

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1910.

W. B. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

Saratoga wants an aviation meet. Put up your chips.

The sure way to make war impossible is to make over the human race.

The trousers of some men, when clothed with authority, bag at the knees.

Yet, there is Esperanto, which Mr. Bryan has not yet named as a paramount issue.

Women generally denounce swearing in men and yet they insist on wearing dresses with a million buttons or hooks down the back.

That man who talked to his family twenty minutes after his heart action ceased was evidently determined not to let his wife have the last word.

South Omaha is still trying to sell its improvement bonds. It ought to call on the Omaha Water board financiers to help find a market for them.

The heavy rainfall apparently did more damage at Lincoln than at any other point. A sudden wetness in a dry town carries all sorts of dangers.

Associate Editor Metcalfe might have asked for a recout in the populist column with at least a chance of pulling out his coveted nomination there.

According to the weather man the rainfall deficiency since March 1 still exceeds twelve inches. So according to the rain gauge we still have some a-coming.

Ohio democrats hurled back at Mr. Bryan his command to their governor, "Prepare to stand aside," and thus goes on the merry song of democratic harmony.

Mayor "Jim" says he won't take any tainted money for his campaign fund. Still, he may not insist on too close inspection of any money that looks good on the outside.

If we adopt the precaution of dating the eggs on the day of their birth and then of selling them by weight, how near does that bring the assurance of getting fresh eggs?

Seventeen gamblers arrested in Des Moines caught in police raids during State fair week. How can it be possible in Des Moines, where they have the commission form of government?

Those California Indians who burned \$2,000 in cash as a sacrifice to the god of fire were cheap skates as compared with the Oklahoma reds who burned thousands and thousands as a sacrifice to the land grafters.

It is only fair to ask whether the democratic mayor of Denver and the democratic governor of Colorado, who advocated Roosevelt as the next president, would have done so had he been the regular republican nominee. These out-of-season nominations always come easier.

The "Old Guard" must be reckoning without history if it hopes to nominate Theodore Roosevelt for governor of New York and then defeat him, thus eliminating him from the arena of politics. Does anyone so soon forget with what results Tom Platt sought this same end through the channel of a vice-presidential nomination?

Roosevelt's Conservation.

The difference between the Taft and Roosevelt policies of conservation so far as there are differences, seems to be wholly as to the methods of administration. President Taft believes in the necessity of congressional authority before the executive may determine the disposition of the public domain, while Colonel Roosevelt believes the president himself may proceed on his own authority. But this is not essentially a difference in policy. Both believe alike in the principle of conserving natural resources and both believe alike that conservation does not mean denying the use of these resources to the present age, but rather such use of them as will yield present benefits and at the same time store powers for the future.

Colonel Roosevelt has his adherence to this principle the keynote of his Denver speech, while President Taft has repeatedly committed himself to the same policy. There is no chance, therefore, for an argument as to the attitude of either man toward the fundamental principle of conservation.

As to who is right on the matter of authority, that is something for the future to decide. So long as the people as a whole are firm for conservation, their interests will not suffer. Former President Roosevelt, if not the father of the conservation movement, is at least its chief exponent and during his administration gave ample evidence of his determination to carry out the system to the best interests of the people and country at large. President Taft, on the other hand, has fully justified his insistence upon congressional authority before withdrawing public land. When congress gave him the instruction desired he promptly proceeded to withdraw more than 71,000,000 acres of mineral, agricultural, timber and phosphate land and land containing valuable power and water sites, absolutely keeping faith with the people. In his judgment as a careful constitutional lawyer, withdrawal of this land without such authority from congress was fraught with some legal doubt. If he should have withdrawn the land arbitrarily and later his view should be proved correct, then a most serious complication would have arisen, for every acre withdrawn and occupied for settlement would be subject to litigation.

It was not only consistent with his course to have congress define the president's authority, but it was the only safe procedure. By his sweeping withdrawals, the president has silenced every criticism as to his original purposes in advancing this argument. Seidel Makes an Exhibition. The socialist mayor of Milwaukee has made an exhibition of himself and his party creed by refusing to join in the welcome to Theodore Roosevelt on his visit to that city because he has taken an "unscholarly and unfair" position on socialism. Mayor Seidel had been getting along very well with his public utterances and acts and had begun to impress the country as a really sane and sensible man and, in fact, had begun to make friends by some of the rational measures he advocated and put into effect. It seems too bad, therefore, that he should have chosen such a trivial pretext by which to undo much of the good opinion he had gained.

Of course Colonel Roosevelt will have no difficulty in obtaining an "official" welcome to Milwaukee, or he might even make an entry into the city without such a welcome if it came to that and in the meantime, while no words of greeting from Mayor Seidel could be expected to alter his views on socialism, it is quite probable that the colonial would have a much higher regard for both socialism and its militant leader, the mayor of Milwaukee, had the mayor acted with more broad-mindedness. Great men honestly differ, but great men seldom allow honest differences to mar their civic relations. It is impossible for any system of thought these days to buy immunity from criticism, particularly a system that represents so much dogmatism as socialism. If it were as near infallible as its exponents claim, criticism could not hurt it, even though it be "unscholarly and unfair" criticism.

The humor of the affair has its climax in Mayor Seidel charging Colonel Roosevelt with being unscholarly. Listening to Better Judgment. It is reliably reported that railroad officials have decided not to urge "poverty" as a plea for higher rates, thus making one concession to popular intelligence. It is but natural that they have come to admit the futility of such an argument, with regularly recurring dividends of 8 and 10 per cent to mock them and earnings in still greater ratio. Their original line of attack, therefore, has been completely changed and instead of insisting that inability to cope with present high prices of labor and materials makes greater means of revenue imperative, they will offer the more rational plea that increases are demanded to meet necessary expansions and improvements and even at that will not expect the Interstate Commerce commission to regard it as a self-evident proposition.

The change that has come over the railroad men is very marked. President Ripley of the Santa Fe, who has been regarded as the most pessimistic of the big officials, has so completely changed front as to declare before the commission that he believed a raise of wages to the amount of \$2,000,000 should not be considered as an element in the equalizing of rates. Anomalous as the situation seems, it must mean that for once and at last public sentiment and popular intelligence have exercised an effective influence upon the railroad managers and upon the financial interests back of them, for undoubtedly these interests are responsible for the change of tone on the part of the operators. It is a good indication. The people have no desire to impose hardships on the railroads and will not tolerate it, but at the same time it would never be possible for them and the railroads to get at a real and honest adjustment of rates without first a frank recognition of things as they exist. If rates should be raised, let the raising be done upon the basis of actual facts and not fictitious pretense.

Omaha's Amusement Places. The opening in Omaha of another magnificent new theater, the second within six months, probably fills out complement of amusement places for the present. Omaha has for years been rated as a first-class show town, and with the up-to-date facilities for good theatrical entertainments which it now possesses, providing at the same time for the comfort of the theater-going public who make up the audiences, it ought to command the very best consideration from the purveyors of popular amusement. In addition to the theaters we in Omaha also have our commodious Auditorium, substantial and fireproof, erected as a public enterprise to answer the demands that cannot be met by theaters and halls of ordinary size. The Auditorium ought to be utilized more than it has been. If all these places of amusement were offering entertainment at the same time they would have accommodations for 15,000 people, which is surely all and more than is reasonably to be expected in a city of Omaha's size and location.

This unexcelled theatrical equipment is only further testimony to the progressive spirit which dominates our community.

Ozarks Nominate Sherman. Vice President Sherman has been nominated for the presidency by the plain people, although the honor was thrust upon him without his knowledge or consent. All he did was to go to Marshallfield, Mo., a little village nestled neatly in the lap of the Ozark mountains, and before he realized anything was up he found himself in the delicate position of being a rival for the presidential succession. A fervid orator of the old school who represents the Ozarks in congress introduced the vice president and before he got his impassioned eloquence under full control he had declared James Schoolcraft Sherman to be the next president of the United States and then the people let loose a pandemonium, acclaiming their new chief executive.

Mr. Sherman should and doubtless will bear his distinction cautiously. Men of his eminence call but infrequently at Marshallfield and the stream of life runs slowly there. A dozen other men may pluck the same honor from that very people before the autumn is gone. Ovarations are on tap at Marshallfield and a hundred other places in the Ozarks the year round and when the equilibrium is once upset there is no damming the stream of passion this side the White House. It would be just as well, therefore, for Mr. Sherman to have this nomination confirmed before laying out his plans of campaign.

Marshallfield, the historian tells us, was once shattered by a tornado, so naturally it would be easily susceptible to the least excitement and should not be held too rigidly accountable for all its acts. In the meantime we congratulate the vice president and wish him well.

Nationality in Lawlessness. The statistical tables accompanying the report of the chief of police showing the activity of the police department of Omaha for the year 1909 include figures classifying persons arrested according to nationality and color. The total number of arrests made in Omaha during the year was 9,915, of which 8,500 were men and 1,415 women. Of this number 8,187 were white, 1,677 colored, 16 Indians and 35 Asiatics. Of the 9,915 persons arrested only 1,642, or about 16 per cent, were foreign born and 8,273 were native born, including among them 1,676 native born colored persons.

There is nothing startling in these figures nor anything not disclosed in similar tables for previous years in other cities. They furnish, however, cumulative proof that our foreign-born citizens are not the ones who are chiefly responsible for lawlessness. The foreign-born immigrant as a rule comes to this country as an adult, and it is the adults mainly to whom the police give attention. The foreign-born newcomer is, in the nature of things, unacquainted with our customs and our laws, and more likely to violate them through ignorance than those who have had better opportunities. And yet the number of foreign born listed in the arrests of a cosmopolitan city like Omaha is comparatively small, and certainly no greater than the population proportion.

The excessive number of colored persons arrested could be explained in

Around New York

Those who consider themselves handicapped in life's race by inherited names or those conferred at birth by dotting parents are at liberty to toss them into the discard and take on whatever name suits their fancy. So much a New York court declares to be the right of every person. The decision was rendered by Judge Smith of the city court in sustaining a demurrer in a suit for breach of promise. The court said: "The code of civil procedure, which authorizes the change of name, is not derogatory to the common law. At common law a man could change his name without intervention of either the sovereign or the courts or parliament, and the common law, unless changed by statute, of course obtains in the United States. A man may lawfully change his name without resort to legal proceedings, and for all purposes the name thus assumed will constitute his legal name, just as much as if he had borne it from birth."

Andrew Miller could have hired an automobile and had several hours of joy riding yesterday for what it cost him to spend his wife. The fact that it did not cost Miller more than it did was because he did not get it. Incidentally, the wife got the money. Miller paid it over by order of the court. Magistrate House thereby established a legal rate for spanking. Mrs. Miller told the magistrate that she had her husband's supper all ready for him and it was piping hot. The steak was done just right, the French fried potatoes were crisp and hot, the corn was hot; in fact the meal was about what a man would expect if he had hired a chef instead of marrying a girl who made no claims except that she was a good two-handed cook. Mrs. Miller waited long and patiently and then went forth in search of the man of her choice. She says she found him talking politics, flying machines and woman suffrage at a neighboring "gin mill." He came home with her and then decided he would eat. Mrs. Miller offered to warm up the supper, but Miller, she says, remonstrated her for daring to permit his meal to get cold. "If you can't keep a meal warm for a man, I'll warm you," he is reported to have said, and then to have laid Mrs. Miller over his lap and applied the spanking. When arraigned Magistrate House heard the case and then decided to fine Miller all he had in favor of the wife. "How much money has he?" asked the court. "Fifteen dollars," replied the clerk. "Give it to the wife," said the court. Then turning to Miller, he told him he would suspend sentence on him, but that he was not to spank Mrs. Miller any more. "Now don't you give him one cent of that money," said the magistrate to the wife. "Car fare?" asked Miller. "Give him elevated railroad tickets," said a court officer as he opened the gate for the pair to pass out.

The lesson of truthfulness is being learned in an expensive school by homecoming tourists from Europe arriving in New York. Another woman who concealed her purchases of dresses and jewelry has found herself in a tight place. Persuasion by the husband, who met her at the dock on Tuesday and was given the privilege of a private conference with her on learning that she was detained by the custom authorities, produced the pertinent confession that she had lied. It was a tearful and painful ordeal. The humiliation was regarded as sufficient punishment, so that the woman was allowed to amend her declaration, and it seems well to escape the payment of a fine in addition to the duty.

Flora Landon, a quick-witted English girl of 20 summers, has been masquerading as a man in New York City for several months, working successfully as an amateur detective, a grocer's boy and a waiter in a Broadway restaurant. With her hair close cropped and still dressed in man's clothing, she is now under the care of a police matron at her own request. She will don woman's attire tomorrow and will be sent back to her home in England by the next steamer. In Miss Landon's capacity as an amateur detective she spent considerable time in the Italian and Chinese quarters, and came near winning a \$500 reward for the finding of a kidnapped child. Three years ago, she told a New York magistrate, she left a comfortable home in London and took a steamer to Boston, then coming direct to New York. Her money went quickly and before she realized it she was penniless. She was too proud to write home for aid and got a piece as waitress. Her experiences as a waitress were not pleasant nor profitable and she decided to disguise herself as a man. She went to a little store on the East Side and bought a complete outfit from shoes to straw hat, cut her own hair and started out to look for a job as a man. The discovery of her masquerade came about through the assignment of a headquarters detective to a minor larceny case in an uptown boarding house.

Because the doctor did not put on the seven league boots and start the minute he heard there was a sick child in the neighborhood the woman who had summoned him accused him of inhumanity. But the doctor said he was nothing of the kind. "I am not anxious to respond," he said, "because the parents will not do anything I tell them and will get a doctor more to their liking later in the day. How do I know? You as good as told me yourself. You said the youngster was a scientifically reared baby; never knew a kist or a cuddle or a germ or a tummyache until the present attack. Scientific babies are the despair of old-fashioned practitioners. The kind of babies he is used to are those that depend mostly upon mothering to make them well. If an old-fashioned baby bumps his head or stubs his toes or mashes his thumb just let mother kiss the bruise and it will be healed. Having been brought up on such non-sensational notions and believing in them still to a certain extent there is no denying that in treating the new style baby the old style doctor is not a great success."

The owner and chauffeur of an automobile running at a reckless speed, which collided with a vehicle and killed one of its women occupants, have been held in \$25,000 bail and roundly denounced by the coroner for their heartless act in running away and denying their responsibility. Their identity and that of their machine have been established beyond a doubt.

FROM THEODORE TO TEDDY. Abbreviated Salute No Longer Jars Roosevelt. Chicago Record-Herald.

The shooting for Teddy that is being heard across the continent recalls an incident of a trip to the southwest which Colonel Roosevelt made in 1899. "His train stopped at a water tank in Kansas, and while he was looking out across the country a little, weasened woman in a calico dress who was crowned with a great sunbonnet approached the rear platform of the car on which he was standing and gazed at

Pointed Pleasantries

"Suppose a balloon crew were to be established, how could we pay for it?" "I don't know, but I suppose the most appropriate way would be with inflated currency."—Baltimore American.

"What rough-looking fellows that Miss Peasley has!" "Yes, that comes from eating corn on the cob."—Detroit Free Press.

"I want to know if I can see him for libel?" "On what grounds?" "He's insinuating to every one he meets that I haven't enough sense to sock ass."

"What is his exact language?" "He's telling that I was accepted on a murder jury."—Houston Post.

"Chief!" "Robbed!" yelled a hundred voices in the excited crowd. Several policemen were in sight, and they plainly saw the villain, yet not one made a move to arrest him. "But the umpire, umpire, doing a pop-bop-bop, stuck up his decision, and the game went on."—Chicago Tribune.

Fuddy—I was talking with Richleigh last week about my farm, and he offered me \$10,000 an acre for it. Fuddy—Good heavens! Why didn't you jump at it? Fuddy—Well, you see, Richleigh was horribly seasick at the time, and he made the condition that I deliver the farm to him on the spot.—Boston Transcript.

"They are engaged, I know," says the girl with the hobble skirt. "What makes you think so?" asks the girl with the straight skirt. "I have no definite information, but I know this: She took luncheon with him yesterday and ate corn on the cob. And you know when anybody will do that she is pretty sure of the man."—Chicago Post.

PRIDE AND THE FALL. Washington Star. A haughty air may mark the man who buys a motor car. But his pride will only last a day or two. He may talk of the excursion he has planned, and the envy of his friends invite him. He will sympathize with men who use a street car or their feet. And the lower apparatus, complicated and complete. But they're only going to last a day or two. You will see him bowing humbly to the man who makes repairs. That are guaranteed to last a day or two. He listens to advice from any passerby who cares. To stop and tell him what he ought to do. So he buys a motor car. Imagines he has found a means of riding fast and free. His manner may be slightly superior; but you see it's only going to last a day or two.

Talks for people who sell things

Says George French in "Advertising home is the paper that's most valuable and selling."—"The newspaper has an opportunity that is denied to any other medium. Its contact is with the daily life of its readers. Its influence is as direct and constant as the influence of an individual upon the family. If it has established itself as an element in the family—of the family—that is entitled to respect and consideration, it is therefore a good advertising medium. If it has not done this, if it is looked upon with suspicion, if it has made for itself a reputation that suggests doubt, if it is not believed, if it is not interesting, if it is not a part of the daily life of the family, it will be weak as an advertising medium in proportion to its lack of bona fides in the family."

All of which is by way of emphasizing what this column has always big maintained—that the paper that goes

Phone Tyler 1000.

Telephone the Theatre

Now that the theater season is with us again, the advantages of the Bell Telephone are remembered by the lovers of historic art. Every Omaha theater is fully equipped with Bell service, and the managers are prepared to reserve tickets for city as well as out of town patrons.

It is annoying to arrive at the ticket window and find all of the available seats taken. This cannot happen if you make use of the Local or Long Distance Bell Telephone service.

By the way, have you a Bell Telephone?

NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY, Every Bell Telephone is a long distance station.

Our Birthday Book

August 31, 1910.

George E. McLean, president of the University of Iowa, was born August 31, 1850, at Rockville, Conn. When he was professor of English literature in the University of Minnesota he was called to be chancellor of the University of Nebraska, from which he went to his present position about ten years ago. He delivered one of the addresses at Bellevue centenary celebration in Omaha last June.

Perry S. Heath, former assistant postmaster general, is 52 years old today. He was born at Muncie, Ind., and was The Bee's special Washington correspondent for many years.

Walter L. Selby, real estate and insurance man in the Board of Trade building, is 56 today. He is a native of Ohio and began the real estate business in Omaha as Rush & Selby in 1888.

Rev. Richard T. Bell, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, was born August 31, 1865, at Rosedale, Ind. He studied at McCormick Theological seminary and later received an honorary degree from Highland university. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Falls City and of the First Presbyterian church of Peoria, Ariz., before coming to Omaha.

BUY THE BEST SUNDERLAND'S CERTIFIED COOL EVERY TON A BIG ONE