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Its Corporation Plumes.

STATE WAXES OPULENT ON BIG FEES

EDITORIAL SHEET.

Homeless Trusts Harbored There for the Money in Sight-Sample Instance of Getting Rich Quick.

In a battle royal with the great combinations of capital Congressman Allan L. McDermott of New Jersey has taken the first substantial stand in the national legislature to place the vast corporations of the country under the direct supervision of the federal government. This is but the it is considered that the total receipts of beginning of a fight that may reach into the state that year amounted to \$4.317.846.08, every state in the union should the con- of which amount the corporations paid gressman be the victor. But the particular state that is most affected by the measure now pending is New Jersey, the so-called "home of the trusts." This warfare that McDermott has begun against one of the recognized industries of his own state is all the more accentuated by the fact that he was the first president of the Corporation Trust company of New

Jersey, an organization which houses and fosters to per cent of the huge financial combinations of the United States and which, it has been charged in court, furnishes "dummy" boards of boy directors at a moment's notice in any number that

may be desired. McDermott's war on the "home of the trusts," however, is not the only hostile demonstration that has been begun against this far-reaching institution. In the state legislature at Albany a series of bills have been introduced that are causing the officors, and the bankers of the great New Jersey corporations an endless amount of

worry. All of the measures are a menace to the trust industry of New Jersey. Senator

Green's bill is friendly to those trusts that make New Jersey their home; Brackett's and Burke's bills aim more especially at \$229,331,634. Yet here are incorporations the Corporation Trust company of New in one state which on paper show sixtyure over introduced in congress. It not only threatens to destroy one of the most the state of New Jersey does not fall to profitable industries of New Jersey, but it also seems to place these corporations under the direct control of the government

Reaching for a Good Thing.

Like the building of Rome, it took more than a day to make New Jersey the banner incorporation state. The good people of that commonwealth began figuring on the problem long before 1884, when a law was passed bringing the thing about. It was so contrived that since that year the citizens of that state have paid no state taxes. The assessment of the corporations is one-tenth of 1 per cent on all amounts of issued capital stock up to \$0,000,000; onetwentieth of 1 per cent up to 35,000,000, and \$50 a million after that. In addition to the menta: tax there is a filing fee at the time of incorporation amounting to 20 cents for each \$1,000 of the total capital stock authorized. but in no case is less than \$15 taken. Thus, Sanitarium for Tuberculouis Disenses, \$50.

The next largest fee was \$80,000, paid by State House, \$15,351; addition to Home for the Northern Securities company on a cap- Feeble Minded Wemen at Vineland, \$15,-Italization of \$400,000,000. While these big 500; purchase of land for Manual Training corporations are the largest, there are and Industrial School for Colored Youth thousands of others that have filed certifi- at Bordentown, \$14,989; improving State cates of incorporation at the secretary of Normal School, \$7,418; sewerage for State state's office in Trenton. The big year was Home for Boys, \$7,000; grading State Home in 1901, when 2,347 corporations began their existence in the state of New Jersey. Bofore them, however, the state did, and has since done, a very comfortable business. The annual report of the state treasurer of New Jersey for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1902, shows that \$569.237.35 in fees were collected from new corporations. 600; Village for Epileptics, \$200,000; new Nor-In 1908 1,989 certificates of incorporation were filed.

This sum, however, did, not include the state taxes collected from the miscellaneous corporations which that year amounted to (\$1,963,308.87, making the total receipts from ings that have been built and are to be the corporations for 1902 \$2,532,445.72 When built, New Jersey has the snug little sum more than half, it must be admitted that New Jersey is not so slow.

Magnitude of the Business.

The magnitude of the business that has been done by New Jersey in this line for the last eighteen years, and the remarkable growth of the enterprise, is best indiested by the following figures which show the number of new corporations and the amount of their capital stock:

Number of Corporations \$6,605,00 72,905,00 260 131,294,0 1,154 1,190 835 896 923 854 ************** 1,069 1,108 2,161 1,987 2,347 2,347 2,347 \$10,840,000 1,322,814,200

20,090 Totals

The available cash balance in the treas- struction ury of the United States last month was

ger. Perhaps this is because what might have been the first railroad disaster was Jersey. Representative McDermott's reso-lution is the most radical anti-trust meas-that a great part of the capital here rep-coat. Now it is unfortunate that red pettiresented is on paper. Be that as it may, coats have been causing trouble for rafget its revenues in cash. The taxes collected from miscellaneous corporations in up coal along the tracks in that city, and the state during a period of ten years because the March winds toyed with their aggregate no less than \$10,156,517.

Dividing the Spoils.

The result of such steady incomes as these, added to the annual incorporation fees, is that New Jersey is in first class financial condition. At the close of the fiscal year 1902 the receipts exceeded the disbursements by \$390,605. In this connection it must also be taken into consideration that the expenditures were will undoubtedly work many hardships. made in an exceedingly liberal manner. but there seems to be no help for the Ital-Among the disbursements of \$3,924,810 were ian ladies of Wilmington. The red pettiincluded the following public improvebe impaired .-- Chicago Record-Herald. New building for New Jersey Reforma-

tory, #11,373; purchase of land for Pailsudes Interstate Park, \$50,000; New Jersey when J. Pierpont Morgan incorporated the 00; improvements at State Hospital at sait rheum. Cures piles or no pay. Se. monstar sized trust, with a capital of \$1.- Morris Plains, \$36,505; Trenton Armory, For sale by Kuhn & Ca.

10c

for Girls, \$6,000; new senate chamber, \$8,135; Fort Lee battle monument, \$1,000. Among the new public buildings that are under course of construction or that have been recently finished are the State Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, to cost \$500,-000; State Reformatory for Women, \$300,

mal School, north and south, \$300,000. There has been no state tax since 1884, and the Intention is this year to reduce the school tax by \$1,000,000. In addition to the many public build-

of some \$2,500,000 in bank to her credit clear and above all her debts. That is why New Jersey is good to the "trusts." That is why New York state

is beginning to think there is something in it, too .- Brooklyn Eagle.

UNFAILING SIGN OF DANGER Women with Red Petticoats Toss s

Bunch of Worry to Train Operatives. Unto all railroad engineers the red petti-

casions red petticoats have been the means variably the woman who dicovers a washout or a collapsed bridge or an obstruction on the track wears a red petticoat. There may be a psychological explanation of this remarkable fact, but whether there is on not, the brave woman always manages during the one minute and twenty-seven seconds that must elapse before the arrival of the lightning express to get her red 4,773,792,000 petticoat off and wave it frantically, thus warning the engineer and enabling him to

\$14,785,575,350 stop the train on the very brink of de-To all railroad men red is a sign of dan

road men at Wilmington, Del. Italian women have been in the habit of picking skirts, it has frequently happened that en-

> gineers on through express trains, seeing what they supposed to be danger signals, have thrown on their brakes, thereby flinging passengers into ignominious hesps and causing wild panics in the cars. The result has been an order strictly prohibiting women who wear red petticoats from picking coal along the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad. This order coats standing as a danger signal must not

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Comparative Merits of Bo h Considered from of course, usually receives his house rent a Finane al Standpoint.

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INCOME OF TRADESMEN AVERAGE HIGH

The Money Side of Professional Life Not as Alluring as Supposed-Cream for the Few, Orumbs for the Many.

Public opinion in general in its ideas of the average income of the minister, the lawyer, the teacher and those of similar callings is all wrong, or nearly so. Contrary to popular belief, the average mechanic or skilled workman in many cases is better paid than a considerable proportion of professional men. While much mystery surrounds the incomes of the leading professions, still it is possible to ob-

tain actual figures which may be accepted as authoritative. Although it is true that in every profes-

sion a few names will occur at once which are associated with enormous salaries or fees, it is beyond question that the great

majority of professional men, even after years of costly and careful preparation, are wretchedly underpaid. In gathering statistics in reference to this recompense the incompetents have been passed by and

only these who have been practicing for coat is a sacred thing. Upon scores of on | years and who may be said to have established reputations and practices in their of saving trains from being wrecked. In-| communities have been taken into consideration.

Few Doctors Accumulate Wealth. The rewards of the medical profession probably vary to a greater degree than do those of any other, but the average

physician in the larger cities is commonly few of them are actually poor. Yet, as a matter of fact, they rarely have much property at the time of their death, and a conenormous fees paid by wealthy patients are, of course, familiar, for taken as a class, the American millionaires are the most liberal patients in the world with their physicians. All the doctors in the United States who earn professionally more than \$100,000 annually could probably be counted on the fingers, however, and it is likewise probabe that not more than the digits of one hand would be necessary to enumerate those in Chicago who earn more than 350,000 per year. Perhaps a score take in one-half the latter amount and upwards of one hundred enjoy incomes of more than \$10,000.

These figures, however, refer to men who are obviously at the head of their profes-The average income of a Chicage physician is far under these figures. From statistics gathered recently, after consid erable correspondence, a prominent physician gives it as his opinion that the average income is not in excass of \$2,000 a year There are many, of course, who collect much less, so that the figure is, if anything. a liberal average

Clergy Aided by Perquisitor.

Clergymen are even less liberally remembered in the matter of monetary com-pensations than are the physicians. It is best minimum rate paid to regular memore difficult, too, to strike an average, chanics is \$5.20 a day, which is paid to Dr. Jacobsen is @ years of age, hale and

AND PROFESSIONS since the men of the cloth are so often the recipients of fees and presents of various kinds that the salaries paid do not repreas \$8 and \$9 a day. sent their exact incomes. The clergyman, The average income of bricklayers, therein addition to his regular salary, if he fore, is something more than \$6 a day, or at the rate of \$40 a week, \$2,000 a year,

Ladies' Sample Lisle Thread Combination Suita-lace trimmed-worth 75c. 39c

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25c Children's Cambrie Drawers

with clusters of tucks, at

does not occupy a regular parsonage, and, again, fees from grateful bridegrooms and It is but fair to state that this is not a other sources may constitute a considerable yearly income, and is interrupted at times source of income. These latter are so variby bad weather or the state of the building market. On the other hand, the lowest able, however, that they may be disrewages paid to mechanics is more than \$2 garded in the estimate of the incomes in The average may safely be placed the ministry. day.

With one notable exception where a salat \$3.50 a day, or a rate of a little more than \$1,000 a year, which is higher than ary of \$25,000 a year is paid, and the fees from an ultra fashionable congregation are DANISH CARNEGIE IN CHICAGO said to be as much more, the highest sal-

aries paid in city churches rarely exceed \$10,000. But this is no criterion, for on Dr. Carl Jacobsen Tells of the Duty the other hand the minimum salary regu-**Rich Men Owe to Their** larly paid for a country appointment is

Country. but \$300 a year. Usually, however, the Dr. Carl Jacobsen of Copenhagen, who clergyman on such an assignment receives more than this, since he often covers is in Chicago, has been called the Carnegie of Denmark. He has given away 18,000,000 two of these appointments with a combined salary of \$500 a year. The average in- | crowns, or almost \$5,000,000 and he procome of the country clergyman may be poses to give more. His has been an intersafely placed at \$600 a year, with the addi- esting life, and he has an interesting theory ion, of course, of his house rent, probably of what a rich man should do with his the use of a small farm and various other money. He spoke of both last night at his hotel.

crowns

Lawyers Average \$1,500.

not born a rich man," said he, "but he be-It is extremely difficult to calculate any came one by industry. He was immensely general income for lawyers for obvious interested in art, and in the sixtles gave reasons, as the day of the individual his breweries to the Carisberg institute, seems to be passing. Disregarding the inwhich is on the lines of your Smithsonian nomes of the most lucrative positions in institution in Washington. His first brewthe legal fraternity-that of the comparatively few corporation or trust lawyers, ery was established in 1847 and his second who frequently receive an enormous in- in 1864. "They were erected at Carlsberg, near come-and taking into consideration the Copenhagen, and he named the town after practitioners of the country and smaller

towns, it is probable that an annual in- me. He gave these breweries for the supcome of a trifle more than \$1,500 will be port of the institution, although he rethe average

A still lower range of incomes will be supposed to be moderately wealthy, while grades of some public schools the salary school houses the average salary is but siderable portion are actually buried at eight months. In the public schools of the expense of their friends. Stories of large cities a salary of \$1,500 a year is usually the maximum. It will probably be safe to place the average salary of public school teachers at \$700 a year. In calculating the incomes of architects names might be given of several famous ones whose annual incomes are fortunes in themselves; but there are many others

who must work hard for a living income. Considering the salaries of expert workmen in the large offices and the incomes of architects of small towns, the average would seem to be \$1,300 a year.

The income of the average mechanic, it is safe to say, is higher than that of the

what Denmark wanted was art and I pro-As a result, the general average of incomes is actually higher in the trades than famous collector and an art critic. I have in the professions. A few statistics will inherited his tastes, and I have given to

readily prove that this is the case. The Denmark a great art collection and a school of instruction."

bricklayers. It must be remembered, of hearty, with a beard like a viking. What course, that this is the lowest rate. There he is proudest of, however, is not his beneare many bricklayers who receive as high factions, but of his relations with his workingmen. "My workmen love me," he said with

Loin Veal Roast-

per pound

per pound The finest line ried in the city.

per pound

per pound Hams-

per pound

121c

emotion, "and I am a father to them. They are paid the highest wages in the country, and a service of ten years entitles them to a pension. Part of the profits of the broweries is spent in providing them model cottages. I have over 2,000 worknes, When in the summer we have our annual outing my family and I go with them, share their games and their pleasures. My sons join in the sports and my daughters dames with them all.

pound finest line of Fish and Cheese car-

10c

11+c

11+C

11+0

4

Te

"Five of my children have died, and at their death my workmen shared my grief. I think I have solved the labor question, at least for myself."

Dr. Jacobsen has come to America to see his two sons, Vagu and Helge, who are students in a school of fermentology in South Water street. /

"I am bringing the boys up to be practical brewers," he said. "One man in a craft can learn something of any other man in the same craft. America is the most progressive country in the world, and while we know as much about brewing as you do, want my sons to know what you know."-"My, father, Jacob Carl Jacobsen, was

Chicago Chronicle.

CHANGING OF THE SEXES Courage and Fighting Spirit Shows Where Formerly Soreams and

Fainting Prevailed.

When Miss Sarah Biddle of Philadelphia (of course she is a prominent society woman) was attacked the other afternoon served for himself and his family the manby a negro (of course he was burly), she neither screamed nor fainted. Instead.

when she felt the tug on her purse, she at-'In 1876 I founded a third brewery, which tacked her assailant with an umbrella and I chiled the New Carisberg, and which in drove him up the street yelling like the 1890 I gave, on similar conditions, to found piper's son. a new institution, called the New Carls-

In Brooklyn last week, at a fire, it was berg, devoted to art. The New Carlsberg contains the most costly and precious cola woman who went back through the heat lection of ancient sculpture in the world, and smoke for the rescue of an old man left behind, and bore him out on her shoulwhich I brought from the Villa Borghese ders. In a suburb, when two aisters-a big when Prince Borghese was in money diff. one and a little one discovered a burgiar culties. The casts in the institute are the under the bed, they did not run, but pulled best in the world, and I spent a year in him out. The fat sister kept a 250-pound traveling to get them, as well as 1,000,000 pressure on the burglar's chest, while the

other, more fleet of foot, brought the po-"I have also given over 1,000,000 crowns lice. At a Jersey City fire last werk a 7for an industrial arts school in Copenyear-old girl was the means of saving the hagen and the government gave as much. lives of her parents and her baby brother. When I made over the New Carlsberg Ten days ago a 15-year-old Brooklyn girl brewery I stipulated that if ever the profits repailed two bank robbers and did not lose reached above a certain figure I was to reso much as a bairpin in the affray, and was ceive a third of them, but I put the figure no cool after it that she did not even talk so high that it will never be reached. I fast.

When we contrast such conduct with that of the man who recently fainted in court, or with that of the man who testified that When asked as to what he thought of he always walked after nightfall in the the Carnegie theory that to die rich was middle of the street, it is not strange questo die disgraced, Dr. Jacobsen answered tions are asked as to what has become of that he believed it was true.

the traditional feminine timidity. Is the "The duty of a rich man," he said, "is woman who faints at every opportunity beto his country. He should see what his coming extinct? Is the time arriving when country lacks and then attempt to supply it will be the masculine trait to be hysthe deficiency with his money. I saw that terical and helpless when danger appears in the offing? Are feminine annals hereceeded to furnish art. My father was a after to be made up-not of eases of patient suffering, as in the past-but of active heroism?-New York Globe

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The civil engineer is well paid, but from the nature of his work is often idle. An retain a private fortune left me by my average income of \$1.700 annually is about father, and, of course, I receive a safary his share. The mining engineer is a trifle for the management of the breweries." better paid, the average being \$1,500. Trades Average Better.

less fortunate members of the professions. The various trades unions, of course, fix an absolute minimum, while skilled men in the various trades may receive extra compensation.

agement of the breweries. Teachers' Salaries Low.

found among teachers. In the lower

is as low as \$300 a year. In the country

\$40 a month during the school term of