

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00. DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Office: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—35 Scott Street.

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

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Teschuck, 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 October, 1909, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Rate, Total. Rows include 1-11 for various circulation categories and a total of 1,239,370.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, 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.

Peace reigns again between Detroit and Cleveland since Mr. Cobb has shelved out.

Mr. Gompers manifests no love for the lawyers, except for those on his side of the case.

In that little disturbance to the south of us, Salvador appears to be adding its salvo.

If Mr. Zolaya still has a grouse against the United States, let him tell it to the marines.

That million-dollar suggestion of bribery on the part of the electric combine must have been only a flash.

Danville does not need a dynamite explosion to advertise its; the noise of its cannonading has not yet subsided.

As usual, the real beneficiaries of the "mike" game are the lawyers who rake in the fees for conducting the trials.

Admiral Schley's latest loving cup is of armor plate, but the more brittle glass sponner will continue to glide over the bars.

It looks as if Mayor "Jim" were going to let one Thanksgiving go past without farring the atmosphere with an official proclamation.

The banker who accidentally shot himself while dusting his counter might have been safer had he confined himself to counting his dust.

The conditional donation mania seems to have struck Omaha with a vengeance. But if everybody making a contribution tied a string to it where would we land?

Our street commissioner explains that it is not for lack of men that street cleaning lags. He has already explained it is more tool houses that are first needed.

Nebraska contributes only one measly \$1,000,000 corporation to the Standard Oil octopus, so that decision cannot affect Nebraska anywhere near as much as it can New Jersey.

Now that the Standard is engaged in its final battle for existence, the significance of Mr. Rockefeller's recent remark that life is just one constant struggle for him becomes more apparent.

Des Moines evidently thinks it will retain the military tournament as long as it keeps Congressman Hull of the house committee head of military affairs. It sounds logical, but does not necessarily follow.

If, stovaine, the new anaesthetic, really enables a surgeon to operate painlessly upon a patient without depriving him of consciousness, it might have a place in the forthcoming dissection of Standard Oil.

Since William Watson and Richard LeGallene seem to be in doubt over the weapons to be used in their forthcoming personal encounter, it is in order for some unsympathetic reader of their works to suggest that they hurl the vagaries of their poems at each other.

Our amiable democratic contemporary is finding it difficult to make its picture of hard times for the "ultimate consumer" fit in with the boastful bragging of its own prosperity. Does the World-Herald think it is the only one that enjoys prosperity? Or does it figure that it fattens off from other people's misfortunes?

Uncle Sam's Housekeeping.

Those two conflicting interests, higher prices and the need for economies, bob up serenely in the annual report of the United States treasury, confronting Uncle Sam with the same sort of a housekeeping problem that has bothered the citizen in his home. No doubt the public revenues will show an encouraging gain in the forthcoming year, for the reforms in the customs service ought to yield millions that hitherto have been diverted, and there will also be the natural advance of prosperous times over the lean years that have passed.

But when looking over the balance sheet, the demand for economy is always in order, and Mr. Treat's suggestion is a sound one that recent deficits should admonish caution in authorizing expenditures largely in excess of variable revenues. The fact that a fatter income is in sight is no reason for a splurge of extravagance. Husbanding of the fiscal resources of the government is as essential as conservation of the national domain.

One feature of the treasury report that will appeal to all the subordinate employes confronted with the problem of making both ends meet is the plea for increased pay for the clerks in the federal service. While the cost of living has gone up, and while wages-at-large have advanced in some proportion, the pay of the government employes has in many cases remained stationary. The government salaries, however, have usually been above those paid for the same grade of service in private establishments, and this fact will also have to be taken into consideration when the problem is presented to congress.

Despair of the Suffragette.

The confession of one of the leading English suffragettes that the efforts to transplant the cult in this country are fruitless, puts in another form of expression what was already thoroughly known here, that the American women are too well treated to become frantic for the ballot. Advocates of equal suffrage will continue to stay with us, just as they have from days antedating the activities of Susan B. Anthony, but no such problem as the English suffragette seeks to solve confronts her sister here in the United States.

Indeed, the American woman is discovering that even in England the movement is not a general one, and that most of the wives and sisters of the actual breadwinners of the British nation are quite satisfied that the ballot would not gain for them any of the privileges that they now lack without offsetting disadvantages.

So far as this country is concerned, if the right to vote appealed so completely to the woman as a class, every woman in the land would have flocked ere this to those states where suffrage has been established for the sex; and those other states denying woman's suffrage would long since have been abandoned to forlorn man. Instead of which, woman continues to cling to the old order of things throughout this happy country, where, as the despairing British suffragettes jealously observe, she is so well treated that she can find no reason to rebel.

Limits of the Peace Movement.

Tolstoy's appeal to the people of all nations to refuse to bear arms comes as the pathetic and despairing cry of a wise old man who recognizes that the words he utters will be engulfed under the wave of humanity's advance. The venerable scholar is but uttering in new form one of the stock arguments of the movement for universal peace. He offers excellent sentiments, but they are overwhelmed in confronting stern actualities.

Tolstoy's philosophy, and our own Mead's philanthropy in endowing peace schools, represent the Russian and American extremes in the non-resistance propaganda. War is admittedly a terrible thing—all that famous generals have pronounced it to be—and the records of history and the march of events establish it as still a necessary adjunct to the maintenance of fundamental rights. Self-preservation can at times be maintained only by readiness for self-defense, whether individual or national. The soldier has proved essential to every cause, even to that of peace.

Refusal to bear arms in the hour of the country's peril would stamp cowardice on a man even in the eyes of those who ordinarily advocate peace. What would mother think of son, or daughter think of father, who posed as a martyr to the peace cause in safety while there existed a need for men to repulse a foe? For some time yet that nation will be most respected whose young men maintain a resolute patriotism, with a ready ability to fight when circumstances make combat inevitable.

Next in the Customs Frauds.

While relaxing nothing of its determination to exact reparation from, and to inflict punishment upon, the chief customs malefactors in the sugar ring, the government is bent also upon meting out justice to some of the lesser offenders. This announcement carries particular dismay to the dressmaking interests that have profited so long by wholesale smuggling, and there is a consequent hubbub among those who have a practice of filling the false bottoms of trunks with costly finery. Men have been prone to forgive a woman who, returning from abroad, tried to get her gloves or bit of lace past the customs officials, but from small evasions on the part of many tourists, the practice has grown into a professional enterprise. The breaking up of this form of

smuggling will accomplish two things, substantial addition to the public revenues, and an increase in the use of American made goods, which can stand on their merits in competition with most importations, to say nothing of the cultivation of the factor of honesty, which is still something of a virtue, even when manifested under wholesome respect for the law and its penalties. The United States has no little to gain from making the smuggling of woman's finery no longer fashionable or profitable.

More About Organized Charity.

The Bee has had two or three remonstrances, one of them almost abusive, against the demand for better organization of local Omaha charities. These remonstrances are based entirely on misconception, because the article in The Bee particularly refers to the lack of co-operation in the matter of raising funds and financial administration, although perhaps it should have been more definite in so stating.

In the matter of charity work we are glad to note the great headway recently made through the charity organization society in co-ordinating the different agencies for relief so as to prevent their being imposed on and to stop them from duplicating one another's work. But in the matter of finances we still have the city overrun periodically with representatives of twenty-five or thirty different societies soliciting contributions from business men and public-spirited citizens who are almost totally in the dark as to the respective sources of income and the needs to be met. The average business man does not know, for example, whether the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America should be treated as of equal importance and sustained with equal contributions or not. He is willing to contribute liberally, but would like to have his money go where it will do the most good, and if he gives to one excessively it means that he gives to another inadequately.

Our various charitable associations all go on the theory that each should raise as much money as it can without reference to what the others may be asking. If the finances of all these charities could be systematized and co-ordinated they would all have the support they really require, and our business men, who are now harassed by constant solicitation, would be greatly relieved.

Subway Taxation.

The city council has been working on an ordinance for the taxation of subways and has evolved a scheme, based on a complicated system of exemptions and mathematical computation, which it hopes will prove satisfactory. The plan, however, is full of holes and discriminations and is bound to operate unevenly. The right way to secure equitable taxation of underground and overhead use of the street and alleyways is not by any arbitrary rule of thumb, but by actual appraisal and assessment. If the city is to tax the subways it should not make flesh of one and fowl of another. The street space runs from building line to building line, and space under a sidewalk is just as valuable as space outside the curb or in the alley. A board of appraisers could with comparatively little work make an inventory of these special street privileges and set a valuation on each of them according to the use to which it is devoted, and then, and then only, the city could levy a special tax on an equitable basis.

The benefit accruing from the adoption of the constitutional amendment last year enlarging the field of school fund investments is reflected in the purchase made for the fund. No more Massachusetts, Mississippi or North Carolina bonds bringing a fraction over 3 per cent, but good, substantial bonds of Nebraska counties and school districts bearing 4 and 4 1/2 per cent interest. If the board could legally sell the low-rate bonds for what was paid for them and put the money into good Nebraska securities, which at the same time would help build new court houses and school houses all over the state, it would be a profitable exchange all around.

How puzzling it all is, to be sure. We hear on one hand warnings against race suicide, and simultaneously the plea for enlarging the food supply by more productive agriculture. Now comes a professor of sociology with a new calamity bowl, urging the American family to have fewer children if we would solve the food problem. We must have more children, and more food to feed them; we must have more farmers, but fewer children to grow up to be farmers. How fortunate that most of us are too busy sawing our particular kind of wood to attempt seriously to reconcile the varying philosophies of the unpractical theorists.

If the story of the tournament of the liberals against the lords were put in the language of the jousts of the days of the Round Table what a rush to read the literature would ensue. Being modern news, people are too busy to be appreciative of the fact that one of the greatest crises in England's history is now at hand, and that the leaders in the warfare are manifesting qualities of dauntlessness that would put the knights of old in the shade.

When man has exhausted every other resource to make a city attractive he reverts to nature. Having crowded Manhattan Island with buildings, Father Knickerbocker is bethinking himself that the best thing he can

do is to plant trees to take the place of those long ago cut down. The projected reforestation of Fifth avenue shows how the doctrine of conservation is spreading.

The death of Editor Dayton of the York Republican takes away a prominent figure in Nebraska journalism who had for many years been at the head of one of the progressive weekly papers of the state. The York Republican under Mr. Dayton had opinions which it courageously expressed, while constantly living up to its name as an advocate of republican principles.

Governor Shallenberger evidently struck a tartar when he dislodged Felix Newton from the Lincoln Insane asylum pay roll. The way Newton is going after the governor is calculated to make the latter wish the former were back in the insane asylum.

Impressions of a Short Run. Pittsburgh Dispatch. Senator Aldrich professes to have discovered that the west is really "the capitalistic region of this country." Still, the senator is not believed to be wholly devoid of knowledge of multi-millionaires in and about Wall street.

Turn About and Fair Play. New York World. A bill is introduced in congress to give Cuba a currency and coinage modeled on our own, as is practically the case now in Canada and Mexico. It would only be turn about and fair play. Our currency was based on the "Spanish milled dollar" as a unit.

Dusting an Ancient Joke. Boston Transcript. Postmaster General Hitchcock has instituted an investigation to ascertain whether the railroads are receiving "excessive pay for carrying the mail." So did nearly every one of his predecessors of recent years. Congress has repeatedly assigned commissions to investigate this question till it has become a standing joke.

A Mighty Squeeze. Philadelphia Record. There can be little mystery about the political influence of a great corporation that is able to declare a dividend of 300 per cent on the capital invested from the American people. Yet there are people who vainly wonder why the four express companies have so long successfully resisted the efforts in congress to establish a parcel post.

"Look Who's Here!" Springfield Republican. Mr. Bryan has decided to coat his lot in Nebraska with the anti-saloon party, which plans an aggressive campaign in the state this fall, to add to the evidence that he plans to seek the United States senatorship from the legislature to be chosen next year. Mr. Bryan's paper now denounces the saloons in terms equivalent to a declaration of war. It is next of kin to the brothel and the gambling hell, it is the rendezvous for the criminal element and willing tool of corrupt politicians.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT. Blue Springs Sentinel: Bryan will run for United States senator next year "if the people want him." To construe this properly, if the democrats get together and say they want him, they are the only people, and Bryan will run. O'Neill Frontier: Holt county legal talent has not been very successful in drafting the bill to amend the act of the supreme court. Senator Donohoe's non-partisan judiciary law first fell by the wayside and now Arthur Mullen's State Normal board law has also been found defective. Schuyler Free Lance: It makes a person weary to hear a democrat complaining because he is not getting the vote of Judge Sullivan and yet at the same time complaining democrat voted for Judge Dean. The republican who did vote for Sullivan and the democrat who voted for Dean are simply two of a kind, only by chance they happened to be in different parties.

Kearney Hub: Governor Shallenberger's assertion in an Omaha interview that "county option" will not be written in the Nebraska democratic platform next year, because it means "prohibition," and his taking issue with Chilton Bryan on that subject may be taken as an advance notice of the next campaign and an indication that the governor's bid for the temperance vote will be the 3 o'clock closing law. Plattsmouth News: If there is anything that has a tendency to make the average citizen weary it is to see some fellows posing as republican editors when in fact they are nothing but corrupt politicians. They recognize the fact that in order to have any standing with the people they have got to counterfeit the real thing. But as usual they are a great deal like the latest counterfeit \$5 bill, just two pieces stuck together with nothing between.

Plattsmouth News: And the World-Herald is not saying anything more about that "nonpartisan" supreme court. Can it be possible that it has got cold feet on the proposition and that it is going to let the people go to the everlasting howl, wawa, and stand calmly by and give up the fight to the "nonpartisan" supreme court as much consequence now as it was before the election, or does the World-Herald propose to let the matter go for awhile and rest up to get a new start. St. Paul Republican: The late election gave the fact emphasis that Nebraska is a state of the future. From almost every section there comes republican majorities, and this, too, in a light year, when the vote would naturally follow the administration, if it ever did. This means that all the republicans need do next year to win this state and keep it is to nominate a good candidate for governor, and let the record of the two parties in management of state affairs speak for itself.

Grand Island Independent: The Anti-Saloon league of Omaha has filed charges with Governor Shallenberger under the sacred law to the effect that Mayor Dahlman, the chief of police of Omaha and the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners have failed to enforce the 3 o'clock closing law and have asked that they be ousted from office. The charges are made through Elmer Thoms, a letter writing fame in the campaign of 1908. The governor will look into the matter first. Probably a little suspicious of Thoms? York Times: Nebraska democrats who have an itching for the United States senatorship do not mind much consolation in Mr. Bryan's declaration that he will not be a candidate for that office "unless there is a demand for him to become a candidate." There is always a demand for him to run for office when he wants to run and the demand will be as insistent as any one could desire as soon as his admirers tumble to the fact that he is looking for it. All other democrats might as well stand aside and clear the way for the great commoner. He is coming down the pike and the odor of his gasoline will fill the air for miles around.

Bryan's New Issue

Plans for Democratic Party to Battle Under the Banner of Prohibition in Nebraska

A dispatch to the New York Times from Lincoln purporting to give out some interesting news about the coming campaign issues with which Nebraska democrats are to struggle for control of Nebraska. Under date of November 20 the dispatch says: "The new issue which William J. Bryan is preparing to force on the democratic party is prohibition. Within a month he will make an announcement which will plunge the party into bitter strife, and will bring about a complete realignment of the present factions. If the attack on the liquor interest is successful, and the rank and file follow him, Mr. Bryan expects to find himself at the head of a party with a living issue. The announcement will be made in a series of articles which Mr. Bryan has already prepared, and which will soon be published, in which he makes an attack on the saloon and whisky interest. By those who have been permitted to read these articles it is said that Mr. Bryan has used the strongest language at his command in his characterization of the liquor trade. While these articles are appearing in print Mr. Bryan will be in South America, and will so escape personal participation in the trouble which will follow. At the outset Mr. Bryan's efforts for prohibition are to be confined to Nebraska, but afterwards they are to be extended to other states until the national party will be involved. With the south, the stronghold of democracy, already largely on the side of prohibition, Mr. Bryan will wage his chief battles in the north and west. He believes, he has made use of the democratic party whenever it was needed and at other times have "knifed" its candidate. For the sake of party harmony he has never taken a stand, but now he has determined, even at the risk of being accused of attempting to 'get even,' to come out in the open. Mr. Bryan says he is not now a candidate for any office, but Nebraska party leaders think he expects some movement to make him senator if not president.

"In this state Mr. Bryan's action will simply tear the democratic party to pieces. He has confided in many of the leaders and has been told by the 'wheel horses' that they cannot follow him. Just as soon as Mr. Bryan has left for South America he has taken his trip planned because Mr. Bryan realized what strength would be arrayed against him, and wanted to be beyond the reach of any influences which might cause him to discontinue his attacks. It is said that Mr. Bryan will make the fight in Nebraska on the insertion of a county option plank in the democratic platform. On that he will lose the support of Governor Shallenberger, who is standing on the present daylight saloon act and expects re-election on a platform affirming the efficacy of that law. Another man who will be against him is Mayor James Dahlman of Omaha, who has for years, been known as Bryan's 'closest personal and political friend.' He stands on a 'personal liberty' plank and will be a candidate for the governorship on it."

The Omaha World-Herald, which has supported Bryan in his every campaign, in a recent editorial, announced that the position of the party on the liquor question would be determined by the entire party and not by any one man or set of men, and gave as its judgment that the Nebraska democracy could, under no circumstances, be brought to adopt the county option plank. When the last article of the series which Mr. Bryan has prepared is printed, it will be seen that he has burned all bridges behind him; that he has staked his political existence on the outcome. He will put this issue above tariff, finances, trusts and every other question."

THE STANDARD OIL DECISION.

"It Seems to Say." Chicago Inter Ocean.

On its face the decision breaks up the corporate or pool method of holding the securities of the subsidiary companies and compels their holding by individuals as such. It seems to say that while A, B and C may individually own stock in as many oil companies as they please, they cannot hold it in combination or association.

Opening for Criminal Prosecution.

Kansas City Star.

The opening for the Taft administration is in the clear finding of personal guilt in the verdict of the court of appeals. For this verdict does not name merely the impersonal corporation, but certain men as of, the anti-trust law. Although this finding is in a civil suit, and does not, therefore, carry with it the penalties provided for the criminal acts held as having been performed, the way is made clear for the government to proceed to prosecute the individuals on criminal grounds.

Does Its Work Well.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The oldest and most autocratic of the trusts has at last apparently reached the end of its career. Its fate will soon rest with the highest tribunal, and the decisive word there will probably be pronounced quickly. Many devices for evading the law have been invented since 1900, but the Standard's case and several other cases in recent times show that Sherman and his associate framers of the anti-trust law of 1890 years ago did an excellent piece of work.

Holding Companies Ousted.

Philadelphia Record.

There has been a suddenly cultivated feeling that the "holding corporation" is something which the laws ought reach. But in this case the holding corporation was developed to its highest power. Its ability of judicial power to reduce that device to nullity is suggested by the injunction, which forbids not only the holding corporation to exercise control in any way over the subsidiary ones, but also the subsidiaries to pay any dividends or profits to the main company.

Takes Away Its Power.

Baltimore American.

No decision of the courts since the famous Inland 200,000 case has covered the entire range of the decision of the United States circuit court at St. Louis declaring the parent oil company in violation of the law and ordering the abatement of its activities. No decision could have been more sweeping, as it embraces most of the subsidiary companies named as defendants, exceptions being unimportant. These concerns are directed not to pay dividends to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, and not again to form any combination looking to a monopoly of the oil business. The parent concern is likewise enjoined not any longer to vote the stock of the minor companies. While the Standard Oil company, as such,

Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Features a bunch of grapes and text: "Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Economizes flour, butter and eggs and makes the food digestible and healthful." Includes the brand name "ROYAL BAKING POWDER" and "MAKES MOST HEALTHFUL FOOD NO ALUM—NO LIME PHOSPHATES".

SMILING LINES.

Howell—Do you think we shall ever have universal peace? Powell—Had hopes of it at one time, but that was before the north pole let itself be found.—Judge. Stagestruck Young Man—I suppose the first thing for me to do will be to adopt a single name. Have you a good one to suggest? Theatrical Manager (who has seen him act)—Yes, I think Dennis would be a good name for you.—Chicago Tribune.

"Have you decided what opinions you will adopt?" "I don't adopt opinions," answered Senator Sorghum. "I make an effort to ascertain what opinions are likely to be associated with success and then persuade them to adopt me."—Washington Star. "Poor chap! Everything he earns goes on his wife's back, even her at the opera. Well, if you had seen her at the opera, you wouldn't think he earned much."—Chicago News.

First Wall Street Office Boy—Hello Chummy! Takin' any fliers dese days? Second Office Boy—Naw, since I dropped two bones in de slump I bin stickin' to no legitimate business.—Harper's Weekly. Scott—Half the people in the world don't know what the other half are doing. Mot—No, that is because the other half are doing them.—Boston Transcript.

Visiting Relative—How aristocratic your father looks with all that gray hair. Naughtily Son—Yes, and he's got me to thank for it, too!—Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Zeke, whose influential relative was showing him through the Treasury department at Washington, was watching an expert engraver at work. "Well," he said, "every man to his trade, I don't suppose I could learn to do that in a year."—Chicago Tribune.

"Uncle Jed," asked his neighbor, "how is your boy getting along at college?" "First rate," answered Uncle Jed. "He hasn't cost me a cent. He's working his way through; he's winning all the class honors and they've promised him a professorship of some kind."

"Great Scott!" gaped his neighbor, "is that all he is doing? With that big husky frame of his I supposed he'd be playing center by this time!"—Chicago Tribune.

AFTERWARD.

J. W. Foley in Collier's. I'm glad I was always so good to her; I was just up there in the hurry picking up things—you know—that were left straw on as carelessly. At a child will do when she's called from play.

I picked them up with a mist and blur in my eyes, and laid them all away—I'm glad I was always so good to her.

And many's the picture that came to me. That came to me o'er a 'fuddy bear Or a doll or a whole tin infantry. Arrayed in a battle column there; Picture on picture of girls and girls (One year and two years and three) that were.

Of pinafores and blue frocks and curls— I'm glad I was always so good to her.

Dreams on dreams and they ride me down, Column and phalanx and voices call And grasses grow green and come sore and brown.

And leaves bud, blossom and blow and These lost ones—I'm glad I was good to her.

Large advertisement for The 200,000th "Kimball Piano" Has Been Made! Free Fire and Death Insurance with every Piano sold here. A Hospe Co. 1515 DOUGLAS STREET, OMAHA, NEB.

Advertisement for Kellogg's Toasted Rice Flakes. Here is a Delightful Change! YOU have tried the rest. Just try one package of the new, tempting rice-flakes. So much better than the rest of other breakfast foods that you will adopt it for all time when you and yours have once tasted its delicious, different flavor. Change to-day to Kellogg's Toasted Rice Flakes. Kellogg's Toasted Rice Flakes & Biscuit Co., Battle Creek, Mich.