

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Number, Amount, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Net total... 1,189,370. Daily average... 46,988.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of February, 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.

Omaha's present fire limits were established in 1894. Now is the time to enlarge.

The weather man seems to be doing his best to bring out the green in time for St. Patrick's day.

The German airship line will charge \$55 for a thirty-mile trip. What do you know about Germany's 2-cent fare?

If an expert is needed to examine Commander Peary's record, Dr. Cook ought to know when a record is phoney.

As a means for working free advertising for Council Bluffs the successive "mike" trials will be voted an unqualified success.

Something of a paradox in the \$300,000 fire in a New York fireproof building, the blaze due to spontaneous combustion.

The Chanticleer has reached this country and poultry raisers will take warning to look out for their Wyandotte roosters.

Now if those fruit buds will only hang on a little while longer we will be able to kill the peach crop this year as many times as ever.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis has just fined a Chicago man \$15,000 for selling oleomargarine. Nothing cheap about oleo at that price.

It is noticeable that every time the "old guard" at Albany wins a battle over Governor Hughes it adds greatly to the governor's popularity.

Please note that Congressman Hitchcock's announcement of his candidacy for United States senator in his own paper occupies the space usually given to the cartoon.

The number of heiresses to the Swopie millions in Kansas City is certainly cause for wonder. The number of a rich man's relatives multiplies fast after his death.

Now that Germany is building a monster airship which will carry sixty passengers, Great Britain is due to have another attack of hysteria and a war scare nightmare.

Khartoum is planning to give Theodore Roosevelt a warm time. The temperature there was 105 in the shade the other day and bids fair to keep it up for a month or more.

It does not seem to make much difference to Paulhan, the French aviator, whether the wind blows or not when he flies. But there is nearly always one mistake with a final amen to it in such cases.

Young Mr. Knox says, "I believe I am able to earn enough for the two of us." But look here, it is not a case of "believe" after the marriage ceremony—it is a case of "have to earn enough for the two of us."

Over in Iowa a seed corn special is to follow up the work of seed testing to make sure against crop failure through the planting of poor corn. What's the matter with a seed corn special for Nebraska?

A Missouri doctor advocates the chloroforming of hopeless idiots, but if the fury, which condemns them, were to go only on actions there would be danger of a fearful slaughter at certain seasons of the year.

The Homecoming of Roosevelt.

In spite of the criticism which has been heaped upon him and all of his efforts, every class of people throughout the United States will join in spirit in the "welcome home" to be accorded Theodore Roosevelt as he returns from the east.

The plan now seems to be for a nation-wide celebration. A big reception will take place in New York. A tour of the west has been asked for a continuation of the reception, but its eventuality is doubtful.

Laws of the Air.

With the possibility of aerial navigation as an economic factor in commerce as a matter of a few years hence, and aerial pleasure tours of even closer proximity, rules to be recognized among aviators themselves and laws for the protection of the general public are considerations of no small importance.

It is natural to expect that the rules and laws to be observed in aerial traffic will develop only as the traffic itself develops. This will also be the case as to right-of-way, travelers' etiquette and courtesy.

Minneapolis and Omaha.

While sympathizing fully with other folks' misfortunes, still if misery loves company there may be some solace for Omaha in the report just made by a special staff correspondent for the Chicago Tribune depicting typhoid conditions in Minneapolis.

The source of the fever germ is the Mississippi river, from which the city draws its water supply. Contamination of the river water is charged against smaller cities further up the river—Brainerd, St. Cloud and Anoka—where typhoid has been prevalent.

The construction of a great cement aqueduct to Lake Superior to provide the water supply for both cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis) would cost \$50,000,000, according to estimates of engineers.

All of which is interesting and instructive. If the clear, lake-fed Mississippi can be accused of carrying fever germs, of course the turbid, muddy Missouri cannot be expected to be entirely without failings.

Far Fetched.

Our amiable democratic contemporary throws another double column fit over the disclosure brought out by the charge of bad faith by the late Senator Platt against former President Harrison of an alleged incidental offer by Platt during the campaign of 1888 to raise \$500,000 for the campaign fund in consideration of being permitted to name the secretary of the interior, which it tells us "is a revelation full of interest because of its indirect bearing on the Ballinger investigation."

history the contributors to the national campaign fund, and the amounts contributed by each, were made public and filed under oath by the treasurer of the republican national committee who was chosen at the instance of Mr. Taft in order that he might be subject to the New York law for publicity of campaign contributions. There were no very large contributions to the republican campaign fund from anyone who has been recognized by appointment to office, while on the other side \$30,000 was put into Mr. Bryan's strong box from a single source in spite of the pretended rule establishing a \$10,000 limit.

Convict Labor on Public Highways.

The recent discussion in congress over the use of convict labor in the construction of the military highway between Forts Leavenworth and Riley in Kansas has aroused widespread interest. The highway in question, if this built, will cost the government nothing except the support of the prisoners engaged in the work, an expense required at all times, for the townships through which the road is to pass will furnish the material necessary.

Extending the Fire Limits.

Extending the fire limits will not pull down the old shacks that now disfigure the business district of Omaha, but it will prevent the erection of new shacks and the necessity of their subsequent removal.

A Distressing Discovery.

It is distressing to learn that the American people have suffered a loss of \$125.55 by reason of oxidation in the normal weight of a coinage of \$100,000,000.

Awaiting the Master's Voice.

Nebraska democrats admit that they do not know what they will do in the coming campaign. Mr. Hyman will be home in a few days and tell them.

Effect of Diet.

There's something in the theory that the diet of the fish, Richard Strauss, composer of "Salome" and "Elektra," has been living upon cold storage eggs and overripe beef.

Turn On the Gas.

One of the unpleasant features connected with the life of a United States supreme court justice is that one has to decide such questions as the nominal life or death of the greatest trusts that ever asphyxiated an opponent.

No Comfort Worth Mentioning.

A profound silence is being noticed in democratic papers in regard to the fact that the postal bank bill received the solid republican vote in the senate. Not a crumb of innuendo was left to console the editors who expected so much from it.

The Homeless Ones.

That debate in congress on the proposal to buy houses for our ambassadors abroad revives the good story of Joe Choate and the London bobby who suspected him and demanded why he didn't go home. Said Choate: "My dear sir, I haven't any home; I'm the American ambassador."

Agreement on One Point.

According to one, Walter Brown, of Washington, who testified before Mr. Lodge's committee, the price of pork is high because a recent wheat corner doubled the price of bran. According to other authorities the price is high because the price of corn is high. According to still others the price is high on account of the scarcity of hogs. And according to even a greater number of reports the price is high because the traffic manages somehow or other to bear it. But you will note the perfect unanimity about the price being high.

Our Birthday Book

March 15, 1910. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, was born March 15, 1845, at Columbia, Miss. He is recognized as one of the most forceful journalists in active newspaper work, and was among the speakers at one of the Omaha club banquets a few years ago.

L. H. Bailey, director of the Agriculture college at Cornell university and member of President Roosevelt's Country Life commission, is 52. Professor Bailey was born in Michigan and started out as professor of agriculture in Michigan university.

Wallace Irwin, who writes humorous poetry for weekly and monthly magazines, is celebrating his 35th birthday anniversary, and if he perpetrates more poetry it will, at least, be good poetry. He used to be in newspaper work in San Francisco, but is now located in New York.

George F. Bemis, former mayor of Omaha is 72 today. Ex-mayor Bemis first building inspector for three years, and Francis Train. He is widely traveled and widely read, and is now engaged in the real estate business as the George F. Bemis Real Estate company, with offices in the Brandeis building.

James Clark Young, signal engineer on the Union Pacific, was born March 15, 1874 in Washington. He entered the service of the Southern Pacific in 1879, and by successive promotions has come into his present position.

Robert B. Carter, the building contractor, is 59 today. Mr. Carter was assistant city building inspector for three years and building inspector for three years, concluding his service in 1908, since which time he has been doing general contracting.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

One of the most important decisions rendered by the comptroller is that which holds that the deposits of enlisted men in the army and navy are not exempt from liability for debts to the United States. It has hitherto been regarded that such deposits were exempt. This is a far-reaching decision and as a result of it any indebtedness on a final statement, in excess of pay and allowance due the individual, will be deducted from any deposits that he might have made.

It has been decided to equip the army with small arms heretofore manufactured with knurled or roughened butt plates, in place of the smooth plates heretofore used. The new plate will tend to prevent the rifle from slipping on the shoulder when in the firing position, and it will not produce material reflection in sunlight. This comparatively change in the butt plate has been before the attention of officers for some time, and the new plate is adopted to have careful consideration of all phases of the subject.

About the only construction which the War department will be able to do during the next fiscal year as a result of legislation at this session of congress is that for target ranges at Sparta, Wis. and on the military reservation of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. These two projects involve an expenditure of \$64,000, and the quartermaster's department is now at work on the plans and specifications for the construction and equipment of the ranges. Under the terms of the army bill it will be possible to begin the work immediately, as the appropriation is available when the bill becomes a law. The work includes at Sparta the construction of a concrete store house, portable railroad, and improvements on camp sites for water and sanitation and at Fort D. A. Russell the completion of the range. Of the available appropriation, \$40,000 is to be expended at Sparta and the remainder at Fort D. A. Russell.

The War department has received very few responses to the letters sent out to the adjutant general's states asking for a report of the militia organizations which are proposed for participation in the joint army and militia maneuvers during the coming summer. The interest, which has hitherto been taken by the militia officials to this project and which stimulated congress to provide in the pending army appropriation act the item of \$1,250,000 to defray the cost of these encampments, indicated that there would be a prompt response to this information from the state authorities. Quite as little interest, too, of a practical sort has manifested in the proposition to designate cavalry, field artillery, engineer and signal officers of the organized militia for instruction preceding the joint maneuvers. The War department has gone to some trouble to organize certain units of instruction for officers of cavalry and field artillery at Fort Riley and for officers of engineers and signal troops at Fort Leavenworth. It is planned that these courses shall take about thirty days and terminate not later than June 30. It was expected that the result to this arrangement for the officers who would be benefited by this training would be given with promptness and enthusiasm. It is disappointing to the War department that no more interest is taken in these two subjects of such importance to the militia.

The bureau of navigation receives many curious letters from young men in various parts of the country who are desirous of enlisting in the naval service, and one of the most interesting communications recently sent in came from a boy not yet 17 years of age, who lives in a town in northern New York and has received the attractive illustrated pamphlet, which is issued by the bureau containing information for the benefit of possible recruits, whereupon he informed the Navy department that he wished to be accepted, although he would not be of the required age for several months. He says: "I think if I have to wait until September to enlist, I will be in my grave, as my desire for the navy is too strong. * * * Before closing this letter I wish to state that I have read the book through at least six times and found it so interesting that I have not slept for one week. I think if you feel as I do for the navy that you will not sleep either."

Diminishing Farm Exports.

The splendid development of the automobile industry in the United States, in the last few years, is one of the most striking demonstrations ever made of the value of competition, and plenty of it, in stimulating industrial and commercial progress.

World-Wide Effect of Decreased Surplus in United States.

Slowly but surely the proportion of farm products to our total exports is diminishing. In 1905-06 it was 80.4 per cent. From 1875 to 1885 it had become 73.3 per cent. From 1875 to 1885 the share of farm products in exports was practically stationary. But thereafter the decline began to be more rapid. In 1891-92 the proportion was 74.7 per cent., and in 1901-02 it was at its lowest, or 61.4 per cent.

Incredible Statesmanship.

The Hon. James Gordon, lately a senator in congress from Mississippi, was a joy and remains a wonder. He actually voted according to what seemed to him the weight voted on the republican side. That such a man could get into the senate, even by appointment, seems still incredible.

PERSONAL NOTES.

When the supply of brick gives out in Philadelphia policemen are given a hand-out of frankfurters.

Correspondents who distinguished themselves at the Poo and Mole St. Nicholas are booked for their greatest stunt under Khartoum dates.

Senator Tillman is improving slowly. His mind is noted entirely clear and an improvement is noted in his paralyzed side. It is scarcely probable that the senator will again appear in the senate.

Coming events cast their shadows on the picnic spots. A special correspondent on the Nile notes that Mr. Roosevelt approached Khartoum wearing, with other garments, "a red shirt and a green silk tie."

To aid in keeping the unemployed from taking the places of union workmen out on strike, James Edus How, the "millionaire hobo," of St. Louis, Mo., has been summoned to Philadelphia. How is the organizer of the National Unemployed association.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Kincaid, recently observed in Kansas City, presented unusual features. The family group consists of the parents, four sons, two daughters, twelve grand-children and six great-grandchildren, and no death has broken the charmed circle.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES.

Record of President Taft Notable for Number and Frankness.

Some statistical person has figured out that in the first year of his administration President Taft made 368 speeches. The highest record that his predecessor had in any one year was 342 speeches, and Mr. Roosevelt was always ready to reach the public. In all this amplification of duty something has been lost of the dignity of reserve that often becomes public characters. It is possible for a president to talk too much. When President Taft had concluded his amazing journey, covering, we believe, some 13,000 miles, he seemed to have absolutely freed his mind of all its thoughts bearing on current problems. The result of this was to leave nothing new to put into his annual message and accordingly the country found it a tame document.

Would it be possible for any man to make several hundred consecutive and forced speeches without saying some things that would later return to plague him? We very much doubt it. President Harrison had the best gift at making little speeches on a tour of any president, perhaps in all the long line of them. President Taft is not so gifted as a public speaker, and in making 368 speeches a year he could scarcely avoid disclosing at times what James A. Garfield once called "the staggings of his mind"—that is, the revelation of matters not quite licked into shape.

But the impression which President Taft's many speeches has left upon the country is that of an honest frankness, joined with the intention to do his best and to take the consequences. It is rather more likely that as this administration proceeds it will slowly, perhaps, but none the less surely, command public confidence, because of the clear honor and the right intent of the man at the head of it.

A TRIUMPH OF COMPETITION.

Rivalry Spurs Development of Automobile Industry.

Cleveland Leader.

The splendid development of the automobile industry in the United States, in the last few years, is one of the most striking demonstrations ever made of the value of competition, and plenty of it, in stimulating industrial and commercial progress.

From the first there has been the keenest possible rivalry in the making and sale of motor vehicles. The struggle for leadership has covered everything. It has been waged on motive power, equipment, durability and cost. It has included repairs, running expenses, speed and beauty. No detail has been forgotten. The spur of

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many-sided competition has been too sharp for the slightest negligence.

The result has been extraordinary gains in every direction. Power and speed and general efficiency have been carried to the highest degree. A multitude of motor vehicles has been produced for the needs of purchasers from all classes, from all sections, for all purposes, within the widest possible limits. Automobiles have been evolved to meet every locality's wants and every emergency's demands. The entire industry has developed in a way which would be impossible where competition was less tense and less effective.

On this all-prevailing rivalry the motor vehicle interests of the United States have flourished amazingly. This country has far surpassed all others in the number and variety of its automobiles, and the many-sided growth of the business founded upon American trade has enabled American manufacturers to find a great and growing foreign outlet for their motor cars. It may fairly be said that competition has been the chief source of all this vast progress—a growth which is one of the industrial wonders of the world.

A PACKAGE OF SMILES.

"The speech of that departing senator is said to have been unique, almost unparalleled in the annals of the senate."

"I heard Mr. Senator Wombat. It was unique. He didn't want anything."—Pittsburg Post.

"Uncle Ezra—Time was when a farmer had everything he needed right on his own farm."

"Uncle Eben—Right you are, Ezra. But of late years, there ain't a month passes out my wife's got to go to the store after something she can't make herself—Puck."

Madge—What makes you think Charley has a tobacco heart? Marjorie—He seems to care more for his old pipe than he does for me.—Judge.

"Madame, I thought I would tell you I met your husband a while ago, and I heard he had started from home to kill a man he quarreled with."

"Oh, sir, tell me—was my poor William shot?"

"No, madame; your poor William was only half shot."—Baltimore American.

"Mrs. Uppereatt takes such great interest in her baby."

"Delia, I've kept your household accounts all right, but there's one item that puzzles me. I've set down \$10.00 and I can't make out whether we owe it or whether it's something you gave me for something."

"Let's see, you answered Mr. X 'Why, dear, that's all right. The 1910 is what year this is.'—Cleveland Leader."

DON'T DISTURB THEM.

S. E. Klier in the Record-Herald. Never be a peace disturber for amusement of your own.

Do not aggravate a bulldog that is gnawing at a bone.

Don't disturb a mule to witness how his hind feet may be shown.

They live longest who are willing to let well enough alone.

Don't disturb them, don't disturb them, if they do not bother you.

But peacefully continue on your way; never start out hunting trouble.

There always is a painful price to pay for getting gay.

If your wife is calmly sleeping when you stumble home at night.

Don't disturb her by commanding her to rise and strike a light.

Let her sleep away serenely while you ttry with all your might.

To get into your pyjamas and creep softly out of sight.

Don't disturb her, don't disturb her, if she's not disturbing you.

But silently fixate yourself away; never start out hunting trouble.

You will find it if you do.

There always is a painful price to pay for getting gay.

Don't disturb the busy burglar, who is rummaging around.

If he asks you, tell him kindly where the silver may be found;

Do not foolishly endeavor to be on him at a house.

He would probably resent it if you made a warlike sound.

Don't disturb him, don't disturb him, if he's not disturbing you.

But the blanket is up and try to fade away; never start out hunting trouble.

You will find it if you do.

There always is a painful price to pay for getting gay.

For getting gay.