. Louis American league baseball team, born at Swansea, Wales, thirty-four years ago today. Timely Jottings and Reminders. The National Ovine alliance has called a meeting for Chicago today to organize the sheep, wool and allied interests in the "more sheep, more wool" campaign. Madison Square Garden, America's most noted place of amusement, is to be offered for sale at public auction in New York today to satisfy a judgment in foreclosure. The second annual meeting of the National Woman's Peace society, of which Miss Jane Addams of Chicago is president, is to open in Washington today and will continue in session over Sunday. Representatives from the universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota will gather today at Bloomington, Ill., for the sectional convention of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. To check the coming of the 7-cent loaf of bread by eliminating wasteful grain marketing methods, the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations has called a conference of grain farmers to meet in Chicago today to encourage co-operative organization. To discuss the supreme court of the United States as a model for an international court of justice, the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes is to hold a two-day conference in Washington, beginning today. Former President Taft and other prominent public men are on the program. Storyette of the Day. "I have come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street car line, "to get justice; justice, sir. Yesterday my wife was getting off one of your cars the conductor stepped on her dress and tore a yard of frilling off her skirt." The superintendent remained cool. "Well, sir," he said, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do? Get her a new dress?" "Nor, sir, I do not intend to let you off so easily as that," the other man replied gruffly. He brandished in his right hand a small piece of silk. "What I propose to have you do," he said, "is to match this silk." —New York Times.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day. Our acts are our angels are, for good or ill. Our fatal shadows that walk by us still. —Fletcher. One Year Ago Today in the War. German troops reached Greek frontier at Salonika. Anglo-French army in Serbia assailed by Germans and Bulgars on both flanks. Washington sent note to Teutonic allies demanding satisfaction for violation of American sea rights in sinking of Ancona. In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Isaac Hodgson, senior member of the firm of Hodgson & Son, architects, has arrived from the Minneapolis office. He is combining business with pleasure and is the guest of his son, Isaac Hodgson, Jr. A fire broke out in the large four-story brick building owned by Mrs. Hilleck, situated on Thirteenth between Dodge and Capitol avenue, and occupied by S. Sloman, dealer in leather and shoe fittings, and Weeks & Millard, candy manufacturers. The county commissioners have awarded the contract for furnishing weather strips for the court house to O. P. Straight. No. 2 horse cart has injured its reel and its place is being filled by the exercising farmer's wagon of the company. About seventy-five New Englanders answered the call for a meeting at the board of education rooms to arrange for a celebration of Forefathers' day. The following committee was appointed to have charge: Mesdames Dr. Dinamore, Adams, W. W. Copeland, Mumford, G. A. Joslyn, A. S. Pratt, Stimson, T. L. Kimball and Rustin. Now that the grading of Leavenworth street is nearly completed, business men are looking upon this thoroughfare as one of the most promising business streets in the city. This is especially true regarding the three Park blocks immediately east of Park avenue. The grading of these blocks is already in operation and many more will be completed as soon as possible.



Identification Wanted. Note: If the contributor signing the name de plus "Donald McPherson" will identify himself, his letter will have consideration. Wooster on the Rule of the People. Silver Creek, Neb., Dec. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: There are two letters in The Bee to which I wish briefly to refer, one by Jasper Blines on Mexico and the other by George Liggett, Jr., on limiting the number of bills introduced in the legislature. Mr. Blines says the Mexicans are "of themselves incapable of self-government" and sets that up as a reason why the United States should take possession of Mexico and establish a protectorate over that "inferior people."

But it is not true that the people of the United States are incapable of self-government as shown by their history for 140 years? Is it not true that up to March 4, 1913, they made a bad stagger at self-government; that since then Woodrow Wilson has governed them, and that they have had no self-government at all? Who dare deny that since that time the congress at Washington, which the framers of the constitution looked upon as being the more important of our three so-called co-ordinate departments of government, has been nothing but a figurehead, and that all real power, no matter how unconstitutional, has been in the hands of the president? If we cannot to better purpose govern ourselves, what justification could we find in setting ourselves up to govern others?

I see nothing whatever to commend such a rule. It is purely arbitrary and if honestly adhered to might prevent the introduction of many good measures. The trouble is not in the multiplicity of bills, but in the fact that they are taken up in the order of the whole in regular order as they appear on the general file without reference to merit and thus days are spent in defeating bills or in passing those of minor or no importance; whereas, if a bill of importance or those relating to matters of prime importance should be taken up first and finally disposed of. For instance, I recall that in the house in 1897 nearly one whole afternoon was taken up in discussing a bill on chicken stealing and another afternoon on another bill prohibiting foot ball—both being defeated. Later a sifting committee was appointed by the speaker—not an impartial committee of the best men, but evidently one intended to serve his own and other personal interests. This committee would often report for advancement poor bills that could not command the support of a majority of the committee in one day and was, of course, a failure so far as all good purposes were concerned.

Instead of trying to limit the number of bills introduced, I propose two certain measures, either of which I think would be entirely effective: 1. Taking the work of the president and congress as a precedent and a pattern, let the governor propose such bills as he may think best and then let him see that the legislature even with some very wry faces, passes them. 2. Let each house at the beginning of the session—not near the end—appoint a sifting committee of not more than five members with instructions to report for advancement only the more important bills or bills relating to the more important matters of legislation, this committee to hold at the pleasure of the house, bills coming over from the other house, even in case generally taken precedence.

This second proposition, which is not intended to be a slam at anybody, has for twenty years been a steadfast conviction. CHARLES WOOSTER.

The New Idea.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is gratifying to note that the other sections of the country are becoming alive to the fact that while refusing the colored men of the south the right to vote, that section is unfairly voting them in the electoral college and in congress. That is to say the south, on account of its negro population, has apportioned to it more than forty members of congress, and of course the same number of additional electoral votes, and, as I have already stated, and the fact is not disputed, the colored vote in that section is suppressed practically en masse.

In this connection I would call attention to section 2, article xiv, of the United States constitution, a clause which reads as follows: "When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or territory, shall be denied to any race of people, the whole of the land."

It is certainly about time this provision of the constitution was put in operation. It is not insisted that the south permit the colored men to vote regardless of their qualifications, but that, while denying the black man the right of suffrage, the white men of the south should be permitted to vote for them. Without this vote Wilson would have been decisively defeated in the recent presidential election and the suppression of representatives would be strongly republican instead of almost a tie.

A mere knowledge of the facts I have stated should certainly result in righting the outrageous wrong. In "the political game" the democratic party should not be permitted to play with "loaded dice." The vote of one man in Mississippi or South Carolina, for example, should not be equivalent to the vote of two or three men in Minnesota and the other northern states, as is now the case. The claim of a majority of the popular vote for President Wilson is a travesty when such majority is due, as it is, to the suppression of the vote in the south that would have been cast against him. In the states where there was a free ballot and a fair count there was an overwhelming majority against him of both the electors and the people. DAVID A. CAMPBELL.

JOCULAR REMARKS.

An illiterate preacher who professed to despise education, while talking with an educated clergyman, remarked: "I am thankful that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without learning." "A similar event occurred in Balaam's time," was the quiet retort.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Pair Client—I wish to see a young man for taking two kisses. At what amount shall I place damages? Lawyer—Kisses, my dear lady, are variously quoted. I—er—I could judge better their value if you gave me a sample.—Baltimore American.

DEAR MR. MANFULL, CALLING ON MY FINANCE THE OTHER NIGHT I FOUND HER TALKING ON THE PHONE TO SOME OTHER FELLOW—WHY SHOULD I HAVE DONE? —PAUL GROSSMAN

GO TO ONE OF THE "TINY WIFE" NEIGHBORS AND LOVED THEM IN THE LISTENING! —JERRY

The Heavy—I hear that your interpretation of Hamlet was hissed off the High Broadway theater last night. Suspended—Ah, yes! The performance was billed as a Shakespearean revival and I suspect some partisans of Bacon resented it.—Puck.

Hokum—Does your wife ever have any spasms of economy? Polite—She's always talking about how much carfare we could save if we only had an automobile.—Houston Transcript.

Mrs. Eke—I don't believe that music teacher can make anything out of Katharine's voice. Eke—You're mistaken. He's made over a hundred dollars out of it already.—Houston Transcript.

She said: "Egg I'll pass up as I am a sinner. We can do without them, as every cook knows." And let's things cheaper can I buy for dinner. Than turkey, so let it in storage reserve. While out—Ah, yes! The length and the breadth of the nation. We'll make speculators in address eat crow.

"Like vaults where the misers keep hoarding their treasures. Wherever by such means will do any good. Let cold-storage plants keep on heaping their measures. To turn to dead losses, of stocks of their gold. We've found out ways sure in adjusting the balance. Of late regulating supply and demand. With the club of the boycott, the price-smashing boycott. The boycott that's threatening the whole of the land."

The Bee's Letter Box

Identification Wanted. Note: If the contributor signing the name de plus "Donald McPherson" will identify himself, his letter will have consideration. Wooster on the Rule of the People. Silver Creek, Neb., Dec. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: There are two letters in The Bee to which I wish briefly to refer, one by Jasper Blines on Mexico and the other by George Liggett, Jr., on limiting the number of bills introduced in the legislature. Mr. Blines says the Mexicans are "of themselves incapable of self-government" and sets that up as a reason why the United States should take possession of Mexico and establish a protectorate over that "inferior people."

But it is not true that the people of the United States are incapable of self-government as shown by their history for 140 years? Is it not true that up to March 4, 1913, they made a bad stagger at self-government; that since then Woodrow Wilson has governed them, and that they have had no self-government at all? Who dare deny that since that time the congress at Washington, which the framers of the constitution looked upon as being the more important of our three so-called co-ordinate departments of government, has been nothing but a figurehead, and that all real power, no matter how unconstitutional, has been in the hands of the president? If we cannot to better purpose govern ourselves, what justification could we find in setting ourselves up to govern others?

I see nothing whatever to commend such a rule. It is purely arbitrary and if honestly adhered to might prevent the introduction of many good measures. The trouble is not in the multiplicity of bills, but in the fact that they are taken up in the order of the whole in regular order as they appear on the general file without reference to merit and thus days are spent in defeating bills or in passing those of minor or no importance; whereas, if a bill of importance or those relating to matters of prime importance should be taken up first and finally disposed of. For instance, I recall that in the house in 1897 nearly one whole afternoon was taken up in discussing a bill on chicken stealing and another afternoon on another bill prohibiting foot ball—both being defeated. Later a sifting committee was appointed by the speaker—not an impartial committee of the best men, but evidently one intended to serve his own and other personal interests. This committee would often report for advancement poor bills that could not command the support of a majority of the committee in one day and was, of course, a failure so far as all good purposes were concerned.

Instead of trying to limit the number of bills introduced, I propose two certain measures, either of which I think would be entirely effective: 1. Taking the work of the president and congress as a precedent and a pattern, let the governor propose such bills as he may think best and then let him see that the legislature even with some very wry faces, passes them. 2. Let each house at the beginning of the session—not near the end—appoint a sifting committee of not more than five members with instructions to report for advancement only the more important bills or bills relating to the more important matters of legislation, this committee to hold at the pleasure of the house, bills coming over from the other house, even in case generally taken precedence.

This second proposition, which is not intended to be a slam at anybody, has for twenty years been a steadfast conviction. CHARLES WOOSTER.

The New Idea.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: It is gratifying to note that the other sections of the country are becoming alive to the fact that while refusing the colored men of the south the right to vote, that section is unfairly voting them in the electoral college and in congress. That is to say the south, on account of its negro population, has apportioned to it more than forty members of congress, and of course the same number of additional electoral votes, and, as I have already stated, and the fact is not disputed, the colored vote in that section is suppressed practically en masse.

In this connection I would call attention to section 2, article xiv, of the United States constitution, a clause which reads as follows: "When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or territory, shall be denied to any race of people, the whole of the land."

It is certainly about time this provision of the constitution was put in operation. It is not insisted that the south permit the colored men to vote regardless of their qualifications, but that, while denying the black man the right of suffrage, the white men of the south should be permitted to vote for them. Without this vote Wilson would have been decisively defeated in the recent presidential election and the suppression of representatives would be strongly republican instead of almost a tie.

A mere knowledge of the facts I have stated should certainly result in righting the outrageous wrong. In "the political game" the democratic party should not be permitted to play with "loaded dice." The vote of one man in Mississippi or South Carolina, for example, should not be equivalent to the vote of two or three men in Minnesota and the other northern states, as is now the case. The claim of a majority of the popular vote for President Wilson is a travesty when such majority is due, as it is, to the suppression of the vote in the south that would have been cast against him. In the states where there was a free ballot and a fair count there was an overwhelming majority against him of both the electors and the people. DAVID A. CAMPBELL.

JOCULAR REMARKS.

An illiterate preacher who professed to despise education, while talking with an educated clergyman, remarked: "I am thankful that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without learning." "A similar event occurred in Balaam's time," was the quiet retort.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Pair Client—I wish to see a young man for taking two kisses. At what amount shall I place damages? Lawyer—Kisses, my dear lady, are variously quoted. I—er—I could judge better their value if you gave me a sample.—Baltimore American.

DEAR MR. MANFULL, CALLING ON MY FINANCE THE OTHER NIGHT I FOUND HER TALKING ON THE PHONE TO SOME OTHER FELLOW—WHY SHOULD I HAVE DONE? —PAUL GROSSMAN