

**THE OMAHA DAILY BEE**  
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, as of December 31, 1908, 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 issued during the month of June, 1908, was as follows:

1	4,740	17	.....	41,910
2	4,750	18	.....	40,300
3	40,990	19	.....	41,940
4	40,320	20	.....	41,780
5	42,150	21	.....	43,820
6	41,920	22	.....	41,890
7	41,060	23	.....	41,910
8	41,970	24	.....	41,820
9	42,810	25	.....	40,180
10	41,760	26	.....	41,970
11	41,760	27	.....	41,880
12	42,680	28	.....	41,940
13	41,740	29	.....	41,840
14	41,710	30	.....	41,890
15	41,870	31	.....	41,920
16	41,740	.....	.....	41,740
Total	1,292,040	.....	.....	1,292,040
Returned copies	.....	.....	.....	5,825
Net total	1,286,215	.....	.....	1,286,215
Laily average	41,368	.....	.....	41,368

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCKE,

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1909.  
(Seal)

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.

Having tried every other way and failed, Mr. Bryan might try the airship route to the White House.

The return of prosperity benefits almost everyone. It makes it easier to collect the alimony allowance.

Spain has announced that it will fight Morocco to the end. Up to date Spain has had the hot end of the fight.

The emperor of China is only 3 years old and the new shah of Persia 12. "And a little child shall lead them."

A New York tailor declares men's legs grow shorter with age. Evidently that tailor's customers are not office-seekers.

Being accustomed to hobnob with royalty, the entertainment of the president will not tease King Ak-Sar-Ben in the least.

The local weather man will not be allowed to plead lack of sufficient notice if he falls down when President Taft visits Omaha.

A Vanderbilt horse has won another big race in France. Evidently the horses are keeping up the family reputation for being fast.

In a speech at a complimentary banquet tendered him in Africa ex-President Roosevelt demonstrated that he is still a good trade booster.

New York proposes to light the city with water power from Hell Gate. Those lights should have a familiar look to the average New Yorker.

This is the time for Omaha to get busy capturing conventions for next year and laying a foundation for capturing conventions the year after.

The people of Crete are demanding home rule. Here's hoping that the Cretans will have better luck than Omaha had with the late legislature.

A New York paper devotes considerable space to presenting the question, "Why leave New York for the summer?" Make it easier by asking, Why go there?

The consular service has furnished The Bee with a few hints on the market for whale oil in Germany which the Cut-Off and Manawa sailors may have on application.

What is the use of saving all those people by a safe and sane Fourth to have them counted in the census if the drowning record is going to keep up its present gait?

Two would-be suicides swam out of Lake Michigan at Milwaukee because the water was too cold. Had they persevered they might ultimately have reached a warmer clime.

Down in Georgia they raise 100 bushels of peanuts to the acre and sell them for \$1 per bushel. It is also apparent that some of them find their way into legislative seats.

Mark Twain at 73 is said to be suffering from the excessive use of tobacco. What a pity it would be to have such a genius cut down in his youth by indulgence in the weed.

Just to demonstrate that he is a real warrior, the adjutant general of Kentucky struck an offending editor with a cane. Evidently it is less majestic to criticize a Kentucky military man.

An Accomplished Fact.

The occupation tax imposed on the franchised corporations to compensate the city for the use of the streets is an accomplished fact. By the new ordinances just sent to the mayor, and which are assured of his approval, these corporations will be required to pay quarterly into the city treasury a tax equal to 3 per cent of their earnings within the corporation boundaries. The proceeds of this occupation tax, exclusive of the disputed tax on the water company, should approximate \$125,000 a year, and increase from year to year as the business of these public services increases. The figures disclosed by the royalties paid heretofore by the gas company and the electric lighting company would indicate that this increase will be at a rate of not less than 5 per cent, so that the addition each year on the 3 per cent basis should range upwards of \$6,000.

On final passage the progressive scale, which had previously been agreed upon by the council, seems to have been abandoned in order to meet some unfounded objections raised by the city attorney. This change will make no difference in the proceeds of the tax for this year or next year, and possibly for several years, but the progressive scale had the merit of raising the rate automatically as the business of the franchised corporations expanded. Should an effort be made in the future to raise the rate, it will unquestionably meet the united opposition of the corporations, which struggle could have been avoided by incorporating the progressive scale into the present ordinances.

The enactment of these occupation ordinances is the culmination of a long fight waged in the interest of the taxpayers. Its importance may not be fully realized right away, nor need those who have led or helped in the fight expect the credit which they deserve, but they, along with The Bee, will take a great deal of satisfaction in the outcome.

**Tariff and Cost of Living.**  
In discussing the tariff bill the Chicago Inter Ocean analyzes the question of effect on the cost of living for the average man in a way that really illuminates the subject. So much hysterical talk has been indulged that many people believe changing tariff rates means the same as raising or lowering the price marks on every article they buy. The fact is, however, that the bulk of the average man's expenditures go for meat, vegetables, fruit, bread, clothing, fuel and rent, and a cursory glance at the tariff bill will show him how much or how little the tariff takes of his money here.

Of meat we produce a surplus and independent of the tariff there is no surplus elsewhere to beat down prices if the tariff were taken off and the 20 to 25 per cent reduction made on this item in the pending bill is more of a concession to sentiment than to practical results. The same is true of wheat and other food grains. Fruits and vegetables are not affected by the tariff except a few and those mostly luxuriant. The small duty on coal might slightly influence prices at the seaboard, but to the millions in the interior freight rates absolutely eliminate foreign competition. Anthracite coal is, and has been free from duty since the Dingley bill. The influence of tariff rates on house building material has some effect upon rents, but rents as a rule are based upon what the demand for houses will permit owners to charge and it takes time to reflect decreased building cost in the rents.

Not only does the bulk of the money spent for family living go for things which are either affected not at all or only slightly by any tariff rate that could be imposed, but it is on those items that the great increase in household expenses in recent years has accrued. For example, compare the present prices of butter, eggs, meats and grain products with those ruling a few years ago and add the increase of rent, which has grown without any change in the tariff. The biggest increase in outlay is in products of the soil, nowise influenced by either high or low tariff.

The great fact of protection within reasonable limits is the assurance that the factories can operate and furnish a well-paid laboring population to consume the vast agricultural output and utilize the natural resources of the country.

No Sectionalism.

One of the best-grounded complaints the west has ever made against the east was the provincialism which refused to see anything worthy of consideration west of the Allegheny mountains. Conditions in this respect are not so bad as formerly, but it will not assist in banishing eastern provincialism for the west to take up with the same idea. Governor Johnson of Minnesota, in his address at the Seattle exposition, however, seems to have indulged in this line of argument. The west wants and is entitled to a larger share in shaping the nation's policy than it has had in the past, but neither in population nor in its industries is it entitled to exclusive domination. The west is developing at a wonderful rate, but one-third of the country's population is still in the thirteen original states and another third in states carved out of lands belonging to them and which are in no sense a part of the west as meant by Governor Johnson. Industrially the portion east of the Mississippi river maintains the same relative importance.

The real question is not domination by any section. The same evil inheres in sectional domination, no matter what section dominates. The man

who advocates sectional domination is doing an injury to his own section, for the industries of the entire country are so interdependent that prosperity cannot be maintained in one while another section is held back or discriminated against. This is the real complaint the west has made in years past, and consistent effort is gradually wearing down eastern prejudice. One of the greatest object lessons of the sectional interdependence was furnished by the 1907 panic. It was the strong financial position of the west and its great resources which enabled the country to recover so rapidly, but the west's experience in that trouble proved that it could not loose from the east or avoid sharing the loss which the money famine had produced.

dirt work in the last campaign, is in danger of getting into trouble.

Omaha is expanding in every direction, but so are other cities with which Omaha must compete for business. What Omaha should aim at is to grow a little faster and build a little more substantially than its rivals.

Does a democrat who repudiates the plank in the democratic platform which requires him to pretend that he is a nonpartisan cease to be a democrat? Anyone who can answer this can tell the age of An.

It really isn't fair for the Georgia legislature to hold a summer session in the effort to outdo Oklahoma in freak legislation. On the showing made the Georgians are not entitled to a handicap.

There will be small opportunity to earn hero medals when aeroplanes supplant boats and railroad trains as a means of transportation unless a new high jump record can be invented.

The Houston Post devotes considerable space to discussing the pistol problem. In Texas unless you are both quick and accurate the other fellow may beat you to the solution.

**Not Disappointed.**  
Indianapolis News.  
Oh, well, maybe Aldrich wasn't expecting any applause for his work.

**Encouragement for Inventors.**  
Philadelphia Press.

Success comes early to the inventor in these days. He does not have to die poor. He lives rich. Walter Wright fell into line in the procession headed by Bell, Maxim, Westinghouse and a score more of living millionaires.

**Too Numerous for Comfort.**  
Springfield Republican.

There is a long series of earthquakes of which the one in Mexico is the last to be reported. Beginning with the Messina disaster of last December, nearly every month since has recorded one or more destructive shakings of the earth in various parts of the globe.

**Perilous Parenthood.**  
Washington Herald.

"If a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws," said Andrew Fletcher in the long ago. If any one man were freighted with responsibility for all the songs of the world, he would have difficulty escaping the clutches of Judge Lynch.

**Pen Panch for Paper Trust.**  
Boston Herald.

The pen is mightier than the votes of many congressmen and senators. A careless or tired clerk, by the slip of his pen, reduced the retaliatory duty on print paper from two-tenths to one-tenth of a cent a pound, an act which all the forces working for the lower duties tried in vain to accomplish.

**Working for a Slam.**  
Baltimore American.

Perhaps the Republic of Panama thinks because it is so little that a big nation like the United States cannot afford to notice its petty annoyances. But the small though naughty republic would do well to remember that one of the most important crusades of this country is being directed against mosquitoes.

**Hot Air Hopes.**  
Charleston News and Courier.

We see it in the papers, as Mr. Dooley would say, that the democrats in congress expect to capture the next congress, which shows that the democrats in congress do not know very much about the democrats outside of congress. Certainly, they should not expect to capture anything on the record they have made at the special session.

**Output of Doctors.**  
Cincinnati Inquirer.

Statistically compiled by technical journal recently show that in Europe one physician can care for 1,000 of the general population. If such a proportion holds good for Europe, it is reasonable to suppose that a similar proportion would be sufficient for the United States. And yet, according to the census of 1900, we had one doctor to every 594 of our population. It is estimated that the 1910 census will show at least 154,000 doctors in the United States. It is stated in advance of the natural requirements, and this, of course, means not only suffering for the profession, but also a serious economic problem for the country.

**RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.**

**Lively Demand for More Money and Good Roads.**  
New York Tribune.

Rural prosperity has its shadow as well as its sunshine. The head of the Postoffice department is learning this to his sorrow. Years ago the farmer was content with almost anything. In those days he didn't have a telephone in the dining room, a wind mill in the yard, an automobile in the shed and a large pile of money in the bank. So when the experimental rural routes were established in order that the husbandman might have his mail brought to him once a day instead of being compelled to get it once a week from the postoffice when he made his Saturday trip to town, there were plenty of applicants for the place of rural carrier at \$600 a year, even though the successful man understood that he must provide his own horse and wagon.

Now, with the rural carriers receiving, many of them, \$800 a year, they are not satisfied. It had enough for the government servant to be compelled to watch his neighbors riding by in their touring cars as he picks two pennies out of the mail box and applies the scanty moisture of a parched tongue to sticking a stamp on a letter, without having to provide his own equipment, while suburban city carriers who use horses and vehicles receive an allowance of \$300 a year in addition to their salaries. Then, too, the rural carrier will insist on complaining about the roads. In other days any road upon which a half-loaded wagon would not be stalled when the spring thaw came was good enough, but now the rural carriers, when they assemble in convention, demand that bridges be repaired and harrows dragged over the highways at frequent intervals to make them smooth.

Looking at the matter seriously, however, it is easy to imagine that the rural mail delivery system has been the greatest factor making for good roads. Once the country folk became accustomed to having their mail brought to them, they looked for it as anxious as the city dweller does for his morning delivery. As the government does not require its rural carriers to traverse impassable roads, there was some incentive to improve the condition of the rural highways, and once begun the work was worth carrying on for its own sake. The rural carrier may have the appearance of being a chronic kicker, but he has been of inestimable value to the rural public in several ways.

**Tabloid of the Game**

All Shades of National Politics and Sentiment Reflected in Smoking Room of Pullman Cars

In the current Atlantic Monthly Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching, contributes an instructive study of national life under the caption, "The Politics of a Pullman Car." A few of his observations follow.

From de Toqueville and Dickens to Mr. Bryce and Max O'Rell there have been many suggestions as to the best method of studying the American people as we are in the United States modestly call ourselves. The fact is that in the gradual evolution of our complex national life the Pullman car has come to be the epitome of the United States. Here one finds not always the rich together with every variety of the well-to-do. The preacher, the teacher, the college professor, the politician, the business man, the labor union delegate, touch elbows in a Pullman car. Here, under the new democratic conditions than are to be found in any other spot on the continent, men live, move and have their being; and here one sees, reduced to the dimensions of a drawing room, the whole game of national life.

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