

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, \$1.00.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, \$0.80.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$8.00.

Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$10.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 5c.

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 4c.

Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50.

Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.50.

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.

South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.

Council Bluffs—E. Scott Street.

Lincoln—411 Little Building.

Chicago—165 Marquette Building.

New York—Room 110-112 No. 24 West Thirty-third Street.

Washington—72 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REMITTANCE.

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

Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, et al., George B. Tschuck, Editor of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes 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. Total number of copies printed, 48,800.

2. Total number of copies distributed, 42,700.

3. Total number of copies not distributed, 6,100.

4. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 42,700.

5. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 42,700.

6. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 42,700.

7. Total number of copies of the Daily, Evening and Sunday Bee, 134,300.

8. Total number of returned copies, 9,655.

9. Net total, 1,304,000.

Daily average, 46,773.

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Editor.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th 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.

Most every man can forgive and forget his worst enemy so long as it is himself.

It ought to be eminently proper to refer to the color of a peroxide blonde's hair as gold brick.

It is drawing close to the time when the early robin will be looking around for cold storage worms.

Kansas City reports 317 cases of measles within the city limits. Now, that is what we call a measly show.

Maybe the reason why Philadelphia has a suburb called Bustleton is because of the peculiar shape of the city.

Many lawyers like to go fishing for the professional training they get out of it—after they return to their offices.

For one supposed to be so cold-blooded and icy former Vice President Fairbanks has made things pretty warm in Rome.

With the hum of industry going on all around the dove of peace is having a hard time hearing the squeak of that Central American riot.

Now that a Chicago man has lost an eye playing hand ball, it has been proposed that the list of rough and hazardous games be lengthened.

The case of the preacher's son at Lincoln who dislocated his cervical vertebra while washing his neck is proof again that a good thing may be overdue.

Perhaps the New York bank messenger who lost a \$10,000 bill made a mistake and purchased a "ton" of coal and a couple of dozen "fresh" eggs with it.

It is economical to be sick in New York. The milk combine in that city, charging 9 cents a quart for milk to regular customers, sells it to hospitals for 5 cents.

A number of inquiries have been made recently as to the whereabouts of Diekmann, who wants to be speaker and whose name sounds like a breakfast food or a new religious sect.

Ex-Governor Odell of New York says he knows when he is politically dead. It would be a great benefit to modern civilization if he would publish a book giving the symptoms.

"One wife in nineteen is an angel," says Emil Von Mueller, the bigamist. The ordinary man, however, would be willing to forego eighteen experiences if he could get the angel first.

Omaha shows up in the weekly bank clearings table with an increase of 42.9 per cent over the same period of a year ago. If the clearings reflect the volume of business, Omaha cannot have much of a kick coming.

In addition to securing a divorce from her husband, Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw is to receive a pittance of \$15,000 a year alimony and the right to kiss anyone she pleases without fear of her soul mate's anger.

Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker of California has begun her campaign for the office of governor. If Mrs. Ricker will take the advice of the average "has-been" she will conclude that a humble cot with happiness is better than a governor's mansion with petty-coat politics therein.

Donations with Strings to Them.

A man who wants to make a donation to any institution for educational or charitable purposes has a perfect right to fix the conditions of the gift, but to the same freedom he enjoys, to give or not to give and to stipulate the conditions of the gift, carries with it a correlative right on the part of the favored institution to accept or not to accept the limitations which may be imposed.

These remarks are occasioned by the controversy precipitated over the proffered conditional gift of \$500,000 to Princeton university and the refusal of the university to accept because of the strings tied to it. It has become almost a habit for wealthy people endeavoring public or semi-public institutions to make their contributions conditional. The usual condition is that they shall become effective only when an equal or proportionate sum is raised by solicitation from other sources. While it is true that this was only one of the conditions of the rejected gift tendered Princeton, yet if the trustees had stated as their reason that they did not care to go out on a begging expedition to glorify a benefactor who would not let go of his money unless others were forced to match him they would have commanded the approval of a large number of intelligent people.

If the Princeton incident serves to make all these institutions more courageous in saying what conditions they are willing to have attached to their endowments and to refuse offers that have objectionable strings to them it will serve a good purpose.

Income Tax Progress. It is practically decided that Illinois will be the second state recorded as ratifying the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, Alabama having been the first to act through its legislature. The speech made by Senator Borah last week, answering the objections raised by Governor Hughes of New York, who in his message urged rejection because the amendment as drawn does not specifically exempt incomes derived from investment in state and municipal bonds, is said to have had such telling effect on those who heard it as to have elicited from Senator Root an expression of concurrence in the position taken by Senator Borah, and the assurance that the New York senator would soon give public utterance to his dissent from Governor Hughes.

Senator Borah seems to be laboring under the apprehension that the amendment will be defeated by the influence of accumulated wealth exerted to prevent ratification in those states where large fortunes are concentrated. This, however, does necessarily follow, for the advocates of the income tax for the advocates of the income tax have conceded from the start that New England, New York and the states immediately surrounding would, for the most part, have to be counted against the proposition.

Under the constitution it will require the affirmative action of three-fourths of the states, and at present it would take twelve states to prevent, if Arizona and New Mexico are admitted to the union it will take thirteen states to prevent, so the income tax may be a factor in the admission of these two territories to statehood. In all probability, however, Arizona and New Mexico will have a chance to vote on the income tax amendment before final ratification or rejection, and the chances are they will favor rather than oppose.

It took more than two years to ratify the first ten amendments after they were proposed, and only ten states were needed to ratify at that time. It took over three years and a half for the eleventh amendment. The twelfth amendment went through in less than a year, as did also the thirteenth. The fourteenth and fifteenth each required two years, and all the amendments so far adopted had comparatively little opposition to overcome. Notwithstanding the lack of confidence of Senator Borah, there is no reason to believe the amendment is not making progress as fast as it should, especially in the light of the history of other amendments.

Tree Culture in Nebraska. A house is being built in a nearby Nebraska county out of lumber sawed from cottonwood trees planted by the owner in 1856. The trees are of great size and although the lumber will be used for only rough work, yet from what is known of its durable qualities it will probably last as long as it is ever needed.

This instance recalls another, similar, except that the returns were greater. A poor quarter of Nebraska land was sold to a young easterner twenty odd years ago, of which twenty-four acres were impossible for farming. The young man planted the tract to catalpa trees, fenced it and let it take care of itself. Five years ago he sold the largest timber to the railroad companies for ties. The culling out of the biggest trees has been going on ever since and recently his books showed \$5,000 revenue from the land. He has his young forest yet, for he has regularly replanted the spaces with young trees.

Tree and forest planting can be carried on successfully in this country on waste lands, swampy tracts, side hills and other lands. Not much care is necessary and eventually there is good money in it. The government is planting forests successfully, so are a number of railroads. The Union Pacific has started tree raising and the Southern Pacific has been doing it for many years. It is a practical thing for them, for by careful culling and cutting it

involves little expense or replanting and continues to be a great source of profit.

The story is told of Prince Bismarck that he made a fortune from the trees planted along the public highway. As a young man Bismarck was in ordinary circumstances and seeing the need of pruning the shade trees along the public highways asked for the privilege of doing it. The authorities not only gave him the privilege of doing the work, but also gave him the timber. He cut thousands of damaged trees, had them sawed into lumber and sold, and at the same time replaced these trees with young fruit trees, elms and poplars. In this way he not only profited himself but gave back to Germany its shaded highways more beautiful than ever.

Why Choose the Store? Why should it be considered menial to do housework for others and highly proper to keep house for one's self? This is a question of more than ordinary importance in these days of the great development of the department store business and the increasing abandonment of home life. It presents a problem which is troubling both those who have families of girls and those who have homes to keep, and its solution seems far from discovery.

Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, the author-preacher of Topeka, discusses this subject in his book, "Malcom Kirk." His idea is that an educated girl can do housework with social credit to herself, if she will. His theory is well worked out and illustrates, in story form, how the prejudice can be overcome. The solution is a good one, but, unhappily, is only theory.

There is some doubt about its putting a young woman on a higher plane, socially, to clerk in a department store than it does to keep house. True, the clerk wears better clothes on week days than does the housemaid, but she is more often sought as a wife, but she is said to be no more often a success as a wife. She does not have afternoons off during the week and she can never sit down at 3 o'clock to read and spend two hours in quiet. She does not have her room and board furnished her and seldom gets a wage sufficient to make up the difference. The American girl is noted for her desire to be independent financially and socially. She also desires to be "free from the drudgery of the dishpan and the wash-tub." A clerkship will make the last possible, but the harsh, unkind, purchasing public, strict overseers and vicious temptations of the modern commercial world greatly offset the advantage of so-called financial independence.

As for the "drudgery" of house-keeping," there is drudgery in every occupation and profession known to humanity. A trained nurse rightfully ranks reasonably high in the social world, but the drudgery, dirty work, washing, housework and cooking which a nurse has to do is astonishing. Yet it is honorable work of a high order which attracts the daughters of cultured families who are proud of their profession, with just cause.

One of those beautiful characters whom it is a blessing to meet and to know once rebuked a group of women who were discussing the "drudgery of housekeeping" by saying: "The way to get rid of the 'drudgery of housekeeping' is to call housekeeping a pleasure and a blessed privilege. If one's heart is right there is little drudgery about it more than about any other occupation."

Education and Literary Tastes. It must not be inferred by the results of an investigation in Wellesley college, for women, that the average person of education reads light things and cares for nothing of importance. The majority of the people of the college and university type may be said to choose literature from the standpoint of enlightenment rather than mere entertainment. Although this is not always true, yet it is happily true of the majority. A part of the report of the committee which investigated the condition in Wellesley follows:

Their chief literary exercise, outside of the class rooms, consists in skimming through the daily papers and devouring magazine fiction. . . . What has been found out is the more surprising in view of the inability of the average college girl to discuss current events. Of the 409 Wellesley students, 183 regularly read a daily paper. Do they read the editorials? says the committee, inquiringly. No, they don't. They do more than skim the headlines and absorb the society column, but few pretend to read what does not interest them. Here and there is found the girl who does read the newspapers as a whole, but she is rare. Almost every girl in college reads a weekly or monthly magazine. The girl who finds time for neither is the rare exception. The magazines are, in most cases, read for their fiction. The demand for short stories is almost universal, but that is not because we are at Wellesley, but because we are modern and American. Of the 409 girls, only thirty-six have read a biography in the last few months. The biographies are mostly those of Alice Freeman Palmer or Carla Welchbach. Essays were read by a few.

The average American college girl is not very different, when she is in college, from what she has been taught to be when at home. She is very apt to do as she sees others do in her own family and naturally think that this is all right. No one can blame her, for unless girls and boys are taught to pick out literature of the right kind and read it for what there is in it they are not going to follow that plan, as a rule, independent of home influence and guidance.

College girls and boys are more frivolous during college days than they are later. What they do during their four years of college is not significant of what they will do afterwards in life.

All college people are inclined toward good-natured frenzy from just the exuberance of animal spirits and the lack of responsibilities.

If we expect young people to read good literature we must do as did our own parents and make the reading of the best books a popular thing in the home. If reading good literature make up education, and we have every reason to believe that it does, then the popularity of good reading at home will do much toward completing our education and doing away "with the defects in our modern educational system" that the club women of Topeka, Kan., have been pleased to point out.

More Land for Homesteads. If pending measures are enacted congress will soon return to the public domain more than 4,000,000 acres of land from tracts hitherto held within forestry reservations. The land is unsuitable for forests, although largely suitable for irrigated farming, and has been wisely recommended for settlement later on.

States having large government reservations have found some fault because of the burden of taxation thrown on the necessarily sparse population. Every state wishes to have its vacant land settled and under cultivation as soon as possible, not only to equalize the burden of taxation incident to affairs of state, but also by increasing its agricultural population to increase its prosperity.

A large unoccupied public domain not suitable for forestation is of no benefit to either state or nation. A large agricultural population means great production of the staples and necessities of life, hence the increase in the amount of money flowing into the state and consequent increase in the valuation of all properties. That the government has been wise in withholding land for forestry is willingly acknowledged, and that it is wise in returning for ultimate settlement lands unfitted for forestation must also be conceded.

The government reclamation service has opened hundreds of millions of acres of barren lands for profitable farming. The deserts of the west have been changed into farms of even more profit than some of the famous Mississippi valley farms. Wherever irrigation is possible great wealth is possible of production. Some have said that the reclamation service is to be the salvation of the farming interests of this country, if it needs any salvation. The more land under cultivation the better for the individual states, the more prosperity for the individual inhabitants thereof and the more stability for the nation.

Not that it makes much difference, but the difficulty of shaking off partisan bias is again illustrated by the committee appointments of the Nebraska State Bar association just announced by President Ryan, who would be put down in the political directory as a dyed-in-the-wool democrat. Of the four committees the chairman of the legislative committee is a democrat who ran for supreme judge last year, the chairman of the committee on legal education is a democrat who ran for supreme judge six years before that, the chairman of the committee on inquiries is a democrat who ran for supreme judge about sixteen years ago and the chairman of the committee on judiciary is another democrat who ran for supreme judge three times. Among the committee chairmen no republican is in evidence.

Crown Prince Frederick William danced long and hard with all the American young women at a recent social ball in Berlin. Incidentally, he also got his portrait in the papers and a big writup of his personal attractions. It doesn't strike us as being exceptional that one should like to dance with American beauties.

Speaking of Senator Tillman's suit for possession of his son's children, the New York Independent explains that under an ancient South Carolina law which still lingers, all the right of the children belongs to the father, no matter how unworthy he may be. If Senator Tillman sees this, look out for another pitchfork rampage.

Perhaps the announcement that the Van Norden sold their interest in the Van Norden Trust company and its affiliated banks not long ago to capitalists who control the Carnegie Trust company, may throw some light on that \$28,000 touch for which an anxious public is still awaiting the true explanation.

Champ Clark is said to refuse to commit himself as to his candidacy either for the office of speaker or for the 1912 democratic nomination for the presidency. Champ evidently wants to stay on good terms with a certain distinguished Nebraskan for a little while longer.

A cutlery concern actually has the nerve to advertise at this late stage a penknife with handle carrying portraits of Bryan and Kern. Must have overestimated the demand of the last campaign and had a lot of dead stock left on hand.

One of the officers of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters has lately proclaimed a set of rules intended to help prevent church fires. We thought the effort of the church was constantly to make the fires burn brighter and stronger.

According to the World-Herald, the only candidate for governor who is entitled to do his campaign traveling at

state expense is Governor Shallenberger, the present democratic incumbent.

Official Literature Comes High. Indianapolis News. The ten-page pamphlet by the immigration commission, which cost \$419,932.47, shows that there are some forms of literature that are even more expensive than Notes of Fernalt Nature.

Wall Street Necessaries Tumble. New York World. The cost of the necessities of life is coming down. A stock exchange seat sold Saturday for \$2,000, against a record of \$20,000. At this rate the 1,300 seats on 'change are worth only \$92,200,000.

Demonstration of Earnestness. Washington Herald. After having said, "I hope my pockets will be turned inside out," Secretary Ballinger announces his determination to employ an attorney or two. This shows how dead in earnest the secretary really is!

Kept in the Dark. Philadelphia Ledger. Gentlemen who glibly explain that meat is high because people demand the choice cuts have not made clear why these cuts carried with them on their upward flight the humble chuck steak and the soup bone.

Cold Storage Tugs. Brooklyn Eagle. The bill to regulate cold storage should provide that a brass tag be tied to the bonny part of every bit of meat that goes into this retainer stating thereon the date of the killing. Eggs ought to be classified and dated. The arctic night which some food speculators in these ice boxes is alleged to be ten years long.

Mexican Justice and Americans. Sioux City Tribune. American employed on Mexican railroads long ago in the dead Mexican justice. It is so permeated with hatred of the "gringos" that its courts administer injustice when a "gringo" is at bar. The case of Cook is an instance. With not a straw of evidence against him, as conductor, with the theft of goods by his brakemen, the judge finds him guilty of "contributory negligence" and sends him to prison. His case lends confirmation to the stories told in "Barbarous Mexico."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS. Encouragement for the Thriftless at the Cost of the Thrifty. Pittsburg Dispatch.

In view of the growing discussion of old age pensions and their adoption in England and Germany, it is interesting to note that a commission on that subject appointed three years ago in Massachusetts to consider the subject has just issued its report filling a volume of 200 pages. From published summaries its work seems to be earnest and thorough.

At present we can give no more than the leading conclusions. The commission finds strongly against any plan of noncontributory old age pensions such as has been introduced in England. This it condemns on the ground of encouragement of idleness at the cost of the thrifty, a disincentive effect on families and an unfavorable influence on the rate of wages. At the same time it strongly approves of plans of contributory retiring pensions for public employees and commends to large employers the policy of retiring allowances for their aged workmen, all based squarely on the principle of contributions to the fund by the employees themselves.

HOMES AS THEY SHOULD BE. The Real Article Well Worth Striving For. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The "young man of today" is so often viewed with alarm and regarded with solicitude that moral homilies about him have lost their force. Some are always saving him in a new way until he grows rather tired of being saved.

Here, however, is a bit of true gospel that will appeal to him—and it may likewise appeal to his parents. "The homeless home," says a Cleveland minister, "is the greatest danger to the young man of today. An unsympathetic home has more peril in it than the saloon, the gambling den or the street. The home should be a home in the true sense of the word, and not a mere place to eat and sleep."

The danger is negative, of course, but it drives the young man to positive evils. He wants comfort and sympathy, and if he doesn't get them where he lives he will go elsewhere.

It is easy nowadays to find comfort and diversion. There are the theaters, the hotels and cafes, the clubs, the saloons and bowling alleys and other places less worthy of mention, but no less frequented, where there is brightness and comfort and companionship. And to some of these places the young man is sure to gravitate if his home is gloomy or unsympathetic. It is because of the lessening attractiveness of homes that such places flourish.

The home is a place to live in. Comfortable chairs and couches, fireplaces that are used and furnaces that work, plenty of lights wherever lights are needed, warm rugs and walls tastefully tinted and hung with good pictures, good meals and adequate provision for casual luncheon, "social" and "general" atmosphere of cheerfulness, sympathy and tolerance—these are the things that make a home real to the much discussed young man. What though he does mess things up and leave footprints on the floor and an odor of tobacco in the parlor? There are things more desirable than perfect order and spotless housekeeping.

February 13, 1910. General James Allen, chief of the signal corps of the United States army, is just a graduate of West Point. He is a visitor to Omaha nearly every year to inspect the signal corps station at Fort Omaha, which is under his jurisdiction.

Victor Rosewater, editor of The Bee, is 39 today. He has been actively engaged in editorial work with The Bee for almost seventeen years.

James N. Hill, son of James J. Hill, with important interests in the Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, is celebrating his 40th birthday. Mr. Hill began at the bottom of the ladder in railway service, and has not stopped going up.

J. N. Haskell, doing farm loan business, with offices in the New York Life building, was born February 13, 1870, at Shepscott, Me. Mr. Haskell graduated from Bowdoin college in 1894 and located in Omaha the next year.

"Sight Drafts at Maturity" advertisement featuring illustrations of a man and a woman, and text describing the benefits of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States advertisement, listing H. D. Neely as manager and providing contact information for agents.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN. Life is never art until through duty it passes to delight. A man's wind in church gives no clue to his weight outside. Too many want to be sires where light-houses are needed.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. The early robin is wise enough not to become a target for snowballs. Kansas City has the stage set for a new version of Dr. Hyde and Mr. Jekyll.

Chicago refuses to admire the nerve of John J. Sullivan in claiming Chicago as his home and his occupation as "literature." The dual role is unthinkable in Chicago.

Every school boy, past or present, will have to be slower before believing that the principal of a school in Washington, Pa., birched 100 boys at one session. Possibly the school is a sanitarium for molly-coddles.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. Penelope—I hear it's all off between you and Victor. What was the trouble? Mehitabel—His absent-mindedness. The other night he forgot that I had already accepted him, and he proposed again.

THE KING'S RING. Theodore Tilton. Once in Persia reigned a king who upon his death left behind him a ring. Graved a maxim true and wise. Which, if held before his eyes, Gave him counsel day by day. Fit for every change and chance, Solomon wrote; and these are they: "Even this shall pass away."

Struck with palsy, sore and old, Waiting at the gates of gold, Spoke he with his dying breath: "Life is done, but what is death?" "Then, in answer to the king, Pull a sunbeam on his ring. Showing, by a heavenly ray, "Even this shall pass away."

Daughter—Marion, can't I have a little money for shopping this morning? Mrs. Malaprop—No, dear; there's the taxes to pay and I expect the taxidermist around any moment.—Boston Transcript.

"I always used to wonder," said Willoughby, "what the ornithological reason

A. Hospe Co. Represent Mason & Hamlin advertisement, featuring illustrations of pianos and text describing the quality and features of their instruments.