

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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STATE OF NEBRASKA, Douglas County, ss.

George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of this Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1910, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various categories like 'Total', 'Returned Copies', 'Net Total', 'Daily Average', and 'GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer'.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1910.

M. P. WALKER, Notary Public

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

All quiet in the city attorney's office.

Yes, this is the time to begin preaching early Christmas shopping.

There is still room for a downward revision of the foot ball rules.

Reports from London, speaking of the "reform of the lords," seem paradoxical.

It may be feared that "new evidence" of Dr. Hyde's has been hid too long.

A man named Blare has entered politics in South Carolina. He ought to be the big smoke.

The New York World asks: "Are We a Free People?" Why, certainly. Cheer up, cheer up.

Pessimism such as Tolstol taught in his later years could not thrive in this age of optimism.

Having duly given thanks, Mayor "Jim" may be expected to reappear at the city hall before long.

St. Louis police have sworn to run all the pickpockets out of town. Sentence them to East St. Louis.

If New York state has a census population of 9,113,279, what is the census population of Nebraska? Everybody guesses.

A lecturer in Houston has asked: "Is hell good or bad?" But why do people always think of that place when they reach Texas?

Some kind friend of Francisco I. Madero ought to take him to one side before he enters Texas and narrate to him the story of the Alamo.

Since Mr. Bryan bought his ranch in Texas that part of the state is rapidly turning republican. That man simply cannot keep out of the enemy's country.

It will be noted that Mr. Rockefeller's announcement that he would live to be 100 years old after the court knocked that \$3,000,000 fine in the head.

Seeing the agitation for a safe and sane Fourth of July has made fair progress, the movement might be expanded to include a safe and sane Thanksgiving day.

Those British lords are the dandies when it comes to making terms. They have not submitted a proposition yet that does not give them more than they are asked to give up.

The tactful woman who always enjoys her husband's approval and admiration will overlook a lack of candor in him, especially when she asks for his opinion of her new hat.

Governor Shallenberger is incubating his final message to the legislature. In this he can well afford to be free with advice inasmuch as it is not up to him to deliver the goods.

Those "brokers" who fled from New York on reading of the government's determination to prosecute the gold brick artists, show by their action that they are innocents. The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.

Immigrants Worth Keeping.

The Hungarian-American bank of New York has increased its capital from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000. It has recently received deposits of \$1,500,000 from the Hungarian government as a subsidy at a low rate of interest. This bank, which is the one most patronized in this country by Hungarians, thus shows the saving propensities of this race. There are 1,500,000 Hungarians in the United States who on an average puts aside or sends back to the native country every year \$50, making an aggregate of millions. The Hungarians, like many other Europeans who come to the United States, are essentially farming people. The record shows that in time a large proportion of them, after amassing a small fortune in the United States, go back to Hungary and buy land on which they settle down for life.

Why not make a special effort to induce such people to buy land and keep themselves and their savings in this country? Why is it ingenious Yankees have so long overlooked this splendid opportunity? It need not be argued for a moment that the Hungarians or any other class of Europeans could not be persuaded by proper influences to stay in this country where they had met such good fortune. They go back home largely through habit and largely through want of attention. If our people would take up this matter either through public or private sources, it seems to us the results would entirely justify the effort. All the immigrants who are hardy and frugal and industrious should become permanent inhabitants here.

A Champion Found.

A champion has at last been found for the vicious open primary in the Lincoln Star, which protests against any modification of our primary law "which will make it less open than it now is." It declares that the recent primary affords no fair criterion as to its merits and that it would be jumping at a conclusion hastily to say that the results discredited the open feature. But a burned child shuns the fire, and usually once is enough. The open part of the Nebraska primary was enacted by the last democratic legislature for a specific partisan purpose. Governor Shallenberger took it for granted that he would be conceded an unopposed renomination, and with the open primary his friends could cross over into the republican column and select the weakest candidate for him to run against. It turned out that the gun exploded at the breach instead of at the barrel and put Governor Shallenberger out of business, demonstrating the viciousness of the open primary to the complete satisfaction of its former friends.

If Nebraska was the only state where the open primary had gotten in its deadly work its champions might plead for another trial, but it has been tested in other states as well with equally bad effects, and if it has any friends anywhere besides the Star, and a few extremists who want to destroy party government altogether, they have not come to the front. The strongest advocates of the direct primary all lay particular emphasis upon the closed feature as absolutely necessary to safeguard the integrity of party nominations, and if Nebraska is to retain its direct nominations the sooner it discards the open primary and goes back to the closed primary the less will be the danger besetting the whole plan.

The English Language.

A Boston critic thinks the time has come to call our language American instead of English, because the way we Americans speak it is not the way the Britons speak it. A difference in speaking, to be sure, is apparent, but it is a difference in accents, or at most, in local expressions. The root remains the same. Of course it might be argued that the cockney style of calling day "dyer" or say "sigh" or even such general English terms as "ha-penny" for halfpence, are not American expressions, but neither is our Bowers lingo true to the mother tongue. We cannot rest the abatement, therefore, on these exceptions. Here in our own country people of different sections have their own colloquialisms and peculiar forms of accent. For instance the New Englander may be distinguished by his speech and yet the New Yorker, as a rule, is different from the New Englander, though nearly one himself. The southerner with his soft "rs" may be recognized of all men. But we Americans borrowed this Anglo-Saxon tongue and we really have no exclusive right to it, not even such a right as would warrant us in claiming title over England. It may be that our way of speaking will in time become more nearly universal than the way of the Britons, but still that is inconsequential. Thus far we know that the Englishman's style has wider sweep for the simple reason that his possessions are more vast and more general. The British Isles form but a very insignificant part of them. They reach into every portion of the globe—India, Egypt, Africa, Australia, Canada, right here at our very door and if anyone doubts that the English accent does not follow the British flag he has but to listen attentively the next time he comes in contact with a real Canadian.

What is far more important than the name the language bears is whether it is destined to be the language of languages, the universal tongue that

shall conquer the world, for the race that it typifies is and must be the dominant race.

Clowry and Vail.

The retirement of Colonel Robert C. Clowry from the presidency of the Western Union Telegraph company and the succession of Theodore N. Vail, which is the natural sequence of the acquisition of the Western Union by the American Telegraph and Telephone company, has a local bearing in addition to its country-wide importance because both men are personally known in Omaha and have been frequent visitors here. Colonel Clowry's property interests and relationship have made him regarded almost as an Omaha man, and as head of the Western Union he has always seen to it that Omaha's interests received a square deal. While regretting the well earned retirement of Colonel Clowry, we hope, and expect, that President Vail will give us the same friendly consideration in the management of that great public service corporation.

Another Graft Expose.

The discovery in New York of spurious college diplomas sold to medical and dentistry students to enable them to practice these professions reveals another form of graft that ought to be nipped in the bud. The possibilities of such a menace are too far-reaching to be tolerated and the grand jury that has the investigation in hand, it is to be hoped, will discover sufficient ground on which to base the prospect of conviction in every case of guilt.

At best this country has a multiplicity of young men turned loose every year with the legal right of treating human life. The supply already far exceeds the demand and there is a growing belief that restrictions could be made in the output of colleges without imposing any hardships on society. If the legitimate supply is thus abundant, certainly we should countenance no move toward increasing the number by illegitimate means.

The New York authorities have discovered twenty fake diplomas marketed for \$30 apiece. It should not be an impossible task to run down the guilty parties and bring them to an accounting. The penalty should be severe enough, too, to stop future sales of college degrees at such ridiculously low prices.

The Omaha men have distributed badges bearing the war cry of the metropolis and have distributed post cards bearing the message, "Arrived in Lincoln O. K. It's a good city. Looks like we would go to Omaha next year." These cards were stacked high in the official booth in the Auditorium until some zealous Lincolnites gathered them up and buried them in a garbage can—Lincoln Star.

For this neighborly act Lincoln should have a vote of thanks, not only from the Teachers' association, but from the Omaha commercial bodies as well.

On the face of the returns Moses P. Kinkaid in the big Sixth has the biggest majority of any republican elected to congress in this state, and James P. Latta in the Third has the biggest majority of any successful democratic candidate for congress. These two are entitled to be the pole horses in Nebraska's congressional team.

The boasted nonpartisanship of Nebraska's coming democratic legislature is not to be expected to manifest itself in the organization of the two houses and the distribution of legislative patronage. Nebraska democrats are "nonpartisan" only when they have something to get and not when they have something to give.

Governor Shallenberger has commissioned the redoubtable "Charley" Fanning as delegate to the good roads convention. If the Nebraska delegate could frame the platform he would define good roads to be roads paved with vitrified brick, on which he gets a commission for every square yard.

If that report of the St. Louis girl of sweet 16 inheriting \$30,000,000 gets to Europe, watch for the most awful begonia of hungry title-wearers toward the Missouri metropolis ever recorded in the annals of European immigration.

If it be accepted that Eve handed Adam a lemon instead of an apple, where will that leave the Oregon orchardist who claims to have apples whose ancestral lineage goes straight back to the Garden of Eden fruit?

Champion "Jack" Johnson's collapse, after exercising his mind to the extent of making a speech or two, shows that it is not always safe for great physical giants to risk too much in the field of intellectually.

"Uncle Joe" boasts that he never played a game of base ball in his life. He may get a little practice in trying to catch the speaker's eye in the next congress, though.

Free Trade in Advice.

Philadelphia Ledger. Mr. Bryan has been giving advice to Mr. Roosevelt, but the latter probably will be found in no more receptive a mood than the country at large.

Renewing His Courage.

Washington Post. After visiting the Smithsonian and gazing over the fruit of his interview with bull elephants and rhinos, the colonel can turn with renewed courage to his tusks with the crooks.

Medives Rudely Assailed.

Baltimore American. The altruistic motives of the Chicago packers in reducing prices are basely assailed. Why they have lost the confidence of the public in them as in business merely

for the philanthropy of it is probably past their understanding.

Defence of Mere Man.

Baltimore American. After all, business life is demoralizing to the soul. A woman lawyer in New York, counsel for women's clubs and a suffragist to boot, appeared in court to defend a man charged with nonpayment of alimony, her defense of him being that when a woman marries she must take the worse with the better, which is a highly evolutionary doctrine and treachery to the whole female race.

The Toll of Progress.

Baltimore American. Four men killed at the big improvements of the day in arms. The up-to-date life, with its marvels chained to practical use, rivals, from the standard of earlier times, the fairy tales of those days; but the stuff of life is costly, less nerve-racking and a good deal safer. The marvels we must have, but it is the law of compensation that their cost is correspondingly heavy.

Unfortunate Lendency.

Philadelphia Record. No wonder that Attorney General Wickard is indignant when, after establishing the criminal guilt of the window glass trust officials, the court lets them off with a fine and they proceed to assess the amount of the fine upon their employees by making a heavy reduction in wages. It is great folly to go to the expense of building jails to hold obdurate convicted criminals if the mistaken leniency of the courts is to be interposed to

A DEMOCRATIC SCREAM.

Elimination of the Peerless One Evokes a Blast of Joy.

New York World (dem.). For the first time since Andrew Jackson's administration the democratic party is emancipated and master of its own destiny. All the shackles have been struck off. There is no load of sectional issues or dead issues or economic fallacies for it to struggle under. As secession followed slavery to the grave and silver followed secession, so the Bryan socialism has followed silver, and the democratic party is clean. The party is back to first principles again, under leadership that is fit to lead. For fifty years the greatest service of the democracy has been that of a party of opposition. At last the opportunity has come, under men like Wilson and Gaynor and Baldwin and Dix and Harmon and Foss and Plafie, for it to be a party of constructive and progressive statesmanship.

POOR "LAFF" YOUNG.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. So Lafayette Young, owner and editor of the Des Moines Capital and a regular republican, has been appointed to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Doliver's death!

Well, from Mr. Young's reputation, as well as from the brief biographical sketch that accompanied his appointment, it would seem that the new senator has heretofore led a sober and reputable life in the community that he calls home. There is no suggestion in any quarter, so far as we have heard, that he ever robbed a neighbor's hen coop or defrauded unaccounted widows and orphans, or committed any other crime or misdemeanor in the course of his busy and successful career.

In brief, one might be tempted to say that, on the face of things, Mr. Young is a pretty good sort of man—the sort of man who has managed to do pretty well for himself in a business way while attempting to do good to the community. He has obligations in regard to public affairs. But the fact that Mr. Young has just become a United States senator and a "regular" senator at that, naturally prevents any reasonable man from yielding to that temptation. That fact naturally stamps him as the subject of future painful revelations.

We suspect that it will not be long before some 35-cent magazine discovers and announces that the new "regular" senator from Iowa is in league with J. P. Morgan and that his newspaper, the Des Moines Capital, is practically owned by the Steel trust.

And there is good ground to predict that in the dearth of other thrilling revelations, some uplift weekly will at no distant date print an article showing that "way back in the early '90s" "Laff" Young took a trip to Alaska and staked out a claim adjoining that is now known as the "Cunningham" tract.

And some enterprising newspaper of the reform-or-circulation-only type is more than likely to publish a scathing series of dispatches showing that the new Iowa senator was seen at the Waldorf on two separate occasions when John D. Archbold was also stopping there, and, therefore, must be regarded as a tool of "the interests" and an agent of "special privilege."

And, if there is anything in what we see and hear about us, he is soon to learn that he is suspected of too close intimacy with, say, the match trust, the cuff and collar trust and the tobacco trust, to say nothing of being implicated in a scheme to seize and appropriate all the water power sites between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean to "malefactors of great wealth."

Our Birthday Book.

November 25, 1910. Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland. He was a telegraph operator during the war and amassed his fortune in the iron industry. The chief direction his philanthropy has taken has been to provide free public libraries for every community in the United States.

John Bigelow, author and diplomat, was born November 25, 1817, at Malden, N. Y. He was once editor of the New York Evening Post and is executor and trustee for Samuel J. Tilden.

Paul Haupt, professor of Semitic languages in Johns Hopkins, is 25 years old today. He was born in Germany and is best known as editor of the Polychrome Bible, although he has published much on archaeology and biblical history.

Arthur I. Varys, who had charge of the preliminary campaign of President Taft, was born November 25, 1866. He was at that time state insurance commissioner for Ohio and held from Lancaster, O., where Sandy Griswold comes from.

William Lightfoot Visser, journalist, poet and lecturer, is 25. He is a native of Kentucky and was once city editor of the old Omaha Herald.

Dr. Richard C. Moore, practicing physician, was born November 25, 1841, at Quincy, Ill. He was educated in Northwestern university and has been steadily practicing his profession in Omaha since 1868.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest on and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

Major General Wood is desirous of encouraging regular physical exercises on the part of army officers on duty in Washington, and he has had under discussion with the secretary of war this week a plan which would accomplish this end more effectively than seems to be possible under existing conditions. The result has been the issue of a circular letter to chief of bureaus in the War department renewing the provisions of the departmental letter of February 15, 1908, which provided that army officers on duty in the department should, if possible, devote one hour a day or two afternoons a week to exercise in the open air. The memorandum on the subject follows:

"In view of War department orders regarding officers to take systematic and regular exercises, with a view of their being always in condition for field service, the secretary of war directs that the attention of all bureau chiefs be called to the letter on this subject of February 15, 1908, and that office work on Sunday be not required of officers, except in cases of actual emergency.

The difficulty will continue to be in the cases of those officers who cannot find the time to get away for the allotted periods for the purpose indicated. Some interesting allusions are likely to be made by the secretary of war in his forthcoming annual report concerning the relations of the organized militia to the general government. It is appreciated by the conservative army officers, whose view has impressed Secretary Dickinson, that the existing militia law, for which Senator Dickson is mainly responsible, is defective in some important particulars. In the first place, it contains no assurance that the organized militia will be readily available for service under the president upon the call of the chief executive without interference from the state authorities. The existing law, in order to furnish such a guaranty, is, in the end, made up of a patchwork of provisions, which are not safe to depend on. It is understood that Mr. Dickinson will point this out to congress as one of the things which should be corrected in whatever is done during the coming session. It is believed that the existing militia law as will insure the availability of the militia for national defense without the hindrances which are likely to occur under the prevailing statute.

The surgeon general of the army has this week renewed his previous recommendation for universal vaccination in the army against typhoid fever. The suggestion to this same effect hitherto made did not receive departmental approval. It is now pointed out by General Torney that the medical officers have accomplished all that was possible in the way of voluntary vaccination against typhoid fever, and that the innocuousness of this procedure has been entirely demonstrated. Its protective value is now believed to be as perfectly demonstrated as any fact in medicine, and, if it is desired by the War department that the army have the benefit of this protection, the time has come to require it as a routine procedure throughout the army. Although no age is entirely exempt from typhoid fever, it is essentially a disease of adolescence. Individuals who have reached middle age have usually been exposed to the infection and are either immune because of a previous attack or because of natural immunity. It is believed to be reasonable to exempt from the universal vaccination of the army all persons over 35 years of age and all who give a reliable history of having had an attack of the disease. Surgeons should also be authorized to excuse any person from the universal vaccination if he is in possession of a certificate provided the exception is approved by the chief surgeon of the department. Recruits should, of course, be vaccinated immediately after enlistment, but re-vaccinations upon re-enlistment should not be required, according to the proposition of General Torner.

Brigadier General F. A. Smith, U. S. A., in command of the Department of the Missouri, has informed the War department of the enactment of state laws by the Iowa and Nebraska legislatures in which it is provided that all rewards in money that may be paid or given to any police department or to any member thereof on account of extraordinary service rendered by said police department or any member thereof shall be paid into the policemen's pension fund. A reward recently paid to a police officer in Iowa for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter, has been made the subject of an application to the attorney general of Iowa for an opinion as to whether such reward may be exempted from the operation of the act. It is appreciated by the military authorities that if this is done the effect will be to materially hinder the goal of police officers in apprehending deserters, not wholly to remove the incentive therefor. It would seem, in effect, to be a practical confiscation by state legislation of a reward provided by congressional enactment to be paid to police officers for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. The secretary of war has approved the opinion of the attorney general of Iowa for an opinion as to whether such reward may be exempted from the operation of the act. It is appreciated by the military authorities that if this is done the effect will be to materially hinder the goal of police officers in apprehending deserters, not wholly to remove the incentive therefor. It would seem, in effect, to be a practical confiscation by state legislation of a reward provided by congressional enactment to be paid to police officers for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. The secretary of war has approved the opinion of the attorney general of Iowa for an opinion as to whether such reward may be exempted from the operation of the act. 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