

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George E. Trechok, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee during the month of February, 1910, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category (e.g., Paid, Free, Total) and Amount.

Net total 1,300,970 Daily average 40,000 GEORGE E. TRECHOK, Treasurer.

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

Mayor "Jim" didn't expect to get many votes in Lincoln, anyway. Dr. Cook is another witness to the fact that cheap notoriety is very expensive, after all.

And the Princess de Sagan is not the first person who regretted having married too many relatives. If the cartoonists are to be believed Uncle Joe never lost his grip on that cigar, no matter what happened to his gavel.

The Council Bluffs census man missed his chance by not doing the counting while the Mabray trial was in progress. Omaha will do more street paving this season than in any one year for a long time. Omaha must keep ahead of the procession.

A Georgia boomer has started a magazine and named it "Blade and Bluejean." But that does not sound much like booming title. Victor Rosewater, have you a personal speaking acquaintance with one Harry Lindsey—Edgar Howard's Columbia telegram.

Yes. What about it? Andrew Carnegie wants the state to take half the estates of rich men at their death—and Andy has long been determined not to die rich.

The editor of the Houston Post has recently bought a Bible. Buying a Bible is so unusual in Texas that it immediately draws a top head among the news.

With the advent of the piousness that a new version of the scriptural verse will appear—and they shall beat their hats into plow shares, or words to that effect.

Andrew Carnegie's philosophy is not attracting so much attention as does his money, but then philosophy never was quoted very high on the stock market.

When the city council of Franklin, N. H., ordered the labor agitator out of town in order to prevent a strike the union men went on a strike just for revenge.

Ward politics in Pittsburgh hereafter will be rather tame, and the man who dares to stand for alderman will certainly have to have plenty of bronze about his makeup.

Never mind, the weather man will be forgiven much more readily for failing to predict a balmy day than for promising good weather and falling down on the delivery of the goods.

Notice is given that all forms of hanging at West Point will be punishable by expulsion and the minor forms will be less frequently overlooked. Life at West Point will immediately be called a bore.

A woman reformer deprecates that in these days no housewife can make a suit of clothes for her husband—but she forgets that not a husband in the country would stand for a home-made costume in these twentieth century days.

Estada has offered a solution for the Nicaragua revolution by volunteering to withdraw his candidacy for president provided Madria will do the same and submit the choice of the president to popular vote. That proposition is almost too revolutionary to be popular in revolutionary Nicaragua.

Safeguarding the Water Power.

The administration measure relative to the conservation of water power on the public domain by the federal authorities has recently been sent to the senate. It would empower the secretary of the interior to make leases for not more than forty years of such power sites on the public domain as may be available.

Objection has been raised to this measure by the congressmen and senators from the newer states in which the public domain is to be found, who want control given over to the states in which the water power sites are located with privilege to lease them for such length of time and for such a price as they may see fit.

There is a vast amount of water power in the world and industry is just awakening to the economy of its use. According to an accepted authority, the available hydraulic power of Europe is distributed as follows: Austria, 6,460,000 horse power; France, 5,857,000; Germany, 1,425,000; Great Britain, 965,000; Italy, 5,500,000; Norway, 7,500,000; Sweden, 6,750,000; Switzerland, 1,500,000; Russia and the Balkan states, which are among the districts left out of the above list, also possess great possibilities which are as yet unknown and consequently undeveloped.

The Senatorial Bathroom. To bathe or not to bathe, that is the question which our grave and reverend senators have been debating. Whether it is nobler in the mind to endure the soapy bathings of the old-fashioned tub or with an official "masseur" to end them. To bathe periodically; to get clean; to have to answer to the constituents for the senatorial bathroom. There's the rub. For what the people may say about them when trying to shuffle on the senatorial ool for another six years must give all pause.

Figuratively, thus mused Senator Bristow of Kansas and Senator Bailey of Texas audibly on the floor of the senate. Never having outgrown their boyish dislike for a combination of soap and water, apparently, they do not propose to have to change their habits at this late date in life. It is easy to understand Senator Bristow's attitude, for Kansas has been "dry" for so many years and deviation from the traditions of the state might prove deadly. Senator Long went down to defeat because "he did not speak the Kansas language." And it yet remains to be seen what will happen to Senator Bristow if he should discontinue the Kansas bath. As to Senator Bailey, likewise, for we are told that nearly all the liquids commonly used in Texas are imported.

However, the country may rejoice that bathing is not compulsory for United States senators. The senators may still keep Saturday night sacred to the bath if they so desire and the Congressional Record will doubtless chronicle the fact officially upon request. "Politics makes strange bedfellows," as everyone knows, and politics may yet require bathing habits approved by popular initiative and referendum.

Maryland Disfranchisers. Maryland democrats, like the child who won't be happy till he gets it, are still persisting in their efforts to disfranchise the negro. The Maryland disfranchisers have tried to accomplish this several times before by various devices, the last time by a modification of the grandfather clause constitutional amendment. But the republicans and more liberal democrats have each time put up a united opposition that has kept Maryland from taking this backward step.

Maryland is, as a matter of fact, a border state, in which there is no possibility of negro domination and no excuse for disfranchisement on the score of fear of upsetting a white man's government. Maryland, however, does not belong to the solid south as gauged by the unflinching lineup for the democratic ticket and casting its electoral vote for the democratic presidential nominee, irrespective of the issues. Maryland has gone republican, in whole or in part, in several presidential years, and it is this that inspires the democratic disfranchisers to renewed and continued efforts. If the negro vote could be eliminated by some manipulation of the election laws, democratic ascendancy in Maryland would, in their opinion, be firmly entrenched, and Maryland could be counted on for democratic electoral votes as confidently as Georgia or Mississippi, or the other solid south states that have taken the ballot away from the freedman and his descendants.

But so far the disfranchisers in Maryland have been blocked, and it remains to be seen whether they are to have their way now after the majority of the voters have gone on record repeatedly against disfranchisement trickery. One of the real puzzles of the system of direct primary nominations consists in providing the machinery for the formulation and promulgation of party platforms. When the old conventions nominated the candidates and made the platforms there was seldom a serious question of the one fitting the other because the friends of the successful candidates must, in the nature of things, be in control and the program of party measures reflected the sentiment of the dominating majority.

The first state-wide primary law put on the Nebraska statute books provided for a platform convention, made up of delegates from the various counties, to meet a week or two after the primary and define the position of the party on the current issues. The objection to this method of platform-making was that the candidates, being nominated first, could easily say that they had a commission direct from the rank and file and were under no obligation to regard the platform as a condition of candidacy. Particularly was this true in such cases in which the candidate may have announced in advance of the primary where he stood on questions of the day, and could hold up his nomination as a popular endorsement of a personal platform more binding on him than any party platform superimposed later.

The recent legislature amended our Nebraska primary law by moving the date of the platform convention ahead of the date of the primary election. Under the new deal the platform-makers convene some three weeks in advance of the primary and are supposed to lay down the party law on which all candidates appealing for support at the primary must stand. But there is nothing to compel a candidate to stand on a platform thus promulgated, especially one flying a platform of his own, and, if it should happen that such a recalcitrant should win out at the primary anyway his nomination would be equivalent to a repudiation of the party platform on an appeal from the duly chosen platform-makers to the voters themselves. With the open primary, such as we have, and nothing to prevent voters of one party helping to nominate the candidates of another party, this outcome is much more than a possibility.

On the other side, the candidate for nomination who keeps still except to say that he prefers to let his party make the platform, and to express a willingness to run on any platform thus made, is at once accused of having no definite opinions and of sacrificing his principles to his greed for office. It is plain that the problem of the platform in connection with direct primary nominations is yet to be satisfactorily worked out.

No King for France. The duke of Orleans has made up his mind that France wants a king and that in the near future the French people will flock to his standard and once more raise his house to the throne of empire. But there really is no house of Orleans, in spite of the fact that since the fall of Napoleon III various members of that family have paraded the empty title. France is a republic and the titled nobility of that land is a relic of past ages and obsolete social conditions.

But how about France itself? Is it craving a return to monarchical government? The duke of Orleans argues that it does and that the recent protest against the manner in which the government settled certain property matters which were taken over from the Roman church plainly indicates it. He argues further that military affairs are once more calling for the leadership of nobility and royalty. It is really doubtful whether a single member of the old ruling family of France possessed the ability and integrity—if we read history rightly—to manage the affairs of France better than is the case today. The record of French rulers would not give such promise, even though some modern redundant noble families of royal blood would prefer to think so. The French people are fairly well governed today and are fairly well contented. No change is desired except by those who, like our own jobless politicians, might be placed in authority if a change could be brought about. But even if France did change her form of government, the individual who would lead and who would be at the head of the resulting organization would be not necessarily the claimant of royal blood, but the one who could best rule the factions and forces within his power and distribute them to the best advantage under existing conditions.

Georgia's Convict Road Gang. State authorities in Georgia are pleased with the thorough and very acceptable work of the convicts on the public highways. The roads are being transformed from the worst to the best in the south and sections which have hitherto been out of the world are now of easy access. This method of road building, under the direction of the state, eliminates convict contract labor with its attendant abuses, while the

Washington Life

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

To economize time and give useful structure ample room for their efforts, the house of representatives designates Sunday for memorial tributes to deceased members. Oratorical exercises are held as frequently as the Grim Old Reaper furnishes a text, and they provoke an atmosphere befitting the occasion. They are the loneliest events in the congressional calendar, surpassing the pathetic loneliness of a democrat on a Bryan election night.

The advantage of using convict labor for road building lies in avoiding competition with skilled free labor. The disgrace of being publicly herded in convict gangs has been obviated largely in Kansas, which puts only the trustees on the road, allowing them to wear blue jumpers, with broad-brimmed hats, and further requires the guard to go unarmed simply as a "boss." This method is said to place a premium on assignment to the road work and the prisoners allowed to go out in this way "are envied by those less fortunate, who have to labor within the prison walls."

Employment at hard labor is a prison requisite and the more serviceable it can be made to the state and the more humane to the prisoners, the better for all concerned. A democratic protest against a "one-idea" campaign is one of the humorous events of the season. What would Bryanized democracy do without a "one-idea" paramour? By edict of Mr. Bryan it was "16 to 1" in 1896, "anti-imperialism" in 1900 and "let the people rule" in 1908. By edict of Mr. Bryan it will be county prohibition in Nebraska in 1910. A campaign of one idea is the democratic limit.

Our amiable democratic contemporary tries to make out that Governor Shallenberger is opposed to county prohibition. He never said so in so many words, but, on the contrary, ran for governor last time as a populist on a county prohibition platform, and it is dollars to doughnuts that if he runs again on two platforms there will be a county prohibition plank in one of them.

And now comes our old friend, Laurie J. Quinby, with assurances that he talked and voted for 16 to 1 free silver in 1896 not because he believed in it, but only as a choice of evils and as a step in the direction of pure flat. The principal difference between Mr. Quinby and the chief apostles of free coinage is that he is more frank than they.

The city's asphalt repair plant is getting ahead of the city street cleaning department. In the natural order of things the winter's accumulation of dirt and filth should be removed before the repair gang starts patching the pavement. "It was way back in 1882," said Mr. Mann, "that the idea of this gallery of American editors was originated. Julius Chambers suggested it. At that time he was the Washington correspondent for the New York Herald, I think. Looking at the vast expanse of blank wall he suggested to me one day that we start a gallery of famous Americans. He said he would furnish a starter with an artist's proof of a portrait of General Grant. He was as good as his word and this picture was the first to be hung on the walls here. About twenty years later, when the collection was devoted exclusively to journalists, I gave the Grant picture to the Washington Press club."

Following up Mr. Chambers' suggestion that photographs of American editors be obtained for the gallery, I wrote letters to the editors of all the newspapers represented at Washington by special correspondents, asking for pictures. Since that time we have collected photographs of the most famous of this country's editors. I was unable to get two photographs which I especially desired. They were of Horace Greely and James Gordon Bennett.

Senator Elmer J. Burkett has suddenly discovered that his cigar bill is growing to enormous proportions, reports the Washington Times, and he is in search of an explanation. The senator is just on the eve of his date, however, on the campaign has been conducted from his office in Washington and he has not yet put in a stock of campaign smokes.

If the senator does not know why he is buying more cigars today than he did a week ago some of his friends do and they are enjoying not only the situation but also the cigars. Recently a friend of the senator dropped into his office for a social talk. He had been there but a few moments when he pulled out a box of cigars. The senator eyed the cigarettes suspiciously. "Have a cigar, please," he said. "Oh, I prefer a cigarette," his friend answered. "This is a very excellent cigar," remarked the senator, "and I really wish you would try it."

The cigar was accepted. The next time the friend went to Burkett's office he was again compelled to abandon his cigarette in favor of one of the senatorial cigars. Suddenly it dawned on him that the statement from the plains of Nebraska disliking cigars intensely and almost to the point of disliking those who use them. He told the story around the capital and how Senator Burkett is being confronted almost hourly by some friend who begins the conversation by offering him a cigarette. "I don't smoke them," the senator always says. "Please smoke a cigar with me." Formerly the senator found it possible to keep a box of cigars in his office and load his pocket before going to the capital each day. Now the outgo is so large that he has a box in both places. But he has not learned yet why he is getting rid of more cigars than formerly.

An Emergency Plan. Railroads not prepared yet for a more ambitious scheme of instruction in politeness for their employes might try the correspondence school idea.

Our Birthday Book

March 29, 1910.

Eugene F. Ware, commissioner of pensions under President Roosevelt, was born March 29, 1841, at Hartford, Conn. He is a lawyer from Kansas who writes poetry under the name of "Iron Quill."

Henry White, former ambassador to France, is just 90 years old. He was born in Baltimore and was long in the diplomatic service as secretary of the legation in London.

Stephen Bernal, the author, was born March 29, 1862, in Baltimore. He has traveled widely, played war correspondent and was also connected with the diplomatic service.

Roger Q. Mills is 75 years old. He is a Kentuckian by birth and was for many years a member of congress from Texas. During which time he achieved fame as author of the MUI's tariff bill.

Washington Life. Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capital. To economize time and give useful structure ample room for their efforts, the house of representatives designates Sunday for memorial tributes to deceased members.

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NEBRASKA POLITICAL COMMENT

Albion News: Governor Shallenberger announces that he will swallow any kind of a platform in order to be re-elected. Northern Nebraska Journal: We see by one of our exchanges that Congressman Latta has "been very busy the last few days." Well, well, are there more checks than usual to write?

Kearney Hub: Governor Shallenberger will have a reputation as an artful dodger fully established before the governorship campaign, having recently declared that he is against county prohibition because it spelled "prohibition," but he has modified his position and now declares that he will run on a county option platform if the democratic convention so resolves.

Hastings Tribune: Edgar Howard says he will produce the name of the prominent democratic lawyer of Omaha and the well-known republican office holder in Lincoln who have agreed to become tools of the corporations for the next campaign. Here's hoping that Edgar will not wait until the campaign closes before he publishes those names.

Blue Springs Sentinel: The report comes from Washington that Congressman Hinshaw will not permit his name to go before the voters of the Fourth Congressional district as a candidate for congress at the coming primary election. This will have a tendency to clarify the atmosphere in this district considerably and should leave a clear field for Hon. Charles Sloan of Geneva.

Beatrice Express: C. O. Whedon, candidate for United States senate, thinks, according to a published interview, that if the "insurgents" could unite with the democrats to change the house rules they could form a similar combination to change the tariff. He thinks if they could get together for one purpose, they could do so for another. If the "insurgents" could work in perfect harmony with the democrats in congress, perhaps the democrats would nominate them in their respective districts. Or would the democrats have candidates of their own?

Grand Island Independent: The republican papers are urging their party to adopt county option—a false political label, by the way—instead of offering the people a fair and square vote, decline to discuss the disfranchising feature of their plan. They may continue to ignore the question in the campaign should they succeed in influencing the republican convention to adopt that plan; and the democrats, avoiding it as they almost surely will, challenge them. But it will be a mark of weakness that the democratic ranks and draw from the democratic ranks, no voters in return.

Friend Telegraph: Various newspapers over the state are indulging in considerable talk relative to prospective and available candidates for the republican nomination for governor. Out of all that have been mentioned to date Hon. C. H. Aldrich of Washington, the republican choice, is being largely to the splendid record he made in the state senate two years ago. His record and his publicly expressed views on important problems before the people point him out as the logical and typical representative of progressive republican thought in this state, and without assuming to dictate we think the advocates of progressive republicanism ought to center on his candidacy.

West Point Republican: Edgar Howard will not be a candidate for congress this year. This is the flat of the doxy editor, himself, set forth explicitly in a letter to C. M. Greenbush of the Flatte Center Signal. Mr. Howard's friends see finally in this decision, but it may not affect Mr. Latta the same way, because he recently and publicly pronounced Mr. Howard to be the biggest and most accomplished politician in the state. It is quite possible that Mr. Latta may still regard him as a candidate, in face of this positive declaration. Mr. Howard makes a prima facie case of refusal to run upon the "unwritten law" of a second term. It has been suggested that he be prosecuted for pleading the law in this instance, because he is altogether too shrewd not to know that the law in question will fit all cases as little as a particular garment will fit any man.

Still Ahead of the Game. Louisville Courier-Journal. At any rate, Uncle Joe may console himself with the fact that the insurgents have downed him only once, while he has made enough gross spots of the insurgents to settle the dust on the road from Danville to Paradise.

The Somnolence of Jeff. Cleveland Leader. The Omaha Bee thinks that Senator Jeff Davis is too quiet. In the senator's case, just about how quiet does The Bee consider quiet enough?

When earth's last page is printed, and the forms and the metal are cold, When the newest scandal is ancient, and the latest extra is sold, We shall loaf—and, Lord, how shall it be! With nothing at all to do Till the boss of the perfect paper shall call us to work again.

And when we shall work as we'd like to, Each on his own machine; And the truth be told, our copy and nothing shall intervene; We shall write real stories about these—beggars and millionaires. For an editor keen and fearless, a paper that's on the square. We shall work in a rush and a hurry, for that is the goodly game. But we shall not dig in the gutter for stories of the "HUB" and "PUB." And the copy readers above us shall leave our "features" alone. And the stories that fill the columns we shall recognize as our own!

We shall have no foolish assignments, no cruel missions of pain. To torture the broken-hearted or blacken the sterner's stain; We shall scoop and be scooped a-plenty, we shall love the "HUB" and "PUB." We shall fight with the business office and the fess with the copy boys; But each of us shall be human, and each us shall be free To write the thing as he sees it for the Paper That Ought to Be.

National Bank of Omaha. Capital \$500,000.00. Surplus & Profits 700,000.00.

We Are Installing in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. Another Section of Boxes of the Popular Size Which Rents for \$3.00 Per Year. Total Assets Over \$13,000,000.00.

NEBRASKA POLITICAL COMMENT. Albion News: Governor Shallenberger announces that he will swallow any kind of a platform in order to be re-elected.

PERSONAL NOTES. Mr. Carnegie thinks that a man who dies with millions ought to forfeit half of it to the state. Why, rather than keep it, a whole lot of them would keep on living.

PASSING PLEASANTIES. "Why don't you buy a house. It's just as easy as pie." "Great Scott. You don't call paying rent easy, do you?"—Detroit Free Press.

MAKE NO XQQQ. Merchant, if you have a VVV And XXX, oh, be YYY. Right now your golden chances CCO And why advert?—BOSTON Transcript.

THE REPORTER'S ENVOY. Barton Briley in Puck. When earth's last page is printed, and the forms and the metal are cold, When the newest scandal is ancient, and the latest extra is sold, We shall loaf—and, Lord, how shall it be!

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When You Think Of the pain which many women experience every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.