

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 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.

Willig Dunn take it back and apologize. Will a worm crawl?

A revised version of "The Hanging of the Crane" would not be so placid as the original.

Rev. Frank Crane suggests that man's soul is a pack horse. Isn't it sometimes a mule?

Now it's the broom that is higher in price. Anything to make the householder raise the dust.

It turns out that Mr. Taft makes as good ballast for a launch as he does helmman for the ship of state.

That reminds us, Who is the democratic national committee man for Nebraska? And what is he running for?

The fuss being made over J. M. Barrie's divorce doubtless makes him wish he had stuck to "My Lady Nicotine."

After another day those headquarters army officers will not want to look a horse in the face for at least three months.

If governmental fostering of the Indians is really increasing their numbers the race may yet live down its reputation.

Invention of a successful watch for the blind makes it easy for anyone to touch Father Time's golden moments in the dark.

A board of health in New Jersey is going to send 1,500 toothbrushes to the public schools. Well, education never hurt anything.

This habit of an anniversary holiday for every discoverer is going to raise the chickens when Peary's April or Cook's April comes around.

With Hearst and Gaynor at it hammer and tongs, it is just possible Barnard may get away with the prize in the New York City handicap.

The physical educator of a woman's college deprecates that few women can draw their breath correctly. They are probably too busy expending it.

Pure food experts, discovering the common carp, painted pink, being palmed off as royal salmon, have unearthed a low scandal in the fish aristocracy.

At any rate, What Presidents Taft and Diaz will say to each other is not likely to be a repetition of the famous interchange between the governors of the Carolinas.

Uncle Sam, finding that the army rations can no longer be bought for the old appropriation, is in the same fix that the housewife ponders when she daily tries to fill her husband's dinner pail at the old price.

The proposal to pension letter carriers by letting the veterans hire substitutes at half price to do the work for which they are paid full salary sounds a good deal like Tom Sawyer's way of whitewashing the fence.

South Omaha democrats are urging a candidate for the vacancy on the county ticket which is to be made when the present democratic nominee for sheriff withdraws. Why should the democratic nominee for sheriff withdraw?

Tammany Chamber of Horrors.

It could not but be a woman's idea that gave to the current campaign in New York one of its most startling and effective phases, the "Tammany Chamber of Horrors," for only a woman, accustomed to scheme the close plan of household economy now necessary, could have devised so practical an object lesson in civic economy. By the exhibition of this "Chamber," to which the women of New York daily pilot their husbands and sons by the thousands, the sex is working for the cause of purer politics and civic reform without enjoying the suffrage. The "Chamber" is making clear to the people how the city is milked by Tammany and what could be achieved for the public welfare if the spoils were restored to the citizens.

The possibilities of a civic chamber of horrors are open to any live city suffering from misrule or in the grip of a grating combination. New York is not alone in suffering from waste and loot, and the lessons taught there, of how the funds diverted to political greed could be utilized for the general good, are just as appropriate, though in a lesser degree, in many an American municipality. If Tammany loses the fight now on, as its opponents confidently predict, the "Chamber of Horrors" will be accepted as one of the most potent arguments against ring rule in the campaign, and a like procedure will doubtless be adopted wherever similar conditions enable the crusaders to present so convincing an arraignment.

Practicability of the Airship.

Now that the airship is an accomplished fact, the real problem is to apply it to practical purposes, for it is bound to become a machine of utility in the natural process that follows all important inventions. That it can ever supplant existing means of transit, not even its wildest enthusiasts dare claim, for it cannot convey bulk of either passengers or goods as steam and electricity on water or on land. There is a possibility of its gaining an ascendancy as a direct express service with a very limited number of passengers, for the aeroplane that can be navigated at sixty miles an hour is practically here. Indeed, the Wrights promise the public a machine that will fly with one passenger at a maintained speed of seventy miles.

But it is evident that the airship will not so much compete with established methods of transportation as that it will supplement them. The future of the airship is foreseen more as a solver of problems beyond the possibilities of the forms of locomotion already in vogue. Assurances of the Wrights are largely in the lines of the spectacular and the bizarre, rather than in scope of utility. Wilbur Wright, for instance, says that his brother, Orville, is already preparing, and that he will follow suit, for flights to the clouds, where, cutting off his motor, the aviator may soar in circles and spirals over ascending currents of air like great birds, sailing thus with no expenditure of energy for a considerable period of time, then at will rearing the motor and returning safely to earth. This is a very pretty picture of exhilarating aerial exercise, but it will not carry freight.

In this midair control of the airship, however, is illustrated the advantage of the new locomotion in conquering mountain ranges and other obstacles of nature that have always been man's foe, and the airship should become a ready convenience for regions now sundered by heights or where peaks and cliffs interfere. Desert regions should also profit by the aeroplane, making it possible for man to skim above the alkali dust and burning sands. This is an era for the development of the waste places of the earth, and in that development the airship will contribute materially.

The Home-Comer's Content.

Autumn produces the familiar cry of the home-comer from Europe, "How good it is to be back," it being the customary reflection of the returned tourist that, after all, America has its advantages. The cry always pleases the home-stayer and makes him more content with his lot; that it is a genuine expression of feeling on the part of the tourist, so notable an American as William Dean Howells, the novelist, asserts, he having just returned from an intimate study of European conditions. Mr. Howells is a realist, not given to an over-production of sentimentalism, and when he says that, to his mind, life in the United States has its marked advantages over life in Europe, it may be considered that his judgment is just and sound.

Another practical man, Francis T. Simmons, a Chicago manufacturer, reaches similar conclusions. His report that popular uneasiness is becoming more marked abroad, and that the cost of living there is surging upwards and the conditions of life growing harder will serve to counteract in part some of the complaint generated concerning high prices and unfair conditions here.

One of the lesser troubles of life in Europe, according to returning tourists, is the absence of parks for such free use as the public in American cities enjoy. "They have gardens and preserves," says one observer, "but one would no more think of stepping upon the grass than he would think of treading upon the train of a woman's new gown." Fortunately for the American city, the disposition here is to make the park a happy playground where all may run and roam. But it is in the lines of social unrest that Europe shows especially to

disadvantage in comparison with the United States. With wages much lower than ours and at a standstill, and with the cost of necessities pushing steadily higher, the people of France, Austria, Italy and England are fomenting a spirit of discontent that threatens an acute problem. Bitter views of life are being expressed on every side in Paris. Italian workmen, living on 5 cents a day and going without salt because the government has a monopoly on it, are even prohibited from picking up grains from the docks, where government agents sweep the waste of salt shipments into the sea. These are some of the unpleasant features of life abroad which practical men of affairs relate after they have done telling their friends what a pleasant time they have had. Unhappy conditions are everywhere present, but it is sometimes profitable to forget our own lesser troubles in the contemplation of those drawbacks in the older countries which make the United States of America a mighty wholesome place for livelihood and home.

National Incorporation.

Our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, blows off at the breech on the suggestion that Attorney General Wickersham is working on a national incorporation bill which may be presented to congress as an administration measure. It enumerates a long list of terrible afflictions which we would surely suffer if the privilege of national incorporation were given to concerns doing cross-state business, all based on the assumption that in such cases "every corporation whose home is in another state would be able to do business under rules and regulations laid down by the federal government, and could laugh to scorn every law governing it now on the statute books of Nebraska."

The World-Herald can conjure up more spooks over night than all the second sight mediums in the business. Just to help allay the paroxysms of its fear we reproduce the following argument of a distinguished democrat in support of the plan to require every corporation to take out a federal license before doing business outside the state in which it is incorporated.

One method has occurred to me, and it seems a complete one. It may not commend itself to you. If you have something better I shall accept it in place of this which I am about to suggest. But the method that occurs to me is this: That congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any state should do business outside of the state in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own state. Now, if the corporation must come to this body created by congress to secure permission to do business outside of the state, then the license can be granted upon conditions which will, in the first place, prevent the watering of stock; in the second place, prevent monopoly in any branch of business, and, third, provide for publicity as to all of the transactions and business of the corporation.

If the World-Herald wants us to indicate the author by name, and the place, and time where these statements were made we will be pleased to respond.

What other cities are doing in the way of regulating and taxing their street railway companies may not be conclusive on Omaha, but it should give us some ideas as to the solution of the problem here, if it can be called a problem. In its gross earnings occupation tax, and its universal transfer system, Omaha is already ahead of most other cities of its size.

Jerome's withdrawal from the district attorney race in New York relegates to the background a once popular idol just as Hearst's fight against Tammany is being acclaimed by all the interests that once termed Hearst unspokeable. Politics has a great fashion of switching the public viewpoint, as campaign succeeds campaign.

The Park board has turned down an offer of a live crocodile which the city might have had for its keep. If the Park board had only captured the graven gasticutuses that came off the city hall the expense of maintaining the animals might have been brought within its resources.

And to think that that citation for contempt is issued against the silver-tongued orator who put Mr. Bryan in nomination at the Denver convention. Here is a chance for Mr. Bryan to reciprocate by volunteering to appear as lawyer for the defense.

Governor Shallenberger has, at least, a measurable appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. He has commissioned a long list of delegates to attend the Dry Farming congress about to convene in Billings and not one of them from Omaha.

According to the city attorney there is no legal obstacle in the way of changing the name of Cut-Off lake to Carter lake. The city attorney should be asked next to supply the information who has the legal authority to change the name.

Captain Amundsen's plan to have Polar bears draw his sledges on his next Arctic expedition looks like a case of preparation for a test of the survival-of-the-fittest theory.

Dr. Cook's great mistake is now self-evident. He should have deferred his trip to the pole until after Commander Peary had gone there and come back.

Necessity as an Inventor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. That new and strange disease called pellagra is said to be coincident with prohibition. It may yet displace snake bite as the thing for which whiskey is the only

A Constitutional Convention

The amendment of the constitution of the United States, which has hitherto been regarded as a distant if not impossible fact, is in reality so close at hand that the situation warrants the most serious consideration.

The fifth article of the constitution provides that when the legislatures of two-thirds of the states shall signify their desire to congress, the latter body shall assemble a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to our national charter. The records of the United States disclose the practically unknown fact that congress formally adopted, petitioned congress to call a constitutional convention. The moving spirit behind each resolution is the desire to elect United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Inasmuch as there are only forty-six states, the action of thirty legislatures brings us to the verge of the requisite two-thirds, and if, as is reported, the legislature of Alabama last August adopted a resolution similar to that enacted in other states, which resolution will reach congress in December, it is evident that the question of assembling a constitutional convention must soon receive serious consideration. Two important questions are involved in the situation. The first is whether there is a time limit upon the period in which the legislatures can act. No such limitation is imposed by the constitution, and it will unquestionably be insisted by the advocates of the system of popular election of senators that when a legislature has spoken, its action cannot be questioned until it has been rescinded. In the case now under discussion, no legislative

antidote. The disappearance of the rattlesnake may have made pellagra a necessity.

The Man Who Knows. Washington Post. Dewey declares that the American navy is no bluff. For further particulars ask Spain.

Nothing to Do but Work. Baltimore American. The state militia of Massachusetts will be required to undergo the ninety-mile riding test of the regular army. If this sort of thing continues, there will be more work than glory in belonging to the militia.

Back to the Simple Feast. Washington Herald. Since Captain Butt requests simpler gustatory outlays for the president, why not revive the old dollar dinner for the remainder of the swing around the circle? Nowadays a dollar dinner probably would consist of a Japanese napkin and a toothpick.

Coining the Blubber. Charleston News and Courier. Dr. Cook is preaching away about the North pole at the rate of \$25,000 the week. If he can keep it up, it is estimated that he will have sailed down something like \$500,000 by the end of the year. While Peary is pointing, Cook is telling the people all about it.

Give 'Em the Hook. Boston Herald. If Mr. George Gould takes account of his experience as an elder brother, and if he senses the mood of the American people at the present moment in its contempt for the way in which two men American women of wealth are selling themselves to the degenerate sons of European houses, he will act summarily toward the marriage brokers who are said to have opened negotiations for his daughter's hand—and money.

No Quarter for Night Riders. Chicago News. Governor Willson of Kentucky says that he will pardon any and all tobacco-raiders who use deadly weapons to protect themselves against the "night riders" and kill lawless raiders who attack their persons and their property. The trouble about acting on this well-meant advice is that the night riders, like murderous cowboys in other places, do about their crimes in large bands and strike when they can take their victims by surprise.

REVIVING RIVER TRAFFIC. Inland Highways Soon to Become Busy Arteries of Traffic. Washington Post. The movement for improved waterways is already bearing good fruit, and the almost deserted rivers of the great central valley will be in due time the busy paths of traffic they were years ago. When the convention meets in New Orleans this month it will have something to consider besides the idle dreams of optimists. A new Mississippi is being born. Without waiting for the action and aid of congress, freightage is being revived upon the old river, with brilliant prospects of a profitable future. New types of vessels for river traffic are being built upon a large scale for freight business, and next year it is expected that the old passenger traffic will be resuscitated with great vessels, also of a new type, better fitted for modern conditions than the old packet boats. The plans for the revival of river traffic include not only the Mississippi, but also the busy tributaries from Pittsburgh to Sioux City. There is scarcely a port along these rivers which does not show signs of the rebirth of river trade, and one company alone has put \$10,000,000 into new enterprises on the river.

The remarkable thing about this revival of river trade is that it is planned upon the present facilities of the rivers, and is not based upon what the federal government may decide to do for the future in the way of improvements. The fact is that the decadence and decay of American shipping on the rivers was not a natural economic phenomenon. It was destroyed by railroad managers, after a long and bitter war with weapons such as rebates and gross favoritism, which modern law has declared to be criminal. River traffic will be revived by the hands of railroad management when legislatures were the subsidized agents of the steam railroad directors. It is only since rebating and other of the old practices have been made unlawful that river traffic has had a chance to revive. The assurance of a square deal and the protection of the law have been alone sufficient to resurrect it.

The revival of river shipping will give added force to the demand for federal improvement of the waterways of the nation. But there are great engineering problems to be met and solved before definite plans can be taken up by congress. The future prosperity of many millions of people in the great inland valleys is at stake, and no steps should be taken which do not look forward a few decades. In the end it will be discovered that there is no real hostility between rail and river traffic. Each will feed the other, and both together will grow in prosperity, as the great inland empire comes into its own.

Washington Post. The amendment of the constitution of the United States, which has hitherto been regarded as a distant if not impossible fact, is in reality so close at hand that the situation warrants the most serious consideration. The fifth article of the constitution provides that when the legislatures of two-thirds of the states shall signify their desire to congress, the latter body shall assemble a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to our national charter. The records of the United States disclose the practically unknown fact that congress formally adopted, petitioned congress to call a constitutional convention. The moving spirit behind each resolution is the desire to elect United States senators by direct vote of the people. Inasmuch as there are only forty-six states, the action of thirty legislatures brings us to the verge of the requisite two-thirds, and if, as is reported, the legislature of Alabama last August adopted a resolution similar to that enacted in other states, which resolution will reach congress in December, it is evident that the question of assembling a constitutional convention must soon receive serious consideration. Two important questions are involved in the situation. The first is whether there is a time limit upon the period in which the legislatures can act. No such limitation is imposed by the constitution, and it will unquestionably be insisted by the advocates of the system of popular election of senators that when a legislature has spoken, its action cannot be questioned until it has been rescinded. In the case now under discussion, no legislative

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Dispelling Oratorical Fogs. St. Paul Dispatch. Sir Oliver Lodge, an eminent English scientist, has contrived an electrical machine to dispel fogs. If President Taft could only induce congress to install one of these in each house, the wires leading to the executive mansion, he might do some effective work next session by controlling debate when it grows too murky. Comment on a Pipe Dream. Omaha should not feel so sensitive because some of its citizens were wearing dress at a noon reception to the president. The late Senator Stewart of Nevada always wore evening dress to noonday weddings, and ex-speaker Keifer displays a shirtwaister coat and an extensive hairbrush both day and evening.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder. Makes the Biscuit and Cake lighter, finer flavored, more nutritious and wholesome. Its active principle, cream of tartar, a pure, health-giving fruit acid, is derived solely from grapes. Study the label and buy only baking powder made from cream of tartar.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A Philadelphia went into the suburbs and shot four squirrels. Bragged about it. Fined \$4.75, and game confiscated. Has quit bragging. The salary of the mayor of Welton, Mo. has been fixed at 12 cents per annum, payable monthly. Assurances are given that the mayor is worth it. Saturday in Philadelphia, gladly and with ecstacy, there were laid upon the altar of foot ball, one collarbone, one shoulder blade and a left arm. The foot ball enthusiast is a "game sport" and all that he is cracked up to be. Everybody doesn't know that Tom Lipton first came to this country when he was 16. He was a month's lodging at a hotel by persuading forty of his fellow passengers to go there for their first meal.

Henry T. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin free library commission, is the new head of the Chicago public library. This is a civil service position and the examination of candidates was conducted by a special board headed by Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress. "The American City" is the title of the latest venture into the field of monthly magazines. It is published in New York by a corporation of which Arthur H. Grant is president and Frederic C. Henderschott secretary and treasurer, backed by an advisory board of thirty men and four women conspicuous in public affairs. The magazine enters the large and much neglected field of civic betterment, with a purpose of promoting and recording the progress of "the city beautiful." A laudable mission, truly one deserving of active support and aggressive application.

CHERRY CHAFF. "I want Billings dismissed from the Optimist's club," said the indignant youth. "What's the trouble?" "He insists on referring to the money I borrowed from him instead of talking about something pleasant."—Washington Star. "That's a ripping gown you have on," said her English friend, the wearer, turning pale. "I'll make the dressmaker take it back tomorrow!"—Baltimore American. "Here's a case of a young girl caught masquerading in her brother's suit," said the reporter. "Call it the newest thing in trousers." responded the city editor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"What was that tramp's excuse for being stingy?" "Said he was a polar explorer." "I suppose you gave him a good meal?" "Well, I offered him a pound of tallow candles, but he got mad."—Cleveland Leader. "Confound it," said Napoleon when he had crossed the Alps, "they tell me Hannibal did it first. He has violated the ethics of Alp crossing. I have made a study of

crossing the Alps and he should, therefore, have tried to get into Italy by some other method. I don't believe he ever crossed. He has handed the world a gold brick."—Chicago Record-Herald. Stella—Has she a southern accent? Bella—Yes. She can't get enough r's in a month to eat oysters.—Judge. "Yes," said the defendant in the criminal case, "my lawyer certainly made a strong plea for me. He even wept." "What was his bill?" asked another man. "Well, as nearly as I can figure it out, he charged me about \$10 a tear."—Chicago Tribune. "You are discovered!" exclaimed the two detectives in the same breath. "All right," replied Bill the burglar as he calmly stepped out of the window into the free night air; "that much of it is settled. Now go ahead and hold your controversy."—Washington Star.

THE ABANDONED TRAIL.

"The good to enter in the race of life and fairly win it. 'Tis well to have some good hard work To fill up every minute; But oh the joy that surges through Our hearts when thoughts assail— Those thoughts of dear vacation land Where we left that mountain trail. II. The sky above that trail was blue And golden was the light, And purple were the distant hills That snatched it from our sight; Its beauty fit to make the heart, Its mystery haunts the mind; Try as we will our thoughts turn still To the trail we left behind. III. Back new signs were gleaming up, We find it blessed truly; A check-rein to our fancy, A curb to thought's unruly; So we lock our door upon the past, That back door of our mind, And our mental eye is wholly dead To the trail we left behind. IV. Soon many cares about us, We find each task grows sweet And now their breaks upon us A flood of joy complete; We locked the door behind us, But forgot that other door; And the trail we left behind us Now stretched out before. V. So labor on in gladness, For there will come a day Of glorious well-earned freedom To lure me far away; And there in dear vacation land When mists the mountains veil Some radiant morn'g I mean to hit And follow up the trail. Omaha. BAYOLL NE TRELE.

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