

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, s. s. George E. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1910 was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Total, and Returned copies. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total.

Net total, 1,304,625

Daily average, 40,772

GEORGE E. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th 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.

To the farmer: Be sure your seed corn is up to test.

As a weather prophet the ground hog is evidently subject to occasional relapses.

Mr. Bryan says that we in Nebraska have a high license law which is "one of the best of its kind in the union."

Why not hold fast to it then?

Claimants for that train robbery reward money are still coming in. It's a great lottery, and the worst anyone can draw is a blank.

It was not the fault of Governor Shallenberger and his democratic legislature that they did not get the scalps of the members of the State Normal board.

After paying \$400,000 back duties to the United States government the sugar trust will be more apt to revive the old doctrine about honesty being the best policy.

A go-to-church campaign is about to be started in Omaha. Results may throw new light on the question why so many people prefer to stay at home or go somewhere else.

Too bad Mr. Roosevelt has not been told about the number of the wolves in northern Italy, which have become so dangerous that troops have been sent out to kill them off.

Now that the old market house is removed from Capitol avenue, it will be in order for an enterprising railroad to reach out and take possession of the street thus vacated.

The Dahmians are talking about organizing a flying squad to attend the democratic valentine party at Lincoln. Jhr remember in Lincoln it's after 3 o'clock all the time.

The efforts of President Gomez of Cuba to muzzle those newspapers opposed to his administration would indicate that the administration may have something to cover up.

Because Peary has given that check for \$10,000 to the fund for the discovery of the south pole is no reason why it will become epidemic to treat \$10,000 checks so recklessly.

It now looks as if congress might stretch the \$1,000,000 for Missouri river improvement over the whole stretch from the mouth to Sioux City. That would be decidedly better.

So long as the numerous investigations into the cause of the high price of living do not stop short of the facts and do not last longer than a generation, we are not going to find fault.

We still insist that as a devoted follower of Mr. Bryan, Edgar Howard, whose loyalty has never been suspected, should not be accused by the Commoneer of "trying to make him the laughing stock of the country."

G. M. Hitchcock has sold a building for \$2,000. It's not that he is a bully senatorial campaigner. He speaks for the first time—Western Laborer.

Not so fast. When G. M. lets loose of his \$50,000 he will expect to enlist more than fifty boosters with it.

The report now is that the Near-gaman, insurgent general retreated toward the enemy. This mistake will probably account for the fact that there has been a little fought in the Central American riot.

Taft Stands Firm

The address delivered by President Taft before the New York Republican club at its Lincoln day anniversary banquet rings out clear and unmistakable. Mr. Taft stands firm by the pledges made in the republican national platform, upon which he was elected, and he shows no signs of weakening before the pressure of those who fear his program will disturb business or departing from the path he mapped out in order to follow extremists advocating more radical measures.

Mr. Taft serves definite notice on the trust magnates and Wall street gamblers that he does not intend to shape his course to meet their desires, but on the contrary that if prevailing methods of corporate finance and corporation management conflict with the restrictions imposed by law these methods must be changed to conform with the legal requirements and persistent offenders will only invite prosecution and punishment.

If Mr. Taft was expected to say something that would reassure Wall street and allay its restlessness his pronouncement may be disappointing in some quarters, but it will have vigorous applause from the people as a whole and should have the cordial approval of all who are engaged in legitimate business and who have nothing to fear from a sensible and rational enforcement of the laws against combinations in restraint of trade, fraudulent stock watering and evasion of just obligations to the government.

Mr. Taft's speech before the New York Republican club is almost in the nature of an accounting for the first year of his administration, and reassertion of his determination to make it the keynote of his administration "to clinch the Roosevelt policies," to use his favorite expression. As such it will be accepted as proof positive of his good faith and fixedness of purpose.

Haskell in Hot Water

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma is again brought into the limelight on a charge of irregularity in handling state funds. A trial is in progress in Guthrie to determine the legality of certain state expenditures and the employment of certain men on private work at state expense. One of the men, O. T. Smith, a personal private secretary to the governor, was mixed up with him, it will be remembered, in the Muskogee township bond deal.

Ever since the organization of the state of Oklahoma has been a scandal of some sort, being aired in its courts, on charges of graft and irregularity on the part of the state officials. Governor Haskell has had his hands full most of the time defending himself, and several times since his election he has faced serious accusations. Last winter he was brought into the public eye for harboring in Oklahoma certain characters who were wanted in Texas and Arizona for criminal offenses of various degrees of seriousness, and he turned them over only when forced to do so by federal authority.

Shortly after the last presidential campaign Governor Haskell found himself indicted for participation in townsite frauds, and while demanding trial on the merits he had behind every possible technicality of the law. That he would allow the suspicion to stand and not insist on being vindicated could reflect little glory on the Oklahoma executive. Oklahoma has been under democratic control since its admission to the union. That particular fact would not ordinarily be considered more than a mistake, but for the succession of rows, investigations, indictments, lawsuits and what not, involving the honesty and integrity of the governor and associated officials. And it is not to be forgotten that Governor Haskell was slated to be secretary of the treasury had the fortune of politics in 1908 turned in favor of the democratic candidate for president.

Canada and the Mother Country

"If England is attacked," said Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, recently, "we are liable to attack, although I do not say that we shall all be attacked, nor that we shall take part in all the wars of England. In that matter we shall have to be guided by circumstances upon which the Canadian Parliament will have to act."

In this statement Sir Wilfred Laurier has almost said that in case of a war between England and any other power Canada will use her own judgment as to acting as an English ally or as a neutral. That this would be the case if war broke out between England and the United States is hinted as strongly as Sir Wilfred, under existing circumstances, could well do. That he wishes to indicate that peace on the North American continent is of paramount interest to Canada is very evident.

It must not be thought that Canada is not loyal to England, for that is not true. A spirit of loyalty toward England is more evident in Canada now than ever before. But Canada is fast developing into a great nation by herself and her great men, realizing that fact, are not going to jeopardize the possibilities of that development by rash acts in the defense of policies for which Canada is not responsible. Canada will not strike for independence from England so long as relations with the mother country are as kindly as they are. It could have its independence if it wanted it, for Canada is a powerful country in resources and in men, and England could hardly prevent it. But it wishes evidently only to work for the best inter-

ests of Canada under the very satisfactory existing conditions and exercise the greatest concern that its progress may not be interrupted.

Again the False Prophet

Republicans who have been giving aid and comfort to the democrats with any expectation that the democrats will accord them appreciative recognition or reciprocal favors by extending a helping hand to republican insurgents should take heed of the notices repeatedly served through Mr. Bryan's Commoneer, of which this is the latest: Let it not be forgotten that the fight to be waged by the friends of popular government is against the republican party.

This party has been in power so long that all sorts of official corruption have thrived under its administration. That party must be driven from power if popular government is to be preserved.

This does not sound very much like a prelude to the democrats taking the republican insurgents into their bosom, but rather as a warning that the democrats are lavishing encouragement on so-called insurgents simply to use them as stepping-stones, later to be kicked aside.

It sounds very much like some previous democratic fulminations from the same source.

In 1896 we were told that the republican party must be driven from power and 16 to 1 free silver be substituted for the gold standard or the country would never regain prosperity.

In 1900 we were told that the republican party must be driven from power or the gentle McKinley would become a military dictator and the bogie of imperialism would uproot all our free institutions.

In 1904 we were told that the republican party must be driven from power or Theodore Roosevelt would be a second "man on horseback" and the odious trusts would dictate to him his every act.

In 1908 we were told that the republicans must be driven from power, and the slogan, "Let the people rule," nailed to the mast or the ship of state would founder and the shipwreck would leave no salvage.

On each of these occasions the people declined to be intimidated by such threats from false prophets, and the country has gone steadily forward under republican administration enjoying unprecedented prosperity and correcting industrial evils and governmental abuses as they have arisen.

It will be up to the people to say whether there is any more call now for turning to the democrats as saviors of popular government than there has been since they heaved a sigh of relief when the last democratic president went into retirement after four years of panic and calamity.

The First Six Months

At the close of Cleveland's second administration democratic leaders made the excuse for the terrible condition in which national affairs were found to be, that the principles of the democratic party had not had a fair trial to prove by practical application that they were good. It is evident from the criticism of democratic leaders that they have not been willing to give even six months, in which to let the Payne tariff law demonstrate its superiority over the Dingley law. This in consistency is well pointed out by President Taft in his speech in New York when he says:

"The amount of misrepresentation to which the tariff bill in its effects as a downward revision bill was subjected has never been exceeded in this country, and it will doubtless take the actual operation of the tariff bill for several years to show to the country exactly what the legislation and its effects are."

Six months' time hardly affords a fair trial for a new revenue law, especially when every known influence has been brought into play to deceive the general public as to the changes made and their actual working effects, and yet the figures computed to show the first six months' receipts under it are decidedly creditable to the claims of the new tariff law. As a matter of fact democratic leaders would cry "bad faith" no matter what tariff law were enacted, so long as it retained protective duties, or even if it adopted democratic ideas on the subject of the tariff. The effort to hold the new tariff responsible for the high cost of living is a similar piece of insincerity which the president quickly puntes.

Quoting again from President Taft's address:

"We shall be called upon to respond to the charge in the next campaign that the tariff, for which we are responsible, has raised prices. If the people listen to reasonable arguments it will be easy to demonstrate that high prices proceed from an entirely different cause and that the present tariff, being largely a revision downward, except with respect to silks and liquors, which are luxuries, cannot be charged with having increased any prices. But this will not prevent our democratic friends from arguing, on the principle of 'post hoc propter hoc,' that because high prices followed the tariff, therefore they are the result of it, and we must not be blind to the weight of such an argument in an electoral campaign."

President Taft has not been an extremist, and as a consequence he has disappointed the extremists. He holds to the principle that great changes in a great nation must of necessity come slowly. He holds that the present administration has a right to a fair trial in its work as has the individual, but he insists that people shall not allow themselves to be deceived by the man who cries "wolf, wolf," when there is no wolf.

The death of County Commissioner John A. Scott, on the threshold of his political service as a public official, is to be greatly deplored, because Mr. Scott gave every promise of efficiency and usefulness, qualities he had already demonstrated in private life and

Washington Life

Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capitol.

The "distilling interests of the country are going to give the blenders another run for their money. They are not satisfied with President Taft's decision on the question, "What is it whiskey?" Both the straight goods and the blenders know what it is and have endeavored to show Attorney General Bonaparte, President Roosevelt and President Taft the right brand. Each official conversed both wittily and learnedly around the samples submitted, but with characteristic maturity of thought kept in the middle of the road. Wheat the blenders rejected and

gave the straight goods and sobbed. Rules governing the branding of whiskey in accordance with President Taft's decision are about to issue from the internal revenue office and the straight goods have decided to put the question squarely before the grave and venerable justices of the supreme court. John C. Spooner and John C. Brewer, as amicus curia, will assist the court in arriving at a decision that will touch the right spot. That will be at the bung in the cask.

Lovers of the artistic continue to deplore that the introduction of western customs into eastern countries has robbed the American capital of its picturesque aspect, says a writer in the Washington Star. Ten years ago the casual visitor could be entranced by the sight of the quaint Korean sauntering about the streets in their hats which looked like a section of stovepipes and striking robes embroidered in gold bullion. The Turks and Persians proudly ventured abroad in their fezzes and the Japanese still adhered to the national garb. Now all is changed. Perhaps the last innovation is the most painful for the Siamese, those mysterious people whose native garments are as graceful and flowing as the robes of the ancient Greeks; they now appear as correct as a Parisian boulevardier. The minister from Siam, Phya Akhraj Varadhere, who was accredited to this capital in 1901, but who has been absent for three years in his native land, has returned to Washington with every trace of eastern customs obliterated.

This courtly envoy formerly wore his exquisite robes of soft white wool and graceful headgear, which is a cross between a turban and the East Indian draping. Being a man of culture and learning and deeply imbued with the reticence of his country, he resented the attention which his costume attracted when he ventured into the streets. So he adopted the colorful raiment of Europe. Now with the departure of the former charge d'affaires of Siam with his three little children, the last trace of orientalism excepting the Chinese flag eliminated from the Washington streets.

The Land of the White Elephant has a capable and gracious hostess in the wife of its first secretary, Edward H. Loftus. The only woman in the legation, she is its official chaperone, though the hostess duties which this country extends through its embassy are generally of the staid order. Women are not conspicuous social figures according to the eastern philosophy, but Mrs. Loftus is not bound by these tenets and is one of the most popular figures in the foreign contingent.

A group of senators in the cloakroom were discussing the other day the origin of the term "cuckoo" which a correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, some time ago, modified this term during the rate bill fight by speculating about the identity of the "Senatorial Spaniel" who introduced the Roosevelt rate bill. The late Senator Morgan is credited with having coined the expression "cuckoo" in the senate. It was in 1882 during the debate on the repeal of the Sherman silver law. President Cleveland was at times bitterly attacked. To his defense invariably rushed Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, a man with a deep, cavernous voice, and a habit of thrusting his head forward to emphasize his words as he laid a most crushing upon the beleaguered administration. It was just after Mr. Vilas had given one of these exhibitions that Senator Morgan said:

"The trumpet had sounded, the forces were marshaled, the clock had struck at the White House, and the cuckoo here in the senate put their heads out of the boxes and responded to inform us the time of day."

But Senator Morgan was not the first man to use the cuckoo phrase in congress. Many years ago, when the debate on the Missouri compromise was in progress, a member from Ohio continually sought to end a speech which Mr. Randolph was making with cries of "previous question." Finally nettled at the interruption, Mr. Randolph said:

"In the Netherlands a man of small capacity, with bits of wood and leather will, in a few minutes, construct a toy, that with the pressure of a finger and thumb, cry 'Cuckoo, cuckoo,' with less of ingenuity and with inferior materials, the people of Ohio have made a toy that will, without much pressure, cry 'previous question, Mr. Speaker, previous question.'"

"Many of the sharp things said in congress are left out of the Congressional Record. Representative James C. Cobb of Alabama was responsible for the query, "Mr. Speaker, when am I at?" but it was cut out of the Record. Senator Wolcott once quoted, for the benefit of Senator Carey, the Spanish proverb, "It is a waste of lather to shave an ass." In the interest of harmony the sentence was left out of the Record.

The senate has the reputation of being a slow moving body, but on February 1, 1910, with the assistance of the parties interested, performed an act of speed seldom equaled. Senator Thompson of North Dakota, who was appointed to the senate on November 19 last, had resigned, and the governor of the state had been notified. On the morning of the 1st Senator Thompson's resignation was read in the senate, he produced his successor with his credentials, who was sworn in at once. The new senator is W. W. Purcell of Walpoleton. Senator Purcell is a heavy-set man, with a well-defined absence of hair on the top of his head. He is once qualified as a member of the big-head brigade, which numbers among its members such distinguished senators as Gallinger, Bacon, Carter, Depew, Burnham and Taylor.

Cuba's Progress

Philadelphia Record. Cuba has gone through the year without pestilence and disorder. A third of its children are at school, where a sixth were ten years ago. Illiteracy is disappearing and is far below Spain today. The Cubans neglect the ballot. At the election in December, 1909, only 250,000 voters were cast, out of 420,000, but as education spreads, public spirit will grow. Cuba already shows what every Spanish-American country will become, as it has like opportunity.

Now for the Woods

Washington Herald. If those haughty people responsible for the high cost of living have ears to shed they must prepare to be shocked when they see the members of such a distinguished senate as Gallinger, Bacon, Carter, Depew, Burnham and Taylor.

Another Marriage for Title Scandalizes Americans

Chicago Inter Ocean. Vienna witnessed on Tuesday another of those spectacles which make all decent Americans think of the "international marriage" as a national disgrace.

It was the raiding by haughty of the residence there of Prince Miguel of Braganza, an unsavory offshoot of the reigning family of Portugal. The interest and the disgust of Americans in what would be otherwise only the adventure of a European profiteer with his lawyers—how as the wedding day approached he was found to be in pawn at a hotel and his future mother-in-law had to pay his bill and send him railroad fare—how his progress to the altar was one continuous dodging of sheriff's officers.

Now comes this spectacle in Vienna, for the scandal of which European public opinion holds the American wife to blame. Has she not millions, and is it not her duty, from European viewpoints, to pay her husband's debts? On what other consideration has the American girl been allowed to call herself "Princess of Braganza?"

And more scandals are promised. It seems that there is a "syndicate" of Prince Miguel's creditors, who say that they are agreed to pay them 20 per cent, of \$1,000,000, out of the "dowry" of \$5,000,000 received, and that he has not paid. In other words, it seems that Prince Miguel has capitalized and promoted and underwritten for the marriage market and the promoters are threatening to go to law to recover their vendor's commissions.

Laugh! What utterly disgusting affairs are all these "alliances" between American women of wealth and European "men of title" sooner or later turn out to be! What outrages upon every sense of American decency with respect to the marriage relation and the considerations out of which it should arise they are!

Hot Race to South Pole

Philadelphia Bulletin. If the National Geographic society's project to send an expedition to find the south pole shall materialize in accordance with the suggestions of Peary, the feature which will be apt to attract the most popular attention will be the fact that this enterprise will be conducted in virtual rivalry with a British scheme to achieve the same feat. While scientists scruple the undertaking as an important step in research, the average man will probably view it chiefly as an interesting race between the two nations for the lower pole.

An Offset

Washington Herald. President Taft's complaint that "nobody ever drops in at the White House" is nicely balanced by Emperor William's complaint that everybody seems bent on stopping in at the royal palace in Berlin.

Advertisement for TONE BROS SPICES. Made by Our \$150 Prize Recipe. See "Tone's Spicy Talks." SUCCESS with any kind of cooking in which spices are used—particularly gingerbread—depends entirely upon the quality of spices used. TONE BROS. Des Moines, Iowa.

SAME OLD STORY.

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Our Birthday Book

February 14, 1910. Judge Smith McPherson was born in Indiana, February 14, 1848. He located at Red Oak and became district judge, and then member of congress, being appointed United States district judge for the southern district of Iowa by President Roosevelt in 1909.

A VALENTINE.

A valentine I wait to you; In ballad form, you wrought. Its graces may, alas, be few, But with my dearest hopes 'tis fraught.

There may be others, it is true. That please your eyes and have not Such faults as mine present to view. A thousand authors may have brought Each voicing hope in every line; But let my valentine be true!

Oh, please accept my valentine! If there be any rhyme askew Or any "I" that lacks a dot, O'erlook the fault, I pray thee do. For I have done my best, God wot! In love's sweet service men have fought, Nor more have battled, I opine. For true sweet words are hard to find, Oh, please accept my valentine!

L'ENVOI.

Sir, I'm enraptured by the thought That on your page my name may shine; Wherefore this hopeful parting shot— Oh, please accept my valentine!

Advertisement for White Rock. A Health-Guarantee to be Found in No Other Water. Because: 1—The ONLY Water put up in STERILIZED bottles; 2—The ONLY Water—Domestic or Foreign—which is NEVER put in a bottle that has been used before. "The World's Best Table Water"