THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 January, 1910, was as follows:

1	42,440	17	42,620
2	41,700	18	42,700
3	42,430	19	42,660
4	42,350	20	42,550
5	42,400	21	42,590
6	42,400	22	42,590
7	42,420	23	41,350
8	42,470	24	42,600
9	41,700	25	42,640
10	42,290	26	42,690
11	42,420	27	42,620
12	42,600	28	42,850
13	42,400	29	42,650
14	42,460	30	41,400
15	42,570	31	42,970
16	41,770		

Total 1,314,320
Returned copies.....9,655

Net total.....1,304,665
Daily average.....42,273

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1910.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

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

Make way for the debut of the groundhog.

When lawyers fall out we sometimes get the inside facts of divorce suits.

Every congress looks like a do-nothing congress for the first eight or ten weeks of its session.

President Taft is making a record as a pedestrian. Walking is fine exercise when you don't have to.

Now that it has a full fledged bank scandal, Mexico can no longer be truthfully denounced as "barbarous."

Mr. Ground Hog will please take notice that we have had a pretty strong taste of winter in this vicinity already.

All indications in Iowa point to a good crop the coming season, particularly a good crop of candidates for congress.

Move that the debate, "whether a bear has more sense than a monkey," be referred for arbitration to the University of Copenhagen.

Some of the pictures of Premier Briand that are circulating around this country look for all the world like Premier Brigand.

If our neighboring suburb of Florence could only pave its streets with writs of injunction it would be the best paved place of its size in the country.

Kansas City is giving the country another exhibition of how much commotion can be created by the big estate of a dead millionaire and a lot of hungry lawyers.

A Pittsburg business man is said to have taken out a $1,000,000 life insurance policy. Those Pittsburg people rate themselves higher than anyone else rates them.

Coburn of Kansas says there is nothing the matter out there except that the farmers are ruining the roads with their automobiles. And Coburn of Kansas usually knows.

The real extent of the Paris flood disaster will only be appreciated when the shower of American tourists' gold fails to rain down with its accustomed fullness next summer.

A mother's meeting in Chicago has resolved in favor of teaching fathers how to take care of the children. The next thing will be to teach the children how to take care of parents.

When you read that the result of the British election is expected to produce a reform of the lords, remember that the reference is in general terms and not intended for specific cases.

A big new freight depot for Omaha will be a welcome addition to our railway terminal equipment. Which reminds us that the improvements in passenger stations are not materializing very fast.

We regret to note in the market reports that strawberries are selling at a big advance in price. Put us down for charter membership in the strawberry boycott association. Strawberries will have to come down before we will consent to buy them

Safety in Coal Mining.

While the responsibility for the disaster at the Primero mine may never be fixed, the fact that it is the second of its kind to occur at this mine should be taken into consideration in dealing with the affair. This means that all precautions for safety were not observed. Who is to be held responsible for this failure may be determined later, if the disaster be made the subject of rigid investigation.

It is but one of a number of continually recurring catastrophes that have marked the progress of coal mining on a large scale in America. These have not been confined to any one section of the country, but have happened wherever coal is mined. It seems impossible to surround the workers in the pits with absolute security. But it does seem possible to lessen the dreadful toll of life the industry now exacts. In other parts of the world where the industry is carried on the death loss is much less than in the United States, which makes it certain that something is out of adjustment in the methods used here. In the Primero case, the fault seems to have rested on someone who entered the workings with an open lamp. This throws the responsibility on the human element, which can never be disregarded, and which will always be fallible.

But human ingenuity does not seem to have exhausted all its capacity in efforts to avoid the danger of underground work. Better ventilation, better lighting, and more rigid inspection are among the possibilities, and the state should insist on these. Coal mining is pushed each year more and more vigorously, as the demands of commerce and industry for fuel increase, and with this extension of the work should come equally earnest efforts to obviate as far as possible the dangers that must accompany the securing of the coal for use. Many suggestions were made by experienced men at the time of the great Cherry disaster, a few weeks ago. These will probably be renewed now; but until some of them are crystallized into action, the death list due to coal mine explosions will grow and spread its black blot still further on our civilization.

"Provided, Always."

While denials are plentiful that there is a frame-up in progress for projecting Mr. Bryan as a candidate for president again in 1912, the Bryan worshippers every now and then divulge their still cherished expectation for a fourth nomination for the three times defeated. No one has been a more ardent Bryanite nor attempted more industriously to reflect Mr. Bryan's views and anticipate his wishes than his intimate friend, Edgar Howard. In the last issue of his paper Edgar dilates on the prophecy accredited to Congressman Latta that in 1912 the democratic nominees for president and vice president will be Governor Harmon of Ohio and Governor Shallenberger of Nebraska. Edgar is for this program, with a proviso, and the proviso is, "provided, always," as follows:

> Provided, always, and by these presents the Telegram intends, and does hereby distinctly want it understood, that no Harmon of Ohio—no man from any country—shall be considered in connection with the democratic nomination for president in event that the Wall street democracy shall attempt to deny to Mr. Bryan the right to be a candidate. In that event we shall be ready to forget that there is any Harmon from Ohio.

In other words, Nebraska democrats so far as voiced by Edgar Howard are for any good man, "provided, always," Mr. Bryan does not want it again, in which event he will have to be drafted by the common people just to show those Wall street fellows that they cannot keep him down.

Cold Storage Time Limit.

Now that the matter of regulation for cold storage warehouses is under discussion, almost the first point raised is how long food supplies may be held in refrigeration without becoming unfit for consumption. It is admitted that somewhere a limit must be set upon the time that will be permitted to elapse between the placing of food in the ice box and its service to the "ultimate consumer." Under existing conditions, this time is at the disposal of the food speculator and the restaurant or hotel keeper. Articles of food may be kept for months in the cold storage warehouses, and then be taken out and kept for other months in the refrigerator of the hotel or restaurant. Under which control it passes from the healthy to the unhealthy state is a matter of detail. The law will have to deal with both, so that the one who eats the food will feel reasonable assurance that it is wholesome.

This suggests amendment of the pure food laws of the country along lines that will accomplish the object. Cold storage for the preservation of food is one of the most useful of man's inventions, when it is properly applied, but unregulated and uncontrolled, it has come to be a burden. Food speculators have been able through its perversion to create an artificial scarcity of supplies, and thus advance prices to the prohibitive point. This phase of the matter may be reached through the existing anti-trust laws, but the more serious menace of withholding stored up articles of food until decay has advanced to a point where the danger to the consumer is real, can only be remedied by the enactment of additional laws.

Some method of keeping accurate record of the passage of food through refrigerators must be devised. While the question of how long meat or other articles may be safely kept is still open, the admitted fact that they do decay while frozen should govern the lawmakers and any doubt should be resolved in favor of the public. The law should be such as will provide for the careful inspection of all and immediate destruction of any suspected food in cold storage. With such a law rigidly enforced, the incentive to hoard away meats, poultry, fruits, vegetables and other perishable articles, that profit might be reaped from enforcing a shortage in the markets, would be removed. With this phase of the question settled, the cold storage plants would begin to serve their legitimate and useful ends of food conservators and price regulators.

A Good Start.

The first month shows a good start for Omaha for the year 1910.

While business conditions generally throughout the country have been more or less disturbed and a spirit of restlessness manifested on almost all sides, Omaha has been steadily forging ahead and strengthening its position as the market town of the middle west.

With all the cry of high prices and excessive cost of living, the prevailing prosperity in Omaha and its tributary trade territory is self-evident and business has been retarded, if at all, only by adverse weather conditions.

The prospects for building expansion and real estate activity for the coming year were never better in Omaha, and the most reassuring feature is the element of confidence in the city's future based upon knowledge of its substantial resources and faith in their early development.

The year 1910 should be the biggest banner year for Omaha in all its history, even as compared with the banner years that are behind us.

North Dakota has a new United States senator, in the person of W. E. Purcell, appointed by Governor Burke, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Fountain L. Thompson, who was himself appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Johnson. Governor Burke must be having a hard time in finding democrats of sufficient caliber to serve as senator and yet not likely to become dangerous competitors should he later go after the place himself.

Without waiting for any controverting evidence, our amiable democratic contemporary, whose congressman-editor preferred the charges, presents a resume of what Mr. Glavis has shown. That is characteristic of a court which renders a verdict of guilty without allowing the defense to put in any testimony.

The University of Missouri announces the establishment of a course of instruction to teach students how to write poetry. We here and now enter solemn and uncompromising remonstrance against the University of Nebraska following such a vicious precedent.

If Judge Norris wants to get into the senatorial game there is nothing to stop him. But the law will not permit his name to appear on the primary ballot as a candidate for congress and as a candidate for the senate at the same time. Make a choice.

The governor of Oklahoma has refused to honor a requisition issued by the governor of Nebraska. How unneighborly. Particularly when Governor Shallenberger has been boosting so strenuously for Governor Haskell's deposit guaranty game.

If the city council asks for bids for fire insurance on the city hall the returns will probably give some inkling as to whether there is "a gentleman's agreement" among the underwriters doing business in Omaha as to rates on different insurable properties.

It is estimated that New York's underground transit system will cost $240,000,000 when completed. By that time it is hoped that the air line transportation companies will be able to provide for the overflow overhead.

The revenue of the Board of Education from the proceeds of liquor licenses is $60,000 more for the year 1910 than the board estimated. Sixty thousand dollars ought to build a new school building without issuing bonds.

That Mississippi senatorial deadlock must be getting good when it reaches the stage of personal encounter with drawn pistols. We have had interesting senatorial deadlocks in Nebraska, but no real bloodshed is recorded.

When last heard from William Jennings Bryan and family were in Arequipa, Peru, wherever that is. If he sticks to it, Mr Bryan may put the geography of South America in a class with the six best sellers.

The question of raising money for a Polar expedition into the ant-Arctic ought to be an easy one. Just let some lecture bureau advance the coin and take a mortgage on the box office receipts.

How to Start a Rush.
Washington Post.

Lots of men would go back to the soil if they had farms to go to and automobiles to take them.

Supervision of Trusts.
Baltimore American.

The trusts will now have a chance to disprove the inimical socialist theory that there is no good trust but a dead trust. Those of them who want to be good and lively at the same time can do so under the beneficent supervision of Uncle Sam. But their mere promise to be good will not suffice.

His Strong Suit.
Philadelphia Press.

Judge Landis may not be able to guarantee collection of fines, but he can always be relied on for eloquent and appropriate remarks.

Let Well Enough Alone.
Sioux City Journal.

Governor Shallenberger will not call the Nebraska legislature together to pass upon the income tax proposition. An extra session of the legislature might interfere with the incomes Nebraska democrats now have.

Restricted Liberty.
Chicago Record-Herald.

A Turk who wished to become a resident of this country has been deported because he said, when he was questioned by the immigration officials, that he believed it would be right for him to marry all the women he could support. The officials probably had reasons for believing that his judgment as to what would constitute support was faulty.

Kickers Overdo the Job.
St. Louis Republic.

President Taft expressed a Jeffersonian sentiment when he told the periodical publishers in Washington that people would pay no attention to them if they overloaded their publications with prejudiced and unfair criticism of public men. In his devotion to freedom of the press Jefferson was serenely confident that false criticism is more injurious to its publishers than to the persons against whom it is directed.

AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN.

Superiority Acknowledged by a German Investigator.
Washington Post.

A tribute to the American workman in a typical industry, that of making steel, is paid by the general manager of a great structural steel plant in Germany, Dr. Joseph Hollenbauer. He makes the statement, after careful comparative observation, during periodic visits to the United States, that in character and skill the American workman is markedly superior.

This judgment may be received with some surprise, since the assumption has undoubtedly received wide acceptance that German skilled wage-earners are at least the equals of those of other nationalities. The assumption is based upon the known peculiar advantages in Germany for industrial training, especially in lines of production that are highly specialized and internationally competitive. The making of steel may be accepted as a barometer for comparison since it employs the highest types of skilled labor. This observer makes the criticism that German workmen are lacking in the individuality and initiative of Americans. This would suggest that the industrial training in Germany is not producing the individual and collective results that have been claimed. It does not appear what are its defects, while this manager admits that what the German workmen do they do well. That would involve the admirable quality of thoroughness. But the implication is that something more is desired than mechanical, routine competency. The assertion is made also that a German worker in steel needs a month to produce what an American would finish in a fortnight—that is to say, the important factor of time is reduced one-half in the American industry.

All this may be agreeable information to workers in the United States; but it is of more importance to be assured also that the German workman who comes to this country shakes off his handicap of conservatism and acquires the spirit of hustle.

WHAT WILL CORPORATIONS DO?

Important Cases Before the Court of Last Resort.
New York Herald.

The tobacco company suit has been argued in the supreme court of the United States, having gone against the trust in the lower courts. The Standard Oil case will be argued March 14. It is expected that both these will be handed down at the same time. As the record in the oil case consists of twenty-one large volumes. It is probable that decisions will not be rendered until after the summer recess. The government is confident of winning both suits.

The Union and Southern Pacific case is before the United States district court at Salt Lake City. The government has put in its evidence. The defendant has until spring to put in its testimony. A decision in a year, perhaps, may be expected. The railroad attorneys declare the government's suit lost already. Then why such great insistence that the government shall withdraw the suit now?

What the president and the attorney general would like to know is, what are these corporations going to do should the decisions go against them? The Standard Oil company will be annihilated if the lower court is sustained, and will be distributed into the smaller corporations, which it welded together. The Harriman system, should the government win, will be compelled to segregate its lines and part with the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific.

Have the men behind these companies ver seriously considered what they will do if the courts declare their organizations illegal and void? That is what the president is beginning to doubt. Have they any program mapped out should they be forced to the wall? "The Taft way" will avoid any financial disturbance should the axe fail.

The president has offered all corporations a refuge, provided they are willing to obey the restrictions of the Wickersham bill. That is to incorporate under the authority of the United States. Instead of finding fault, the administration thinks, financiers should face actual conditions, which seem to be coming, slowly but surely, and prepare for "shooting Niagara" by taking precautions that have been offered in the special message of January 7.

Our Birthday Book

February 2, 1910.

Knute Nelson, the senator from Minnesota who is at the head of the Ballinger investigating committee, was born February 2, 1843, in Norway. Senator Nelson was governor of Minnesota before promotion to Washington.

John G. Kuhn, the lawyer, is 32. He was born in New York and was for some time chief clerk of the Woodmen of the World and later supreme secretary of the Woodmen Circle, but has been practicing law for nine years.

Ben T. White, the general attorney for the Northwestern system west of the Missouri river, was born in Wisconsin February 2, 1861. He first hung out his shingle as lawyer at Albion in 1884, and practiced four years at Norfolk before coming to Omaha.

Dr. Charles O'Neill Rich, the well known surgeon, is 35. He is a native of Philadelphia, where he was educated, and graduated in medicine in 1898, locating a year later in Omaha, where he has been steadily successful.

William W. Tatum, superintendent of the Model Steam Laundry company, was born at Springfield, Ia., February 2, 1863. He is also president of the Nebraska City Laundry company.

Unfair Criticism

President Taft's Advice to Publishers of Magazines of the Sensational Variety.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The president, at a dinner in Washington, addressed to an association of magazine publishers a few words of kindly advice. He counseled the publishers to give fair play in their dealings with public affairs and public men and warned them of the penalties of playing foul. Among other things, Mr. Taft said:

> All evidence must be weighed broadly. It does no good to denounce a person on the witness stand if he t[illegible] against you. The evidence must be weighed.
>
> When you criticise a poor devil exercising a difficult [illegible] him the same benefit enjoyed by every criminal—that of reasonable doubt.
>
> Don't use unparliamentary expressions if you can help it, for if you do, and overload your criticisms with superlatives and with intimations as to his lack of honorable motive, in the end you weaken all your criticisms and nobody pays any attention to you.

One of the most discouraging features of American civic life—one of the great difficulties of operating popular government—is the difficulty of getting the average person to think clearly and soberly upon public questions.

For creating the conditions in the public mind that increase this difficulty, it may be admitted at once that certain daily newspapers were primarily to blame. They began the process of mental debasement. But, grievous as was their fault, the magazines—we mean the so-called "popular" magazines—have made it indefinitely more grievous in its evil consequences.

The "popular" magazines have been guilty of a treason to their own traditions enormously greater than that of the "yellow" daily paper. The magazines, as a whole, had a tradition of mental rectitude so much higher than that of the daily paper from which to decline and fall. And they—the "popular" ones—have fallen from it—fallen to the bottom and through it.

The daily newspaper of fifteen and twenty years ago was, as a rule, a special leader for a party cause, did not pretend to be anything else, and was accepted by the public as subject to that limitation. It was prepared with unavoidable haste, and so, with all possible care, was subject to the inevitable errors of haste and was accepted by the public with reservations.

But the magazine was supposed to be exempt from these limitations. Its writing could be done with more time and care and study. It had at least thirty days to find the truth and tell it clearly and fairly, as against the daily paper's twelve hours. It had a tradition of unhurried exactness and sobriety of judgment that gave it authority.

The difference of opinion in the public mind is illustrated by the fact that, while only a few specialists preserved files of daily papers, hundreds of thousands of families preserved files of one or more magazines, just as they would preserve books purchased upon due consideration and with views beyond the entertainment of an hour.

Where is the American magazine of the "popular" variety today that is so preserved—accumulated on the bookshelves of the family of average culture as are the books of history, biography, poetry and fiction that its members deem worth buying?

The "popular" magazines have brought about their own degradation by their imitation of the yellowest of "yellow" dailies in treason to their own traditions. They have done this largely by a familiar "yellow" trick—by gathering exceptional facts in chosen situations and then, with an eye to sensationalism, presenting them as if they were the rule.

Now any truth can be made to seem a falsehood by the simple process of accumulating enough exceptions to it. And this is the method of the magazine muckraker, especially in treating of public affairs.

And it is a method that in the end destroys confidence in the magazine as the daily newspaper cannot destroy confidence in itself, if faithful to its most primary condition of existence.

The newspaper may give today a one-sided account of facts, because that is the only side as yet accessible. But tomorrow the other side becomes accessible, and the newspaper must give it or fail in its necessary duty of giving the news. The error is corrected as we go along.

But the magazine's one-sided presentation cannot be corrected for a month, and by that time the subject may have ceased to have a general interest. But the poison of the one-sided presentation is left in the reader's mind and colors and hardens its tissues.

That is why discerning readers are beginning to regard magazine expositions of controverted questions with suspicion. They wish to keep their minds free for judgment when they have heard the other side. And when will they hear the other side from the average "popular" magazine?

Just as moral lapse by a minister of the gospel is more shocking and more destructive to public morality than a layman's equal delinquency, so the decadence from mental rectitude of most of the magazines is more shocking and confusing to public mind than the errors of the daily press.

Mr. Taft did well to direct attention in his diplomatic way, to this serious situation.

COMBINE IN MAGAZINES.

Chance for Anti-Trust Law to Do Business.
Detroit Free Press.

Amusing what a flutter in the dove cot is created by the announcement that there is a magazine trust, twenty-six periodicals participating, with a New York clearing house in charge. There is a call to have it looked after by the authorities without delay as a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It recalls the story of the excited gamekeeper who turned his pack loose on a hare when the hunters were out for deer and wild boar. There is nothing in a magazine trust to make the American people turn tail or even turn pale. There is no chance to set their indignation afire because about two dozen magazines—far from being considered among the necessaries of life—may have combined for the usual purposes of getting all that the traffic will stand. Newspapers, though freighted with current history and the most pertinent commentaries, have never pooled their interests. The writers of books do business on competitive principles. If so minded you can drop the little bunch of magazines from the list and still have far more good reading matter than you can assimilate. But, of course, the right thing to do is to vindicate the law even against its lightest violations.

Conjunctions.
Washington Post.

Ore all-destroying comet has come and gone, and nothing worse has happened than the meat boycott, the Wall street flurry, the Paris flood, the English elections, and the simultaneous absence of Roosevelt and Bryan

PERSONAL NOTES.

A Milwaukee woman has sued four other women for scandalously conspiring to keep her out of society.

Court records reveal that the income of one New York waiter is $100 per week; and mostly from tips given by people of income far less.

Albert T. Patrick, of New York, a prisoner convicted of murder ten years ago, and talking about it ever since, has just been formally disbarred.

The song writer who gave "Goo-Goo Eyes" to the world has been sent to the almshouse in Detroit, a pauper at the age of 36. He couldn't have got there earlier if he had wrecked himself on epic poetry.

Mme. Modjeska did not like New York at all on her first sight of it in July, 1876. In letters home to Poland she called the city "a monstrous untidy bazar," and "as ugly as can be." These first impressions, taken from intimate letters, are a delightful part of her memoirs, which are to be published by the Century.

There is one man in Germany who invariably accompanies the emperor wherever he goes, whatever the occasion. His name is Francois Haby, his majesty's barber, the man who has made the fortune of caricaturists in two hemispheres by inventing for his imperial master the upturned mustaches made famous by the kaiser.

Mrs. W. G. A. Jones, of Newcastle, Pa., has received notification that she has been left a fortune of more than $100,000 under the will of her niece, Miss Vera Heinly, of Muscatine, Ia., who died December 5 in New York after returning from a long European trip. She was 29 years of age, the only daughter of Mrs. Jones' deceased brother, and Mrs. Jones had been a mother to her since Miss Heinly's own mother died during her childhood.

A Few Lines of Ecstacy.
New York Sun.

Dr. Wiley's statement to the Moore committee at Washington that eggs kept nine months in cold storage be fresh at the end of that time was a handsome admission for him to make, proving his moral courage as well as his honesty; but those in a position to do so will take the doctor's advice and "watch the hen."

Threatened Grapple for Air.
Brooklyn Eagle.

The 60,000 owners of amateur wireless plants worth from $10 up, are in a deadly struggle with the government air trust proposition. The neutrality of the Prince of the Powers of the Air is said to be assured.

LAUGHING GAS.

"Why," asked a Missouri newspaper, "does our state stand at the head in raising mules?"

"Because," said an Iowa paper, "that is the only safe place to stand."—Chicago News.

"Papa, what is the person called who brings you in contact with the spirit world?"

"A barmaid, my son."—Boston Courier.

"Was that straight whiskey I had here last night?"

"Yes, sir."

The caller placed his hand wearily to his brow. "Gimme a blend," he said.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Stranger—Did you ever reveal your fishing hole to a friend?

Angler—Once I did to a friend on his deathbed—Life.

"I suppose," said the member of the investigating committee, "you are reaching now for the men higher up?"

"No, sir," answered the detective, "I am digging for the men furthest in."—Washington Star.

Reader—Hello, Bill. How are you?

Joque Smith—Aw, I was feeling punk, and I've been taking big doses of iron lately.

Reader—Is that so? Well, I've been noticing that your jokes were rather rusty for the last week, and wondered what was the matter.—Judge.

LINES TO A COMET.

Twinkle, twinkle in the west,
Little comet, now our guest,
Over in the dark'ning sky
Peering thro' the mist so sly.

When the sun has dropped from sight
Then you show your streak of light;
Your brilliancy would outvie Venus
But there hangs that mist between us.

Little comet, many folks stare
And wonder what's your business there;
With no record your presence tallies—
Say are you any kin to Halley's?

Or have you like Dr. Cook
Claimed some undiscovered nook
In the heavens, provoking malice
From that sky-born pet of Halley's.

When wise guys at the telescope
For you in the darkness grope,
Then your haste is most surprisin',
Fast you hike for the horizon.

Harvard, Yale, Columbia, too,
Turn their biggest guns on you
This may account, at any rate,
For your haste precipitate.

Little star, you should feel big
For you're one on Father Rigg(e),
And a most decided punch
At the whole astronomical bunch.

But whether we understand or no,
There you are with torch aglow;
And wrapt in mist or mystery,
You've blazed your trail into history.

And little star with tail aflame
Tho' we cannot call your name
We are truly glad you saw
Fit to twinkle on Omaha.
—BAYOLI, NE TRELE.