

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. 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 May, 1909, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Total, Returned copies. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and other categories.

Net total 3,889,915. Daily average 60,418. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

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

Mayor Jim wants it understood that two can play the game. Someone should inform the weather man that the circus has come and gone.

The author of "The Cowboy and the Lady" might try his hand on "The Cowboy and the Council."

It is announced that the Sugar trust is going out of the coffee trade. We will continue to take two lumps in our.

It is reported that whisky labeled glass starch is being sold in Oklahoma. Probably intended to put a shine on the nose.

The available cash balance in the federal treasury is \$100,000,000. Uncle Sam still able to pay a few bills in a pinch.

Now that the home market has been overstocked with tariff speeches, it might be a good idea to put the mills on short time.

The fire loss in the United States during May was \$17,000,000. That is a heavy penalty to pay for reckless building methods.

Another Daniel come to judgment! A Missouri justice has decided it is not a violation of the law to swear when the home team loses.

Canada proposes to build a navy of its own. Add a few automobiles to its possessions and then show visitors where the treasury surplus used to be.

Scientists estimate it will be 500,000,000 years before the end of the world. Thanks, that will give time to finish the tariff debate, and then some.

Ak-Sar-Ben is starting out with a waiting list. When the membership rolls are completed this year they ought to show more names than ever before.

The demagogue World-Herald prates about a nonpartisan judiciary. When did it ever support a republican candidate for supreme judge? Please name the man.

A Kentucky man captured with his affinity was whipped by a mob and then turned over to his wife. Fortunately, what happened after that is not disclosed.

Mr. Bryan says he prefers the governor of Ohio to the governor of Minnesota as a presidential candidate. That is not saying, however, that either is his first choice.

A St. Louis ordinance puts the lid on apartment house pianos at 10 p. m. If the old folks will only get out of the way the younger ones might get along nicely without the piano.

Sir Oliver Lodge computes that there are ten million millions of millions of electrical corpuscles of ether in each cubic inch of space. If you don't believe it, count them yourself.

A new French law provides that titles must be revised by the government before being used. American antheuses who buy them should insist upon an abstract of title in the future.

An alarm has been raised in Lincoln as to whether any of its municipal ordinances are valid because the last revision left out the separate titles. It is sincerely to be hoped that the threatened calamity may be averted.

Keep Off the Grass. Democratic senators have served formal notice on Mr. Bryan that he is not the sole proprietor of the democratic law; in fact an intimation is given that he would do better to keep off the grass. Mr. Bryan's criticisms of the democratic senators have been numerous ever since debate commenced on the tariff bill and the senators have finally injected some views of their own into the Congressional Record.

Mr. Bryan is evidently going on the theory if he has to suffer defeat every four years he should at least have the consolation of laying out the race track. He knows every signboard and cross street and there is no probability of getting onto the wrong highway when he is piloting the party automobile. Mr. Bryan has overlooked one important fact, however, and that is that while southern democrats have saved their political fortunes in the past, the voters are breaking away from tradition and may some day refuse to be herded into any corral bearing the word "democrat" over the gate.

Packers Branching Out. According to cable advices from Buenos Ayres, Chicago packers have purchased the two largest beef packing plants in Argentina and are negotiating for three others, which constitute practically all the meat packing industry of that country.

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Argentina contains immense stretches of prairie country capable of supporting much more live stock than at present, but the quality is not high enough to compete successfully with American corn-fed cattle.

Black Hand Arrests. The arrest in Ohio of a number of Italians will, it is hoped, be a start toward breaking up the gang of criminals which has terrorized and blackmailed Italian residents of this country.

Yes, The Bee believes that there are enough competent and qualified republican lawyers in Nebraska to fill the judicial vacancies, for which there will be an election this year, without calling on the democrats to supply any deficiency.

It looks as if we were this year to repeat our customary experience in the matter of street paving whereby the most urgent work is delayed during the season that is most favorable for it and then rush to get in under the frost line.

Railroads evidently anticipate that prevailing high prices will cause a rush of wheat to market as soon as the new crop is harvested and are therefore accumulating cars to handle it.

There is much encouragement in the report from Washington on completion of the national bank of the country. The statement indicates a foundation of prosperity on which to build commercial activity.

Anybody who will follow Mr. Rockefeller's rules for achieving success in life will arrive in due time. But he may reach the desired result quicker, possibly, by disregarding Mr. Rockefeller's rules and following his methods.

There is a suggestion of hope in these words of Secretary MacVeagh in an address in Chicago on the administration: "And you and I may agree for we cannot escape the conclusion—that it may be"

of rules and uniform enforcement so that restrictions upon both shipper and the roads shall be fair. Any agreement reached must be voluntary, as there is no law to enforce regulations endorsed by the conference, but so general is the demand for uniformity that there is little doubt if a practical scheme is evolved it will be made effective by all lines.

The conflict that has been precipitated between the mayor and council over the mayor's appointments to subordinate positions is simply a tug-of-war for a division of the spoils. It would be useless to argue that there is any great principle of government at stake, or any serious question of administrative efficiency involved.

Under such conditions any final settlement must be the outcome of negotiations and compromise. All the differences may be adjusted before the next council meeting and, again, insistence on either side on what is regarded as unfair to the other may prolong the warfare for weeks and months.

It is an office without patronage, but yet is regarded of big importance from a political point of view because of the political prestige that may be swung by it.

Those two great southern demagogues, John M. Palmer, Illinois' grand old democratic patriot, is dead. A. G. Thurman, Ohio's noble Roman, is dead.

The secretary of Agriculture, in discussing the upward tendency of prices of farm products, mentions the deficiency of farm labor as one of the factors in the situation. It is undoubtedly a fact that the complaint of the farmer for "help" in agriculture is not confined to any quarter or section.

Recent data supplied by the New York department of agriculture throw some light on this problem. It is estimated that the farmers of the empire state alone could employ from 50,000 to 100,000 additional "hands" and increase their harvest 50 per cent.

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come at any time the duty of any great party leader to create for his party a new majority and control. Mr. Taft has the opportunity before him; assuredly his party needs a new majority and control.

Perhaps the simplest way would be to refer the differences between President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton and President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, to the football teams of the two institutions for arbitration.

New forms of applied science are among the most prolific sources of new language. The process is rapid and open to all who read. Thus D'Annunzio, the Italian aviator, is said to have coined 16 new words in writing a new romance based on aviation, the derivatives being French and English.

Mr. Taft's praise for Charles E. Magoon, who served as provisional governor of Cuba during the American occupation of 1906-9, and General Thomas H. Berry, the military commander there during that time, was deserved. The Havana papers and the correspondents of London, Berlin and other foreign journals in Cuba at the time gave high tributes to these officials.

The council is evenly divided on political lines and has been organized by the republicans in conjunction with three of the democrats factionally hostile to the mayor and they are trying to use their power of confirmation to coerce the mayor into letting them make up part of the appointive list as well as exercise a veto on all of his selections.

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Around New York

Ripples on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day. The city of New York has the unique distinction of having in its hands \$17,000,000 of traction facilities which are at present, and bid fair to continue for some time to come, entirely useless for traffic purposes.

Four boys charged with rowdism on subway trains on Sunday, were whipped by their parents in the Children's court Monday, as a choice between fines and the rod. Three parents at once accepted the whipping proposal, instead of paying \$1 fines for their boys, but one hesitated, presenting a certificate alleged to have been given by a physician testifying to the boy's physical condition, prohibiting corporal punishment.

The crime of kissing lies in being caught. This logic Magistrate Finn expounded Monday in Essex Market court when William Tocker, aged 15, and Sarah Millberg, 17, were arraigned by Policeman James Dobson, charged with hugging and kissing on Williamsburg bridge.

"Why, one can go down to the Grand Central station any day and see 150 people kiss after trains arrive and 'dovey' meets 'lovey,'" said the magistrate. "Do you expect to marry this girl?" "I haven't asked her yet," sobbed the young man. Miss Millberg dropped her head and the magistrate did not pry her with questions.

"Did you press her lips with soul kisses?" resumed the magistrate. "It was this way," said Tocker, tearfully. "I was waiting on the bridge and being tired, sat down beside the girl. I put my arm around the back of the bench and the officer pinched us."

"Magistrate Cornell has been finding people for kissing and hugging in public," said the policeman. "Don't quote Cornell or anybody else to me," cried "Battery Dan," who, as he fined Tocker \$1, added: "I do not fine you for kissing, but for being caught."

How New York City grows is shown in the records of travel on the subway and elevated lines for 1908 and 1909, furnished by the Interborough-Metropolitan Rapid Transit company to the Public Service commission and made public the other day. Sales of tickets in the subway increased from 122,558,990 in 1907 to 228,921,212 in 1908. For the same period there was a decrease of more than 15,000,000 passengers carried by the elevated lines, but the net increase would seem to confirm a recent statement of Theodore P. Shouts, president of the company, that the amount of travel in New York City was limited only by the ability to provide conveyances.

One New York paper refers to a play recently produced which was unanimously pronounced immoral by the critics and promptly withdrawn, as a proof that cleanliness on the stage can be maintained "without the intervention of the pulpit or any hysterics in the press." But fuller details reveal that it was withdrawn because it was played to empty houses.

Says the New York law under which the chauffeur was convicted after killing the boy: "The killing of a human being by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design, is punishable by a verdict of murder in the first degree." That seems to fit the case very nicely.

THE RAILROAD AND THE LAW. Responsibility of Company for Agent's Act Upheld. St. Louis Republic.

An illustration of the impartiality with which the laws against rebating are being enforced by the Department of Justice, and of the law-abiding spirit which characterizes progressive railroad officials of the present day, may be found in the outcome of the Little Rock rebating case against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway company. The case has been ended by the plea of guilty on the part of the defendant corporation and the imposition of a fine of \$15,000.

The guilt of the railroad company, as Attorney General Wickham takes pains to declare, is in no way technical. The rebates were paid to the shipper by a certain traffic official (who, by the way, has been fined \$2,500—only without the knowledge of his superiors, but in the face of express orders from Vice President Clarke that no rebates were to be given and no preferences shown. The executive heads of the corporation are without moral responsibility.

But the Department of Justice very properly held at the same time, that they were not without legal responsibility. The official who paid the rebates acted as the agent of the corporation and his act was, therefore, legally the act of the corporation. On no looser construction of the doctrine of agency would it be possible to secure full accountability of large corporations to the law. The court, therefore, imposed the fine.

There is encouragement in the incident for all friends of strict enforcement of law both in the substance of the decree and the attitude of the defendant corporation. When a railroad company orders its agents to obey the law scrupulously, pleads guilty to an offense committed by an agent in direct disobedience to such orders, and cheerfully bears the penalty, the relation of large corporations to society certainly gives justification to the point of view of the optimist.

Perils of Speculative Spurts. St. Louis Times. A little judicious conservatism in the march of speculative prices would do the country no harm.

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First National Bank of Omaha

PERSONAL NOTES. POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Walter Wellman's next gas bag is to contain 285,000 cubic feet of gas. But that is not much for a Wellman advertising expedition. Canadian Pacific conductors are in rebellion over an order that each sign a statement that he never carried a malingering who did not either pay fare or hold a pass.

Emberer William has a well-developed sense of humor—and we suspect he has—must be enjoying the grotesque apprehensiveness of his uncle Ed's people immensely nowadays. New York city has taken drastic steps to collect \$5,000,000 of back taxes owed by big concerns there. Such invasion of corporate rights naturally excites the resentment of the conservative.

Margaret Doyle, 18 years old, roller skater on the sidewalk, ran over a policeman's feet and hurt his horns. He arrested her. In court she remarked to the judge that policemen should not have horns. She was discharged. She had hit upon a great truth.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, probably the first woman to be graduated as a physician in this country, now is 86 years old and is living in quiet retirement in Hasting, England. She was received as a student in the William Smith college, now affiliated with Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., after a dozen medical schools had refused to admit her. She received her medical degree in 1849.

Eugene Henard, who attained fame with his palace of illusions at the Paris exposition in 1900, has just completed a similar but large piece of eccentric architecture for exhibition in that city. The impression made upon the person who enters the mirror-walled space is that there are 50,000 electric lamps burning. The hall is hexagonal in shape, and standing in its center one sees six halls of equal size, and beyond these twelve more and then eighteen, and so on.

AIRSHIPS FOR THE ARMY. Prospective Development in Military Flying Machines.

As the War department estimates which are to be submitted to congress next December have not yet undergone the second pruned to which President Taft has requested Secretary Dickinson to subject them, it is not known whether or not General Allen's application for a generous allowance for aeronautic experiments will be approved by his superior officers. In making his decision, expected in a few days, Mr. Dickinson will be obliged to consider whether the need of airships is just now as urgent as that of many other things for which the department will require money. Perhaps his opinion will be influenced by a belief that in the present imperfect state of development of aeronautic science something may be gained by delay.

There is a possibility that the work done in other countries in the next year or two will throw enough light on the matter to facilitate a more judicious expenditure when he asks for and secures an appropriation. General Allen is to be commended, in any case, for his recognition of the importance of airships for purposes of observation in war. A self-propelled balloon or an aeroplane can perform this function more advantageously than the captive balloon, which has hitherto been the sole reliance of the American army. Good sense is exhibited by the chief signal officer, moreover, in planning to co-operate with the coast artillery corps in the work of defense. They should work together not only to attack, but also in selecting the points where the aerial patrol would prove most serviceable. There are some long stretches of coast on which no enemy would think of landing. Large cities, of course, would be most liable to attack. It should be deemed wise to establish garages for government balloons, the advice of ordnance officers would undoubtedly prove helpful in a choice of sites.

OVER THE FIELD OF WAR. Army Officers Study the Ground of Great Campaigns.

The embryonic Napoleons and Hannibals of the United States army who have ridden over thirty of Virginia's battlefields within the last month have no doubt returned with considerable gains in military knowledge. They have certainly brought back with them a better idea of the problems that confronted the generals of the civil war, and possibly some of them now know why it was that the cry of "On to Richmond" lasted four years instead of as many months. At least, they have enjoyed the privilege of studying in the finest military school in the world, the battle ground of the Old Dominion. No other portion of the earth of its size has supported so many sanguinary conflicts with so many highly trained combatants involved, and it is hardly to be doubted that every phase of warfare known up to the time was encountered or made use of by the two armies that fought over Virginia.

At the military schools of all nations careful study is given to the tactics of the great soldiers, such as Napoleon, Hannibal and Frederick, and, of course, each nation teaches its youngsters the campaigns of its own heroes. But in the United States, at least, most of the study has been from text books and maps, and if the student went over the grounds at all, he was rarely attended with instructors, and in the conditions of an army on the march, Lee's retreat from Gettysburg and Grant's campaign in the Wilderness have been studied in the war colleges as masterpieces of American military genius, but this is the first time that the officers have taken the field to see for themselves.

He sat upon the railing. And ailed his thoughts profound. While she sat on a seat nearby. And simply, but suddenly her face took on. "An amazed glow," "my eyes accord with the thought he, 'my love, I know.' "And as he gazed that his words found echo in her soul. "Sh-sh-keep still," she rudely said. "Just hear that oriole."

She sat upon a dentist's chair. Perched high to get the light. A rubber-dam restrained her. And she was in sorry plight. The buzz-saw was in progress. She winced in her soul. "Till something moving caught her eye. 'Thro' the window just ahead. And tho' that buzz-saw every nerve With pain had set a-amarin'. She pointed, while her impromptu tongue Tried to say, 'The martin.' "

They were speeding in an auto. She was guiding the machine. Past gardens, fields and orchards. And meadows fresh and green. She was ready with her prompting. She was seemingly intent. When with a sudden sickening crash. The automobile was wrecked. "They were bruised black and blue. Then when she found her voice she said. 'I was a yellow-billed cuckoo.' "

In a rowboat on the waters of a willow-bordered lake. With a comrade she was floating. Purely for pleasure and sport. When suddenly she gave a bound. The rowboat gave a lurch. And in two seconds she was in. Among the bass and perch. But she bobbed up to the surface. From her mouth the water spat. And pointing to a tree she gasped, "There's a yellow-billed chickadee!" Omaha. —BAYALL NE TRELE

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