

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
 George B. Tzschuck, 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 December, 1909, was as follows:

1.....	41,530	17.....	42,530
2.....	41,790	18.....	42,530
3.....	41,580	19.....	41,530
4.....	41,790	20.....	42,770
5.....	42,430	21.....	42,430
6.....	42,530	22.....	42,530
7.....	42,530	23.....	42,530
8.....	42,530	24.....	42,530
9.....	42,530	25.....	42,530
10.....	42,530	26.....	42,530
11.....	42,530	27.....	42,530
12.....	42,530	28.....	42,530
13.....	42,530	29.....	42,530
14.....	42,530	30.....	42,530
15.....	42,530	31.....	42,530
16.....	42,530	32.....	42,530
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19.....	42,530	35.....	42,530
20.....	42,530	36.....	42,530
21.....	42,530	37.....	42,530
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23.....	42,530	39.....	42,530
24.....	42,530	40.....	42,530
25.....	42,530	41.....	42,530
26.....	42,530	42.....	42,530
27.....	42,530	43.....	42,530
28.....	42,530	44.....	42,530
29.....	42,530	45.....	42,530
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31.....	42,530	47.....	42,530
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40.....	42,530	56.....	42,530
41.....	42,530	57.....	42,530
42.....	42,530	58.....	42,530
43.....	42,530	59.....	42,530
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45.....	42,530	61.....	42,530
46.....	42,530	62.....	42,530
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64.....	42,530	80.....	42,530
65.....	42,530	81.....	42,530
66.....	42,530	82.....	42,530
67.....	42,530	83.....	42,530
68.....	42,530	84.....	42,530
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70.....	42,530	86.....	42,530
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75.....	42,530	91.....	42,530
76.....	42,530	92.....	42,530
77.....	42,530	93.....	42,530
78.....	42,530	94.....	42,530
79.....	42,530	95.....	42,530
80.....	42,530	96.....	42,530
81.....	42,530	97.....	42,530
82.....	42,530	98.....	42,530
83.....	42,530	99.....	42,530
84.....	42,530	100.....	42,530

Net Total.....1,225,510

Daily Average.....45,234

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1909.

W. F. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

Boston may recount, but it will not recant.

This is one day when all is quiet along the Potomac.

The poet Watson has sailed for England as silent as Zelaya.

Reports of the English elections read a good deal like pages of "Pickwick."

"Death reveals dual identity," says a news item. Oh, well, bury him twice.

Canada plans eleven ironclads. While merely planning, why not an even dozen?

John Burns kindly predicts a revolution in America. Isn't he looking a long way off?

Householders are again beginning to long for the time when the coal bin will be a has-been.

Those championship combatants down in Nicaragua are a little slow coming into the ring.

The buffetings of the liners along the coast are as nothing to the bumps of the inland coasters.

In the matter of dividends the reaper combine appears to be reaping more than it has sown.

The record-breaking aviator says his experience was one of "liquid ecstasy." Must have been before 8 o'clock.

That Des Moines ordinance to bar crime from the stage would let out some of the Shakespearean tragedians.

While we read daily of train derailments, there is a notable absence of news from the water wagon caravan.

William Allen White opines that "we are spending too much money." How stingy "A Certain Rich Man" can become!

May Mayor Gaynor's frostbitten ears be accepted as an indication that Boss Murphy had stopped talking about him?

While nature arranges for compensation in the long run, it is the long hit that will compensate the occupants of the bleachers.

A skipper of a bark which has just sailed into New York had not heard that the pole was found. What a lot he was spared!

Now that the prosecution is reaching the men higher up in the sugar ring, the price of sugar sympathetically goes higher up.

The man who saved a woman from drowning at Atlantic City has married her, thus reminding us again that he is a brave man.

Los Angeles has indicated what might be done with an airship meet if it were promoted at a point really accessible to the population.

It's an ill wind, etc. For one day, at least, the people of Denver are spared being confronted by a red-ink horror on their front doorsteps.

Reminiscences over the good old days when things were cheaper won't help the family larder. The breadwinner has to hustle today just as he did then.

Worth While News.

And now comes another qualitative analyst and tape-measuring statistician who has been classifying the news in what he calls one of the best New York daily papers and measuring it up to see how far it conforms to a ready-made standard. After comparing the results of his compilation covering a period of three months, the schedule is made public in an article in The Independent to inform us that, of 10,029 news items tabulated as on a performing machine, 22.8 per cent were "demoralizing," 16.8 per cent "unwholesome," 21.2 per cent "trivial" and 39.2 per cent "worth while." To emphasize the striking features of this distribution the percentages are also represented graphically in black lines of varying lengths to indicate the comparative representation of different kinds of news, which is pronounced "worth while," as contrasted with that which is "demoralizing," "unwholesome" or "trivial."

Presumably the author of this study has thoroughly convinced himself that he has made out an incontrovertible exhibit and that the mere promulgation of his findings should, if it does not, produce a complete revolution in the contents of our daily newspapers. If such is the case, however, we have no doubt he is doomed to grievous disappointment, and that few, if any, will be found to accept his dictum as to what is, or is not, "worth while" of the variegated babulism which the newspaper daily serves to its multi-minded readers.

It is the human element that judges whether a particular piece of news or information is interesting or uninteresting, instructive or uninteresting, demoralizing or wholesome. What affects one person one way often affects another quite the opposite way. The chronicle of a crime may be nauseating to some, it may stimulate imitation in others, but on the average man it has a repressive effect, and the certainty that the penalty of newspaper publicity and opprobrium will be imposed, even though the penalty of the law be evaded, is the most potent deterrent of crime we have. Yet we are told in the article referred to that all items about crime, disasters or catastrophes have been put under the ban as "demoralizing" or "unwholesome."

Naturally, the author winds up the article with a protest against the low standard of American newspapers, which he regards only as a manifestation of the frenzy for wealth accumulation, and an appeal for some plutocrat, who has confessed his difficulty to find ways to spend his surplus wisely, to endow a great daily that can "hold its head high among all the world's press." Make room, therefore, for the subsidized newspaper with space reserved exclusively for news items that are "worth while," according to this gauge, and which will be troubled only to find people who think it worth while to read them.

Income Tax Obstacles.

An objection interposed by Governor Hughes in his message to the legislature of New York to the ratification of the income tax amendment submitted by congress because it does not specifically prohibit the levying of an income tax upon the holders of state or municipal bonds is not being hailed generally as much of a setback to the movement. It was taken for granted at the outset that New York would be unlikely to ratify the constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax for the support of the federal government. In fact, New England and eastern states were counted against it from the first, so that all Governor Hughes has done has been simply to furnish a plausible excuse for those states which would ordinarily withhold their approval.

The point made in behalf of tax immunity for state and municipal bonds rests on the contention that the federal government should not be given power to destroy by taxation the credit and borrowing abilities of independent governmental agencies, and that to do so would be a violation of state's rights going to the very core of state autonomy. The duty of upholding the state's rights doctrine would naturally appeal much more strongly to the southern states rather than the northern states, which have not been disposed to become panicky from any alarm about centralization. It will take the ratifications of thirty-six states to make effective a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, and the fact that New York holds back presents no insuperable obstacle. Whether congress, once invested with this power, should levy an income tax as an integral part of our revenue system or reserve it for emergency resources is quite a different question.

Stability in Flight.

While all the world reads breathlessly of the daily doings of flimsy flying machines at reckless heights over Los Angeles, it is somewhat restful to review the aerial explorations of the American people on the other coast of the continent. The daring west may cultivate its devotees to the exploits of the aeroplane, but let it not be supposed that the spirit of loftiness is neglected in our staid old hamlets. New England, too, feels its wings, but, soaring, insists on stability.

Not for the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers is the bit of gauze which falls to earth when the motor stops; instead, behold the substantial, reliable balloon, floating majestically over the hillsides from the Berkshires to Cape Ann, and from the Aroostook to the Housatonic. The chronological record of the New England ascensions for the year fill a blanket-sheet page of the Boston Transcript, which will

give a general idea of the extent to which the pastime has grown. Indeed, the old states are recognized abroad as having developed unrivaled enthusiasm for ballooning, and William Carroll Hill, official chronicler of the Down East flights, presents an enlightening history of the truly notable achievements by New Englanders in this form of exploration.

It is just like New England to be staid and sober in even so alluring a field of endeavor as aerial experiment. And it is the mark which distinguishes it from the impulsive and dashing west. When the modern aviator at Los Angeles breaks a record, all mankind holds its breath a moment, then expends it in one great cheer. When the alrship dashes to earth, it is at least a grand smash, and again the world's eyes flash over the spectacular element. But New England takes the forsaken balloon to its bosom, coddles it, goes aloft with it in comparative sanity and safety, having its fun in so comfortable and quiet an old-fashioned way that no one outside its borders knows anything about it till a Boston almanac rounds up the annual record of ascents, so rapidly getting to surpass the local precipitations.

Permanent Embassy Houses.

The officers of the American Embassy association, who have been making a tour of the central west to propagate the purpose of their organization, which is to start out the government on a policy of building permanent embassy houses for our diplomatic representatives to foreign governments declare themselves to be happily disappointed in finding no strenuous opposition.

A variegated assortment of arguments has been presented to support the demand that the United States do as other great powers have done or are doing by establishing permanent quarters as the personal and official seats of our ambassadors and ministers abroad. But to us the subject appeals most forcibly as a plain business proposition. If the government builds embassy houses at the principal European capitals it will make them more or less equally pretentious according to the rank of the embassy, and reduce, if not completely abolish, the present disparity between these positions as maintained by our diplomatic officers out of the allowance made them, generally supplemented from their own private fortunes.

The qualifications demanded of our ambassadors should be substantially the same for all, granted, of course, that the most experienced and best equipped should be sent to the most important posts. While any new departure in this direction must of necessity be of slow progress, it strikes us that it would be a sound business proposition to put all our diplomatic establishments abroad on a permanent foundation, and fix their relationship to one another and to the foreign governments more in conformity with the actual facts.

Reaching for the Ringleaders.

The steadiness with which the indictment of the members of the sugar ring goes on must be highly gratifying to the public, as sustaining the popular faith in the determination of the government to bring within the tells all of the offenders whom it can uncover. Out of such a tangle of criminality, extending over so long a period, it has been slow work to evolve the connecting links of evidence necessary to convict, but the painstaking prosecution has step by step progressed up the ladder, never neglecting an opportunity to impale the smaller fry, but always aiming toward the man higher up. When the lesser individuals have mutely accepted their prison sentences, it had been feared that the real ringleaders would escape, but now the secretary-treasurer of the combine has been indicted, in conjunction with a considerable number of other officials, and out of these indictments there may be evolved the full revelations for which the people have been hoping.

The bland assurances resulting in the adoption of a resolution of confident innocence on the part of the sugar company's directorate are somewhat clouded by the instant announcement of true bills against the bigger defendants, being another exhibition of the futility of fine words in the face of the blunt facts.

Preserving Native Beauty.

Americans at large will approve the object of the campaigners at Washington who have undertaken the enlistment of congressmen for a national park to preserve portions of the Niagara region in their pristine beauty. Such movements are notoriously slow of progress, while the march of the despoiler is swift, and already the country roundabout the falls has undergone deterioration beyond recall, while there can no longer be any doubt that the falls themselves are in danger.

Had the nation not reserved the Yellowstone wilds before moneyed greed discovered their possibilities, that wonderland would by this time have been despoiled, for even today such men as Edison regretfully point to the power running to waste in the violence of the geysers, and it is not difficult to conjure up a picture of capital tapping the subterranean sources there with pipe lines and industry harnessing the spouting of Old Faithful and his kin. Invasion of the Yosemite park is even now being fostered. Such of the majestic portions of the Hudson and Adirondack regions as still remain unscarred are about to be saved by the united efforts of the states of New York and New Jersey, aided by the

personal millions of eastern philanthropists.

It is pleasing to see the Sage, Rockefeller and Harriman fortunes contributing so practically and so liberally to the work of restoring to the people the beauty spots which nature designed for the generations after us, but the cupid of capital is constantly directed against other of these wonderlands, and it is a wise people who decline to surrender the few remaining marvels into the hands of commercialism. There is now only one Niagara.

"Counsel for His Defense."

In connection with the latest phase of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation concerning the debate over the right of Mr. Pinchot to be represented by counsel before the congressional committee, reference has been made to the constitutional guarantee. But that stipulation is specifically with regard to "all criminal prosecutions," in which circumstances "the accused shall enjoy the right—to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

The public lands investigation is not a criminal trial, but, instead, an earnest effort on the part of the government to discover the full facts concerning the administration of interests involved in departmental service. None of the parties to the controversy has thus far shown any disability to express himself in the matter of fact or argument, and the need for professional lawyers on either side to interpret the procedure or to interpolate legal technicalities is not at this writing apparent.

This investigation is no occasion for red tape. Intrusion of expert lawyers with their devious ways of manipulating the issue cannot but give rise to the impression that the investigating committee is not fully competent to do the business. What is wanted is a clear and complete exposition of all the circumstances, regardless of legal technicalities or ordinary court procedure, and regardless of the person or persons on whom any disclosures may reflect.

The Road to Success.

In distributing New Year's dividend gifts to his many employees, one of Chicago's merchant princes took occasion to tell the men how to save from their earnings, as the initial step along the road to success. The homily contained such simple details as "Walk to the store for exercise and to save carfare," "If you smoke, smoke the cheap cigars coarsely made of real tobacco," "His rigid rule, involving minute economies, on which he rose to fortune, was the invariable saving of one-fourth of his weekly earnings."

All this has a familiar sound, for nearly every successful American starting from lowly employment has testified to the truth of some such creed. For one's self to feel the pinch of deprivation is pointed out as the means of acquiring the materials for foundation-laying of fortune, and it might be added for character-building as well, and personal attention to details of the employer's interests might be cited as another essential. Yet of all who hear the counsel, but few respond, for it is so much easier to temporize with the primrose path than to set forth with fortitude and determination along the hard road that stretches uninvitingly so far before it turns from simplicity into the open country of comfort and ease.

The American public, knowing Prof. Henry vanDyke chiefly for his "Story of the Other Wise Man" and other books, had forgotten that he was for years pastor of the famous Brick Presbyterian church in New York, till reminded by the recent announcement that he had resumed that pulpit, the occasion being the death of Dr. William R. Richards, one of the clearest thinkers and most pleasing and enlightening pulpit orators of the day. Dr. Richards was Dr. vanDyke's choice for the place, as Dr. Maltbie Babcock had been before him, an indication that the Brick church has come to look upon the Princeton literary man as a godfather in pulpit succession. In so large and important a congregation Dr. vanDyke will be kept too busy to do much other work, and for his value to the world at large it is to be hoped that he soon again will fix upon his successor, for a man who can preach so wholesomely and effectually through his books cannot be spared to the details of a small and limited field.

We are still waiting for our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, to make specific the accusation it brings against the Hon. John Lee Webster, charging him with being "the chevalier sans peur et sans reproche of bourbonism in Nebraska," whatever that is. We stand ready in his behalf to enter a plea in abatement, and a demurrer and set up the statute of limitations.

The former Lincoln postmaster doubts the accusation that he is "insurgant" because he was paid loose from Uncle Sam's payroll. Of course, he knows the real reason, but it is worthy of note that he never "insurgant" while he was still connected with the job.

Fervently do we pray that Governor Shallenberger may not succumb to the allurements or be contaminated by breathing in the same atmosphere at Washington on which Cannon and Aldrich, Fitzgerald and Bailey, Pinchot and Ballinger draw for their lung power.

One of our "best sellers" relates that one of its women characters "had taken advantage of a lull in the entertaining to give herself a thorough

physical overhauling, in the gymnasium, in the lower part of the left wing." Since the new fashions there appears to be no end to the mysteries of feminine anatomy.

When last heard from William Jennings Bryan was somewhere down on the borderland between Central America and South America, but careful perusal of the contents of the Commonwealth fails to show any difference or deterioration.

The Postal telegraph people certainly gave no thought to the conveniences of popular parlance when they picked out a name like Transcontinental. Watch its abbreviation to "Transy."

What our old friend Edgar Howard would like to know is whether the check book has been replenished so that it will bid higher for re-election than it did for election.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: That Illinois pastor whose counterfeiting outfit was set up in the church parsonage seems to have been much better known for his works than his faith.

Washington Herald: That St. Louis minister who says there are no lawyers in heaven evidently thought heaven was in need of a fine, large boost of some sort.

Springfield Republican: If the Chicago churches adopt the plan of employing press agents and advertising, they should see to it that their ads are always placed next to pure reading matter.

Chicago Record-Herald: General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, fears that the end of the world is rapidly approaching, and he has an idea that the destruction is to be by fire. People who live in flats which are not properly heated will find it difficult to share his opinion.

Brooklyn Eagle: The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of Manhattan offers a Brummagem English minister twice the salary any Presbyterian church in all England can afford to pay. He will come. Hundreds of American Presbyterian ministers who are not getting \$12,000 a year, year for a prohibitive duty in the divinity schedule.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The revolutionary army is working below the Nicaraguan scale of 30 cents. They also are up at 20 cents a day.

Those seeking an anti-fall treatment that delivers the goods can secure pointers by watching the coal pile shedding its surplus.

New Jersey's corporation foundry is not frightened by federal regulation or federal taxes. The output last year was 2.15 characters, a gain of 50.

The barbaric splendors of the steel trust were shown off at a Pittsburg dinner costing \$100 a plate. King Ak-Sar-Ben's dinner to President Taft looms up as a piker by contrast.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor comes from England to this country for the purpose of getting a little sleep. The snoring music of a boiler shop working overtime must have a soothing effect on her nerves.

The assertion is boldly made in New York that the gas company is recouping itself on the 50-cent rate by pumping into the pipes enough wind to make up the difference. It is conceded that the company has wind to burn.

The Optical Review warns the profession that several unnamed individuals dealing in eyeglasses are going from place to place committing the unpardonable offense of selling spectacles at cut prices. No adequate punishment has yet been devised for the wandering villains.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

He can never know men who will not stop to know children. Some men come near proving the devil when they argue on their god.

No man gets far in the business of living who lives only for business. Anxiety tries to see the mountain in the way and trips us up over a pebble.