

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, 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 Bee, during the month of May, 1909, was as follows:

1.....	44,750	18.....	40,190
2.....	46,000	19.....	40,130
3.....	46,000	20.....	40,130
4.....	46,000	21.....	40,130
5.....	46,000	22.....	40,130
6.....	46,000	23.....	40,130
7.....	46,000	24.....	40,130
8.....	46,000	25.....	40,130
9.....	46,000	26.....	40,130
10.....	46,000	27.....	40,130
11.....	46,000	28.....	40,130
12.....	46,000	29.....	40,130
13.....	46,000	30.....	40,130
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27.....	46,000		
28.....	46,000		
29.....	46,000		
30.....	46,000		
31.....	46,000		
Total.....	1,269,000		

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Net total..... 1,259,015

Daily average..... 40,935

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1909.

M. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

Take note that the moon was in eclipse on rising. This is our first trial of the new early closing law.

Wonder if those six democratic councilmen could agree on the answer to the question, "What is a democrat?"

The announcement is made that Champion Wrestler Goch is to be married. Getting ready for the match of his life.

The former Turkish officials who fled from the country have been degraded. That is decidedly more comfortable than being hanged.

A New York critic says modern poetry has not enough fire in it. The trouble is that the portion which burns is never read by the public.

The New York World says that being a democrat is a state of mind. If present conditions continue it is likely to become chronic melancholia.

E. H. Harriman says he would gladly retire if he could find anyone to handle his job. There are plenty of men who would be willing to try.

A city rock pile is all right for a summer diversion, but the eventual solution of the problem is a workhouse that will do business all the year round.

That story about five brides recently arriving in a bunch in Iowa from England should warn congress to see to it that the American cupid is suitably protected.

A Chicago man has sued a surgeon for robbing him of cuticle while under the influence of ether and using it on another patient. This is reducing graft to a fine art.

It is suggested to Senator Bailey of Texas there are several larger men in and about congress than any of the newspaper correspondents he has attacked up to the present.

Omaha can return the jibes. The bandits who robbed the mail car came from elsewhere, and they made the mistake of their lives when they selected their last place of operation.

A Chicago man announces that alfalfa makes good cigars. They may not be up to the Havana standard, but alfalfa should be able to run the cabbage a fair race as a substitute filler.

Mr. Harriman says the Landis decision was responsible for the panic and Judge Landis lays the blame on Mr. Harriman. Arbitration would be a good way to settle their differences.

Uncle Sam is just now passing around the plums in the shape of increases in salaries to postmasters of growing towns. That Nebraska is getting its share proves that the state is growing.

It has now been discovered that the Wright brothers, who are achieving fame as aeronauts, once lived in Iowa when small boys. It is to be noted, however, that they flew away as soon as their wings would carry them.

Governor Shallenberger rode from Omaha to Peru on the Missouri Pacific and then as soon as he returned to Lincoln prevailed on the State Board of Assessment to reduce the valuation of the road. This inside history should be made a matter of record.

Revision—How Often?

The question how often we should go through the travail of tariff revision is suggested in an indirect reference to the progress of the tariff bill in the current Review of Reviews. The editor of the Review, Dr. Albert Shaw, thinks that the whole system of tariff building should be changed and that with the present method the only thing that can be accomplished will be to take the Payne tariff bill as a basis and secure improvements in matters of detail. For the future he thinks congress should provide for "a good kind of tariff commission," and adds: "An able and impartial commission with due industry ought to help us bring about a thorough-going revision of the tariff in about the year 1917."

Every revision of the tariff is so unsettling to business and entails so much industrial readjustment that it goes without saying that continuous tariff tinkering would be worse than submission to ordinary inequalities. No tariff is possible that will satisfy everybody, but a tariff should be made to meet conditions fairly as they exist at the moment rather than to fore-run conditions yet to develop. If it were possible to secure a reasonably satisfactory law now with the additional assurance that, barring unforeseen emergencies and the correction of palpable mistakes, the next revision would not take place before 1917 and that it would then take into account results of a careful study of our entire industrial situation by a commission of unbiased experts, the country would without question settle down to an unprecedented and uninterrupted era of commercial enterprise and business expansion.

Reassurance for Japan.

As honor guests at a banquet at the Annapolis Naval academy, President Taft and Admiral Uriu of Japan had occasion to speak each as the official representative of his government, so that their expressions are entitled to more weight even than if given informally. President Taft makes it plain in the first place that Uncle Sam is not going around with a chip on his shoulder inviting a conflict with any other nation, but, on the contrary, desires to live in amity with all the world. Of Japan he spoke with a wide knowledge of its people and government, complimenting both highly and expressing both the hope and the belief that there would always be harmony and good feeling. The Japanese admiral echoed the sentiment of the president and bore testimony it was that of his people.

A certain amount of friction between nations coming into intimate contact is to be expected, just as with individuals having interests which do not always harmonize. It does not necessarily follow, however, that intemperate strife must constantly result. People who seek to conjure up a war scare between this country and Japan fail to take this into account. Those responsible for the destinies of both nations appreciate it fully, however, and realize also that both have more to lose than to gain by discord. This is the best assurance of continued peaceful relations.

Slobber.

Mr. Hitchcock, who has no more love for Mayor Jim than the devil has for holy water, devotes a column of the World-Herald to handing a double-leaded package of slobber to the mayor. Mayor Jim is suddenly "entitled to credit." He occupies "high and unassailable ground." He is "a bigger man, a truer democrat and a better Omahan than some of his enemies." Mayor Jim has been "famous for his backbone" and commands "popular trust and respect." He will grow stronger than ever "if."

The "if" is conditioned on Mayor Jim's willingness to take orders from Mr. Hitchcock. "If" he shows his backbone to the extent of declaring his independence of Mr. Hitchcock it will no longer be "good for Mayor Dahlman," but the column of slobber will quickly give way to a column of invective denunciation and condemnation.

"If" Mayor "Jim" can't see through the game that Hitchcock and his World-Herald are playing, he is not the shrewd politician he is supposed to be.

Talking about backbone, is it true, as currently reported at the time, that in the middle of the recent city campaign Mr. Hitchcock summoned Mayor "Jim" into his august presence and demanded that he resign from the ticket?

Bleached Flour Abroad.

The highest courts of both Great Britain and France have recently passed upon the question of bleaching flour and their findings are particularly pertinent in view of the contention between the millers in our winter wheat belt and the National Pure Food commission. In both instances the courts decided that the bleaching of flour produced no deleterious effects. The French tribunal even held that the testimony showed the food qualities of flour were actually improved by the process.

In the British case the principal witness to sustain the contention that bleaching was harmful was Prof. Ladd of North Dakota, by whose experiments the ruling in this country is to be largely determined. Two eminent British scientists followed minutely Mr. Ladd's experiments and arrived at exactly opposite results. In rendering its decision the court said:

Whether you regard it from the point of view of digestion, whether you regard it from the point of view of nutrition, or whether you regard it from the point of view of positive harm, I must come to the conclusion that the plaintiff has established the truth of the statement in his

specification that no deleterious action on flour is caused by the above-mentioned treatment.

Flour made from winter wheat is yellowish unless bleached and consequently brings a less price than the whiter product of the spring grain. If the bleaching is harmful to health the prohibition is not subject to criticism, but if no one is injured or defrauded there would appear to be no good reason for prohibiting it. British laws are much more stringent in this respect than our own and those of France are the most exacting in the world. The enforcement of pure food laws abroad is also rigid and if bleached flour can stand the test there, but fall here, the American law must go further than necessary to insure purity of the food.

Public Health Conference.

The conference of Marine hospital and health officials, in session in Washington, should have the attention which its merits warrant. There is no one question which so vitally affects everyday life as the prevention of unnecessary disease. Health or the lack of it touches all the industrial, social and economical problems. Health is an absolute prerequisite to reaching the highest accomplishment in every line of endeavor, but modern methods have performed wonders in mitigating the misery and economic waste of diseases which formerly cost thousands of lives and incapacitated other thousands from performing their part in the world's work.

The science of disease prevention is in its infancy, but the earnest, scholarly men who are dedicating their lives to it are performing a task whose value cannot be measured. It is only recently that the causes for many of humanity's scourges were understood and even now our knowledge is still imperfect. With infinite pains the scientific investigators have searched out the causes of diseases, the means of prevention and cures for many of which baffled their predecessors. Few of them have reaped any substantial financial return for their labors and their reward is largely in the consciousness of a good work well done.

The most conspicuous examples of disease prevention accomplished by the Marine hospital service are the practical eradication of yellow fever in Cuba, the canal zone and our southern cities and the checking of the bubonic plague which invaded the Pacific coast cities. These diseases are so quickly fatal that medical treatment avails little in effecting cures, but they have been stamped out by preventive means. In the light of their accomplishments the work these agencies are doing is entitled to unstinted encouragement and support.

Conference of Emperors.

Considerable importance is attached to a conference between the emperors of Germany and Russia, soon to take place on shipboard in the Baltic sea, to be followed later by a meeting between the German emperor and the president of France. Mutual distrust growing out of the Turkish upheaval and the incidents which preceded it had started rumors of ruptures and even of probable wars, but these conferences indicate that diplomacy has evidently settled the differences if any existed.

The work of the diplomat is concealed from the public, however, and in spite of assurances that all had been arranged satisfactorily the people are slow to give them credence. That the emperors or the head of the German and French governments will themselves actually negotiate arrangements of an international character is unlikely. These agreements are the work of the foreign offices. Their meeting in an amicable way, however, is likely to have a quieting effect upon the public mind and it is doubtless for this purpose that they are set in spectacular surroundings.

International rivalries and jealousies in Europe are so many and so intense that it often requires the greatest tact to prevent a clash. Fears of other nations are worked upon to secure appropriations for naval and military expenditures and the time intervening between parliamentary sessions is utilized to allay the alarm. It is a great game of shuttlecock and bat-tledore, whose continuance without mishap depends upon the skill of the manipulators.

After much maneuvering and sparring the governor forced four republican members of the State Board of Equalization to vote for a total increase of \$5,000,000 in the railroad valuation of the state—World-Herald.

The governor must be a modern Goliath to be able alone and single-handed to force four able-bodied men to do something they do not want to do. The achievement of the four train robbers, holding up a train, is nothing by comparison. If the governor is the whole thing, what's the use of having anyone else on those state boards with him?

The compilation of life insurance statistics for the year 1908 shows that of the total amount of claims paid by life insurance companies last year \$1,850,000 went to Nebraska beneficiaries. It would be interesting to know just how much was collected in from Nebraska policy holders in the form of premiums over and above dividends so as to strike a balance and show just what Nebraska's share of all this life insurance is costing.

Recently compiled railway statistics show that North America contains almost as many miles of railway as all the old world combined, and considerably more than all of Europe. Still, there are vast stretches of this conti-

nent waiting for railroads for their full development, which gives some idea of our possibilities for supporting increased population.

Governor Shallenberger's flag day proposition has been amended to make Flag day come June 14, instead of June 15. The governor must be trying to save time, notwithstanding his famous story that concludes, "What's time to a hog?"

Another old servant has identified the Ohio claimant as the long lost archduke of Austria. If the claimant is really what he pretends to be it took him a long time to realize what a good thing he had thrown into the discard.

In a recent address in New York District Attorney Jerome boasted that even his enemies conceded that he was honest and capable. He is also convicted of modesty on his own admissions.

Omaha has gotten on the map once more as being the destination of several of the smuggled Parisian gowns sold at auction in New York. Coming so soon after that train robbery, too.

An Asset Worth While.

In tabulating the wealth of usable knowledge let loose upon the world during the graduating season do not overlook the baccalaureate sermon.

Throwing a Sear.

Count Zeppelin, the German, guides his mammoth airship 40 miles without alighting. English channel has an average width of seventy miles. Ergo, panic in Piccadilly.

Why Not Send in a Few?

The bureau of labor at Washington is able to figure out for 1908, as against 1907, an average decrease of 5.2 per cent in the cost of living. It is unfortunate that the statisticians cannot pay the bills.

A Check for High Living.

The Omaha Bee thinks the family garden is the only solution of the high cost of living problem. In other words, the common people should understand that free garden seeds may be made to cover a multitude of congressional sins.

Basis of Prosperity.

Mr. E. H. Harriman hits the nail squarely on the head in saying that the good times he predicts depend upon crops and not upon exploitation of speculative schemes. In the latter, too much of the good money we got from the former was burned, and the smoke from the burning was seen in the panic of 1907.

Fanny Side of Statesmanship.

Statesmanship is a funny thing. The tariff bill on which the senators are now working considerably increases the price of asphalt mined in California. To "protect" the California stuff, every municipality in the union must pay an increased price for its paving material. How much cheaper and better it would be not to have any asphalt in the United States!

Riot Among Earthquake Sufferers.

It is something of a shock to hear that the natives around the town of St. Euphemia, in southern Italy, have taken themselves to rioting under the impression that they have been badly treated in the distribution of funds raised for relief of sufferers by the Messina earthquake. If the people of the neighborhood live up to the example of the natives, they should be softened and better it would be not to have any earthquake in the United States!

STEAM AND ELECTRICITY.

Traction Problems Railroad Managers Are Trying to Solve.

According to the Electrical Review and the Western Electrician, the great railroads of the country face a serious situation. Soon after they must make a decision as to what propulsive power they will use—steam or electricity. The assertion is that a stage has been reached beyond which a step cannot be taken without the expenditure of vast sums.

The limit of development in steam traction power, under present conditions, has been reached. Longer freight trains cannot be used unless the traction power of locomotives can be increased. That cannot be done unless the locomotives can be lengthened. For this, scientific reasons are given as to the weight and where it shall rest—reasons the railroad operators do not dispute, but understand. Indeed, it is stated that in the effort for economy in operation the locomotives have been lengthened as much as is desirable in view of the existing curves on the lines. To give greater length is to ask for the elimination of the curves. To do that is to ask for reconstruction of the line. Increase of weight means increase in the force of the impact of the train. So, strengthening of bridges follows as a sequence, and that means reconstruction of bridges and abutments. Widening of the gauge of the tracks might meet the situation, but then that is reconstruction throughout.

To what extent the weight of locomotives has been increased is seen in this comparison: In 1885 the weight of locomotives was about ten tons; since 1884, locomotives of a weight of over 100 tons have been put in operation. The latter weight is admitted to be the limit. So the stage is reached when, if any advance in the use of steam be made, the roads must be reconstructed. That means the expenditure of hundreds of millions.

On the other hand are the electric motors. These motors of the same weight as the steam locomotives will exert from 10 to 100 per cent more traction power. It follows, then, that motors of a lesser weight than locomotives could be operated with satisfactory results under present conditions of tracks, bridges and roadbed. In this view, it would seem to be wiser and more economical to adopt electricity as a propulsive power. But other considerations enter. To do so would be to engage in a revolution. Steam locomotives, in which much capital is invested, must be abandoned. Expensive motors must be built to take their places. Expense in electrical superstructure and in power houses in which to generate electricity must be undertaken.

There are yet other considerations. An agent of propulsion, to the use of which trained corps are accustomed and to which administrative departments are attuned, must be eliminated. A power must be employed which, in its development, is in the days of its infancy, and there must be a thorough readjustment of all the departments to new conditions and new influences. This is a situation the railroad operators face, and in which the traveling public and the commercial public are equally interested.

Around New York

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

When Mrs. Henry B. Plant, wife of the noted builder of railroads in the South, inherited her father's wonderful collection of art treasures, she made it her life ambition to enlarge it and house it in a fitting home in New York. Her husband died, and, after she secured from his vast estate her dower of \$5,000,000, she was free to search in every land for the rare and beautiful. Then she met Robert Graves, financier and inventor. He was attracted by her. He sympathized with her ambition. They were quietly married in 1904 and soon her "castle in Spain" bade fair to become a real castle.

It was a love match purely. The brilliant young widow of the railroad Croesus had not lacked brilliant suitors. But when Graves appeared all others vanished and together they planned the New York home at No. 7 West Fifty-first street, which was to be their treasure palace.

The work progressed magically. In the great halls and galleries hung pictures that had graced the courts of the Medici; tapestries that had been the pride of Oriental kings. But with the reality developing before her eyes, her dream expanded. There were countless changes to be made and innumerable treasures yet to be secured.

And then in the midst of the great task, when at last the finished whole was clearly planned, but only half completed, Mrs. Graves fell ill.

The malady did not seem serious at first, but she gradually grew weaker and slowly forced herself to forsake her ambition for a while, at last to seek complete rest. She retired to St. Luke's hospital and later to Edgemere. She did not gain strength. She was unhappy away from her fairland, on which the work was still progressing.

Finally, a few weeks ago, they took her home. But she was unable to view the splendor that awaited her. When it was all finished they told her she should go through all the rooms and behold her completed work.

Last Saturday was the awaited day. The last touch of the artist's hand had left the mansion an embodiment of the highest modern architecture and the rarest ancient art. But a sudden sinking spell made it inadvisable for Mrs. Graves to leave her bed. She was told that all was ready, and that the palace only awaited her coming.

Saturday she died.

The representative of the gas company in New York City who visits houses to inspect the meter or on any other pretense will hereafter present with his credential a photograph of himself in proof of his official character. The photograph, we assume, will bear on its back or face the attestation of the gas company that it is the picture of their employee.

The reason for this precaution is obvious. It is ordered by the Public Service commission as the result of its investigation of robberies committed by fraudulent meter inspectors, who obtained entrance to residences by false pretense. Pretended telephone examiners are able to commit the same crime.

Art has its thousands of votaries in New York, but it seemed to the passerby that never was such an ovation given the greatest of artists as was granted a Brodignagian portrait in an advertisement design covering the whole side of a house. He swung on a ladder, with gallon cans for tubs, sketching in gorgeous breadth the outlines of the picture as far as he could reach. Then he began to fill in, and with each stroke another interested spectator joined the crowd on the sidewalk. Teamsters stopped their drays on the street as long as they dared. A policeman charged the crowd to clear a way for pedestrians, but with no appreciable effect on the congestion. It was not until the artist had stopped for the day that the last onlookers left, and even then they went reluctantly.

New York City has 207 banks. Fifty-two of these are savings banks, 102 are national and state banks, and there are fifty-three trust companies carrying on a banking business. Through these depositories of public and private funds \$232,522,141 flows daily. The clearing house transactions show a daily average of \$241,413,022 in exchanges and balances of \$11,178,122. Since its organization fifty-four years ago the clearing house transactions have exceeded \$2,000,000,000,000.

Nearly three-fourths of the entire population of New York City makes its homes in apartment houses, tenement houses, two-family houses, and in apartment hotels. The rentals derived from apartment dwellings amount to about \$18,000,000 a month or \$750,000,000 yearly. The total amount invested in apartment houses in the five boroughs reaches many billions of dollars, and is rapidly increasing.

New York City has 350 miles of water front fringed with docks costing \$125,000,000. An average of thirty-one steamships, transatlantic and coastwise, arrive at or sail therefrom daily. In 1908 New York's shipping handled \$1,255,942,357 worth of goods. Sixty per cent of the nation's imports entered the port of New York and \$36,000,000 was collected in customs duties. These figures show an increase of 75 per cent over New York's foreign commerce of ten years ago.

The value of the public parks and parkways in the city of New York exceeds \$50,000,000. There are thirty-six parks and parkways in Manhattan and the Bronx, covering 6,190 acres, and thirty-one parks and seven parkways in Brooklyn, 1,690 acres in extent. Central park, with a valuation of \$200,000,000, contains 843 acres, has nine miles of roads, five and a quarter miles of bridge paths and thirty-one miles of walks. More than 500,000 trees and shrubs have been planted in this park alone.

SMALL FOES THAT COST.

Tribute Productive Industry Pays to Rats and Insects.

New York World.
Great enemies are met and vanquished. Small foes thrive while the ways and means of their banishment are sought in vain. As a case in point there comes an official statement from Washington that the Norway rat is costing the country \$100,000,000 a year.

Similarly, the cost of enduring the cotton boll weevil threatens to reach a far greater sum each year; there are a score of kinds of the beetle family chewing up \$50,000,000 of forest trees annually; the chinch-bug genus has been equal to the destruction of about \$300,000,000 in cereals in a decade, and its capacity increases yearly. Besides which, the codling-moth in the apple trees, the borer among the peaches, the Hessian fly, the brown-tail and grey-moths and many other swarming pests help to pile up a total annual insect cost of hundreds of millions.



Begin With Kayzers

You young ladies who are just beginning to choose your own gloves—these are some facts to remember:

The Kayzers have been, for 25 years, the standard silk gloves of the world.

Your mothers have worn them since days that you can't remember.

Kayzers have the durable fabric, woven in our factory. Kayzers have the exquisite finish, the perfect fit, which come through fifty operations.

Kayzers have the patent tips and the guarantee in every pair.

Yet inferior gloves cost just as much. See that "Kayser" is in the hem.

Short Silk Gloves
50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25
Long Silk Gloves
75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50
JULIUS KAYSER & CO., Makers
NEW YORK



PERSONAL NOTES.

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse university has arrived at San Francisco, finishing a seven months' pleasure tour with his wife and daughter.

W. W. Rockhill, the American minister to China, preparatory to his early departure for the United States, has turned over the affairs of the legation to Secretary Henry P. Fletcher. Mr. Rockhill has been appointed ambassador to Russia.

Miss Flora Scarff, aged 58 years, of New Carlisle, O., died recently. The remarkable feature of her death is the fact that this is the first time in sixty-five years that the cruel messenger has visited the family. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Scarff, aged 85 and 78, respectively.

A Philadelphia observing a man in the act of beating his wife on the lawn with an abandoned he might have used on a duty rug, a passer-by interfered. Immediately the rescued wife retreated into her happy home, when she emerged bearing a pan of greasy water, the contents of which she dashed over the passer-by.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Owners of America, and now national secretary of the Civic Federation, has left Spring Valley, Ill., with his family for New York, where he will reside permanently. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were married in Spring Valley seventeen years ago and have made their home there since.

When the new United States senator from Illinois, William Lorimer, selects a house in the capital befitting his new dignity it will have to be a good big one if he wants to keep his family under one roof. The senator-elect has a brood that would delight the heart of President Roosevelt—eight children, ranging in age from a baby just beginning to toddle, to a debutante of 18.

LINES TO A SMILE.

"How is that?" the stalwart young fellow asked, as he finished wiping up the floor with his handkerchief.

"Dear," she answered with shining eyes, "it was a sweeping victory."—Baltimore American.