

The Omaha Daily Bee

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, As George B. Teschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, I do hereby certify that the actual number of copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, during the month of November, 1910, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Total, Returned copies, Net Total, Daily Average, and various circulation figures.

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If Milwaukee does bar Salome, then it is all off.

The initiative and referendum is the ingrowing nail of politics.

Champ Clark is still feminist the speaker's auto. He prefers his mules.

Miss Democracy better keep her eye down or she may get it full of plum juice.

Congress has been in session nearly a week and not a motion yet to adjourn.

It is too early to figure out how the American muckraker has fared in this Mexican revolt.

The boss who fills his pen from the syrup jug, of course, can write an order that will stick.

It is consistent that the actor in the vaudeville newspaper should take to the vaudeville stage.

Now, if Santa Claus wants to find us happy let him head off the coal bills until after Christmas.

With all the mean things they have said of Uncle Joe, nobody has yet named a clear after him.

The housewife made a good fight on the fly last season, but we notice that the fly staid for the count.

The returns are in and the man who acted as his own lawyer gets a life sentence. The lawyers win again.

Already those Mexican rebels, according to reports, have taken more towns than there are in the republic.

"Safe, sane and long," is the popular verdict on the president's message. Length, under such circumstances, is all right.

Why get so impatient with Secretary Knox for not recognizing the new government of Portugal? Maybe he does not recognize it.

The hobble skirt has produced one result—it has led to the abolition of the high steps on street cars in Trenton, N. J. Evidently come to stay, then.

Now that Hon. John Lee Webster has been mentioned for one of the places on the supreme court bench, the list may be considered as fully made up.

The New York Tribune calls attention to the fact that "Tom" rhymes with "Tom." It rhymes with "Tom," too—Washington Post.

Also moss.

Mr. Tawney thinks congress will do well at this session if it passes the appropriation bill, let alone any others. Of course, Mr. Tawney blames the new rules.

The retiring adjutant general of the state recommends that the salary of the office be increased for the benefit of his successor. It may be well to note in this connection that the office has never gone begging because the pay is too low.

The only population club that ever made good, so far as we know, is the Spokane One Hundred Thousand club. That city shows 104,302, a gain since 1890 of 67,554. It speaks well for the boosting it has done.

The Anthracite Coal Case.

About the time President Roosevelt instituted his investigation in the anthracite coal case the statement was printed in newspapers and magazines that mine railroads carrying this coal not only controlled its transportation, but also its production. Evidently this was a base libel, for the circuit court of the United States has discovered that there is not even an agreement between the coal-carrying railroads that governs rates or affects prices illegally, and that the charge of conspiracy in this direction is unfounded. And as this decision comes after a period of three years, of course, it is all the more notable, whether it will ever prove popular or not.

The outcome of this case must be generally disappointing. It is probable that the matter had been forgotten by most people, for so many other things have come up in the last three years to require attention. The layman must not be blamed if he fails to appreciate the necessity of taking three years to determine the facts in a case of this character. It does seem that if they are so apparent as the outcome seeks to make them they might have been discovered long ago.

The production of anthracite coal continues to increase year by year and wages in the mines have not of late undergone any appreciable change. In prices to the consumer what changes have been made are upward, never downward. It is one of the anomalies of this industry how such conditions—increased production, increased consumption, with no corresponding increase in cost of mining, serves to keep prices on a rising level. Certainly it is a well-managed business that can maintain things that way, and that, too, without any "agreement" as to prices or transportation. All honor to these barons of the black diamond valley of Pennsylvania! We gladly pay the little extra each winter to witness such superb skill. In the meantime let us hope that if the conspiracy is not in restraint of trade it be dissolved, anyway, in the interest of fair play.

Progress in the Philippines.

The Filipinos continue to make progress. Peace, law and order prevail throughout the islands, according to the report of Secretary of War Dickinson, who recently made a thorough tour of inspection there. His statement is full of encouragement and sympathetic of the aspirations of this people for independence, but he declares that many of the most conservative and substantial Filipinos would view premature independence with consternation. On this point he adds:

There are very many highly educated Filipinos—many men of talent, ability and brilliancy—but the percentage, in comparison with those who are wholly untrained in an understanding of, and the exercise of, political rights under a republican form of government is so small, and under the best and most rapid development possible under existing conditions, will for a long period continue so small that it is a delusion, if the present policy of control of the islands by the American people shall continue, to encourage the Filipino people in the hope that by administration of the islands will be turned over to them within the time of the present generation.

It is one of the hopeful signs to Americans and represents a tremendous stride forward that the legislative assembly, controlled by the nationalist party, which was organized to oppose American rule, "has enacted laws for the promotion of development and progress along lines advocated by the governor general, showing that responsibility steadies action." This party is liberally supporting education and internal development. This is as good and convincing proof as could be cited that American influence has been unselfish and righteous. Then we see by further study of conditions there that steadily Americans are withdrawing and making places for Filipinos. In the civil service the number of Americans is steadily diminishing, and that of the natives increasing. It is such object lessons of their sincerity as this that has convinced the Filipino of American friendship and good faith, and that is why, more than all else, such vast progress is being made by the natives.

No Monetary Reform Soon.

Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh makes a strong plea for a currency reform, giving us a panic-proof monetary system instead of the present one, which he declares is panic-breeding. It is a plea for greater elasticity in our banking laws, which, of course, is not a new demand in this country. But the secretary prudently recognizes the improbability of such legislation soon, when he urges that "if there is no prospect of such currency reform the banking system should be developed to perform an international function." He joins the recommendation of the president in his annual message, for banks or branches abroad, which, they maintain, in connection with an adequate merchant marine, would result in building up American foreign commerce. The secretary is even more emphatic on this point than the president, saying:

We shall never be a full-fledged commercial nation unless we have merchant ships of our own and foreign banks of our own. We should have banks at all ports that are important to our commerce. This principle, however, is not nearly so popular as is the demand for a more elastic monetary system. The need of this has been plainly shown, and President Taft's monetary commission is hard at work on the matter, still we see no prospect for a satisfactory change for at least three years.

Admittedly little can be expected at the present short session of congress and we are not warranted in hoping for results during the next two years of a democratic majority in the house. The reasons are obvious. Secretary McVeagh's contention that the weakness of our financial status is in the system and not its administration is likely to be generally approved. He has the weight of argument with him in his stern rebuke of Senator Aldrich's criticism that this government could be run for \$300,000,000 less. When we reflect that at the time the senator made that statement it was costing only about \$600,000,000 to run the government and that a large proportion of this was interest and pension money, we may readily see the injustice of the criticism. As the secretary points out, such unfounded attacks are exceedingly harmful, for they are bound to carry a vast influence and sow seeds of injurious malcontent, discrediting the splendid economies the Treasury department, as well as every other department of the government, is effecting.

The High School Course.

The proposal to add a course of business instruction to the curriculum of the Omaha High school brings up again for discussion the policy pursued in that institution. A number of changes have recently been made, the wisdom of which is not yet established. One of the difficulties attending the control of public schools, and especially the high schools, has been the pressure from faddists for recognition of their peculiar views. A result of this has been that the course of instruction is overburdened with specialties and the teachers are pressed beyond their capacity to the end that the fundamentals of education suffer because the teachers and scholars alike have not sufficient time to cover the ground thoroughly.

The plea in favor of the addition of a business course to the high school is that the students now leave school poorly prepared to enter business life. The new plan is intended to remedy this. Under the present school arrangements the average age at which a pupil enters the high school is about 14. At this age their employment during the school period is forbidden by the Nebraska law. Serious doubts exist as to whether at this time the child has developed mentally to a point where practical training in any line is of distinct advantage. Experience has proven that boys under 16 are not well adapted to being taught the mechanical trades. When they do take up a trade their period of apprenticeship is extended to cover their adolescence. This should be a suggestion to the educators. The motive is not in question. It is the purpose of the schools to train boys and girls so they will be useful in the duties of life they must take up when school time is finished. This purpose can best be accomplished in the public schools by thoroughly grounding the pupils in the fundamentals, so that when the time comes that they will have to take up the practical they will not be handicapped by lack of proper training in the branches that are essentially requisite for success.

Lost in a Chuckle.

How "Lame Ducks" Escaped Classification. Boston Transcript.

Propos "lame ducks," now found in great numbers on the banks of the Potomac, the phrase was given a particular vogue by Roosevelt, in one of his pleas for the strenuous life, about the time he appointed Jos. Buchanan of Kentucky on the Panama commission. When Secretary Loeb was announcing the news to a group of newspaper men one of the latter said: "I wonder whether the president classifies Buchanan as a lame duck or a mollycoddle?" Before Loeb could reply, President Roosevelt walked into the room and, demanding an explanation of the laughter following the newspaper man's remark, the question was again propounded. Roosevelt's reply was a chuckle uttered as he disappeared in an instantaneous return to his private office, and the doubt as to the classification was never solved.

Political Drift.

In the primary show down in Missouri 190,000 voters failed to express a preference for United States senator.

Mr. Hearst held the Independence league leg pullers down to \$5.00 during the last campaign. And that was no easy task.

The democratic Christmas tree in Cook county, including Chicago, will hold 3,000 jobs, with a total annual salary of \$5,500,000, and 10,000 party hopefuls are eagerly watching for the distribution.

Two hundred republican office holders in Kansas City were supplanted by the same number of democrats the other day. Kansas City is the seat of Jackson county, and the spirit of Andy dominates the political scenery.

Thirty-nine of the voting machines in use in Erie county, New York, were found to be faulty. Both sides were cheated by the machines at the November election, and the responsibility is placed on the machinists who prepared them.

A witness in the New York Jockey club investigation haughtily informed the legislative committee that it was not to be presumed that he knew nothing about bribery fund. But the committee declined to be so presumptuous and applied the force pump.

Ex-Senator Clark of Montana, New York and various mining interests has bought what is said to be the most costly dinner service yet made in this country. It cost him \$100,000 and has 800 pieces, enough to serve twenty-four people. It is not yet certain whether the service will be used to serve the Montana senatorship in.

An independent candidate for senator in New York spent 2 cents for two boxes of matches in looking for names in dark hallways, 20 cents for postage in answering inquiries from people too lazy to read published platforms for themselves and 20 cents for medicine to relieve his voice from the strain of making open-air speeches—in all 42 cents for campaign expenses.

Our Birthday Book.

December 10, 1910.

Edward Eggleston, the distinguished American author, was born December 10, 1827. He was a minister of the gospel and made his name as a novelist, going into the first rank, with his "Hoosier Schoolmaster," which appeared in 1871.

Thomas P. Gore, United States senator from Oklahoma, is just 48. He was born in Mississippi and has lost his sight, being widely known as "the blind senator."

Gustav Strinckh, musician and composer, was born December 10, 1860, and died about two years ago. He was conductor of the Metropolitan Opera company for many seasons and was with the company in Omaha.

Charles A. Goss of the law firm of Switzer & Goss was born December 10, 1882, at Edinburg, O. He is a graduate of Mount Union college. He served a term in the legislature and was also United States attorney for the district of Nebraska for one term.

John R. Higgins, accountant in the city treasurer's office, is 46. He was born in Hammar, Sweden, coming to this country when 14 years of age. He is something of a musician and composer and is conductor of the Emanuel church choir.

Edward T. Boyer, manager of the Boyer-Van Kuren Lumber and Coal company, is 31 years old today. He is a native son of Omaha and has been in his present position since 1898.

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

The regular annual show of "Savagery the Indian Warehouse, or Who's Got the Pull?" is to be staged in Washington. A session of congress without this performance would not be official.

Governor-elect Aldrich got an idea Thursday of what might have been if he had not already given out a number of places. The position at the head of the pie counter is never an easy one.

Will James Tighten the Noose? Kansas City Star. James J. Hill declares that the politicians talk too much. It may be added that Mr. Hill himself is tolerably fluent.

A Job Worth Tackling. New York Sun. Won't the Hon. Louis Dembitz Brandeis of Boston take a day off and tell an admiring and a longing country how to reduce the cost of living?

Can't Live Without Cooks. Chicago Post. These western millionaires who are suffering so severely from their confinement in jail seem to have an idea that they can get their just deserts by employing a special cook.

"Oh, You Sweet Thing." Pittsburgh Dispatch. Governor Wilson of New Jersey and Governor Harmon of Ohio are handing out large chunks of taffy to each other as presidential possibilities. But the doubtful question is whether this mutual sweetness would continue through a close contest in 1912.

Delusions of Hunters. Philadelphia Ledger. So far as statistics have been gathered 118 hunters have been killed this season. Many of them were victims of their own ignorance, knowing little of the use of guns, but more were slain by misguided friends, to whom, for some reason psychological rather than physiological, they presented the aspect of deer, moose or rabbit, as the case happened to be. Now and then this singular delusion took the form of killing a fellow hunter, resembling a bird. There is a lesson in this, of course, but it doesn't matter.

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Germany is showing great energy in developing its inland waterways. The canal between Berlin and the Oder river, which will make it possible for 600-ton vessels to reach the capital from the Baltic sea, is nearing completion. This canal is part merely an improvement of the Finow canal by the system of the Elbe and the Oder, the improved canal is to have four locks, each with a difference of level of thirty feet, instead of the original seventeen. Each lock takes two 600-ton boats at the same time, and are thus among the biggest in Europe. A ship elevator which will do the work more quickly will afterward be built if traffic justifies the expense. Not far from Berlin, before the new canal joins the old one, the sandy soil is being found so permeable that the whole canal bed had to be lined with concrete.

Henri Brisson, who has on at least four occasions been defeated in the election for the presidency of the French republic by only a very few votes, and who throughout his long public career has earned a reputation for unimpeachable integrity among his countrymen of all classes that is well-nigh without parallel, has announced his intention of resigning the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. He is 75 years of age. The presidency of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris is a much more important office in every way than that of the speaker of congress at Washington. Like the speaker of the English House of Commons, he is magnificently housed at the expense of the state.

A fine chunk of good luck at an opportune moment drops into the lap of the Canalese ministry through the favorable settlement of the Moroccan difficulty. Not only will it strengthen the prestige of the ministry, but it actually will throw a windfall into the national treasury. To have obtained an indemnity of \$15,000,000 from Morocco, besides some extensions of Spanish territory, must be reckoned as a great help to the prime minister in facing his domestic problems, which, of course, are partly financial.

Significant changes in social conditions in Great Britain in the past nine years are shown by official statistics. It appears that as compared with 1901, there was a decrease in the use of beer of 18 per cent; in the use of spirits, 50 per cent; in the consumption of wine, 33 per cent; while there was an increase in the use of tea of 29 per cent, cocoa, 15 per cent; tobacco, 17 per cent, and a falling off in the consumption of coffee of 14 per cent. Apparently these changes in drinking habits are not the result of temperance proselytism, but of a gradual tendency to better and cleaner living among all classes.

In a recent speech in the French Chamber of Deputies Premier Briand returned on M. Jaurès the socialist leader, in these words that go to the root of the issue which France faces: "It is astonishing that socialists, who are partisans of the omnipotence of the state, should consent that a private confederation should rise against the collective body."

The financial commission of the Russian Duma proposes that if a bachelor will not marry he shall be made to contribute something to the exchequer for the privilege of remaining a celibate. A tax upon bachelors is not a novelty in Europe.

Bryanism and Bulling. Washington Star. The question now is, if beaten at the national convention in 1912 as he 1908, will Mr. Bryan again accept the result? He was then an uncompromising champion of party regularity. A better was inherent in his eyes. But he himself has since indulged in holding. He both spoke and voted against his party's candidate for governor in Nebraska this year, and the man was defeated. Will this usual taste of holding affect Mr. Bryan's spirit? Will he hold in a larger matter two years hence if his course in the matter of platform and candidate are disregarded?

Woolen Importers Caught in the Act of Cheating.

Chicago Tribune.

Restitution, it is said, has been made of \$75,000 to the government by four woolen importers, the sum representing the amount out of which they had defrauded the customs by means of false invoices and undervaluations. It is announced that the government does not intend to prosecute the offenders and that justice is satisfied by the payment of the money due.

This is another case of base ingratitude on the part of a protected interest which fattens on the expense of every wearer of clothing in the country. Not content with the tremendous profits gained in this way from the public, the beneficiaries of this system basely return the government's protection by cheating the customs, as did the Sugar trust.

There is just as much reason why these men should be prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary as there was in the case of the sugar men. Recently the judges in New York decided that in the future imprisonment as well as fines should be the punishment of smugglers. A similar rule should run in the case of men defrauding the customs in other ways.

TAPPING THE FUNNYBONE.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"They say there's no fool like an old fool." That makes me shudder for the future. I've already been all the other kinds."

"That man is at least ten years ahead of his time." "Who is he?" "The census taker who gave our town its surprising population figures."

"Why are you so pessimistic? I know your sick, but the doctor says you'll recover. He ought to know." "He doesn't know that my life insurance has lapsed."

"This is a pretty bad report card," said the father of the young hopeful as he looked over the teacher's figures. "You seem to be poor in pretty much everything."

"That's cause teacher only puts down th' studies I ain't good in. I ought to have 'excellent' in one thing." "And what's that?" "hopefully inquired the father. "Fighting! I can lick any boy in th' class!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The lawyer of the milkman on trial for selling adulterated milk must have been influenced in his tactics by his client's business." "Why so?" "I noticed he pumped the witnesses."—Baltimore American.

Nebuchadnezzar was lurching in his accustomed style. "All flesh being grass," he reflected, "this must be beef 'a is proved." And, chuckling hoarsely, he took another chaw.—Puck.

"Do the children still write letters to Santa Claus?" "Not now. All the kids have amateur wireless stations."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A PLAIN LITTLE WOMAN.

J. W. Foley in New York Times. Just a plain little woman, with plain little ways.

Who "dies" the parlor with sweeping and dusting; Whose nights are for resting between two tired days; Whose faith is abiding, heaven seeking.

A tired little woman, who puts lads to bed; And janies, and tucks them all in with caressing; Who breathes a sweet prayer over each little head.

And devoutly knows God and the worth of His blessing; A plain little woman with plain little ways; Whose life is, God knows, such a dull little story; Who mothers a brood all her tired little days.

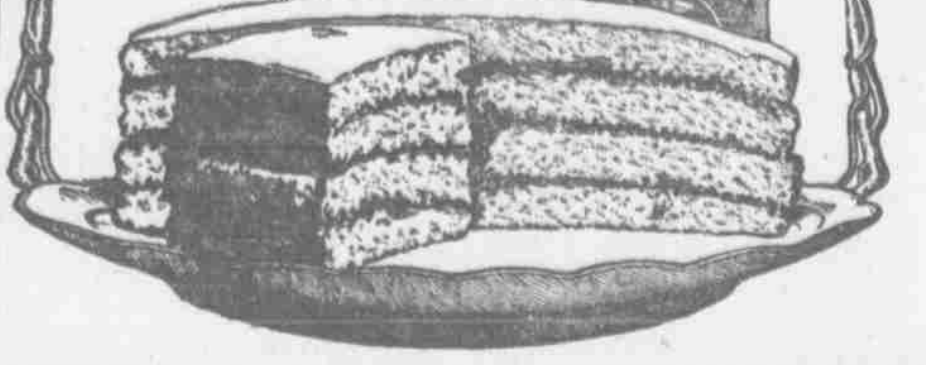
What measure of treasure shall be hers in glory? Who knows her as I do, and treasures the smile That rests the attacks of all time upon beauty; Whose days were so far cast, from fashion and style, But, oh, who walked close beside patience and duty?

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WHY NOT PUNISH?

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