THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor.

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MAY CIRCULATION.

53,345

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, as:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of May, 1915, was 53,345.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 3d day of June, 1915.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

June 23

Thought for the Day

Selected by Meredith Smith

Blindfolded and alone I stand
With unknown thresholds on each hand;
The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;
Yet this one thing I learn to know,
Each day more surely as I go,
That doors are opened, ways are made;
Burdens are lifted or are laid
By some great law unseen and still
Unathomed purposes to fulfill
"Not as I will."
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Poor old Grandfather Clause! His sun has set.

In time of pleasant weather, prepare for the hot and sultry days. Do your summer shopping now.

Despite alarming reports, a bumper crop of wheat stands up and waves a welcome to the reaper.

What's this story about Bryan still controlling the patronage distribution in Nebraska? Enoutrage!

Greater Omaha population is estimated "all the way from 165,000 to 200,000." Better get closer together.

To auto drivers: Don't forget the law requires a full stop where street cars are loading or unloading passengers.

Yes, but where is all the economy and retrenchment our new business School board was going to inaugurate?

The way to navigate is to navigate. If it can be done on the Missouri with one barge, it can be done regularly with a string of barges.

As an exhibit of superb neutrality, the remarks attributed to Pope Benedict XV adds new laurels to the smoothness of Roman diplomacy.

The longer the electric lighting company waits to give patrons the rate reductions it offered to give several months ago, the less credit it will get.

This protect-the-official-bond excuse for blocking the merger turn-over is all bunk. No bondsman ever lost a penny from his principal doing his duty according to law as he took oath to do when he assumed office.

Those who believed the courts had drawn the teeth of the Sherman law will observe that the court of last resort has supplied a new set of hand-made molars. As exponents of dental science the court shows masterful proficiency.

Fire losses and the expense of fire prevention are estimated to cost the United States more each year than the total value of its production of gold, silver, copper and petroleum. Thus, while some pursue the road to blazes, others must dig, with the certainty of a steady job.

Thirty Years Ago This Day in Omaha

GLEANED FROM BEE FILES

Creighton college commencement was held in the college hall. The oratorical program was furnished by Charles E. Furay, Henry B. Malone, William Doran and Charles F. Frenzer. The prizes were awarded by Rev. Father Finnegan, president of the college.

The witnesses before the United States senate committee included Charles H. Gere of Lincoln, C. E. Yost, Jazeb Burrows of Beatrice, Allen Root, Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific; Thomas L. Kimball, general manager of the road, and Dr. George L. Miller.

Charles Coulter has resigned from the city ticket office to become deputy to Auditor E. K. Long.

The census returns of Omaha were sent to Lincoln, showing a population of about 50,000, according to Mr. Sohler, who supervised the work.

George Gould, son of the great Jay Gould, is in Omaha, the guest of S. H. H. Clark, and will go from here south over the Missouri Pacific.

Miss Clara Cooper, an accomplished young woman of Oswego, N. Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Spofford with some intention of remaining here.

Mrs. J. T. Woodard and child and her sister, Miss Barbeau, have gone to Quebec for the summer.

D. O. McEwan and E. H. Wood left for St. Louis as delegates to the National Plumbers' association, about to meet there.

Georgia Mob Furnishes the Proof.

The mob demonstrations in Georgia to manifest popular displeasure over Governor Slaton's action commuting the Frank death penalty furnishes all the proof needed to support the conclusion of the rest of the country that the original verdict was not the result of the fair and unbiased trial to which every person accused of crime is entitled. While not for one moment charging the entire community with an unreasoning passion for Frank's execution, it is plain that a mob element of sufficient numbers and unruliness to warrant the summoning of militia to guard the governor's home against assault indicates the existence of a spirit of intimidation and lawlessness that must have been either actively or latently operating on the court and the jury when Frank's life was in the balance. The character and intensity of this mob spirit as now disclosed fully supports the belief that it exerted a deep-down but none-theless insidious influence all the way through the several appeals for a new trial, at least so far as they were presented to courts sitting within the area surcharged with this hostile atmosphere.

The Negro Not to Be Disfranchised.

By its decision on the "grandfather" law cases the supreme court of the United States has put an end to the effort of the southern states to disfranchise the negro by nullifying the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States by state laws. These laws, or constitutional amendments, were ingeniously devised to make applicable to present-day citizens conditions that prevailed before the war of the rebellion. The manifest injustice of this attempt to perpetuate conditions the fifteenth amendment was intended to destroy is rebuked by the court in vigorous language. That the decision was given by Chief Justice White, himself a southern man, adds significance to its weight.

The "grandfather" law was a tricky subterfuge, adopted in democratic commonwealths to prevent a large proportion of the voters from exercising their privilege as such. It operated to make secure democratic control of the political situation in these states, and, as was exhibited in the last congress, domination of national legislation when the democratic party happens to come into power. If the democrats are to maintain their hold on the "solid south" they will have to resort to other methods. It is likely that for the final solution of the "race" problem more stress will be laid on the education of the voter, and less on mere "domination" by the whites.

No Monopoly on Misdoings.

Expressions of Pope Benedict, in a published interview, fairly state the case for the neutrals, so far as stories of outrage and crime in connection with the war are concerned. Neither side has been guilty of all the wrongdoing, and no monopoly on misdeeds exists. At this time it is impossible to investigate all the reports, or to definitely fix the responsibility for the violations of rules of war. It is very natural for individuals to let prejudice or personal inclination lead to the championship of one side or the other, but justice will eventually distribute the blame, in which all the belligerents will have some share.

It is well to keep in mind in this connection, too, that not all the lying is being done on one side, but that truth is being handled as best suits the exigency or convenience of the combatant who happens to be making the report.

Lackawanna Loses Its Mines.

In ordering a divorce between the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad company and the Delaware & Lackawanna Coal company, owned by the same set of stockholders and largely officered by the same men, the supreme court has added to the effective vitality of the Sherman law and the Hepburn rate law. The court does not object to the formation of the coal company as its stands, but it does object to the business relations between the two, which were so as to flout the law and the orders made under it, providing for the separation of the railroad from its mining industry. In reaching the decision the court gives consideration to the rights of minority stockholders and others that might be affected by the contract complained of. This decision, following so closely on the decision in the case of United States Steel, indicates that the court has clearly in view a plain road for the conduct of "big" business. It may not very seriously affect the situation so far as the mining of anthracite coal is concerned, but it establishes a precedent that will doubtless be of value in the future industrial development of the country.

Meeting American Requirements.

Shifting scenes in Mexico apparently presage a rearrangement of groups to conform to the terms presented by the president, when he offered to morally support the combination that promises better for governmental stability. Villa seems to be vanquished for the time, and deserted by his chief lieutenant, Angeles, but he is not entirely disposed of. Return to his early vocation of petty brigandage will be easy, and he will require a lot of "crushing." Carranza is finally a victim of his own vacillation and incapacity. A year ago he had the game in his own hands, but was not strong enough to make his victory complete. Abandoned now by Obregon, the military master of the moment, Carranza will follow his predecessors to obscurity. These turns make possible the coalition that is essential to a solution of the Mexican troubles, and the elements seems to be working to that end.

The newly appointed state insurance commissioner may be just as good a fellow as the commissioner he supplants was when he was appointed, but neither of them can pose as insurance experts. In a word, the change is made simply to reward political service. Some day we'll have an insurance commissioner in Nebraska who knows something about insurance before he takes the job.

Indianapolis follows Terre Haute in calling distinguished politicians into court to explain their manipulation of election machinery. Should the second haul follow the first to the end of the road, the bankers' colony at Leavenworth will be submerged by the Hoosiers.

Mission of the Business Man

Elihu Root to the Union League, Philadelphia.

I HAD been thinking, as I came over in the train this afternoon, of my associations with Philadelphia, and I found, strangely enough, that of all the dear friends I have known here, my mind went back constantly to McKinley. I recall how, eighteen years ago, I came here upon a telegram to meet him, to talk about the condition of things in Spain. I remember how he said, "There is danger of war; there must not be war with Spain; there shall not be war with Spain. It must be and it shall be prevented at all hazards." Then I thought of how little any one man can do. The tendencies of the mighty 80,000,000 of people moved on along the path of their destiny, and even that great and skillful man with all the power of his high office could not prevent it. And I remember how, a couple of years after, one of my first journeys as a member of his cabinet was to come here to this club to be with him in one of those great receptions for which you are so famous. And that led to reflection, not upon specific differences between President McKinley and this administration, between the legislation or the policies of that time and this, but to reflection upon what in the retrospect can be seen to have been a great nation-wide movement along the path of the nation's unconscious purpose.

When we elected McKinley in 1896 and again in 1900, it was the business men of the United States who controlled the election. It was the general, the almost universal awakening of judgment on the part of men who carried on the great production and commerce and transportation and finance in the business of this mighty and prosperous country, which elected McKinley and maintained the policies of his administration.

How great has been the change. The scepter has passed from the business man. The distinguishing characteristic of recent years has been the conduct of the government of the country by men who have but little concern with the business of the country, by men who distrust the man of business, who suspect the man of business. Measures relating to the great business and the small and multitudinous business of the country have been framed and put into effect under influences which have rejected the voice of those whom they most immediately affect. The railroad man's testimony of what legislation there should be affecting railroads has been rejected, because he was a party in interest. The banker's testimony about finance has been rejected because he was a party in interest. The manufacturer's testimony about manufactur has been rejected because he was a party in interest. The merchant's testimony about commerce has been rejected because he was a party in interest. The ship-owner's testimony about the merchant marine has been rejected because he was a party in interest. Knowledge of the business affairs of the country has disqualified men from taking any part in the conduct of the increasing participation of the government in the control and direction of business affairs.

Now, this has not been accidental. It is not a matter of individuals. It has had several causes. It has been partly because of the old hatred of wealth. These parts of the country in which all of the people have been of comparatively small means have been filled with men who came to hate the rich in the great industrial communities in the north and east. Of course I need not tell you this hatred of wealth is more than half mere vulgar worship of wealth. God knows that too much money does no man any good; too much money is more apt than not to ruin his children and invite for him kidney disease or hardening of the arteries.

But to the poor farmer on the prairies of the west or the cotton fields of the south, it seems as if the rich men of the eastern cities were living in heaven at his expense.

Another element of this change has been an entire or an almost failure of understanding of the processes, the conditions, the requirements and the results of the vast and complicated business by which the wealth of the country is created and maintained. Under simple condition we all understood each other. Every man of the community understood in general about the life, the business and affairs of the other men in the same community. But life is so complicated now, the affairs of this great country are so involved, that there is very little real understanding by one community of the affairs of another. How can the man who raises a crop of wheat in Dakota really understand the complicated machinery by which his wheat goes onto the breakfast table in Europe, and the price comes back to him? So, through a feeling of envy of the greater wealth of the east and north, of these industrial communities of which this city is a conspicuous example, and through misunderstandings, there has come about a feeling of adverse interest instead of the feeling of common interest that is so essential to the prosperity and perpetuity of a country.

I say the scepter has passed. The control has changed, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that there lies the reason for the stagnation, the hesitation, the timidity, the unwillingness of American enterprise today. You cannot say it was the tariff alone. You cannot say it is the restrictions upon the trusts, the suits against the trusts or the great corporations which are called the trusts, alone. You cannot say it is the Clayton law or the trade commission law alone. But the men who are controlling the government of our country today are men who have been fighting the tariff so many years, have been fighting the trusts, or what they thought were the trusts—the great corporations—so long; have been fighting the railroad companies, the express companies and the telegraph companies so long; have been fighting the banks and the bankers so long, that when they come to administer the government of the United States they can't rid themselves of an underlying hostility to American enterprise. And the reason why business does not start is because way down in the heart of Americans there is a doubt as to what is going to happen at the hands of a hostile government.

Now, what is going to be done about it? It is not something to be disposed of by conquest. It is not something which we ought to be satisfied with disposing of by mere votes. Merely electing a republican president in 1916 ought not to be enough. The country can't live and prosper with such misunderstandings. The people who are doing these things are honest and good Americans, but they misunderstand a great part of the country. I say that this ought not to be permitted to continue. We cannot live with that kind of misunderstanding between the people of one section and the people of other sections.

The first thing which is plain is that the business men of America, the honest, reliable, good fair citizens who are doing the greatest business of our country, should be come vocal and take pains to see to it that they are no longer misrepresented or misunderstood. What does an honest and fair man do when he finds that somebody whose good opinion he respects, misunderstands him? He does not try to shoot the other fellow or injure him; he tries to remove the misunderstanding, and that is what we ought to do. The business men of America should wake up—get out of the condition of mind which they have been in for some time past, in which they have taken all sorts of misrepresentations and aspersions, lying down. They should assert themselves; they should put upon foot a campaign of education and instruction for a clearing of the air, so that all over our broad land every American may come to respect every other American in whatever business he may be engaged, so that American citizenship shall be forever for the American citizen a title of respect and regard and brotherly affection. We ought to put an end to the condition in which a number of the people in our country feel no regret at the disasters of the people of other parts of the country. It is not an easy task, for this is a tremendous country. But if the men who elected McKinley will arise to the same standard of courage and determination that prevailed in 1896 and 1900, the task can be accomplished.

We have had missionaries of reform, missionaries of new theories, missionaries of every kind and character, except missionaries of good understanding. The business men of America should undertake their mission to make themselves understood by the people of America.

The Bee's Letter Box

Vandalism at the Soldiers' Home.

MILFORD, Neb., June 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: The second raid on the timber of the beautiful natural park of the Soldiers' Home has been made. In the year 1900 the commander of the Soldiers' Home, Sir Manuel Fowler, ordered an indiscriminate slaughter of many unique and interesting trees, large and beautiful grape vines, that formed a curtain along the river bank near Callaway. A cluster of maple tree, known as the Bunyon trees, as great vines had crawled the trunks of the trees and out on the branches in every direction to the uttermost points of the limbs, from which they drooped down, took root, and threw out additional vines that reached up and caught other limbs, forming beautiful arbors. These fell victims to the destroyer. Now comes another commander, under the same party management, imagining that a soldiers' home is built for farming, raising food, horses, pigs, etc. Plows up the the green sward, cuts away magnificent groups of oaks and hickory, that border the hillside, and a wide-spreading elm, that was the pride of the old veterans as they looked out on the lawn at its shapely form, or rested under the shade of its foliage, symmetrical in form, having withstood the storms of over fifty years, protected in early days by the Indians, standing as a sentinel guarding "Shogo Point," admired by all who had passed that way, grubbed out, to give place to a few hills of corn. With tear-dimmed eyes, the sick and afflicted veteran looks out on the beautiful lawn, saw it swaying in the sunlight, and then fell, maimed and crushed to the ground, never more to delight the eye or afford shelter from the heat of the day, as the old veterans had gathered under its ample folds to relate their experience in camp, battlefield and march. Why did they not complain? They knew it would only add to their affliction, for the hand that had ordered the destruction of their forest companions had the power of making it disagreeable for them, as the same destructive disposition could be manifested in both instances. J. H. CULVER.

Why No Public Summer School?

OMAHA, June 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: The schools are closed for the summer, but where is the vacation school so successfully conducted two years ago? Why did the Board of Education abandon the summer school when it proved to be of such a benefit to the boys and girls in the grades and in the high school, who for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable failed in their studies during the year?

Two years ago two of my children were stricken down with scarlet fever and were compelled to stay away from the schools for more than two months. Naturally, they failed to catch up with their work and did not pass, but the vacation school gave them an opportunity to make up the loss and pass to higher grades. Scores of other children were in like circumstances and attended the vacation school for the same reason and with like results. Why, then, is this splendid institution discontinued?

For a poor man who looks forward to the time when his children will get through with their schooling and lend a helping hand in the support of the family which is large (the poor man is always blessed with a large family) a loss of a year or more is quite a disappointment to his anticipation of the coming help and works hardship.

That the summer school is a good thing is shown by the fact that a great many cities in the United States are conducting them, and even here in Omaha, as I gather from the newspapers, the University of Omaha opened its doors for a summer school for high school boys and girls, by that acknowledging that a summer school is needed. The Young Men's Christian association and Young Women's Christian association have likewise profited by the fact that the public school has discontinued its vacation school, and each immediately announced in the newspapers that they will open school during the summer for boys and girls of the grades. Now, if the University of Omaha and the Y's, deem it right and profitable for the children to establish vacation schools, why not for our public schools?

It is true the summer school involves an expenditure, but does it not cost the parents to send their children to the private institutions for the summer? I venture to say that the cost of the upkeep of the vacation school in our public schools is so insignificant to the taxpayers compared with the fees charged by the university and the Y's, for the same work and which comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers after all. B. C.

Autos in Their Place.

OMAHA, June 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: Sunday a week ago was flag day with exercises at Hanscom park. The program was ostensibly for the purpose of teaching us lessons of the flag and to bring more forcibly home to all the things we should be thankful for in the land over which the grand old flag floats.

Every speaker had something intended for all to hear, but only now and then could a person catch a word on account of the constant chug-chug of autos passing up and down the driveways. Such nuisances ought to be prohibited at a public gathering. If the riders have not enough patriotism to listen to such a grand exercise they should at least have the common courtesy to let others enjoy the treat.

When addresses are given in public parks they are for the public—the vast public who must either walk or ride on street cars—to enjoy, and interruptions by rattle-trap automobiles should be considered a misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fines. If auto owners do not care to listen once in a while to something else but the pop-pop of their cars there are plenty of other places for them to drive beside public parks.

During days of exercises cars should be made to stay away from the vicinity of the speakers and the music. W.

EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT.

Wall Street Journal: "No sign of peace" in Europe should not discourage our optimists. No sign of the present war two weeks before it started.

Philadelphia Ledger: France has just destroyed a hundred tons of wormwood. Without the war, this would have gone into absinthe and poisoned the people. Give war its dues.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Admiral Winslow's charge that promotion in the navy sometimes goes by grace of society, recalls Admiral Sampson's refusal of promotion to a gunner's mate because he lacked the social graces.

SMILING REMARKS.

Little Girl—My father says he has often seen you act.

Pleased Actress—What did he say he saw me in, dear?

Little Girl—In the seventies.—Puck.

"Papa, what do you call a man who runs an auto?"

"It depends upon how near he comes to hitting me."—Houston Post.

Noah looked over the angry flood.

"Oh, well," he remarked, "at least I don't have to pay water taxes."

Which goes far to prove that even in those days men read Joe Miller's Joke Book.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"How's the story you are writing getting along, Bobbie?"

"Fine! Just now there's a awful storm, and everyone aboard is afraid the boat'll go to the top."

"You mean to the bottom."

"No, I don't; this boat's a submarine."—Boston Transcript.

"The base ball player ought to be able to manage his business."

"As to why in particular?"

"He has several thousand people handing him advice all through his business hours.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"A man walked right in front of our limousine yesterday and was quite badly hurt."

"Still, don't you think the pedestrian class is less sensitive to pain than we are?"—Life.

"I saw a number of blondes at the base ball game on the grandstand."

"Why should it surprise you to see them there?"

"Don't you think it would be a more appropriate place for blondes on the bleachers?"—Baltimore American.

VISION OF YOUTH.

J. A. Waldron in Leslie's Weekly.

In meadows sweet where my bare feet
Once twinkled on the clover,
And bloom and bee delighted me
E'er I became a rover,
Bearded and gray I stray today,
And from them to the wildwood,
Again to seek—again to speak
The happiness of childhood.

Coo'ed by the breeze neath whisp'ring trees,
I lie, and look, and listen,
Till nature's truth and dreams of youth
In all their glory glisten.
In changing skies my happy eyes
Find castles great and steepled,
That years ago full well, I know,
I built and owned and peopled.

Ill-fortune, tears, mistakes that years
Have added to life's sorrow
I thrust behind—keep out of mind—
Forget until tomorrow.
Nor cloud nor storm could now transform
This vision of my pleasure:
E'en after rain I'd try again
To find the rainbow's treasure.

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