

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00...

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1909, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes rows for Total, Less unsold and returned copies, and Net Total.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1909. M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

"Gentlemen never quarrel," says Rev. Dr. Gordon. Where does he class our congressmen?

Some of the eastern papers have already ceased using the capital "R" in referring to the Rough Riders.

Lucky that the proposed law requiring two years' residence for divorce applicants is not to be made retroactive.

Boston women refuse to remove their hats at concerts. Heretofore the trouble has been to keep the lid on in Boston.

Alfred Austin asks that all his faults be forgotten and forgiven. He should quit writing them in near-rhyme.

"Can Americans talk?" asks a writer in Harper's Weekly. Ever visited Washington when congress was in session?

A Chicago judge believes the police should escort drunken men to their homes. Now listen to the roar from the cabmen.

The Oregon plan of choosing United States senators has been transplanted to Nebraska, but it will still be known as the Oregon plan.

Nebraska's system of raising revenue by taxation based on property values is not to be changed this year. Nor for many years.

It is still possible for candidates for municipal office to withdraw their names before the official primary ballot is finally made up.

Naturally Chancellor Day of the Syracuse university will want to confer some kind of a degree upon Judge Anderson of Chicago.

Monico Lopez Lara, whom Mr. Taft found in the Philippines, will be the White House barber, thus completing the cabinet appointments.

"The best man in any city is none too good for councilman," says the Baltimore News. But he is usually too busy or too indifferent.

The 4th of March would be all right for inaugural day if they would just switch the 4th of March weather to some other week.

Census reports of Cuba show that 70 per cent of the population of that island is pure Caucasian. Had a different impression, hadn't you?

"A man can be a liar without knowing it," says an eastern college professor. Perhaps, but he cannot conceal the fact from other people.

If Mr. Carnegie should offer to give Omaha the money needed to enlarge our public library the offer would without doubt be thankfully accepted.

Mr. Bryan was also caught in the snowstorm on March 4, but he did not mind it as much as he did when caught in the landslide on November 3.

Henry Waterson wants to know what the editorial page of a publication should be. He can take his choice between the Outlook and the Commerce.

A Judicial Innovation.

Lawyers in a humorous mood sometimes tell the story of the justice of the peace who, after trial and argument, announced, "I shall take the case under advisement until next Thursday, when I shall decide for the plaintiff."

An almost parallel situation has been presented in the decision recently rendered by Judge McPherson in the Missouri 2-cent fare cases. Judge McPherson's opinion and finding, making a printed pamphlet of fifty pages, was sent out in advance through Associated Press channels to all the big newspapers in the country with the usual notation of "Confidential. Hold for release, probably in time for afternoon papers of Monday, March 8."

The exigencies of newspaper publicity have brought about many changes in methods of official communication, but this is the first time, we recall, when a court decision has been handled in this fashion. Reports of cabinet officers, commissions of inquiry and presidential messages are distributed by advance copies, to say nothing of speeches and addresses of lesser lights. In order to get better room in the newspapers, many public men have learned the lesson that such a document released for Monday's publication, when other pressing news is less urgent, is more likely to secure liberal space.

It is possible that the judges of our courts may adopt the custom of timing their decisions to suit newspaper conveniences and distributing advance copies, but it does not comport with the ancient and accepted ideas of judicial procedure. The Missouri 2-cent fare cases are likely to go up to the supreme court for final adjudication. It will be interesting to observe when the time comes whether the supreme court will likewise follow this precedent and give out its decision a week ahead of time, so that the surprise when sprung will not be so overwhelming.

From Bandit to Governor.

Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit, whose capture of Perdicaris brought a ringing note from Secretary of State Hay on the eve of the republican national convention in 1904, has been promoted to the governorship of one of the biggest provinces of Morocco. His elevation will be something of an experiment, but those familiar with the daring character of the man are disposed to believe that he will make a record for himself in keeping the unruly tribesmen in control.

The promotion of this picturesque brigand to a governorship is admitted to be in the nature of a reward for services rendered. Even when he was recognized as the prince of brigands, Raisuli was playing politics. His capture of Perdicaris is explained only on the theory that he needed the money, as the United States had no political interest whatever in Morocco. When Raisuli went after Sir Harry MacLean of the British army he was after bigger game and the politics of the coup was much more important than the ransom demanded. Kaid MacLean was aiding the old sultan, Abdul Aziz, in an effort to keep Morocco in order. Raisuli, the pal of the pretender, who is now sultan, made things as uncomfortable as possible and it is generally admitted that Raisuli's pernicious activity finally led the French to intervene and place the present sultan in power. With his bravery, daring and wonderful resources, Raisuli may doubtless be expected to govern his province with rare executive ability until he sees a chance for personal gain by overthrowing the present sultan, just as he shelved Abdul Aziz. Raisuli has the head and hand and courage to uphold the law when it serves his purpose.

New Plans for Federal Suits.

President Taft has been quick to discover the inadvisability of having too many bureaus and branches of the federal government working at cross purposes to accomplish the same end. As hinted at in his inaugural message, he wants a readjustment of the agencies that have to do with enforcing the government's control of corporations. It is announced that he has already asked the attorney general and the secretary of commerce and labor to work out a concise plan for adoption by congress, if new legislation is needed to carry the desired reform into effect.

The plan which President Taft originated and which his cabinet officers have been asked to work out in detail is reported to be as follows: To make the Interstate Commerce commission purely a quasi-judicial body, thus depriving it of its duties of investigation of offenses and its administrative work.

To clothe the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, with the duty of acting as investigator of complaints of offenses against federal law on the part of any interstate corporations. All complaints from private individuals will have to be made to this bureau.

To create an entirely new bureau in the Department of Justice which shall render such legal aid to the Bureau of Corporations as may be needed and requested. This new bureau shall have the work of seeing that failures to obey orders of the Interstate Commerce commission shall be prosecuted in the federal courts.

To have the Department of Agriculture co-operate closely with the Bureau of Corporations in the enforcement of the pure food law, meat inspection law and similar laws with whose enforcement the Department of Agriculture is primarily concerned. The department will report offenses against these laws to the Bureau of Corporations, which will see that the proper prosecuting steps are taken.

It has long been felt that the Bureau of Corporations, the Interstate Commerce commission and the Department of Justice were in some regards working too much at haphazard, and that there was a certain amount of professional jealousy that hampered their operations. As a result

there has been much confusion and repetition of work in the government's dealings with offending corporations. If the railroads were under the Department of Commerce and Labor, insofar as the investigation of complaints and collection of evidence are concerned, the only duty of the Interstate Commerce commission would be to pass on the justice of cases as presented and to issue orders in accordance with its decisions. If the orders were not obeyed the new bureau in the Department of Justice would institute the necessary prosecutions in the courts. Some suitable plan to produce a smoothly running system of receiving complaints, investigating them and securing proper and prompt legal action upon them is demanded by existing conditions, and Mr. Taft and his advisers may be counted on to perfect the details.

Respite for Navy Yards.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has the distinction of being the first official of the Taft administration to revoke an order issued under President Roosevelt. This distinction was achieved when Secretary Meyer revoked the Roosevelt order closing the navy yards at Pensacola and New Orleans and ordering the men at those yards to return to work.

The explanation is offered that Mr. Roosevelt's order was made under a misapprehension of the facts, it having been represented to the president that the yards at the points named were being maintained at heavy expense and that practically no work was being done at them. The Louisiana and Florida representatives in congress have convinced Secretary Meyer that there is urgent need of the yards and have shown that considerable work is now being done at them, and that more might be done by a different distribution of the construction and repair work of the Navy department.

Secretary Meyer's order is not a permanent disposition of the case, but it will serve merely as a reprieve until there can be a full investigation of conditions. It was charged in a recent magazine article and repeated in congress that ten of the fourteen navy yards maintained by the government were wholly unfit for the work they are supposed to perform. It was insisted that most of them were without dry docks and without harbor facilities sufficient to accommodate the large battleships. It was stated that the New Orleans yards were located 100 miles inland on a tortuous river impossible of passage by even the lighter cruisers of the navy and wholly inaccessible to big battleships. It was shown that the government was spending something like \$30,000,000 a year for the maintenance of navy yards that were practically useless.

The branch navy yards have been located by log rolling in congress and in response to pressure brought by certain influential members of the senate or house. If the charges made are sustained, and there has been no specific denial of their truth, the only proper course for the Navy department and congress is to close up the useless yards and concentrate the yards at Norfolk, Mare Island, Brooklyn and Boston, where the docking and harbor facilities are ample for all purposes.

While shouting for direct legislation and prating about willingness to trust the people, the local democratic organ continues to oppose any legislation that will permit the people of Omaha to decide as between buying the water works at the appraisers' valuation of \$6,263,295.49, and some compromise proposition for a new contract. If we had had the initiative and referendum and direct legislation that "immediate and compulsory" purchase act would have been amended long ago.

The intimation that the Water board attorneys oppose every move that might hasten the end of the pending water works litigation because of a financial interest is, of course, entirely unwarranted. It is dollars to doughnuts, however, that if there were the same money in it for the Water board members and Water board lawyers the differences with the water company would have been adjusted long ago.

Senator Bailey objected to the confirmation of one member of Mr. Taft's cabinet because he said he could detect the odor of Standard Oil. That is wholly surprising, as Senator Bailey usually takes very kindly to persons who carry the Standard Oil taint. He has a fellow feeling for them.

Our old friend, Edgar Howard, does not like the performances of the senatorial trio from Douglas county and does not hesitate to say so. Judge Howard should have exposed this bunch before election, as he knew as much about them then as he does now.

A waitress at Guthrie, Okl., is sending \$20,000 to a northern state to be invested. This seems to be a direct slap at Governor Haskell, whose various investment and promotion companies are observing regular business hours.

The halls in Pennsylvania towns are too small to accommodate the crowds that turn out to hear Mr. Bryan lecture. The Pennsylvanians do not vote as they listen, knowing the difference between business and amusement.

Chicago thought it had reached the ideal solution of the street railway problem under the agreement by which the city was to get 55 per cent of the net profits over and above the stipulated return on capital invest-

ment, but right now they are wondering what the net profits are to be. Other cities will let Chicago experiment a while longer before adopting the Chicago plan.

A Texas mob that burned the wrong negro promptly made amends by shooting another. When the mob fever breaks out in Texas the lynchers are not particular about the identity of the negro.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the farmers of the country are holding 188,507,000 bushels of last year's wheat. Thought that man Patten of Chicago had bought all of it.

Mrs. Heinze's necklace might have been identified more quickly if she had been satisfied with the usual fifty-seven varieties of pearls in it instead of insisting upon sixty-two.

The legislature seems to disagree with the assertion of the writer in Mr. Bryan's Commoner that a school teacher has no more claim to a pension than her washerwoman.

Vice President Sherman has been addressing the senators as "Gentlemen." He may comply with the rules and save his conscience by addressing them simply as senators.

Chicago proposes to establish "rest rooms" for policemen. Arrest rooms would be better for Chicago, if the crime columns in the daily press are at all accurate.

Mrs. Hetty Green has asked the newspapers to state that she is perfectly capable of managing her own affairs. Has that new son-in-law been butting in?

Why Most Prediction. Washington Post. Prof. Starr says Roosevelt cannot live in Africa, but it must be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt's career consists principally of doing things which other people said he couldn't.

Time's Unique Changes. Baltimore American. Cuba now sends a minister to Spain. "The whirligig of time" is certainly "bringing in its revenges" to the nation which once owned the Pearl of the Antilles, but did not think enough of the jewel to put it in a proper setting.

Openings for Front Views. Washington Herald. Only two pictures adorn the walls of the new president's office—one of Lincoln and one of Roosevelt. Still, the president may find additional inspiration at times by stepping to the back door and taking a look at the Washington monument.

Gray Hairs in Cabinet. Detroit Free Press. Somewhat in contrast with the men who have sat around Mr. Roosevelt's council table, the new cabinet will be a gray-bearded and gray-headed or bald-headed cabinet. Like Mr. Taft himself, every member of the new ministry is more than 50 years of age with the single exception of National Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock, who is 44 and who becomes postmaster general.

Work Ahead for Fairbanks. New York Sun. Mr. Fairbanks retires to private life to find the governor and legislature of his state and one of its senators democratic. If he desires to remain in politics there is work a plenty for him to do in Indiana. He is only 51. Senator Beveridge's term expires in 1911. Mr. Fairbanks will then be 56. He is accustomed to public life and likes it. Obviously there are interesting possibilities in the immediate future of Hooper politics.

Magnanimous Action. Philadelphia Record. It was a magnanimous thing of ex-Senator Foraker, considering some incidents of the late presidential campaign, to pay a high tribute to the character of the president in some remarks he made to the colored people who presented him with a silver loving cup. Of the president he said: "He will bring peace, happiness and prosperity to the country. Take this as my parting word: Give him your confidence. If you need help go to him; let him know your desires. I believe he has a honest purpose. You will find him alert to do all he can for you." Mr. Foraker lost his seat in the senate as the result of getting in front of Mr. Taft's automobile, and it is pleasant to see that there is no rancor in his heart.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Several divisions of Greater New York are organizing an anti-Tammany. There will be an election next fall.

Lots of people down in York state and elsewhere share with Senator Platt his happiness on retiring to private life.

The problem of distributing 600 jobs among 4,000 applicants is calculated to give a few unpleasant wrinkles to the Taft smile.

A Chicago father boasts that he was right on the minute with a new boy when Mr. Taft was sworn in. Just like a father. At times they imagine they are the whole thing.

Indiana papers express great relief on the adjournment of the state legislature. "The people," exclaims one of the number, "will experience a sense of gratitude at the narrow escapes they have had."

The move to erect and operate a wireless plant on the top of Philadelphia's city hall of secondary importance. By this means the inmates will control the outgo and scoop in every message that happens along.

Three aldermen of Pittsburgh have been convicted of graft, and two Pittsburgh bankers, quartered in the state penitentiary, unmoored a deficit in the prison warden's accounts. It is hardly worth while for Pittsburghers to leave home to get a reputation.

Major Hemphill, the editor of The Charleston News and Courier, says that he has not applied for a seat in the Bryan band wagon for 1912 as an ordinary passenger. He wants to help drive the wagon, and has nominated himself as the next democratic candidate for vice president.

"No more Indian" candidates for vice president for us," says Major Hemphill. This significant expression appears in the conservative and nonpartisan Springfield (Mass.) Republican from its Washington correspondent: "It is worth while to record the impression of many conservative men that at some time in the future Mr. Roosevelt will be a candidate for the presidency. This is not the mere imagining of idle brains, but upon political prophecy as a pastime, but is the thought of men whose names are passed words the country over for caution and sober judgment."

In Other Lands

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

The latest and greatest achievement in irrigation works is the Nile barrage or dam at Enech, built under British supervision, and recently inaugurated by the khedive of Egypt. It stretches across the river at a height of thirty feet above low water mark, is almost 2,000 feet long and is pierced by 120 doors having openings of some of some fifteen feet apiece. At the western extremity of the dam there is a lock 33 feet long by fifty feet deep. Along the top runs a public road twenty-two feet wide connecting the banks of the river. The Enech dam is the fourth of the stupendous controlling works built within ten years. The first was the huge dam at Assuan, which is now being heightened to increase its capacity from 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 tons; the second at Assuit, 235 miles north of Enech, and the third at Ziftah, on one of the arms of the river. "These irrigation works," comments the New York Sun, "constitute the most majestic benefaction ever conferred on one country by another. Never in the age-long days which preceded the earliest recorded encroachments of the western desert on the fertile Nile valley was such capacity of production attained as will have been rendered possible when the huge engineering scheme undertaken by the British government shall have been wrought out. There is reason to believe that many centuries hence, when the British occupation shall have faded from the native mind as utterly as that of the Assyrians, the inhabitants of the Nile valley will continue to bless the tremendous dam at Assuan and the massive supplementary barrage intended to regulate the flow of the life-giving waters."

The general election held throughout Italy last Sunday resulted in a triumph for Premier Giolitti, whose ministry will have a two-thirds majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The most significant feature of the election was the active participation of Catholics, with the sanction of Pope Pius X. Ever since 1870, when Pius IX, as a protest against depriving him of temporal power, commanded the faithful to abstain from political activity, supporters of the Vatican held aloof from elections and from holding office. As a means of upholding the principle involved, the course pursued was admirable. But it did not produce any beneficial results. On the contrary, it prompted radicals and anti-clericals to excesses, and left the church supporters without a defensive political weapon. The well known friendly feeling existing between the present pope and the reigning king served to soften the asperities of the past. The growth of socialism and its anti-clerical program materially aided in bringing into closer relations the conservatives of church and government. These and other causes, doubtless, induced the pope to suspend the papal "non expedit" in seventy-two dioceses, and the clericals actively supported the conservative government candidates, contributing handsomely to the majorities rolled up for the ministry.

The uncomfortable position of those who put up a bluff and fail to show down when called, is illustrated by the present awkward fix of the Serbian ministry. For weeks past the ministers have been issuing warlike proclamations, calling on every able-bodied Serbian to rally around the standard of their fathers and prepare to avenge the insults and aggressions of Austria. The people were worked up to a fighting pitch, and the old and old of both sexes, only awaiting the word to march across the border and smite the Austrian hip and thigh. But when Austria submitted a proposition to arbitrate the differences, supplemented with word from neighboring powers to cool off, the ministers find themselves stamping in a powder magazine with a peace program. The concert of two powers proceeds on one side, martial music on the other. Resignation or flight are the alternatives. But the ministers have a week to devise means of escape from the fury of the populace, which may not be as fierce as the Serbian Hobsons paint it.

Forecasters of the trend of British politics quickly seized the result of two by-elections, recently held, as convincing proof of the doom of the Liberal ministry. This is a stretch of imagination hardly warranted by the facts. The Glasgow district, where the election of a conservative is hailed as a great triumph, has been represented for years by a member of that party, with the single exception of the overture which brought the liberals into power three years ago. In South Edinburgh the liberal majority was cut from the high water mark of 4,000 to 1,000, a severe reduction. It may be conceded, but not an astonishing one, considering the adverse influence of widespread industrial distress. Aside from local causes which influenced the result, the elections furnish striking evidence of the growth of tariff sentiment in Great Britain, forced to the forefront by not only national necessities, but by the ever increasing tariff walls of France, Germany and other importing nations. The last bulwark of free trade seems tottering to its fall.

One of the curious effects of the exodus of nuns from the convents of France owing to the new law regarding religious associations is that false hair has gone up tremendously in price. One of the foremost wigmakers of Paris says that an incredible quantity of hair used to be supplied regularly by religious establishments, and the suppression of the institutions and scattering of the inmates seriously diminished the supply and enhanced prices. Natural golden tresses and white locks have always been the most expensive and are now prohibitive in price. The women of Brittany and Normandy supply the greatest quantity of false hair for the market. As an example, the wigmaker showed a plate of pure golden hair, thirty-two inches long, for which he had been paid at the rate of \$150 a pound. Silver white hair readily brings \$50 a pound.

An American woman who has explored the shady side of life in the German capital, asserts in Harper's Magazine that 90,000 people live underground in Berlin, burrowing under the earth in the cellar tenements. "Pale girls and boys live out of those clean, child holes, and paler men and women, old people yet more pale, who have spent their lives in this darkness, released only for the grave." No matter how deplorable may be the fate of the thousands doomed to live in this way, the law handed down from the time of Frederick the Great stipulates that, whatever the character of the building erected, it must present an attractive front to the street. On this account, the writer points out, Berlin presents an outward appearance of great charm, which successfully hides from the casual observer the dismal underworld of the great city.

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MIRTHFUL REMARKS. "Do you believe that a man can inherit qualities from his forefathers?" "Most assuredly. All of my family for generations back was exceptionally talented." "What if it?" "I have found something that takes my mind off all my former troubles." "What is it?" "The toothache." "Washington Star." "Ha!" said the hero to the villain, "you have reached the end of your rope!" "That's nothing," replied the villain throwing away the butt and reaching for his vest pocket. "I have another." "Houston Post." "Do you think the 1st of May would be a good day for the inauguration ceremony?" "Certainly not. It would give all these little parodists a chance to ring the changes on the dismal wake-and-call-me-early theme." "Cleveland Plain Dealer." A traveler stopped at a hotel in Greenland, where the nights are six months long, and, as he registered, asked a question of the clerk: "What time do you have breakfast?" "From half-past March to a quarter to May." "Harper's Weekly."

READY-TO-WEAR. WE observe with interest that the Merchant Tailors of several large cities, conscious of the encroachments upon their exclusive field of the better grades of clothing ready-to-wear, such, for a chief instance, as that made by Browning, King & Company, have organized a plan of campaign to exploit the merits of the custom made goods. Meantime our suits and overcoats for Spring cut on the very newest lines, and as well made and finished as any clothing can be, are ready for your most critical inspection.

Browning, King & Company. Clothing, Furnishings and Hats for Men and Boys. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.

A Brand New PIANO \$10.00 Down Buys It. A fully guaranteed, full size, a good dependable instrument, in mahogany case, with stool and scarf; on \$5.00 payments, worth \$250; our price \$169. Nowhere else can you match the quality. IF YOU WANT BETTER Make your selection of either the Kranich & Bach, Kimball, Krakauer, Bush & Lane, Hallet & Davis, Cable-Nelson, or the many other factories we represent. APOLLO PLAYER PIANO This piano leads all the high grade player pianos. You play it by hand or by pedals with perforated rolls in any key, any body's rolls, with most satisfactory results. Go try it at A. Hospe Co. 1513 Douglas Street It's Time to Have Your Piano Tuned, Repaired or Polished—We Do It.