

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and number. Includes categories like 'Total', 'Returned copies', 'Net total', and 'Daily average'.

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

Banker Morse is out on bail, but he is not cutting so much ice as formerly.

Dewey's supply ship Zafiro has been sold as junk for \$300. It lasted longer than the Spanish navy.

If we are to have a safe and sane celebration of the glorious Fourth this is about the right time to begin.

A beer tree is said to have been discovered in Africa. The arid states are expected to place their order early.

The custodian of the cloak room will cheerfully find the senatorial hats if the gentlemen desire to go home.

It would be interesting to know whether they propose to have a safe and sane Fourth in the African jungle.

If Francis J. Heney could not convince the jury in five months' trial that Calhoun is guilty, the task looks hopeless.

Why all this fuss about a bill of \$500 for hostery? Mrs. Gould is not the first person to put her money in stockings.

That New York court is trying to decide whether Broughton Brandenburg is entitled to a diploma as a doctor of letters.

The expense bill of printing a few more speeches like Senator La Follette's ought to convert congress to the free paper idea.

Speaking of names, one of the members of the Wisconsin legislature is named Brew. And he does not live in Milwaukee, either.

Kansas City newspapers are becoming modest. In giving a list of the great American cities the Journal puts Kansas City last.

And now Creighton university offers to furnish Omaha with a morgue if only Omaha will furnish the occupants for it. That looks fair.

The warden of the Georgia penitentiary has a machine to punish unruly convicts. The competition for the lazy man's medal is closed.

Now that John D.'s pastor has declared himself on heresy hunting, Prof. Foster may rest easy regarding his job at Chicago university.

Uncle Joe Cannon says he is only the servant of the house, but he has yet a lot to learn about autocratic government from the hired girl.

The World-Herald has a great habit of putting up straw men in order to knock them down and is again engaging itself in this favorite pastime.

The city of New York has paid Mayor McClellan \$83,000 to reimburse him for expenses in his election contest case. Law suits are expensive.

A million-dollar investment in a ball park at Pittsburg ought to be proof enough that the people of this country take an interest in the sport.

To the International Printing Pressmen's union gathering here Omaha shines out an incandescent welcome with best wishes for a most successful meeting.

Senator Dewey has been sued as a stockholder in a cemetery and now there are some who are unkind enough to say they know where he got his fresh jokes.

Corporation Tax Complications.

The more the proposed federal tax on the net earnings of corporations, recommended by President Taft, is studied the more complications it presents. While the plan of reaching incomes from corporate holdings without running the risk involved in a general income tax of questionable constitutionality appears at first to be quite simple and the way for it entirely clear, putting the theory into practice without discrimination and inequalities is certain to be difficult.

The fact is that the attractiveness of the income tax idea rests entirely upon the supposition that it can be made a universal tax and possibly a single tax. The old orthodox canons of taxation laid it down that every person should contribute to the support of the government in proportion to his ability and by advocates of the income tax the measure of ability was taken to be in proportion to the income he enjoyed under the protection of the government. The income tax is attractive only when it aims to impose the same relative tax burden upon all incomes, although not necessarily in mathematical proportion. It might be proper to tax incomes from invested capital higher than incomes from personal services, but to tax incomes from one form of invested capital and not to tax incomes from another form of invested capital at all would certainly tend to discourage such investments.

Still another difficulty presented by the corporation tax proposal is that of double taxation where the income of one corporation is derived in whole or in part from another corporation whose net earnings are likewise taxed. This is not so serious a problem that it cannot be solved, but to avoid double taxation the corporations thus affected would undoubtedly have to reorganize or change their methods of operation.

The greatest objection being urged to this proposed federal tax on corporation net earnings, however, is that to which The Bee called attention in discussing the president's special message—namely, that the federal government would be seizing a source of revenue on which the state and local governments are already utilizing and to which they would be likely to turn still more. The federal government has so far, with few exceptions, relied for its revenues upon import duties, internal revenue taxes and taxes on interstate transactions from which the state and local authorities are completely excluded. When the federal government reaches into a new field of taxation, such as it would here, the claims of the state and local governments must necessarily be made secondary.

Unfortunately our system of taxation for the support of federal, state and local governments has never been worked out as a whole nor has any real effort been made to adjust all parts to one another so as to mark off an equitable division and avoid conflict and duplication. Whether or not a trial shall now be made with a federal tax on corporation earnings, the mere proposal will focus public attention on this too much neglected subject and should result in more substantial progress being made.

British Investments in America.

The editor of the London Statist, George Parish, has recently compiled some statistics showing that British capital invested in American railroads and industries amount to \$3,000,000,000 and produce \$135,000,000 in revenue to their owners. What is more immediately significant is the statement that British investors had sent to the United States during the past year \$67,500,000 and that the tendency is to enlarge rather than to curtail the amount.

British investments are world-wide, but outside of the colonies are largely confined to government securities with the single exception of the United States, where they take in railroads and industrial enterprises. This vast sum speaks eloquently of the part British capital has played in our development and of the faith of a hard-headed people in our future. Three billions of British money invested in the United States during the past year \$67,500,000 and that the tendency is to enlarge rather than to curtail the amount.

South American Trade.

Two obstacles have in the past defeated efforts to increase our trade with South America—lack of direct steamship lines and banking facilities. Another steamship line has just been put in operation between New York and the east coast of South America and powerful financial interests have undertaken to supply exchange facilities by establishing banks in the leading cities of the southern continent. American goods have always won favor in South America and many are now sent there, taking the roundabout way of Europe and in the past the payments have been made through European banks. With direct shipping and banking facilities there is no apparent reason why the United States should not supply a large portion of the manufactured imports. The countries to the south of us are progressive and wealthy and their consuming power is great, while they manufacture little.

The Department of State, or more particularly Secretary Root, has laid a good foundation by creating a better feeling toward the United States, supplanting the suspicion which heretofore entertained for their big neighbor with a sentiment of amity. A few far-seeing and earnest men have

long labored to secure a trade foothold and now there is promise of seeing their hopes realized. Under the new conditions the chief drawback is distance, and that is not material in ocean-carrying trade. Contrary to common belief, it is farther from New York to southern Brazil and Argentina than from European ports, but this advantage is more than offset by opportunities for return cargoes, the United States being a large consumer of the exports of those countries. There has never been a more promising field for American manufactures than South America and never a time when securing it should be so easy.

Kit Carson Centennial.

Kit Carson, who blazed practically every trail in the intermountain country, was born 100 years ago this fall, and it is proposed to commemorate the anniversary suitably in several western cities. When a youth he took up the pursuits of the trapper and no man of all that hardy band was better equipped for the rough life. Endowed with a hardy physique, absolute courage and tact he passed in personal safety through the dangers of a wilderness inhabited by hostile Indians. His highly-developed gift of the sense of direction made him invaluable to the explorers who penetrated the country. Wherever they desired to go from the far southwest to the Canadian border he was willing and able to guide. His genius probably did more than any other one man to lay the foundation for conquering the west to civilization and he died just at the dawn of its realization in 1861.

Kit Carson's body now lies in a neglected grave at Taos, N. M., and citizens of Colorado propose to remove it to that state, where his children made their home, and erect a fitting monument. A vast empire dedicated to the highest civilization is the monument of Carson, Bridger, Baker and their associates, but so rapidly do things move that they are practically forgotten.

"Nullifiers and Repudiators."

Governor Shallenberger's bombastic talk about "nullifiers and repudiators" may impress some uninformed folks, but it is not likely to go very far with people who are in touch with recent political history. When it comes to repudiation, the democrats, both in Nebraska and the nation at large, have a record of their own. Even Mr. Bryan has been compelled to take to task the renegade democratic congressmen in the lower house and the backsliding democrats in the upper branch of the national legislature. The Denver platform has been repudiated, both by the people who refused to vote for the candidate running upon it and by the democrats in official positions who were expected to be its staunchest champions.

Here in Nebraska repudiation of platform pledges has been equally flagrant, although the fact that demopop candidates were last year appealing for votes on two conflicting platforms gave notice in advance that one or the other would have to be repudiated later. The repudiation of the home rule pledge was only part of an pre-arranged bunco game and even the promise for whose redemption the governor claims most credit, namely, the deposit guaranty, was partially repudiated because the law enacted admittedly falls far short of what the people were made to believe they would get.

When Governor Shallenberger talks about nullification he is likewise talking on thin ice. Who is it that is trying to nullify the state constitution by appointing a state senator to a civil office in direct disregard of the express constitutional prohibition? Who was it who tried to nullify the constitutional amendment enlarging the supreme court in order to turn out the judges appointed by Governor Sheldon and seize the places for dyed-in-the-wool democrats?

Governor Shallenberger's talk about "repudiators and nullifiers" would sound a good deal better coming from some other source.

It is not exactly a paradox, but nonetheless true, that the people who complain most about the bad condition of our street pavements are usually the very ones who persistently block all efforts at improvement that might require them to pay a few dollars in special taxes.

William J. Bryan, Jr., and Miss Helen Berger are to wed June 24. A few weeks ago William J. Bryan, Jr., consulted his parents in regard to the matter. He succeeded in winning the approval of the father of the bride as well as Alexander Berger (father of the bride-to-be), is extremely wealthy.—World-Herald.

Who would have thought it? An Omaha man is to lecture upon "The Wit and Humor of the Bible." We hope he will not pull down as much trouble as did the Chicago professor, who recently wrote a book trying to square the Bible with the discoveries of modern science.

The frightful fatal collision of suburban trolley cars a little way out of Chicago is blamed on disobedience of orders by the motorman who was killed. At any rate, the motorman will not be able to disprove the charge.

It is encouraging to send word to Mr. Taft that his summer home at Beverly is a pleasant place, but the president has an indelible engagement at Washington.

Out at Kearney Mayor Jim declared amidst approving applause that he was for "Bill" Oldham for supreme judge because he believed in staying

with his friends who had fought the battles of democracy shoulder to shoulder with him in the olden days. And then the conference resolved in favor of a nonpartisan judiciary.

Ex-President Eliot of Harvard has announced his provisional selections for what he terms a five-foot library of liberal education, and already it is apparent some extension shelves will be needed to satisfy the critics.

The new preacher in Rockefeller's church in Cleveland declared in his initial sermon that he had come "to preach the gospel to the poor." Strange how a preacher should get his locations so mixed up.

Whether a deputy marshal is a marshal within the meaning of the law is the point on which the Helme contempt case rests. A hair is never so fine that some fine-edged lawyer will not try to split it.

General Coxe of "Commonweal" army fame was a recent caller at the White House, but this time he rode up in a big, red automobile. Times change and Coxe has changed with them.

A Novel Incarceration. Boston Transcript. Nebraska is so near the extinction of its state debt that it expects to "burn the mortgage" before the year is out.

Less Majestic, B'Gosh. Washington Herald. An ad valorem duty on the tariff speeches delivered in the senate would not produce enough revenue to pay the senators' salaries, in all probability.

Wooling the Strenuous Life. Minneapolis Journal. Judge Alton B. Parker expresses a desire to reorganize the democratic party. In the matter of willingness to essay arduous undertakings, it is evident enough that the late Hercules had nothing whatever on Judge Parker.

On Both Sides of the Fence. New York Tribune.

Senator Lorimer of Illinois will have the unusual experience of voting for a tariff bill, first in the house of representatives and then in the senate. He has gone on record as favoring the house draft and on record as supporting the senate draft. Circumstances seem to designate him as an ideal agent for settling in conference committee the differences between the houses.

Standpatners Hard Pressed. Philadelphia Record. The insurgents had Senator Aldrich pretty badly frightened when he had to appeal to the president to pull them off with his proposal to amend the constitution. No wonder the Rhode Island boss has announced that this will be his last term in the senate. Public life isn't as much fun as it used to be, before those mustangs from the wild west were turned into the corral.

Voice of the Great Hunter. Baltimore American. The predatory rich and the wicked trusts congratulated themselves too soon if they thought that the lions, rhinoceros and hippopotami in Africa would draw off the lightning of Mr. Roosevelt's denunciatory eloquence from themselves. He is, so to speak, shooting lions with his gun in one hand and potting trusts with his pen in the other. It may be mentioned incidentally that any kind of game which the modern Nimrod wants to bring down is seldom, if ever, out of his range.

CRUDE AND UNWORTHY. Miserable Failure of American at Black Hand Methods. St. Louis Times.

The case of Robert Leslie Hayes, now verging upon the mature age of 27 years, according to his own statement, who is held a federal prisoner because he merely threatened, as is charged, to blow up three passenger trains of the Wabash railroad unless that company should forward \$5,000 in real money to his personal address, excites an interest not unusual, because it is so different from that of other cases in which so-called-black hand methods have been employed.

Mr. Hayes has differed from those collaborators in his profession who have signed themselves with the dire manual of the Black Hand by having been readily caught. Most of the other gentlemen brigands have attempted some method of procuring easy money have got away with their bluffs either by easily procuring the amount solicited or by escaping arrest after refusal. This simply leads to the conclusion that the American-bred mind is not adapted to the sinuous and evasive methods so adroitly employed by our intelligent Italian confederates who come out of Corsica and Sicily, mostly.

Mr. Hayes first should have secured a president or two of the Wabash system, and, having completely demurred him in some dark recess of the Hartz mountains on the banks of the Wabash, far away, should have sent in tentative suggestions as to what the company might be willing or able to do in the way of ransom if, first upon the receipt of a finger and the subsequent arrival of a piece of an ear and thereafter the reception of a choice selection of nose, they would have concluded that the held-for-ransom official would be about half out of bodily members if not speedily redeemed.

We look upon Mr. Hayes' methods as crude and unworthy of American ingenuity.

Advertisement for E-C Corn Flakes. A food does not need to be heavy to be strengthening. E-C Corn Flakes are dainty as well as appetizing as well as strengthening. Remember it's the E-C process that makes E-C Corn Flakes so good. Watch for the E-C mark on the package.

Around New York

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

Three hundred and seventy-five dollars a square foot, the second highest price paid for ground in the Manhattan division of New York City, was paid last week for a slice of 400 square feet of ground at Broadway and Thirty-second street, known as the Union Dime Savings bank property. The buyers were English investors. Four years ago the property changed hands for \$100,000, making a net gain of \$200,000 for the purchasers in that time. The southeast corner of Wall street and Broadway brought \$83 a square foot in 1903. Since 1901 the record price in the midtown section has been \$24.6 a square foot, which was paid for the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.

How Collector of Customs Loeb broke up the White Carnation league is one of the interesting stories in connection with the shakeup of the New York custom house related by the Brooklyn Eagle. It seems that for a long time certain men, well up in the customs service have been in the habit of making mysterious trips down the bay on revenue cutters to meet incoming steamers. On these trips the officers always wore white carnations in the lapels of their coats. No matter whether it was bleak winter or a mild spring day, the white bloom was as much a part of the costume of the officers as their shoes and hats.

None of the members of the Order of the White Carnation now make these trips down the bay. Collector Loeb fathomed the mystery of the white emblem and has broken up the order. According to high treasury officials the flower was a badge by which wealthy travelers desiring to smuggle valuable goods into the country recognized persons who were able to help them in avoiding the payment of duty. The wearer of the carnation could always be counted upon as a "safe" officer who would see that the smuggled goods were passed without question. In explaining how the scheme was operated, a treasury official said:

"Suppose Mr. Traveler was going to Europe with the intention of bringing back some diamonds, silks or other valuable goods without the formality of paying the usual customs duties. If he located the right persons, and I imagine this was not a difficult matter, he would find ready promise of assistance. Mr. Traveler, who is told to watch for a customs officer wearing a white carnation. Such an officer would meet the incoming steamer down the bay and all the smuggler had to do was to ask the flower decorated officer to have his baggage expedited. There the responsibilities of Mr. Traveler ceased. His trunks, with their load of undeclared valuables, would be taken through the customs house under orders of the man with the white carnation. If there should be a settlement afterward, who would be the wiser?"

One of the members of the Order of the White Carnation lived in a hotel in New York patronized chiefly by the well-to-do. This man occupied a suite of rooms, the cost of which was 50 per cent. more than his yearly income from the government. Apparently the extravagant habits of this officer failed to arouse the suspicion of Collector Loeb's predecessor. When Mr. Loeb got on the trail of the white carnation story and learned what it meant, there were some dismissals. In the lot, it is stated, was the high-flying officer who lived at the expensive hotel.

After an extended period of opposition the New York legislature in 1908 enacted the Torrens law. It went into effect last February, to the satisfaction of the great body of real estate men and all others contemplating at any time the purchase or sale of land. But the influences at work to defeat the measure during its legislative stages are apparently still active. The first application for registration of a piece of property under the new act in Kings county has been held up and is now being contested before the supreme court. The law requires that every person seeking to have a piece of property registered must make owners of all abutting property parties to the formal action, which is preliminary. In March of the present year a man bought the piece of property now in litigation and a month later the title to it was passed as a perfect title to the same company permitting their part to go by default, when suddenly one of them, owning a lot abutting just six inches on the corner of the new purchase, challenged the proceedings.

This was a Florida tobacco importer with a Spanish name, having an office in New York. He explained that the Title Guarantee and Trust company had advised him to take that course. Another of the interested parties said he had also been approached by a representative of the same company who offered to provide him with good lawyers, free of charge, if he would oppose the registering of title. Meanwhile further transactions under the Torrens law are suspended all over the state until this test case, which may have to go through several courts, is decided. Title companies hate to give up a good thing.

The New York police department has granted a month's leave of absence with pay to Acting Captain Kuhne, head of the Brooklyn detective bureau, who must shortly begin serving thirty days' imprisonment for contempt of court in connection with the photographing of an accused banker some months ago. He will go to jail as soon as the formal order of the court is received. Officials from all departments of the city government called on Kuhne to express their friendship, and many police officers hinted to him that a plan was under way to reward him at the end of his imprisonment by installing him as a full captain.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Popular Mechanics says, "Butter 200 years old is frequently served in India. Yet some people wonder why discontented bordering a revolution prevails in the land of fatness."

Harley N. Piper of Bellefontaine, O., who became a hunchback after being carelessly lifted by his uncle, 22 years of age, has won a suit against his relative for \$4,250 damages.

It seems worthy of explanation whether that \$25,000 contribution to Syracuse University by John D. Archbold is a recognition of past zeal or an incentive to further fulminations on the enormity of restraining corporate abuses by law.

Sydney Windecker, Sylvester Windecker and Mrs. Sarah Pier, all residing in different parts of Wisconsin, who were born in Lowville, N. Y., June 3, 1844, are the robust health and are believed to be the oldest living American triplets. They hold a reunion every year.

Joquin Miller is planning to establish a colony of poets and to conduct a school of poetry near his home at Fruitvale in California. He has given an acre of land to Henry Meade Hland and another to

Advertisement for First National Bank of Omaha. A Bank with ample capital and surplus. In 1863 when this institution became a National Bank, the capital was \$85,000. This has been increased from time to time to meet the needs of a steadily growing business. Today the Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits amount to over \$1,200,000.00. First National Bank of Omaha.

Advertisement for Shredded Wheat. When your stomach goes out of business eat SHREDDED WHEAT for ten mornings—then keep on eating it. It keeps the stomach sweet and clean and the bowels healthy and active.

Humorous column titled 'BREEZY TRIFLES' and 'IN EXTRA SESSION'. Contains various jokes and anecdotes, such as 'Bashful Sutor—Will you be engaged tomorrow, Miss Sophy?' and 'Washington Star. Oh, melancholy fate! Bound to the tariff by decree of state, I stand and watch the daily plodding clock suffering like Prometheus at the rock.'

Large advertisement for Proskin Summer Underwear for men and boys. Every action free—perfect fit—quality that wears longest. It's the coolest thing you can wear—clean, sanitary, well ventilated. Includes illustrations of a man and a boy wearing the underwear.