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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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In the spring the base ball man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of California. How long has it been since a collection has been taken for the grasshopper sufferers of Kansas?

It would almost seem that the summer season would be the time to investigate the cold storage business. Americans are wondering what scared the Nicaraguan armies into fighting for three days without stopping.

"Worth his weight in gold" is out of date now. The modern way of putting it is to say "Worth his weight in hogs." Those individuals who have been disgusted with February weather have little comfort in the thought that March is yet to come.

Wonder what Senator "Jeff" Davis thought when he discovered that his greatest oratorical efforts were considered only amusing? Much regret is being expressed in the press that Gifford Pinchot failed to seize the opportunity to discourse on the cherry tree on February 22.

It might be well to take the report that Dr. Cook is in Chile with a grain of salt, for his proofs have not yet been substantiated by the Danish court. Senator Bailey of Texas has announced that he is to speak against the postal savings bill. That settles it; the passage of that bill is an assured thing.

Another poison case has developed in Missouri and all are guessing when the next victim will disappear. Missouri has a superstition that "all things go by threes." Commander Peary is explaining to the naval committee of the lower house of congress just how he did it. Suppose he can not satisfy the committee that he did?

It transpires that the automobile bought by the city council was one bought and turned back by a local brewer. This is where the anti-Saloon league ought to get in its work. If the suffragette "kissing campaign" actually starts, a wholesale revolt and boisterous contest is apt to ensue on the part of the men unless the privilege of selection is allowed.

No, it is not to be inferred from the instance of the two pugilistic women who fought a fish fight that the fairer sex is coming into its own in Nebraska. That once does not count. If the effort to raise freight rates skyhigh between the Missouri valley and Chicago is any indication of future developments, we may soon look for a system of aerial freight traffic.

Dr. Wylie is emphatic in his statement that good cooking is worth more than calculus, and he will be backed up in this stand by all the men, women, children and dogs in the country.

Mr. Taft on National Economy. In his Newark address President Taft has sounded strong the keynote of economy in the conduct of the national government. Economy in public affairs with the introduction of the budget system, accompanied by a wide reorganization of bureaus, commissions and departments, to the end that unnecessary expense and extravagance may be eliminated and a sound financial system maintained, is a stupendous undertaking, but well worthy the effort.

The disbursements of a government of the size of ours are necessarily large. Our great special enterprises now being carried on, the Panama canal and the deep waterways project, mount up in their expense to hundreds of millions of dollars. In addition, the cost of maintaining our constantly growing departments, bureaus and commissions for handling the affairs of the people in their numerous lines of activity and development is steadily increasing. The total disbursements in addition to the current expenses of the machinery of government make up an annual budget of colossal proportions. It is estimated that thorough reorganization of our minor governmental affairs could give an annual saving of at least \$100,000,000. But we must remember that the United States, no more than Rome, was not built in a day. After the first small start had been made, new work became constantly necessary, calling for new departments and bureaus. As the scope of our national activity broadened the increase became more marked and with it, naturally, the cost of governmental living. Our nation has had a wonderful growth and our system of national economy must keep pace with that growth. It would be absurd even to think of reducing the expense of governmental conduct to the figure of earlier years; economy does not mean going backward. We are accomplishing too many great things ever to think of that, but a wise, businesslike governmental policy, such as that advocated by President Taft, must appeal to all as strictly modern and strictly American.

For a Tuberculosis Sunday. The churches of the country are being asked to set apart Sunday, April 24, for the discussion of the subject of tuberculosis, its prevention and cure. Being a nationwide movement, the co-operation of all the thoughtful people of the country should be readily enlisted in what may well be called the greatest crusade the western hemisphere has ever known. On this particular Sunday clergymen in all parts of the nation will unite to call attention to the campaign of education against this dread disease.

The spread of tuberculosis, more commonly called consumption, is justly a cause for anxiety and more especially so since it has been proved to be a preventable disease. The interest and concern felt by our people for our common good and the special effort to stamp out the "white plague" bodes much for a higher standard of health for America. Especially is this true when pulp and press, as well as physicians and educators, are joined in the campaign of education necessary for the success of the undertaking.

The old saying, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," is apparently very applicable insofar as tuberculosis is concerned. Cleanliness, exercise, and fresh air are said to be chief factors in the prevention and cure of the disease. Such simple remedies are at the disposal of rich and poor alike, but the educational element necessary for applying them with success in nursing, housekeeping, cooking, care of the yard and grounds, refuse heaps and foul alleys and gutters must be looked to by those best equipped for that purpose. Local efforts have been made and tubercular hospital settlements have been established in many communities with gratifying results.

It will be most commendable in the churches to take part in this practical and timely crusade for the stamping out of a disease so world-wide in its attack upon human life and vitality. Not Effervescence, But Judgment. "We shall not avoid mistakes, but, in the main, neither inflammatory and demagogical appeal nor the dishonest arguments of special privilege will control the final outcome." These are the words of Governor Hughes, speaking of our national traits as viewed by Washington, and in substance he voices the sentiment of the sober, sound-minded people of the whole country.

From a too close view the history of the republic might appear to be a succession of excesses and extremes. The doctrine of laissez-faire and almost paternal indulgence of our federal government in the earlier years of its existence made possible many excesses and perhaps too great freedom of action among all interests and classes alike. The career of the nation sometimes looks like a succession of ups and downs; periods of exaltation, prosperity and expansion, followed rapidly by periods of depression, panic and contraction. Historians have noted that Americans are prone to extremes in political, social, commercial and religious affairs, varying from the straight-laced stolidity of the Puritan to the easy French effervescence of the Cavalier.

But the real spirit and judgment, characteristic of our American people, as suggested by Governor Hughes, has always been the middle ground between the two extremes. One cannot properly estimate our history simply from a consideration of the extremes and occasional excesses which have stamped certain periods of our career. To determine the true American spirit one must take the history in its entirety and base the findings on the fundamental trend. Noticeably it is the calm, sound judgment of a Washington, a Hamilton, a Franklin, a Lincoln and a McKinley which has ultimately prevailed.

Never has a greater premium been placed on deliberate and sound judgment in our national affairs than during the first years of this twentieth century. With such widely separated extremes to deal with as were never before manifested at the same time, the great middle ground may well be sought out carefully and adhered to with the firmness of a Washington. Although difficult to find, this path has led to our past greatness and must be followed for whatever achievement there is for us in future years.

Indiscreet. About the hottest fight between saloon and anti-saloon forces that is going on anywhere in the country is taking place in Michigan, where things are decidedly at the boiling point. Of course, in a fight like this nothing is supposed to be too bad for the forces of iniquity behind the saloon to resort to, but the cause of reform presented in the anti-saloon movement is supposed to be actuated by the highest of motives and impregnated with the deepest respect for the majesty of the law. It seems, however, that one of the trusted leaders of the anti-saloon league has been "indiscreet," to use the words of the members of the headquarters committee in whose hands he has placed his resignation as state superintendent, or rather "has been caught with the goods," to use the more slangy expression of the local newspaper. The "goods" in this case consists of a tell-tale letter written by Superintendent Morrow of the anti-Saloon league to a detective agency in connection with an election contest on in Jackson, in which the anti-saloon leader asked if "it would be possible for you to send in perhaps a hundred or two hundred men from Grand Rapids or Detroit, or around about, on contract to vote on the day of election."

According to the Detroit Free Press, which has published the letter in fac simile, the document is open to but one construction—"the superintendent was fighting the devil with fire; he suggested a resort to the unpardonable method of using illegal weapons on the ground that the enemy uses them." The tender of his resignation under such circumstances might be construed by the bald rascal as a confession of guilt, but the committee has so far failed to accept it because it prefers to regard the offense as a mere indiscretion.

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The Michigan incident will doubtless blow over, but it shows that the over-zeal of zealots may be manifested as the intemperance of temperance. There is danger in carrying even a great moral issue to the point of blind fanaticism that to achieve its end would use any means no matter how vile or disreputable. We believe the great mass of people believe in moderation. They want the liquor traffic regulated and restricted and are horrified by its abuses, but they regard colonization of voters and fraud on the ballot equally reprehensible, whether practiced in the name of reform or in defense of vice.

A republican "business administration" is wasting \$300,000,000 of the people's money every year.—World-Herald. What rot! As if the cost of government would be any less under a democratic administration. This reminds us of the reckless charges of extravagance made by democratic office-seekers and organs two years ago against the republican state administration here in Nebraska, and then the spectacle of a democratic governor and legislature last winter making appropriations far in excess of the appropriations of the preceding republican state administration.

The estimated cost of the Panama canal as stated by President Taft has risen from the first figures of \$139,700,000 to \$297,000,000. Still, this is not any more in proportion than the difference between what our fresh water mariner said we could buy the Omaha water works for than what the board of expert appraisers said we would have to pay for it.

The hearing in the Union Pacific merger suit has had one good result already in bringing out from General Manager Mohler the information that the projected new headquarters building at Omaha is expected to cost \$1,339,000, exclusive of the site. This headquarters building has been promised Omaha several times. Now for realization.

A speaker before the Real Estate exchange intimates that perhaps some of the typhoid in Omaha is due less to the water than to the filth and dirt in the streets, alleys and backyards. There is more truth than poetry in this assertion, but it is not likely to be popular with the doctors who find the water supply such a convenient scapegoat.

The income tax amendment to the federal constitution has been submitted by congress and is waiting only ratification of the requisite number of state legislatures. But that does not seem to prevent them from continuing to debate the subject in congress.

strong aim foot ball player. However, that does not indicate that Africa will be selected as a future foot ball training field. The confessed inability of the police of Philadelphia to protect property and maintain order in the street car strikes there, reflects credit by comparison on the Omaha police for having come out so well when our street car troubles were on.

A good rule for the University of Nebraska authorities to follow: Put no one out as a university extension lecturer in the name of the university who would not be a desirable lecturer in university extension in some other state doing similar work. Councilman McGovern is altogether too impatient. The Water board began proceedings for the "immediate and compulsory" purchase of the water works only seven years ago, and it ought not to be hurried.

The charge of attempted bribery in the Virginia legislature looks pretty small beside what New York can do. It is said that the colonists who settled New York were a very thoroughgoing and hardy people.

Reasons for the Honor. "The American is a bad loser," says President Underwood, talking of high prices. Not when the game is square. Can Congress Be Persuaded? Philadelphia Record. Should President Taft persuade this congress to pass but a small portion of his program of policies he will be more fortunate in this respect than most of his predecessors.

Rapture of Family Ties. Springfield Republican. The break between Mr. Bryan and Mayor Jim Dahlman of Omaha is the real thing. Anyone who knows the mayor knows why. He is "wet" to the eyeballs, and here comes Bryan along declaring for county option. It is enough to rupture a lifelong friendship. Truly Great Not Exempt. Philadelphia Ledger. A statement bearing a Boston brand sets forth that Franklin was a thief, Samuel Adams a defaulter, John Hancock no better cad and Patrick Henry just simply no good. And doubtless, since the truly great are not exempt from libel, some indignant American will utter an opinion derogatory to the Boston authority.

Too Much of a Good Thing. New York Tribune. Senator Aldrich says that if he as a business man were permitted to run the federal government as he saw fit he could save \$300,000,000 a year. By all means let him try it for an appointment of a commission to introduce by law a humanity bill passed and let the senator from Rhode Island be a member of the commission. Democratic Ideals of the Presidency. Washington Post. When President Taft's 87-year-old aunt says he is "just the same old Will, bigger and busier, but just as simple and unaffected as when he used to visit me at Albany on his vacations from college," she pays a remarkable tribute to the chief executive.

From the storm and stress of politics, the factional quarrels in the ranks of the republican party, and the mof of messages, speeches, conferences, demands and compromises, the hopeful, cheerful, but dejected figure of the president has from March 4 last loomed large, with a humanity that has made it kin with the country. President Taft took the helm when the ship of state was riding on troubled waters. There had been a storm, and the sea of public opinion had not yet settled. His was the work of landing the ship, but of soothing them and pushing onward. From the beginning he has known his goal, and has not swerved out of his course. And in the tempest he has not once lost his sense of humanity, his democracy, or his present friends. His old friends are his present friends. He has with a humanity in walking informally through the streets of Washington and in calling on old acquaintances. He attends all sorts of gatherings and enters into the spirit of his fellows. He works hard and plays heartily. He does the things he likes, and often attends the theater. There is a humanity about him, and yet the dignity of his office is preserved.

Our Birthday Book. February 25, 1910. E. H. Harriman would have had his birthday anniversary today. He was born February 25, 1848, on Long Island. Edwin Gould was born February 25, 1856, in New York. He is actively associated with the various Gould properties acquired by his father. E. L. Lomax, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, is 82. He is a native of Frederickburg, Va., and has been a resident since 1889. He went from the Burlington to the Union Pacific in 1887. John Burke, governor of North Dakota, was born February 25, 1859, at Keokuk, Ia., and graduated at the Iowa University Law school, where he had his first legal training. He has been practicing law in the Burlington to the Union Pacific in 1887. Dr. G. H. Kippie, dentist, officing in The Bee building, is 66. He is a Canadian by birth and a graduate of the Toronto Dental college. In addition to that he has been a member of the Nebraska State Dental society and dean of the Burlington Dental college. He is also a member of the Water board. Dr. G. H. Hahn, practicing physician, was born February 25, 1863, at Sheboygan, Wis. Dr. Hahn is a graduate in pharmacy of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and in medicine of the Wrighton Medical College. John N. Westberg, accountant, is 63. He is of Swedish nativity and was for two terms city comptroller. James Corry, manager of the James Corry contracting, doing electric engineering and contracting with offices in The Bee building, was born February 25, 1878. Mr. Corry was with the Omaha Electric Light and Power company for nearly ten years, and three years with the Wolfe Electric company, before purchasing his present business concern a year ago.

Protection of Public Lands. Philadelphia Bulletin. It seems that Secretary Ballinger has just withdrawn more than 2,000,000 acres of the public domain from settlement in order to provide more adequate protection against the possible wrongful appropriation of valuable coal and phosphate deposits which it is said to contain. This does not look as if the present administration were disposed to be negligent in the conservation of national resources. As a matter of fact, Taft is undoubtedly no less determined upon this policy than was Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt, wearing a long, heavy beard, has emerged from the jungles of Africa. He is reported to be thinner than he was and is as

Washington Life
Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capitol.
In courage, coolness and complete grasp of his subject, Lewis Glavis, chief accountant of Secretary Ballinger, is regarded by Washington correspondents as the most remarkable witness congressional lawyers have heard for years. A young man of 26, he displayed the self-confidence of knowledge and strength of nerve scarcely shaken throughout his examination, among whom are many well known lawyers, declare that rarely in their experience have they seen a more clever witness than Glavis. He was on the witness stand for thirty hours during his direct examination, and, though questioned and cross-questioned by Senator Nelson, one of the best land lawyers in the country, drawn here and there by Senator Root and Representatives Olmsted and McCall, all lawyers of known ability, yet, through it all, he remained the same cool, deliberate witness, never getting flustered, giving his answers and explanations with assurance and fervor. He was on the stand for cross-examination for the greater part of six days, questioned by the committee, unmercifully quizzed by Secretary Ballinger's attorney, Mr. Vertrees, but he was still the same Glavis. Vertrees was coached by Mr. Schwartz, chief of field service, and Mr. Finley, both government employees. Yet Glavis never swerved. No less remarkable was his recollection of dates and contents of letters and telegrams covering a period of three years.

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PERSONAL NOTES.
The bread basket will hang higher in New York, according to the statement that the long expected combination of bakeries is completed with a capital of \$5,000,000.
One good thing about the gaseous fall of Halley's comet, which is expected to envelop the earth before long, is that we shall not be compelled to get it through a meter.
The sum of \$40,000 will be divided among deserving seamstresses in New York and vicinity through the generosity of an old-time actor, Henry Howard Paul, whose will was declared valid recently in the supreme court.
An economist declares that the family should be limited numerically by the size of the income. But suppose the income should be diminished after the family had been started on a financial basis believed to be permanent?
Mrs. Russell Sage gave \$20,000 to the club women of New York with the understanding that they were to raise \$25,000 more. They have already raised \$7,000 of the amount and are working now to make up the balance in a short time as possible.
Two of the promoters of the high living banquet in Chicago, in a burst of oratory after the feast indicated knowledge of the price making departments of the meat packeries. That is just what the federal grand jury is seeking, and both orators were invited to tell the jury what they knew.
Actually working in a Rhode Island mine and acquiring a practical knowledge of how coal is handled, above and below ground, James Scully Whitney, son of Henry M. Whitney of Boston, and nephew of the late William C. Whitney of New York, has caused much comment among his wide circle of friends. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1908. He will inherit part of his father's big estate, not less than \$5,000,000.

THE LAW OVER ALL.
President Taft's Platform Broad Enough for Everyone.
Philadelphia Press.
The whole country will respond to President Taft's declaration, in his speech at New York, that the law must be obeyed by all, and must be enforced over all.
This is a platform broad enough for every American citizen. It is a principle sound enough and broad enough for any exigency and any issue. No property is safe without the law. No just profits can be reaped outside its limits. The law prohibits monopoly and combinations to maintain prices for the many to secure profits for the few. This is the law of the land. It is the settled principle and practice of the American people. "If the enforcement of the law," pointedly says President Taft, "is not consistent with the present method of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business and they must be changed to conform with the law."
They live in a vain show and believe in a delusion and a snare who imagine that an American president can take any other position, or act on any other principle. The response to President Taft's declaration from the whole country in the next week will convince every gaudy doubter that this is the position of the American people. Agree or disagree with the Sherman anti-trust law as men may, it is on the statute book by the public will, and it remains there, because congressmen know that its repeal would bring a political revolution next fall.
Being there, the one way, and the only way, to regulate and prevent the acts in restraint of trade and monopoly maintenance of prices, which the Sherman act makes crimes, is by a federal corporation act, which shall give federal supervision and scrutiny. The last republican platform pledged this and congress when it passes such an act will meet a pledge made before the whole country, known of all men and accepted by all.
The other pledges of that platform, as President Taft shows in his speech, are met, or are being met. The Payne tariff is increasing the imports of raw materials, increasing the revenue and furnishing pro-

THE POT AND THE KETTLE.
Out on the slope where tomato-cans bloom
Down the ravine where the winds are roaring
There if you dig in the drifts you will find
Old Mr. Groundhog blissfully snoring.
Out in the woods where streams run low
Under the ice where the waters trickle
This is the melody that I hear
"Old Mr. Groundhog is fiddle, fiddle."
Out in the grove where the chickadees call
Out in the lane where the juncos twitter
This is the message of scorn I hear
"Old Mr. Groundhog's a false-hearted critter."
Out on the avenue wild winds sweep
Shrieking feathers o'er post and wire,
This is the burden of song they bear,
"Old Mr. Groundhog's a consummate fibber."
Up Farmington street the wild wind saurs,
(Poor Brother Welsh can do nothing,
And this is the song that the winds sing there,
"Old Mr. Groundhog's a false weather prophet."
But poor Brother Welsh must needs hold his tongue,
His inward convictions in silence must smother,
That stern accusation falls dead on his lips,
For that groundhog might wake and snore "You another."
So out on the slope where tomato cans bloom,
Down the ravine where the winds are roaring,
Under the junk and the leaves and the snow,
Old Mr. Groundhog is blissfully snoring.
—Bayroll Re Trele.

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