

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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APRIL CIRCULATION: 48,106

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwigth Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spots, unsold and returned copies, for the month of April, 1911, was 48,106.

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

Now we shall see if our amiable friend, Mr. Wu, can come back.

Still, Langor was the example of the rebuilt San Francisco to inspire it.

That sure cure for dandelions is yet waiting to make some one's fortune.

The first photograph of President Diaz retiring will be a scoop worth while.

Mayor Gaynor probably is not grieving because his Hyde has been taken off him.

And now a Missourian thinks he has found the long lost Charley Ross. Show us.

It is gratifying to know that no one was scalped in that whiskers-bald head debate.

When at bat Diaz has always been a hard hitter, never taking much to the sacrifice.

What a merry race to the chautauqua platform we shall see when congress does adjourn.

"The democratic party is marching," exclaims Mr. Bryan. Marching forward or just marking time?

Omaha is troubled by durgaries as Lincoln was pestered by hold-ups—Lincoln Journal.

Then it isn't just an Omaha disease.

Having failed of fame as the roaring lion of the senate, "Jeff" Davis now seems to be trying the slynx game.

The multiplicity of mine explosions might suggest that new bureau of mine inspection has not gotten fully started.

The editor of a London periodical says he shivers every time he reads an American newspaper. What has the poor man done?

What a great oversight not to have invited General Diaz and Madero to a joint debate at that peace conference in Baltimore.

If that Gutenberg Bible brought \$50,000, how much would the one bring which Lee O'Neill Browne read from "Lid to Lid"?

Lillian Russell denies she is to be married again. How strange. Nat Goodwin made the very same sort of statement recently.

"God bless the country newspaper," beseeches "Uncle Joe" Cannon. He evidently believes it is superfluous to ask God to bless the others.

The army must remain in Texas until July 1. Which shows the president is no longer as partial to the military as when he was secretary of war.

From the continued delay in handing down decisions in the tobacco and all cases, the supreme court doctors must be finding it hard to agree on the diagnosis.

Prospects at Lincoln are for a brisk competition for those twenty-five saloon licenses at \$2,000 apiece. Some folks who expect to get rich quick by that route are going to be badly fooled.

Some day our people will realize how much time and money is wasted in paying county and city taxes separately and at different times instead of having the whole tax bill rendered together and payable at once.

New paving already petitioned for will more than exhaust the available intersection fund and late petitioners are sure to be left. But, then, there is no good reason whatever why the preliminaries for all the street improvements projected for the season should not be completed by the time frost is out of the ground.

Fighting Fakers.

A new element of danger in connection with the Mexican war has arisen in the fake reports that are flying thick and fast. Evidently it will require the forces at Washington as well as in Mexico to combat them. All sorts of unauthorized reports seem to be abroad and some of them are finding their way into wide circulation. This cannot fail seriously to complicate a situation already delicate enough for both countries.

It is too bad that the rumor of intervention should have gained such headway in Mexico in face of the fact as reiterated by the president that he was opposed to such a step and would oppose it to the very last, that he never would favor it so long as any other way around presented itself. So far as that is concerned, it does not lie within the province of the president to order intervention. That is a prerogative of congress. All the president can do is to call upon congress for advice or authority to act and he has thus far given no intimation of a desire or purpose to do that.

Undoubtedly Mexicans and Americans in Mexico have been influenced by many of these reports. They must tend to inflame feeling in Mexico against Americans on the scene and the Americans are deeply enough impressed with what this means to their physical safety to hasten to get out of the country. The heavy exodus from Mexico City and other places is proof sufficient of the pernicious effect of these reports.

Those with the best interests of Mexico and the United States at heart will continue to hope, that whatever turn affairs take, they will not necessitate aggressive action on our part. Of course, it is becoming plainer every day that unless Diaz makes acceptable concessions, the revolution is not likely to end, but spread in volume and influence. If its termination depends upon the sole issue of Diaz's resignation—and it seems that it does—it will devolve upon the sane patriotism in Mexico to meet the issue. But in the meantime it is extremely unfortunate for anybody in the United States to create embarrassment by manufacturing canards that tend to involve our government in troubles it is skillfully avoiding.

A Dull Debate.

Few people can fail to have been struck by the dullness so far of the debate in congress on the reciprocity and tariff revision bills. The discussion for the most part has been perfunctory for home consumption through the medium of extracts from the Congressional Record with nothing either brilliant or startling. The game is being played strictly within the rules, the deck having been stacked in democratic caucus, making practically certain the passage of all the bills reported from the ways and means committee under party whip and spur without change.

It may be inherent in house procedure that the debate should be generally commonplace, for that was true also of the Payne-Aldrich bill which had to wait until it got into the senate to arouse a really enlivening contest. Not that there are no speeches being delivered in the house worth bearing or reading, but that the debate has brought out no great orators entitled to command national attention for their speeches. Unless there is an awakening the tariff debate of the extra session of 1911 will go down as one of the dullest in history.

Bryan to the Rescue.

Why Mr. Bryan has insisted on projecting himself into the organization of the democratic membership of the two houses of congress and then refusing to accept the decision of the democratic senators to make Senator Martin their leader has not been quite clear, but is being gradually illumined. Mr. Bryan now raises his new slogan, "Shall the democratic party be Aldrichized?" and loudly proclaims, "The fight is on."

If the fight is on, of course, Mr. Bryan will be in the thick of it, and in his Commoner he has already issued his call to arms. "If you believe the democratic party should be true to its name," he declares, "you may help win the fight to protect its national convention from the invading forces of those who would make the party the laughing stock of real democrats," and then confidentially imparts this bit of startling information: "Mr. Bryan will do his part in an effort to protect the democratic party from 'Aldrichism.'" On the stump and through the Commoner he will insist that the special interests shall not control the convention.

In a word, Mr. Bryan is rushing to the breach, and coming bravely to the rescue. Incidentally, we are further told that "Mr. Bryan has given instructions that his paper, the Commoner, be sent to every new subscriber for a period of two years for the regular price of one year," and "you are invited to join Mr. Bryan in this great fight."

N. B.—No charge for this free ad.

State Deposits and Depositories.

The newly amended Nebraska banking law provides that state banks may become state depositories without the special bond heretofore exacted to insure repayment. The idea is that the guaranty fund, which is to safeguard other depositories, will be sufficient to safeguard the deposits of state money as well. But the new order of things will either force the treasurer to put all state deposits into state banks or it will penalize national banks that may wish to be state depositories in the sum that they would have to pay for a depository bond. The charge

on these bonds is supposed to be one-half of 1 per cent, so that state depositories will cost a national bank one-half of 1 per cent from now on more than they will cost a state bank.

With so many of the stronger banks nationalizing to get away from the burdens of the state depository law, this will mean that the bulk of the state money will be in the smaller or weaker banks. Omaha and South Omaha, for example, have not at present a single state bank, and the big banks at Lincoln are likewise all national banks. If the national banks refuse to compete for state money on these unequal terms the state treasurer will be at a decided disadvantage. Only if the national banks can be brought to conclude that the cost of the depository bond is less than the burden of maintaining the guaranty fund will serious complication be avoided. If the state treasurer is compelled to deposit only in state banks, located in scattered cities and towns at a distance from the capital, another readjustment of the law will become imperative.

Colorado Alone Fails.

Colorado is the only one of the four states that were deadlocked on the election of a United States senator whose legislature has failed to elect. New York, Iowa and Montana all finally found their way out of the labyrinth of discord and confusion and rescued their constitutional right to have two senators in Washington. Colorado will be represented by only one for the next two years, and that one a republican, though the state is otherwise in the hands of the democrats and its legislature overwhelmingly democratic.

The "interests" seem to have been strong enough in Colorado to the last to prevent a choice unsatisfactory to them. Evidently they had agreed on Mayor Speer of Denver and when his election was blocked his backers decided the state should have none other, so the legislature adjourned without action. When the lieutenant governor dropped his gavel in token of final adjournment he said: "I am ringing down the curtain on the greatest farce comedy in the political history of Colorado."

This probably is an accurate description, though Colorado has witnessed many farce comedies in politics. The democrats come out of this one with little to their credit. It was due to a minority, not a majority, that "the interests" did not get their man, but the minority was not strong enough to complete a victory against the interests. Colorado may feel that it is at least no worse off with a vacancy than with the kind of a democratic senator it so narrowly escaped.

Money in Politics.

Prof. Merriam's unsuccessful race for mayor of Chicago against Carter Harrison cost \$133,000, according to the report filed. That is an enormous expenditure and discouraging to the man without money or some way of getting it who may aspire to public office. No one has questioned the legitimacy of Prof. Merriam's collections nor outlay. He ran as the nominee of the good government organizations, which undoubtedly financed his campaign, obtaining the money by contributions. That fact does not lessen the discouragement which naturally arises from such a showing.

Carter Harrison ran on the opposing platform and was supported, among others, by the corrupt powers, whether by collusion or not makes no difference so far as the results are concerned. It might logically be argued that he, or his force, was able to command even greater sums of money than the Merriam crowd. Who put up the Harrison funds has not been authoritatively announced, though the anti-Harrison newspapers sought by every means to find out during the campaign. Since his supporters included the machine cohorts in Chicago politics, his financial backers could scarcely have been opposed to these machine agencies.

The effect of the disclosure is to discourage men who would enter politics purely upon the basis of merit and absolutely to ignore from all consideration the old principle of the office seeking the man. When a man of high character, coming before the people as the chosen representative of the good government forces, has to spend \$133,000 to lose, it is time to wonder where we are heading in our political reforms.

A local exposition of "made-in-Omaha" goods is said to be in contemplation. We have had such exhibitions before, but not in recent years. It would not be a bad idea to remind our own people every little while how varied and extensive Omaha's manufacturing industries are and follow up with a patronize-home-industry propaganda.

And now Havelock is taking steps to lift the lid. Havelock went dry last year simply to help Lincoln to get wet, and having accomplished the purpose, sees nothing to be gained by continuing to be a self-immolated victim of neighborly generosity. It's a safe bet that Havelock goes wet at the first opportunity.

If it will be any additional inducement to Attorney General Wickersham to attend the National Prison congress meeting in Omaha, King Ak-Sar-Ben will agree to give him an immunity bath when it is his turn at the den to be initiated into the mysteries of the realm.

The census of the Nebraska state penitentiary shows the number of inmates to be 443, which is considerably

larger than usual. Even at that this is only one for about every 2,700 of the population, which is not putting Nebraska in very bad.

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Mr. Bryan will not be a candidate next year, but he will be best man at the ceremony—Detroit News.

From the way he is already flirting with the bride-to-be, it is not certain he is unwilling to slip ahead of the best man.

It is reassuring, at any rate, to know that the empire is coming into his rightful unpopularity while the ball season is yet young.

Who Knows the Answer?

Indianapolis News. With 150 deserters from the troops at San Antonio, it is clear that some scheme has got to be devised to make army life more attractive. But how to do this without actual bloodshed is the question.

Unusually Active.

Houston Post. Governor Woodrow Wilson will soon hit the grit for the coast, making numerous stops for the purpose of dropping a few views on public questions. This sort of activity is sure to call the deprecating department of the Commoner into activity.

No More Annexation.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The president has just declared that no government of the United States would be allowed, by public opinion, to annex the territory of another republic. Right. And in defending their rights under the Monroe doctrine, it is not at all necessary for us to compel any of them to submit to wrongs at the hands of powers forcing the claims of dishonest creditors.

Confidence Well Placed.

New York Tribune. The bill passed by the Colorado state senate, providing that stenographers shall not be compelled to reveal the secrets of their employers on the witness stand, serve to draw renewed attention to the confidence reposed by the American business world in the stenographic profession of a large class of workers, and to the rarity of the cases in which his confidence is found to have been misplaced.

THE RECALL IN ACTION.

Tacoma's Strenuous Pace on the Political Race Front. Tacoma is showing an expectant world how much fun can be got out of the recall when practiced with assiduity.

On April 5, the women, the saloonkeepers and other citizens of Tacoma held a special election to recall Mayor Fawcett. They voted with such vigor that none of the three candidates got the requisite majority, and had it not been such rare sport the day might have been considered wasted. They held another special election ten days later, and this time the panacea passed out and Mayor Fawcett made way for Mayor Seymour.

Time passed and politics became dull in Tacoma. But on May 2 the clouds lifted and another special election blossomed forth to recall the four city commissioners. Alas! The new weapon had become rusty from a fortnight's long disuse and it failed to decapitate these officials at one swift and deadly blow. But Tacoma never wavered. No sooner did it find that this election was "not decisive" than it braved off for another to be held on May 15.

Four elections in six weeks with a waste of only a mayor and possibly four commissioners, and all the rest of the city administration still untripped! What a radical step above the recall! A gallery ranging about the room supplied additional space for books. The vaulted ceiling of this room is in green, blue and red.

A new danger to women's hats was discovered when a horse tried to eat the trimming on one spring creation, causing a great deal of embarrassment to the wearer. It is highly naturally by fifteen long windows, and at night by eighteen Renaissance electrolights. Books of reference are to be had in this room. A wooden screen elaborately carved in the Renaissance style conceals the desks of the librarians, and the lifts that bring the books from the stacks naturally by fifteen long windows, and at night by eighteen Renaissance electrolights.

A horse saw the hat trimming as it swung in front of his nostrils, sniffed a bit, and then craned his neck to get nearer. Then he suddenly nibbled the material he thought was grass and held it firmly in his jaws.

Greatly frightened, the woman did not move, but uttered a few shrieks, which brought several men to her aid. They were cruel enough to laugh. Drivers gathered around the horse and tried vainly to coax him to release the trimming. Others squeezed his nostrils, but the horse paid no attention. Finally a garden truck vendor placed a bunch of carrots in front of the horse, and the trick was done. He opened his jaws for the tempting vegetables, and the imprisoned trimming was liberated.

When an immigration inspector sitting in the big examination room at Ellis Island called for George Schneider and family, who had just arrived on the George Washington, says the New York World, a man, his wife and their fourteen children responded.

To the trained eye of the inspector it looked like a "cinch" case of deportation, and his first question was "How much money have you?" Schneider said he didn't know, so the inspector told him to empty his pockets. The man dug down into his right trousers pocket and drew up \$10. From his left trousers pocket he pulled \$42. In his left hip pocket he found \$22, and in the right was \$67.

"That's enough," the inspector said, with a snarl. "I have more than that yet," the immigrant said. "Wait!"

Putting his hand into an inside coat pocket, he produced \$100. Then he found \$50 in his vest. In an inside vest pocket was \$215, and to add to the inspector's agony \$42 was drawn from his watch pocket. Herman Schneider's 6-year-old son, seeing his father fill up the table with currency, thought that it was up to him to contribute, so he hauled out \$13.

Schneider said that he got the money as the result of a sale of his 200 acres of land in Garsonville, Russia. The family left for Glen Ullen, N. D., where a farm will be purchased.

Twenty children were killed in the streets of Manhattan during the month of April, the largest number ever recorded, and forty-five children were killed in Greater New York. Scores more were injured. Secretary Cornell of the National Highway Protective association says that the drivers of wagons and heavy trucks in the congested districts are mainly responsible for this mortality of children. It is twice that recorded for April a year ago, and the indifference of the drivers is increasing. Only one-fourth of street accidents are now chargeable against automobiles.

Around New York

Snippets on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

The formal opening of the new public library of the metropolis is promised this month, though the date has not been set. The building has been under way for ten years and is regarded as the most beautiful structure in the city. It stands on a plot of ground running from Fortieth to Forty-second streets and from Fifth avenue to Bryant park. This site is probably worth \$10,000,000. The library has cost more than \$5,000,000, making a total investment of approximately \$15,000,000, which shows that every sitting down to read a book comes awfully high in New York.

The library is 300 feet long on Fifth avenue, and 270 feet deep from Fifth avenue to Bryant park. The library has cost more than \$5,000,000, making a total investment of approximately \$15,000,000, which shows that every sitting down to read a book comes awfully high in New York.

Library is epitomized in the inscription that occupies the three spaces on the attic. On the left are the words, "The Astor Library, founded by John Jacob Astor for the advancement of useful knowledge, 1848."

On the center space, "The Lenox Library, founded by James Lenox, dedicated to history, literature and the fine arts, 1850."

On the right plaque, "The Tilden Trust, founded by Samuel Jones Tilden to serve the interests of science and popular education, 1887." There are two niches on each side of the entrance, intended for statues by Frederick Macmonnies. One is described as "Beauty Overwhelming Ignorance," and the other as "Truth Overcoming Falsehood."

The main hallway, which all visitors from Fifth avenue first enter, is entirely of white marble, the ceiling being of the same material. White marble staircases at either end of this entrance lead to the upper floors. On the south half of the front of the building and extending around the Fortieth street side are the administration offices of the library. On the part of the front of the library running toward the Forty-second street pavilion there are small reading rooms.

On Forty-second street there is the entrance for those who use the circulating library. This library is to be situated in the basement on the north side. At a corresponding point on the Fortieth street side there is the service entrance. The reading room is 265 feet long, the whole length of the building at the rear; it is fifty feet high and over seventy-five feet wide. It is lighted naturally by fifteen long windows, and at night by eighteen Renaissance electrolights.

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POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

West Point Democrat: Governor Aldrich is said to have lost thousands of votes in Nebraska by vetoing the Sunday base ball bill. If so, he gained as many by vetoing the telephone trust measure.

Hebron Register: The main trouble with the majority party in the late Nebraska legislature was its lack of a real live leader, one who could have shown that he had force enough behind him to accomplish things. Too much boys' play never accomplishes real good work.

Rushville Recorder: Governor Aldrich has been criticized for vetoing more bills than any other governor for some years. But no impartial judge can pass upon his vetoes without giving him credit for good and sufficient reasons.

Central City Republican: Sentence has already been pronounced against Burkett. The case of Brown is parallel in most of the details. When his hearing comes on before the public bar at the general election in 1912 sentence will be pronounced against him just as effectively as it was pronounced against Burkett at the general election of 1910.

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JUDGE HOPEWELL.

Beatrice Express: Nebraska mourns for her dead lieutenant governor. The state can ill afford the loss of such characters as his.

Dakota City Eagle: Lieutenant Governor M. R. Hopewell served three terms as lieutenant governor and filled many other positions of responsibility in the state. He was one of the state's best builders.

Kearney Hub: There was no better man, gauged by the common tests than the late lieutenant governor of Nebraska, M. R. Hopewell. Many eulogies will be pronounced and not one will be exaggerated.

Columbus Telegram: Melville Hopewell was one of the high type men of the west. To know him was to love him. To stand within the zone of his presence was to bask in the sunshine of a manhood pure and clean.

O'Neill Frontier: Lieutenant Governor M. R. Hopewell was one of the ablest men in the republican party in this state and his death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of intimate friends and acquaintances.