

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00...

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—45 Scott Street.

REMITTANCES. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

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 September, 1910, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1910. M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed as often as requested.

That Texas rainfall of ten inches a day sounds like a recrudescence of Noah's cloudburst.

The eminent scientist's verdict that "that tired feeling" is not laziness will be a solace to many a victim.

Judging by Mr. Wright's reports, the United States signal corps men are developing into a lot of high fliers.

Mark Twain's son-in-law, Ossip Gabrilowits, has had his appendix removed, but his name unfortunately remains intact.

Last chance to register next Saturday. The voter who shuts himself out by neglecting to register will have no right to kick about the outcome.

The year 1915 will be a memorable date in American history if Colonel Goethals keeps his promise to send ships through the Panama canal in six years.

When Speaker Cannon makes that speech to the Illinois mayors in session at Elgin this week he should have due regard for the melting point of butter.

In styling the bomb as the "chemical parcel post," the dynamiters show that devotion to explosives has not interfered with their study of literary fireworks.

The pensioning at the age of 37 of a cashier with a record of fifty-two years of continuous service should encourage beginners in the hope of ultimate reward for fidelity.

In their announced belief that low prices for meat will never come again the packers are not alone. The consumers have for some time reluctantly held to that faith.

The fact that a Massachusetts clergyman has left a fortune of half a million need not lure the avaricious to the pulpit. This clergyman must also have served mammon.

Why should the striking bakers of New York use violence against the nonunion pastry vendors? Why not let the people suffer the consequences of eating the amateur pies?

It is not a nonpartisan judiciary now, but a bi-partisan judiciary, for which the democrats are pleading. This is open confession that the non-partisan plea was mere pretense.

If not already registered as a voter this year make an appointment with yourself for next Saturday and take the necessary precautions to prevent yourself from breaking the date.

Lure of a Winning. When Lebaudy, heir to the "sugar king" of France, and self-crowned "emperor of Sahara," is brought forth again from obscurity and heralded as the winner of millions by some wonderful rule that he has discovered to beat Wall Street, the suspicion naturally arises that Lebaudy is but a modern name for bait.

Luring the lambs is an old game at which the sharper grows more expert with each succeeding victim. From the fakir at the fair grounds to the operator in speculation, success in hooking victims depends largely on the replenishing of the bait.

Gambling has many phases, all designed for the same end, the profit of the manipulator. Thackeray has recorded entertainingly in literature some of the familiar ways by which he has fleeced in his verdant days. We smile

Governor Shallenberger Rampant.

The fulmination issued by Governor Shallenberger lambasting the federal court for preferring to nullify the deposit guaranty law rather than to nullify the constitution would indicate that our democratic governor, instead of keeping his equanimity, had allowed himself to be stampeded. A famous statesman once declared, "that loud noise does not betoken sound argument," and neither does mere denunciation of a court establish the unsoundness of its decision.

That the governor's proclamation is the product of an excited mind is best proved by the flagrant mistakes, and misstatements, which he surely would not have made in a deliberate mood. The governor deprecates the fact that Judge T. C. Munger happened to hear the case instead of Judge W. H. Munger, whom he characterizes as "that distinguished democrat of this state who was made a federal judge by a revered republican president." This is the first time that any Bryan democrat recognized Judge W. H. Munger as a distinguished democrat, because his refusal to follow Bryan was always regarded by the Bryanites as a desertion of the party. Moreover, Judge W. H. Munger was not appointed by a republican president, but the signing of his commission was one of the last official acts of Grover Cleveland as the last democratic president.

Governor Shallenberger asserts that two acts of the recent Democratic legislature have been set aside by nine judges, "of whom six were appointed to the bench for political services, either to their party or to the powers that created them." While this number of judges participating in these two decisions is incorrect, one of the six judges he thus slaps as appointed for political service is at this moment running for re-election on the democratic ticket, pretending to be a non-partisan. Of course, the governor intended to except this one of the six, but in his blind fury he evidently overlooked it.

The governor's diatribe about the legislature being "the only voice" through which the people may rule, read about the theory of our government making the legislature supreme, has no foundation in fact. The theory of our government contemplates three co-ordinate branches—executive, legislative and judicial. Whose questions of constitutional validity are involved the executive has the first veto on legislative acts and the judiciary the second. The governor's veto may be overridden by the legislature, but not the judicial veto. Whether a British judge can, or cannot, set aside an act of Parliament is not in point, because the British Parliament, when common and lords act together, may make and change the British constitution instead of being subject to it. In this country the legislature is governed by the constitution, the same as the executive and the judiciary, and the acts of any of them in conflict with the constitution are null and void.

The charitable construction to put on the governor's outburst is that someone else wrote it for him and misled him into standing for it.

The Ruling Influence. That indeterminate term, "undue influence," which is so often used in the effort to set aside wills, has met with a specific rule in the judicial pronouncement that when love is the basis for that influence, the wishes inspired by love should be fulfilled. The case is one in which relatives of a dead woman sought to obtain bequests made by her to her fiancé, who had also been her adviser in business affairs. The court held that the fiancé had justly earned the gratitude of the testator by his counsels, and that she had a right further to reward him for his personal aid. "There is no telling what value a woman might place upon such service," rules the court, "whose heart had become interested and whose affections had been aroused. The last act between the testator and her affianced lover, before the operation that preceded her death, was that they kissed, and she asked that her engagement ring be left on her finger. There is no evidence of undue influence except the influence that legitimately controls everything—love."

Here we have the modern judicial application of the poet's claim that "love makes the world go round," and of the ancient injunction that love is greater than faith and hope. Those who believe that the promptings of the heart have a right to their way over the dictates of the reason will be ready to applaud the legal dictum that sordid claims and blood ties alike are subject, in common with all the rest of the affairs of men, to that mysterious power which, an unbidden guest, sets up its throne in the human breast.

The democratic nominee for supreme judge four years ago declares that he expected the deposit guaranty law to fall when tested in the courts because of its flagrant conflict with the constitution, but that, in his opinion, a valid law could be drawn to accomplish the object sought. Where was this patriotic democrat when the late democratic legislature was wrestling with the framing of the law and was looking for a democratic lawyer it might hire to draft its provisions? Why didn't he volunteer his services at the time and point out the defects before the bill became a law instead of waiting for it to land in the scrap heap.

The expert way in which Hiram Maxim demonstrates the folly of supposing the airship to be a menace to seers and cities must come like a cold douche to those fervid imaginations which have been depicting the destruc-

tion of London by German aeroplanes. Mr. Maxim has a convincing way of showing that a battery of 100 aeroplanes could not blow up more than one-half the number of buildings that London constructs each year, and as for damage to bathships, that, he indicates, would be inconsiderable. Battles apparently will continue to be fought for a few years yet with guns and by men behind them, and Mr. Maxim's contribution to current discussion of airships and explosives should serve as a sobering and illuminating antidote to an alarmist vision.

Another fine modern fireproof hospital has been dedicated here to the service of suffering humanity. Omaha is now, in point of up-to-date hospital facilities, far in advance of any other city of its size in the country, and is fast becoming a most important center for medical and surgical treatment, drawing patients from a large expanse of surrounding territory. Many things go to make up a great city, and not the least the hospitals, which are among the prerequisites to a high standing and skillful medical profession.

That is astonishing news, that the ravages of tuberculosis in New York are greater today than at any time since 1902. Of what effectiveness has been the agitation of recent years, if the white plague has gone beyond its former foothold? In the face of all the campaigning of the health experts, this showing is distressing, if not discouraging.

According to Mr. Barfill, the photograph representing Dr. Cook as taken from the McKinley peak was taken fourteen miles from the true summit. He might have added that it was a long, cold walk, as in the case of that other famous fourteen miles from Schenectady to Troy.

Each graduating class of the military academy is about eighty percent of the number necessary to officer the army. Less than 20 percent of the whole number of officers of the regular army are graduates of the military academy. Since June, 1898, there have been 3,000 appointments to commissions in the army, exclusive of the medical corps, and during that period there have been only 333 graduates from West point.

The Postoffice department is doing the handsome thing for stamp collectors. It has been generous in the issue of new varieties of postage stamps, mostly of a commemorative kind, and thousands of albums have been enriched. Without thinking very far back into the past, there have been the Jamestown exposition stamps, the Hudson-Fulton stamps. With such a line of precedents it is likely that many more commemorative stamps will be issued.

It might be of interest if it could be determined how much profit there is in the sale of these stamps to collectors. Large quantities are absorbed without a thought that they will ever be used for letter postage. Philatelist, professional and amateur, the world over hoard these stamps. As a rule the collector is not content with a single specimen, but takes many for the purpose of future barter or sale.

Several of the smaller governments of Central and South America at one time made quite a sum out of the sale of postage stamps to collectors, getting out a new issue whenever the demand for the older issue had been appeased.

There is said to be at least one enlisted man aboard most of the large vessels of the navy who makes considerably more money than the captain or commanding officer. That is the barber, the aristocrat of the gun deck. It is easy to see where the barber accumulates money, when one learns that he charges each jack \$1 a month to remove his whiskers and cut his hair, and the like to the officers.

Never a cent of rent does the ship's barber stand cost him. He is not taxed for the privilege of making \$5,000 or more a year. He is sought for and invited. The only requirement is that he must enlist like any other man, and serve out his enlistment.

It is one of the strictest rules of the navy that none but enlisted men are allowed aboard ship. So on the flats the barber is technically rated as seaman, like the rest of them. He gets his pay, too, in that capacity, by the way, from the government, and that he earns himself.

When a ship is being put into commission its executive officer hunts around for a good barber hankering to enlist as patiently as a fiddle maker hunts for a beam of seasoned wood.

The cook does not make so much as the barber, nor anywhere near it, but his merits have as much to do with keeping the men sound and happy as anything or anyone aboard ship.

It is a sort of officers' saying that men are at their best under a mean captain and a good cook. If the cook is mean the combination is intolerable, and they desert. If the captain is popular his reputation is spoiled by a bad cook. The men jump the captain and the ship together and vote them bad or good according as the food satisfies and renders them cheerful or the opposite.

The cook has a high rating and good pay, but no other legitimate profits. On the other hand he has plenty of assistants, and his task is an easy one. At least, it is less labor than that of the barber, with more leisure in between times.

It is surprising how much difference the abilities of the cook make in the comfort of the sailors. Though the food is simple and the cooking simpler still, the sailor's finicky judge of what is laid before him, by his style of judging best a naval chef may rise or fall.

The cook has much to do with the purchase of provisions, but here his ingenuity, especially in foreign ports, comes into play. An ingenious cook contrives to light upon articles of diet that surprise the sailor's palate and make him feel glad that he is not back home.

The ship's tailor has plenty to keep him busy, and he should retire with handsome savings, after a term or two of enlistment. He not only attends to the clothes of the men, but does much for the officers, whose expensive uniforms are in need of continual care. The tailor who is saving in his ways should retain after his enlistment term somewhere between \$3,000 and \$10,000.

Washington Life

Short Sketches of Incidents and Episodes that Mark the Progress of Events at the National Capital.

An official inquiry into the usefulness of clerical clerks quartered in the Treasury department gives a jolt to the Oberly and ossified notions regarding this class of public servants. The gist of the report of the committee made to Secretary McVeigh is that the so-called supernumerary employees of the department are the most efficient clerks in the establishment, although unable in many instances to perform as much work a day as young clerks. The secretary is deeply interested in the older employees. He wanted to know how they were rated. He has ascertained that, almost without exception, the old men and women are regarded highly by the chiefs. The committee's investigations reveal that the work of the supernumerary employees is always well done, long experience giving intelligence that frequently more than offsets the greater amount of work of younger employees.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle reports that the general staff of the army is working out its plans for increasing the number of officers for the regular army, thereby increasing its effectiveness. Experts have long held that the American regulars are under-officered. All calculations are based on a larger output of graduates from West Point military academy, and, consequently, on an increase in the number of cadets.

The plan to be recommended for increasing the corps of cadets provides that appointments to the military academy shall be made every three years instead of every four years. Each member of the house of representatives, each senator and the president will make appointments more frequently and there will be no disturbance in the method of distributing such appointments.

Under this plan the corps of cadets would be increased 50 percent. The president has proposed no objection to this plan, the general staff, and members of the military committee of the house and senate have intimated that congress would not be opposed to the desired legislation. Major Hull, chairman of the house committee, has favored the plan for some time.

Each graduating class of the military academy is about eighty percent of the number necessary to officer the army. Less than 20 percent of the whole number of officers of the regular army are graduates of the military academy. Since June, 1898, there have been 3,000 appointments to commissions in the army, exclusive of the medical corps, and during that period there have been only 333 graduates from West point.

The Postoffice department is doing the handsome thing for stamp collectors. It has been generous in the issue of new varieties of postage stamps, mostly of a commemorative kind, and thousands of albums have been enriched. Without thinking very far back into the past, there have been the Jamestown exposition stamps, the Hudson-Fulton stamps. With such a line of precedents it is likely that many more commemorative stamps will be issued.

It might be of interest if it could be determined how much profit there is in the sale of these stamps to collectors. Large quantities are absorbed without a thought that they will ever be used for letter postage. Philatelist, professional and amateur, the world over hoard these stamps. As a rule the collector is not content with a single specimen, but takes many for the purpose of future barter or sale.

Several of the smaller governments of Central and South America at one time made quite a sum out of the sale of postage stamps to collectors, getting out a new issue whenever the demand for the older issue had been appeased.

There is said to be at least one enlisted man aboard most of the large vessels of the navy who makes considerably more money than the captain or commanding officer. That is the barber, the aristocrat of the gun deck. It is easy to see where the barber accumulates money, when one learns that he charges each jack \$1 a month to remove his whiskers and cut his hair, and the like to the officers.

Never a cent of rent does the ship's barber stand cost him. He is not taxed for the privilege of making \$5,000 or more a year. He is sought for and invited. The only requirement is that he must enlist like any other man, and serve out his enlistment.

It is one of the strictest rules of the navy that none but enlisted men are allowed aboard ship. So on the flats the barber is technically rated as seaman, like the rest of them. He gets his pay, too, in that capacity, by the way, from the government, and that he earns himself.

When a ship is being put into commission its executive officer hunts around for a good barber hankering to enlist as patiently as a fiddle maker hunts for a beam of seasoned wood.

The cook does not make so much as the barber, nor anywhere near it, but his merits have as much to do with keeping the men sound and happy as anything or anyone aboard ship.

It is a sort of officers' saying that men are at their best under a mean captain and a good cook. If the cook is mean the combination is intolerable, and they desert. If the captain is popular his reputation is spoiled by a bad cook. The men jump the captain and the ship together and vote them bad or good according as the food satisfies and renders them cheerful or the opposite.

The cook has a high rating and good pay, but no other legitimate profits. On the other hand he has plenty of assistants, and his task is an easy one. At least, it is less labor than that of the barber, with more leisure in between times.

It is surprising how much difference the abilities of the cook make in the comfort of the sailors. Though the food is simple and the cooking simpler still, the sailor's finicky judge of what is laid before him, by his style of judging best a naval chef may rise or fall.

The cook has much to do with the purchase of provisions, but here his ingenuity, especially in foreign ports, comes into play. An ingenious cook contrives to light upon articles of diet that surprise the sailor's palate and make him feel glad that he is not back home.

The ship's tailor has plenty to keep him busy, and he should retire with handsome savings, after a term or two of enlistment. He not only attends to the clothes of the men, but does much for the officers, whose expensive uniforms are in need of continual care. The tailor who is saving in his ways should retain after his enlistment term somewhere between \$3,000 and \$10,000.

PERSONAL NOTES.

These years?" asked the chauffeur, "pushing a wheelbarrow"—Washington Star.

Helen Mathers, who in private life is Mrs. Reeves, and who is known over the English speaking world as the author of the novel of country life, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," has decided definitely to lay down the pen.

A great game of poker is reported from Carson City, Nev., many thousands of dollars being staked on each deal. The singular thing about the game, however, is the fact that it is conducted by natives preying upon each other.

Stern reader of facts, successful banker and politician, the recipient of the highest gift in the power of the people of his state, former Governor E. G. Stokes of New Jersey, is at last discovered to have a fad. That is an almost superstitious regard for wearing a straw hat until the primaries are over.

Miss Ivy E. Woodward, M. D., has been admitted to full membership in the Royal College of Physicians of London. It is the first time in its history that this body has conferred the coveted M. R. C. P. upon a woman, although some women have obtained the L. R. C. P., which latter indicates that the holder has been licensed to practice the medical profession.

The oldest college janitor in this country, Harlow Raymond, who has been caretaker of the Wesleyan university building for forty-five years, has sent in his resignation, to take effect next March. On November 12 he will be 80 years old and is still hale and hearty. To several generations of Wesleyan men he is affectionately known as "Doc" Raymond.

President Taft's Visit to Mexican Territory. St. Louis Times.

President Taft should receive due credit for shattering what was at best a foolish tradition. When he steps across the border between the United States and Mexico today he will have put to rest, we hope for all time, the idea that a president of the United States cannot go beyond the dimensions of the country of which he happens to be the head.

There will be no one, except a few silly sentimentalists, who will criticize the president for his action in attending the reception which has been prepared for him at Juarez, Mexico. The tradition has never had any basis in sound sense, but has been growing stronger with each year that the chief executive of this country, in making long trips, chose to observe its restrictions.

Rulers of other countries find it the part of diplomacy occasionally to pay well-timed visits to foreign lands. Why a president of the United States should not be permitted to strengthen the good feeling obtaining between this country and Mexico, or this country and Canada, by brief visits, does not appear, except as precedent. Presidential "swinging about the circle" is becoming common, and there is no good reason why it should not include in a small measure, at least, our neighbors.

SMILING REMARKS.

"Don't you think Comeup's remark was twisted, that he had a pedigree in his family?" "I don't know. He has a dog with a screw tail."—Baltimore American.

They had been making hay while the sun shined, and when they had finished a high haystack the farmer's boy shouted from the top, "Say, mister, how am I going to get down?"

The farmer considered the problem, and finally solved it: "Oh, just show 'em a walk round a bit!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Scot—A bohemian in a chap who borrows a dollar from you and then invites you to lunch with him.

Mort—Wrong. A bohemian is a fellow who invites himself to lunch with you and borrows a dollar.—Boston Transcript.

"Were you ever arrested before?" asked the magistrate whose principal business is imposing fines for speeding.

"What do you think I've been doing all these years?"

"We are distributing agents in Omaha for the celebrated waters from Excelsior Springs, Mo., and sell at following prices: Best, quart bottle, 25c; dozen, \$2.25; case, 50 bottles, \$19.00.

Bulpho-Saline, quart bottle, 25c; dozen, \$2.25; case, 50 bottles, \$19.00.

Sulpho-Saline, pint bottle, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; case, 50 bottles, \$12.50.

Soterian, quart bottle, 20c; dozen, \$2.00; case, 50 bottles, \$15.00.

Soterian, pint bottle, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; case, 50 bottles, \$12.50.

Soterian, quart bottle, 25c; dozen, \$2.50; case, 50 bottles, \$19.00.

Diamond Lithia, half-gallon bottle, 40c; dozen, \$4.80.

Crystal Lithia, five-gallon jugs, each, \$2.00.

Delivery free to any part of Omaha, Council Bluffs or Omaha at following prices: SHERMAN & MCGONNELL DRUG CO., 10th and Dodge.

OWL DRUG CO., 16th and Harney.



Chicago Post. Come the opalescent days when the world is jewel-tinted. With the gleamings through the haze where the summer fires have glided. When the faintest flash of gold tips the leaves and rims their edges. And brings colorists unfold all the meadows and hedges—



Now that practically all player piano manufacturers have come out with 88 note instruments, it is important that you distinguish between the Apolo and the imitations. The Apolo was the first to play the entire keyboard of 88 notes. For seven years it was the only player piano that did.

Excelsior Springs Mineral Waters. We are distributing agents in Omaha for the celebrated waters from Excelsior Springs, Mo., and sell at following prices: Best, quart bottle, 25c; dozen, \$2.25; case, 50 bottles, \$19.00.

Advertisement for A. Hospe Co., featuring a circular logo with 'Have ROOT print it' and the text 'Good printed matter lends dignity to any transaction. Its advertising value to a concern is considerable.' Address: 1513 Douglas Street.