

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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

1.....	39,950	17.....	41,000
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3.....	39,490	19.....	40,350
4.....	37,500	20.....	40,620
5.....	41,200	21.....	40,410
6.....	40,840	22.....	40,480
7.....	41,600	23.....	40,380
8.....	41,450	24.....	40,940
9.....	41,690	25.....	42,450
10.....	41,600	26.....	45,290
11.....	37,200	27.....	45,520
12.....	41,200	28.....	45,850
13.....	41,440	29.....	45,350
14.....	40,880	30.....	45,300
15.....	40,600		
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 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.

Honestly, now, Mr. Weather Man, this April fool joke has gone far enough.

It turns out that the queen of May needed an overcoat rather than a coronet.

While Roosevelt is in Africa hunting lions, the Detroit tigers are eating up everything in sight.

With all this talk of crop shortage the Chicago Board of Trade still had 100,000 bushels of wheat to burn.

A woman lecturer says women dress too much. No one would ever suspect it from looking at some of her pictures.

Democracy is giving another illustration of how it really loves the negro by depriving him of the privilege of voting in Florida.

A Boston man insists he saw a rainbow upside down. It is time to look into the chemical character of the drinks sold in Boston.

The democrats in congress have not yet moved to put all trust-made articles on the free list. What has become of the Denver platform?

Oregon land fences have at last discovered that Uncle Sam has a fence high enough and tight enough to hold them until the gate is opened.

Chicago papers are discussing "the kind of man for senator." The Illinois legislature is evidently of the opinion that he has not yet been found.

The democratic mayor and council are asking for three years more in which to fulfill promises made three years ago. What are they waiting for?

There may be method in the refusal of the dominant party in Turkey to execute the former sultan. Just think of the pension bill for all those widows.

Senator Daniel of Virginia says he has seen the democratic party in a worse condition than it is in at present. The senator is older than most of us and consequently can remember farther into the dead past.

A Chicago professor predicts that Niagara river will run dry. The present generation need not worry or hurry to the falls to get a last look at the great wonder, however, as the date is fixed for our convenience for 3,000 years in the future.

If the rows continue to develop within the Nebraska democratic ranks a professional referee can find a permanent job. But really, it is not a shame that the unfortunates in an insane asylum should suffer from the quarrels of the pie-biters?

The daughter of the American ambassador to France has been twice wedded, never widowed or divorced. Now don't get shocked. It was simply a civil and a religious ceremony and the same man figured in both.

New York is to have the tallest hotel in the world, thirty-one stories. If New Yorkers will only patronize the roof garden they may see something to their own and the country's advantage beyond the west bank of the North river.

Breen for Mayor.

People who want to restore the good name of Omaha by putting an end to the cowboy government which has run rampant in the city hall for the last three years will vote for the republican candidate, John P. Breen, for mayor.

When those who are advocating a continuance of our broncho-busting administration point to the continued progress Omaha has made in material prosperity, we answer that Omaha has gone ahead not because of its cowboy mayor, but in spite of him. The forward march which Omaha has made under this blighting incubus should set us to thinking how much greater strides it would have taken and how much higher its prestige abroad would now be if we had had at the head of our city government all the time an executive of ability and respectability, commanding popular confidence for both himself and the community.

If the people of Omaha will send the cowboy into the retirement of private life and vote Mr. Breen into the mayor's chair, the contrast will be striking and salutary. In the fierce fire of four weeks' campaign the opposition has made no appreciable headway in its attacks upon Mr. Breen's personality nor have his qualifications for filling the office satisfactorily been seriously impugned. That as mayor he would be a tremendous improvement over the present incumbent is conceded by friend and foe alike. There certainly ought to be enough people who have been disgusted with the performances of Mayor "Jim" at various times during the last three years to elect Mr. Breen mayor and restore Omaha's good name.

Mr. Bryan's Figures.
Mr. Bryan is again trying to console himself with the thought that perhaps his third defeat was not quite so bad as it might have been, because the change of a comparatively few votes out of a large total would have converted last year's defeat to victory. In his article on "The Future of the Democratic Party," reprinted in the last number of his Commoner from Munsey's Magazine, he says:

The republican majority in the electoral college was 150. To change a republican victory into a democratic victory would have required a change of 80 electoral votes from the republican column to the democratic column, and the states of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, West Virginia, Montana and Delaware would have furnished the electoral vote necessary. The combined republican majorities in these states were less than 150,000; a change of 75,000 votes, therefore, properly distributed, would have changed the result of the election. A change of only 9,000 votes in Missouri, Indiana, Montana and Delaware would have transferred 29 electoral votes to the democratic column.

In the electoral college Mr. Bryan received 162 electoral votes, many of them from states carried for the democratic ticket by small majorities. The combined democratic pluralities in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Virginia were, according to best available figures, 151,015. These states gave Mr. Bryan 82 electoral votes, so that a change of 75,508 votes from the democratic side to the republican side, "properly distributed," would have cut down his total from 162 to 79 and would have increased Mr. Taft's total from 221 to 413. A little change, therefore, of 75,500 votes, "properly distributed," which he figures would have given him the election had the change been from the republican side to the democratic side, would have left him buried under a republican majority in the electoral college of 343, had the change been in the opposite direction. To take away 61 of Mr. Bryan's electoral votes, namely, those from Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee, would have required a change, "properly distributed," of only 33,600 votes.

When it comes to speculating on what would have happened if 75,000 votes, "properly distributed," could have been transferred from one side to the other, for the purpose of getting an idea of what might happen if Mr. Bryan should engage in a fourth battle, he should figure the changes both ways.

Administration and Trusts.
There is nothing obscure or uncertain in Attorney General Wickham's public address since assuming office. It is clean-cut and incisive and leaves no doubt in the minds of those who want to understand what is the position of the administration, of which he is a part, on the anti-trust and similar laws. To the man who is simply an agitator seeking for notoriety he makes it plain that there will be no attempt to play to the galleries and bring spectacular prosecutions which promise nothing of benefit to the public. On the other hand, those who may have it in mind to engage in illegal practices to swell private gain at expense of the public are told in an unmistakable manner that the administration will use every power which the law gives to prevent or stop such lawless practices and punish the perpetrators. The laws, he tells them, have been so prominently called to their attention and so elucidated by the courts that there is no reason for falling into serious errors as to what are the rights of corporations and individuals. With the laws and the policy of enforcement so clearly set out, the business world has guiding stars which leave no excuse for those who willfully go wrong.

The pronouncement of Mr. Wickham, coming from one who speaks with authority, is particularly timely in assuring the public at the outset of the administration that the ground

gained under Roosevelt is not to be surrendered, but, on the contrary, made more certain and the reforms carried further forward. In a business way it is also opportune, as it assures a firm basis for honest investment and enterprise. It is in line with the entire policy of the president and his advisers, who have demonstrated a facility for avoiding precipitancy without going to the other extreme of being dilatory. These declarations also demonstrate the administration's view that law enforcement is not a matter of partisanship or to be used as a means of party advantage, but rather for the furtherance of the common welfare.

A Significant Labor Movement.
The incorporation of the National Employment bureau in New York, to commence operations about May 1, bids fair to have a widespread influence in labor matters in this country. The announced purpose at the outset is to extend its influence at first only to unskilled or common labor, but it is expected to increase the scope of the enterprise ultimately to all the fields of labor. The bureau has a subscribed capital stock of \$100,000 and is to be in no sense a charitable institution, a small fee being charged in order to make the bureau self-sustaining. By making the institution national in its scope the originators, who are all high in the financial and business world, hope to effect a better distribution of the labor supply of the country when there is an excessive demand and also to find work for as many as possible in time of stress.

The workings of the bureau will be watched with a great deal of interest from numerous sources. If it follows close to its announced plan, it will help prevent a congestion of idle labor at one point while there is a demand for it elsewhere, its universality enabling the association to keep in touch with the conditions in all sections. From the standpoint of labor there is likely to be a suspension of judgment and an inclination to suspicion as to the real motive back of the move. If the promoters were so inclined, it could be used as a clearing house to send laborers to points where other laborers do not want them. Until its motives develop the bureau is not likely to have extended support from the leaders of labor, while on the other hand, if its avowed mission should prove its real one, its strongest advocates and also its most effective support must necessarily come from this class.

Graft Not All American.
It is, of course, no excuse for graft and public abuses to cite the fact that other countries are afflicted with the same ills, but that it is true furnishes ground for hope that out of the universal disease a remedy will eventually be found. Those who take a lugubrious view are prone to think that no others are similarly cursed and that the evils of our own place and time are the sum of it all. Germany in particular has been pointed out by the critics of American cities as affording an example of good government. The arrest, on board an incoming steamer at New York, of the municipal officials of a German city brings some obscured facts to the surface. They are charged with padding the municipal payroll, and the American public hears of it simply because they escaped arrest when discovered and fled to this country.

That municipal affairs abroad are better managed in many respects than here no one who either reads or travels would pretend to deny, but human nature is everywhere much the same. European cities are older and their expansion and improvement are of more gradual growth. Methods such as render graft and waste more difficult and unnecessary there would be intolerable here under existing conditions of our rapid expansion. On the other hand, European cities are burdened with a mass of officials foisted upon the public service by social connections which no American city would tolerate.

That American cities can learn much abroad in the way of thoroughness and permanency of public improvements is patent, but while we are struggling to evolve model city governments, we will have to evolve our own system to meet our own special problems rather than copy old world models, for they are as faulty as our own.

Increasing Cost of Government.
Practically every nation in the world is confronted with serious problems in meeting the expense of government. The statement of the British chancellor at the opening of Parliament indicated a deficit of \$75,000,000 for the coming year on the basis of the existing revenue. The United States treasury statement for the year will also show a deficit as compared with the year's revenue. Germany, France, Russia and the other nations of continental Europe are facing the same situation, while Japan has been carrying such a load as the result of its late war that it is forced to forego many of its plans for military and commercial development for the simple reason its people could not bear the tax burden.

With the possible exception of the United States the expense of government is everywhere increasing in a greater ratio than the increase of material wealth. Even here the same condition is threatened unless comparative expenditures are reduced. Just at present the tendency is nowhere to reduce the scale of expenditure, but rather to increase it and search out new sources of revenue. Public improvements cannot stop, rather is the

necessity for them increasing. The great burdens of national debts are almost without exception the legacy of wars and the largest items of current expenditure is the preparation for and insurance against disastrous results in those which the future may have in store. It would not seem unlikely, then, that through financial necessity, rather than sentiment, the peace propaganda might reach fruition.

Is There a Hidden Reason?
Why have the members of the Water board selected this particular time to submit the proposition to issue \$5,500,000 in water bonds?

The award of the appraisers was made in July three years ago and the Water board promptly rejected it. The water company brought suit for specific performance of the contract, which, when carried up to the United States circuit court of appeals, resulted in a judgment against the city. This decision of the United States circuit court of appeals was handed down in April, 1908, and within sixty days thereafter the Water board had prevailed on the supreme court of the United States to take jurisdiction on a writ of certiorari.

If the Water board wanted bonds voted in the sum of \$5,500,000 to complete the purchase, why did it not ask for them at the time the judgment was rendered a year ago?

Why did it not submit its bond proposition at the election last fall, when bonds could readily have been voted without the expense of a special election?

Why, if there is no possibility of bringing the case to a hearing in the supreme court for eight or ten months at the earliest, should not the bonds have waited until next fall?

The Water board's official statement is careful not to give any reason for injecting the water bond issue into the present city election. Some members of the board have been brazen enough to explain that the bonds can be carried now by a majority vote, whereas, if not voted at this election, they would have to wait three years for another city election to permit of carrying by majority. Anyone who will read the law governing the Water board can see that this explanation is pure fiction. The section under which these bonds are being submitted reads:

Provided, That no acceptance of any such appropriation shall be binding upon such city unless bonds are voted for the acquisition of such water plant under such appropriation. Said bonds are not to be sold for less than par and issued only in case the proposition is ratified by a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition at a general election, or two-thirds of the votes cast in case the proposition shall be submitted at a special election.

The fact is that there is grave question whether a two-thirds vote is not needed to carry the proposition at the forthcoming city election because the words "general election" do not specifically include a city election, and our courts have held that a city election is not a "general election." What is meant by the words "general election" would usually be ascertained by the more definite use of the same words in the same law. A previous section of the same law provides for the election of members of the Water board and fixes their terms so that those first appointed hold until the first Monday in January, following the "general election," and all members of the board who by law are required to be chosen at a "general election" have been chosen at November elections.

Be this as it may, there is absolutely no question whatever but that a majority vote would have carried the bonds at last fall's election, and would carry them again at next fall's election. The Water board, therefore, must be withholding the real reason for asking for \$5,500,000 of water bonds at this time—a year after the judgment in the court of appeals and nearly a year before it can possibly be affirmed by the supreme court.

Why Worry About Mars?
What is the use sitting up all night looking at Mars through a high power telescope to find out whether or not it is inhabited. Why worry about the canals and waterways of the distant planet when the Missouri river is still unimproved and there is plenty of irrigation work to do in the great west.

If there are people in Mars we do not want any of them just yet. This country has all it can do at present regulating the normal flow of immigration and trying to keep out an invasion from Mars would only add to the burdens caused by the Chinese and Japanese question. Neither do we need the land, for there are still several reservations we have not taken away from the Indians.

When it is all said and done, if we should succeed in getting into communication with Mars and open up trade relations, the chances are that Mr. Harriman would soon gobble the whole thing and divert the profits of the Union Pacific to its development.

Kindly pass up Mars, Mr. Professor, until we have solved some of our own problems and ascertain what the man in the moon thinks about the 8 o'clock closing law.

The decision of our courts upholding the right of the different political parties to present complete tickets to the voters at the impending city election and the right of each nominee to have the same benefit of straight party votes means that our government is still a party government and that political parties are still to be counted among our established free institutions. Any who do not like the existing political parties are at perfect liberty to flock together and form themselves into one or more new political

parties, but because they choose to do it alone gives them no right to shut out party representation altogether.

If you had a lawsuit, which your lawyers kept insisting you were sure to win, would you mortgage your home to borrow money to pay the judgment before the case was even set for trial? If this lawsuit were pending in the United States supreme court and turned on an appraisal of \$5,268,295.49 for some property which you expected to get for \$3,000,000 and the case could not possibly be heard before next November, would you borrow \$5,500,000 this May in anticipation of losing the suit?

A Secret Gets Out.
New York Post.
Now we know why Mr. Harriman is going abroad. The emperor of Russia has given the emperor of China a toy railroad.

"This is So Sudden!"
Minneapolis Journal.
President Diaz burst into tears when he was asked to accept an eighth term, but, as he wept, he pulled the acceptance from his pocket and Mexico immediately went on a good, solid business basis for another four years.

A Cautionary Sign.
Indianapolis News.
Prof. Pickering's suggestion that it might be a good scheme to find out whether there is anybody aboard Mars to communicate with before we begin making \$10,000,000 signals sounds almost reasonable enough to prevent the fund from being over-subscribed.

Wishing Him "Fisberman's Luck."
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The \$5,000,000 people in the United States are of one mind in hoping that Plunger Patton will not take a single bite on his fishing trip in Colorado. Furthermore, that his pole will break and his lines tangle. The rewards of fishing are for philosophers, not speculators.

Awfully Kind of Them.
Baltimore American.
The Christian powers, it is said, think the United States would be the best nation to take the initiative in forcing the restoration of order in Turkey and the cessation of pillage and massacre. While the European nations rather deplore our meddling as a departure from high American ideals, they are always ready to set up the cry of "Police!" with the expectation that the big international policeman will promptly appear.

Coddling Uncle Samuel.
Philadelphia Press.
Russia wants closer political relations with the United States, not as a menace to Japan, oh, no; but only to guarantee that the mikado's government will keep its promises. This is where the Hon. Samuel Starbuzinski begins to raminate on the topic of "entangling alliances." The nation that imagines the old gentleman capable of being made a captive needs to wake up and read the diplomatic history of the nineteenth century.

A MILITARY PATRIARCH.
General Daniel H. Rucker, the Nestor of American Soldiers.
Boston Transcript.
General Daniel H. Rucker, who was 97 Wednesday (April 28), must be among the Nestors of the profession of arms the world over if he is not Nestor himself. He was born before Napoleon set out on his march to Moscow, and his original commission, dated more than three-quarters of a century ago, bears the signature of Andrew Jackson. More fortunate than most military patriarchs, General Rucker has preserved his mental powers, and while his memory permits him to talk of the brief he received at Buena Vista sixty-two years ago, he is not thereby any the less not. General Rucker's modesty stands in the way of some very piquant recollections, for his first detail for duty was at Fort Leavenworth, which he was compelled to reach by a ride of 300 miles through a wilderness, dodging Indians most of the way. General Rucker was 50 years old when he fought the battle of Adair, Texas, which was at the battle of San Jacinto, survives, in his ninety-fifth year, and was able last winter to reciprocate the courtesies of a public reception by the legislature of that state. He is not the only survivor of the Texas army that fought Mexico for the cause of a famous son-in-law, Sheridan, was heard of outside the army. The longevity of soldiers, barring those that got killed, as the Irishman said, is remarkable. General Rucker may be the dean of the profession, but here and there are still found hale old men, who did their full share of fighting seventy years ago. Adolphus Steele of Mexico, Tex., who was at the battle of San Jacinto, survives, in his ninety-fifth year, and was able last winter to reciprocate the courtesies of a public reception by the legislature of that state.

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A 1/4 Off Sale THAT APPLIES TO ANY DIAMOND! is in force here now

This Ring \$40 \$1.50 a week

This Ring \$50 \$1.50 a week

This Ring \$75 \$2.50 a week

This Ring \$100 \$2.50 a week

The "1/4 OFF" mind you, even in the face of our already acknowledged low prices on high class stones.

Add to this the easily met with system of credit payments made famous by this concern, and you have before you the most noteworthy price concession offered in years—with diamonds still going up—up—up.

Merely a FEW specimens are pictured—The comprehensive array of diamond mounted jewels shown by us has always been the subject of comment in Omaha.

Exquisite lockets; stick and cravat pins; brooches; sunbursts; bracelets; ear drops; pendants; watch cases, and even pocket articles set with diamonds are featured here—all to be disposed of at "1/4 OFF."

Bought before the last price raise

Every diamond offered was imported by us BEFORE the last January price raise—the grade, whiteness, and general perfection of the stones is something remarkable, too. Surely, it's buying time NOW, if ever.

Mandelberg's 1522 FARNAM GIFT SHOP

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

All our aspiration has to be measured by our perspiration.
Some are so anxious to be good that they are good for nothing.
Measure the appreciation you bestow by that which you desire.

The religion that cannot live in business has no business to live.
Reform is a matter of reinvigoration rather than of uprooting.
Lives are to be measured by their outgoings, not by their income.
The finest private goodness grows out of devotion to public welfare.

One of the most popular ways of dodging a duty is to write a book describing it.
They who have done least to prevent sin always want to do most in punishing it.
Some men are sure they are humble because they can think only in diminutives.
Many a church that rails at bibulous indulgences is eager for mental anesthesia.
When the church acts as an empire it usually waits until the cup has been stolen. You may know how heaven redden money when you see the people who have it.

The only hope some have of staying in their heaven is that no wind will arise sufficient to blow any chaff over the wall.
—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

C. Castro and A. Hamid are so situated that an exchange of condolences would help some.
Mehmed signifies "glorious." As the new sultan is red-headed, the significance of the title is obvious.

Several sections of the country would readily subscribe to a consolation purse if Medicine Hat will quit working overtime.
For a man who did not have a chance to do his stunt for thirty-three years, the Sheikh-ul-Islam did a pretty smooth and effective piece of work.

If Mehmed V would doff his fez long enough for a snapshot, the world might see enough improvement to reconcile it to the change of sultans.
A test vote of 125 spinsters in Chicago shows that they are unimpaired in favor of husbands in the possessive case. Lack of experience serves to fortify the wisdom of their willingness.

In one of the counties of Missouri, which went dry by a large majority, a farmer, in digging a well, tapped a spring of pure apple brandy. Nature in its kindest moods could not have sprung a more welcome leak.

Patrick Egan, formerly of Lincoln, is down in Washington exercising his voice on the war key. In an interview in a Washington paper, he expresses the opinion that war between the United States and Japan "is inevitable," and outbooms Hobson in boosting for "a strong navy," supplemented with "a good merchant marine." Put the emphasis on the last four quoted words and you press the button of Patrick's inspiration.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

The lamb was skipping and leaping easily around the meadow.
"Keep it up, child," said the mother. "Gambol and cavort all you please. It's just as well for you not to know that some day that those legs of yours will be served with caper sauce."—Chicago Tribune.

"You don't give Harold credit for the courage and business sense he possesses," said Miss Cumrox.
"Yes I do," answered her father. "He has proved both by asking my permission to marry you."—Washington Star.

"The women at our church all wear the very biggest hats."
"Well?"
"Two weeks ago the pastor said they must remove them."
"Remove the hats. Did the women obey?"
"No. They found it much easier to remove the pastor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Beautiful Maiden—Mr. Scrample, I can't have you coming to see me any more under a misapprehension.