

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEO. B. TRECHOK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of March, 1910.

M. F. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

How big is Omaha? Have you put in your guess?

The burglar continues to find more jewelry than the assessor.

Have we not had enough of the April joke? Give us the rain.

"I am not a pessimist," declares "Jim" Hill. What is a pessimist?

That city hall fire insurance job looks mighty much like a frame-up.

Milwaukee's socialist mayor will at least not have to make the town famous.

Still it might not hurt Methodism in Rome to get a successor for Rev. Mr. Tipple.

Automobilists demand good roads and good roads multiply automobiles. It's another endless chain.

Philadelphia may be asleep, but it kept the rest of us awake for a time with that street car strike.

If those Pittsburg penitents continue to come they will have to get a few more mourners' benches.

It is worthy of note that one Pittsburg paper has the courage to discuss "Civic Righteousness," editorially.

Mr. Hill at last lets it out that the railroads must have more money. So that is what he has been hinting at all this time.

John Callan O'Laughlin has certainly given Walter Wellman a hard run and he didn't have to build an airship, either.

We fear Tillman has little chance of ever being a well man, for he reiterates that "this hurrah for Roosevelt makes me sick."

Mr. Carnegie was just trying to keep us from feeling bad when he said the ambition to become a millionaire was low.

Colonel Roosevelt's early closing of the incident is a body blow to our old friends, Pro Bono Publico, Medicus, Vox Populi et al.

The threatened war between those two passionate South American countries proves to have been only a Peruvian bark at Ecuador.

While boasting for better roads, our automobilists should not abuse their privileges of the roads we now have. Make the scorchers slow down.

We will not require Colonel Roosevelt to take out naturalization papers just because he has been made an honorary citizen of an Italian town.

Somehow the testimony of James F. Oyster, who appeared before a committee of congress in the interest of cold storage had a fishy smack to it.

Omaha's trade boosters are getting ready for another tour. If they still travel as talk-makers the sooner they start out the more welcome they will be.

Announcement is made that the street cleaning department has completed its first round of all the paved streets. In many cases we will have to take the street commissioner's word for it.

A Party Lineup.

President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham have distinctly drawn the lines for party unity which is necessary to republican success. Their speeches at Washington and Chicago constitute a simple call to arms and challenge to reality. The men who believe in republican principles must fall in, close ranks and march under the banner of "Works, not words."

In reiterating his desire to read no man out of the party the president is asking nothing unfair of those who stay in when he summons them to join with him in redeeming the pledges he and they made the people when they asked them for their votes in 1908. That is a definite joining of the issue. It puts up squarely to every republican member of congress the simple proposition of keeping faith with party and people alike, or assuming responsibility for failure and being judged by the result. It ought to have the effect of alloying nominal differences, unifying forces and bringing all professed republicans to the realization of the imperative need for sane, sober action. No time is left now to be cajoled by democratic sophistry. If congress is to perfect a record of constructive legislation, which under the direction of the president is achieving, it must act upon his plea that this is a time for doing things. Mr. Wickersham but voices what every honest observer knows when he says that this administration has accomplished great results in a short period, but the president is not content to stop there, nor anywhere short of complete fulfillment of party promises.

In none of his public utterances before has President Taft given expression so forcibly to his determination to keep to his program. He has given those members of congress who must go before the people this fall something of personal moment to think about, not attempting to conceal the conviction that in party discord lurks party peril. Looking at conditions as they are, at what congress has done and what it may yet do, making due allowance for the hue and cry of internal dissension, no republican need contemplate the outlook with trepidation. Most of the talk of discord comes from the democrats who realize the impossibility of democratic control of the next house unless they succeed in splitting the republicans before the campaign opens. This has been the whole purpose and plan of the democrats during this session of congress.

The president refuses to allow his party to be deceived by such patent politics if he can avoid it, and he is talking right out in meeting, putting it up to the republicans in congress to help him make good as the real way to secure a vote of confidence.

Census Law No Joke.

Persons who think they may fail or refuse to answer any question propounded by the census enumerator should read the bill "to provide for the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses." This act makes it a misdemeanor not only to fail or refuse to answer, but also to answer any question falsely and imposes a penalty not less than \$100.

The government is earnest in this effort to obtain an accurate census and will have spent more than \$10,000,000 to that end. The president and congress, therefore, have taken every precaution to secure co-operation by the people. This is shown in the rigid rules for their protection with which it has surrounded the census employees. Any supervisor, clerk, enumerator, interpreter or agent who refuses to perform the duties enjoined on him will be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$500; for disclosing information he shall be subject to a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for two years or both; deliberate false swearing means perjury with five years in prison and \$2,000 as the maximum fine, and the gamut of offenses runs up to a final penalty of five years' imprisonment and \$2,000 fine.

This glimpse into the provisions of the census law affords an idea of the serious importance the government attaches to an accurate census. This importance is enhanced by reason of the numerous aggressive movements the government is promoting today for popular improvement, most of which depend in some measure upon the very statistics this census is to disclose.

A Troublesome Assessor Scheme.

It turns out that trouble is already brewing as a result of the action of the late democratic legislature in again making the precinct assessors elective instead of appointive. When the assessors were to be chosen last year this lucrative place, which pays \$3 a day for about thirty days, went a-begging, and in many precincts a man had to be persuaded to file for the nomination and run at the election. And now that the work is at hand quite a few duly elected assessors either have failed to qualify or have resigned, or have found some pretext for getting out of the thankless job.

Running for assessor, however, may not be a harmless pastime if the penalty clause of the law making this office elective should be invoked. The statute declares in so many words that any precinct assessor who shall willfully neglect or refuse, in whole or in part, to perform his duties shall be guilty of misdemeanor punishable by a fine from \$20 to \$100, if the county authorities should refuse to accept the precinct assessor's resignation and he should persist in declining to do the

work, instead of coming in on the payroll for the customary compensation it might cost him more than he could possibly get out of it if he worked.

The elective assessor scheme may run tolerably smoothly in the rural districts, but in the larger cities it is foredoomed to travel a rocky road, and the chances are it will be harder each succeeding time to get competent persons to go after the position through the complicated machinery of primary nomination and popular election.

Railways Favoring Europe.

An interesting complaint of freight rate discrimination has been referred to the United States district attorney in New York by large manufacturers who allege that railroads are giving rates to European shippers that not only nullify the protection to American industries afforded by the new tariff, but make competition on western traffic all but impossible. As the steamship lines make the through rate, by agreement with the railroads, and do not file them with the Interstate Commerce commission, the latter has no jurisdiction in the case. Under the Hepburn act the commission has power to control maximum rates, but not minimum rates. It may also deal with rebating, but no charge of rebating is made in this complaint. Criminal prosecution is out of the question, so that relief is hoped for only in the process of a civil suit.

Under this arrangement with the steamship and railroad companies German shippers may transport goods to the Chicago zone cheaper than the same goods may be shipped by American manufacturers from Boston to Providence. Chinaware is hauled from England to Kansas City for 41 cents a hundred, while 49 cents a hundred is exacted to ship the East Liverpool, O., article to the same point. These instances are cited as typical of the general scale of combined land and water rates.

American manufacturers declare that if this system of favoritism to the foreigner is continued it will be ruinous to many lines of domestic trade and industry. They ask the court to direct the common carriers to make the classified rate as low as that given to the steamship companies. To meet this demand the railroads reply that if the court grants the request it would destroy the contracts with the steamship lines and result in a general raise of rates to a common level. This may be true and costly litigation may be involved, but in the end the American manufacturer would be on an equal footing with his competitor in Europe and that is the end desired.

Railroad spokesmen are telling us that railroads must raise their rates to get money with which to prepare for the enormous traffic coming to them in the next two years. But they must not raise their rates by the lever of discrimination. Indeed, the recent earnings reports of some of the roads suggest the possibility of their continued solvency for a little while longer on the present level of rates.

Chaos in Latin America.

While Peru and Ecuador seem to have patched up their differences and temporarily avoided hostilities, war is still imminent in South America and the pan-American peace conference, to be held at Buenos Ayres in July, may have to give way to the very thing it was designed to prevent. Peru, aside from its dispute with Ecuador, is on strained terms with Colombia and Chili and Bolivia and Argentina have severed diplomatic relations, which indicates a tight tension of ill feeling.

This Buenos Ayres conference was to be essentially a peace convention to promote commercial and political friendship and co-operation between the South American republics. The United States had made extensive preparations for participating in it. Since the notably successful visit of former Secretary of State Root to these countries the United States has made much headway in its endeavor to ally ill feeling and establish peaceful relations between them and had planned on accomplishing tangible good in the role of elder brother at this conference.

It is high time that the Latin American states were more cordially welcoming some such leaving influence, for they have shown a deplorable lack of ability to evolve international peace without help. They cannot fail to suffer serious loss commercially and politically from such a status. It seems that even the example of Nicaragua, which has no coherent government and none that is recognized by the United States, has failed to arouse its sister republics to the peril involved in constant disputes and continuous military performances.

In Indiana the republicans wrote county option on the statute books, but that has not prevented the prohibitionists from putting up a ticket of their own this year. Evidently nothing will satisfy the prohibitionists but prohibition.

Omaha is to have street railway postal car service within a few months. With the increased postoffice business which Omaha has to show, nothing in the line of up-to-date postoffice equipment should be beyond our reach.

And, now Mr. Hearst declares that the victorious Milwaukee socialists stole the democratic platform. If so, poor Miss Democracy cannot have many clothes left.

A Nebraska man with two wives commits suicide and a Chicago woman with two husbands sues both for di-

Missouri River Improvement

Recent Correspondence on a Timely Topic, in Which the Editor of The Bee Gives Opinion of Plan to Pro Rate Cost of Work on Adjoining States—Subject that is Worthy of Very Close Consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Victor Rosewater, Editor The Bee—My Dear Mr. Rosewater: What is the real sentiment in your neighborhood in regard to the improvement of the Missouri river? If the government should take up the plan of improvement, would the counties or states adjacent be willing to co-operate in paying the expense?

I should be very glad to have your opinion on this subject, which will be absolutely confidential, unless you authorize me to quote you. Very respectfully yours, T. E. BURTON.

OMAHA—My Dear Senator: I hasten to answer your letter making inquiry about the sentiment hereabouts in regard to the improvement of the Missouri river. I believe there is a very widespread public sentiment favoring such improvement of the river as would restore its usefulness for navigation, the expectation being, of course, that water transportation would be cheaper than rail transportation and would be a regulator for rail rates.

You ask whether the counties or states adjacent would be willing to share the expense of such a being, of course, I answer that question because I do not believe it has been propounded or considered. So far as Nebraska is concerned, I believe there are constitutional obstacles, namely a constitutional debt limit to \$100,000 and also limitations requiring a popular vote to authorize major subdivisions to issue bonds in aid of any public improvement enterprise. As a practical proposition I doubt if it would appeal to any of the river counties to assume an additional

burden where the benefits of the waterway would be shared by the entire country for whose products the channel might be made an outlet. It should be remembered that Nebraska merely borders on the Missouri, which is an interstate river, as well as a navigable stream, and is really the trunk line, as much if not more so than the Mississippi, of the greatest watershed in the world.

What has aroused public sentiment in favor of waterway improvement in this section is the realization that we, as a part of the whole country, are paying our share for improving the coast rivers and harbors, for the Great Lakes and for the Panama canal, and if these great projects are to be carried on at the general expense the cost of improving the interior waterways should be met in a similar manner. In other words, I do not believe the improvement of the Missouri river can be properly regarded as a local improvement from any point of view. If the communities along the river have any incidental benefits they will be offset by providing the terminal facilities and transportation equipment to make use of the channel when navigation is feasible.

I have no objection to having my views, as here stated, quoted in your paper, if you understand that they represent my own personal opinion formed after attendance at several of the navigation congresses and conversation with people here locally interested in the question. With kind regards, I am, very truly yours, THEODORE E. BURTON.

Hon. Theodore E. Burton, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

voice. Moderate matrimony, though, is still all right.

Whether busting trusts as the president of a great republic, hunting lions in Africa or retracing his honeymoon trail, it is all the same—"I had a bully time." It is the spirit of unconquerable Americanism.

If discretion is the better part of valor, Maude Ballington Booth will not go down to Kerry Patch in St. Louis and advocate this putting bells on cats as a warning to birds.

Those wrestling promoters who want another match between Gotch and Hackenschmidt should remember that this is the day of the African lion, not the Russian bear.

The World-Herald is running Mr. Bryan for president again in 1912. Anything to keep him away from the senatorship which the World-Herald editor wants for himself.

Omaha's bank clearings for the week show an increase of nearly 14 per cent over the same period of last year. There are a few that beat us, but not many.

A Check to the Cheers. Cleveland Leader.

An eastern railroad which has raised the wages of its employes raised fares simultaneously. Hence this lack of cheers.

Real Test of Skill. Washington Star.

Having issued a cook book, the Department of Agriculture may be tempted to try its hand on an almanac with reliable weather predictions.

How Much of a Boost? Indianapolis News.

The question that is now bothering a good many people is, how much larger per cent of increase in freight rates will the railroads consider it necessary to impose in order to make good on their 6 per cent increase of wages.

Rubber on the Bound. Philadelphia Record.

Rubber has touched \$3 a pound in London. The price has increased nearly three-fold in a year, and more than four-fold in the last two years. Senator Lodge's committee is entirely welcome to the admission from all low tariff men that here is an article whose increase in price is not attributable to the tariff. The astonishing increase in the price of rubber, which has set all speculative London wild over the shares of rubber companies, seems to be the result of the enormous demand for rubber for the tires of automobiles. From time to time inventors report substitutes, but they do not answer the purpose.

Our Birthday Book

April 11, 1910.

Charles Evans Hughes, governor of New York, was born April 11, 1862, in Scottsville, Pa.

Gov. Hughes is a lawyer by profession and for a while was a professor of law in Cornell university law school. He is serving his second term as chief executive of the Empire state. He spoke in Omaha during the last presidential campaign, making a most excellent impression on his hearers.

Colonel Enoch H. Crowder, assistant judge advocate general of the United States army, is St. Louisian who was the representative of the United States at the Santiago conference of the military department. He has had several special assignments, entailing great responsibility, in the Philippines and in Cuba, and is to be one of the representatives of our government in the South American international conference this summer.

Isadore Rayner, United States senator from Maryland, is 60 years old today. He was born in Baltimore and served in the lower house of congress before going to the senate. He was the attorney for Admiral Schley in the Santiago controversy, and more lately attracted attention by his scathing speech in answer to Senator Burkett.

James B. Forgan, the big Chicago banker, was born April 11, 1852, in Scotland. Forgan is on the ground floor on all the public enterprises in Chicago.

Thomas Kearns, formerly United States senator from Utah, is celebrating his 68th birthday. Mr. Kearns was raised and educated on a farm in Utah county, Nebraska, made money freighting to the Black Hills and struck it rich in Utah mines, but never forgets his Nebraska start.

Lieutenant Colonel William A. Glassford, chief signal officer of the Department of the Missouri, and commandant of the post at Fort Omaha, was born April 11, 1853, in Indiana. He entered the service as a private in 1874, reaching his present grade in 1908.

Snappy Ginger Cooking. Ginger-cakes with snap to them. Gingerbread of the gingery kind. Spice-cake that tastes of spice. That's the kind of cooking you can depend upon every time if you use TONE BROS SPICES. TONE BROS, Des Moines, Iowa.

the doctor again. "Hello, doc," said the drunkard, "understand you're going to Texas, and so forth. If you see Bill tell him I was never in better shape. Crops are fine. Stock fat and sassy. Family on Easy street. Tell Bill, if you see him, that I'll send him some money if he's up against it."

The pieces of pie and the glasses of milk are growing smaller in the house restaurant at the capitol. This discouraging fact was gradually dawning upon the members for some time, reports the Washington Times, and unless the shrinkage stops at once the lucky individual who is just now conducting the eating house will find himself facing an investigation.

"This piece of pumpkin pie, made of squash, is just one-quarter smaller than the 10-cent piece I used to buy here two years ago," remarked one of the western representatives as he surveyed the little three-cornered slab. "Considering the fact that the restaurant man gets his rent, heat and light free, I do not think he ought to sting us quite so hard. He charges 25 cents for a turkey or chicken sandwich, 50 cents for a bowl of soup, 50 cents for a piece of fish no larger than the palm of your hand, and when you buy a steak you are expected to mortgage your home to pay for it."

Senator McCumber was over here the other day and had a steak. When he received his bill he did a little figuring on the menu card, and announced that if the whole of the ordinary steer was sold at the rate that steak brought the animal would net \$400. Now I call that going over in the senate restaurant, where the same scale of prices prevails, the senators have compelled the restaurant manager to place a "No tipping" line on all the menu cards. Consequently, the cards are very hard to get nowadays, and if a guest insists upon having one before he orders, the waiter snatches it and buries it under the tablecloth before the next customer sits down. The sign on the card does not prevent the waiters from grabbing all the tips they can get, nor does it keep them from neglecting a patron the next day if he has forgotten to "come across" on the previous visit.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Carnegie says the ambition to become a millionaire is a low one. It is odd how millionaires spurn money. Nobody else does.

In support of its claims as an unrivaled summer resort Chicago respectfully calls attention to the fact that six bottles of beer and one perch were pulled out of its lake on the same fishing line.

Mrs. Anna Rogstad, the first woman member of the Storching, which is the lower house in the Norwegian Parliament, was a teacher in one of the primary grades of the public schools in Christiania when elected.

John Tonkin of Glasboro, N. J., probably the oldest man ever admitted to the New Jersey bar, celebrated his 57th birthday recently. Mr. Tonkin has been a practicing attorney at the February term and has been admitted to practice in all the courts.

Miss Kate E. Adams, who is private secretary to the chief of police of Chicago, and has a right to make arrests when she thinks them necessary, has established a new precedent in that city. She found that her house in the North Dearborn neighborhood, and voluntarily refunded the money to the city.

Miss Eleanor R. Gebhart, daughter of Senator William C. Gebhart of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, has been admitted to the bar of New Jersey. She will become lawyer partner of her father, who has law offices in Jersey City. It is said that the women lawyers in New Jersey can be counted on the fingers of two hands.

NEVADA'S DISGRACE.

Popular Awakening Against Laws Encouraging Divorce. Philadelphia Bulletin.

Those Americans who believe in liberal divorce laws have no reason to regret the movement that has been started in Nevada to do away with the fraudulent statutes which tempt wealthy persons to seek a brief, fictitious residence there in order to gain freedom from their marital responsibilities.

The citizens of that western commonwealth who are striving to have the "residential" requirement in the case of litigants made something more than a farce and a sham are not necessarily advocates of extreme stringency in divorce legislation. What they are apparently seeking is the removal from their state of a peculiarly odious stigma—one that brands it as a community willing to sell for money the privilege of evading the statutes which prevail over the remainder of the union.

Whether the belief is entertained that divorce should be granted only in exceedingly rare instances and for the gravest causes, or whether it is held that it ought

to be given whenever two persons can no longer live together with a tolerable degree of harmony, there is no room for difference of opinion regarding essential fraud, backed by perjury, and made available solely for those who have plenty of cash to spend to gratify their own inclinations. The money which the lawyers, landlords and amusement purveyors of Reno gain by pandering to rich easterners who are unwilling to abide by the laws of the state in which they actually live, may fatten the incomes of a few hundred individuals. But if it were fifty times as great in amount, it would be scanty compensation for the dishonor which the process involves. Both the Dakotas were formerly in the same disgraceful position. Both freed themselves from it after a hard fight; and their reputation was improved accordingly in the estimation of decent people throughout the country. Their example should be an instructive one for the people of Nevada.

PASSING PLEASANTIES.

"Bliggins and his wife are going to have trouble," says the local prophet.

"Why, he is absolutely devoted to her!" "I know he is. But how can a woman love a man who persistently trumps his partner's ace?"—Washington Star.

"I felt so sorry when I heard your house was burned down, Mrs. Jones, and it was too bad," said Mrs. Jones, and it had its bright side. John and I were both afraid to discharge our cook, but now that the house is gone, of course we don't have to."—Harpur's Weekly.

"Yes, Mrs. Davleigh has found it necessary to go west and remain there for some time." "Polonitis?" "No, Renoitis."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Father, what is meant by bankrupt?" "Bankruptcy is when you put your money in your hip pocket and let your creditors take your coat."—New York Press.

"What, marry old Rowderson. Don't you know he has two wives?" "Yes, but if I don't marry him I continue to lead a single life. Which is worse?"—Cleveland Leader.

"We are going to have a fine garden this year," says the local horticulturist. "We are going to raise our own vegetables." "Have you done any work on it yet?" "Of course." "Have you been spading up and digging and the rest of it?" "No." "No, Renoitis."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A PLAIN LITTLE WOMAN.

J. W. Foley in New York Times.

Just a plain little woman, with plain little eyes, who "dances" the parlor with sweeping and dusting.

Who's nights are for resting between two tired days.

Who's days is abiding, heaven-seeking, God trusting;

A tired little woman, who puts lids to bed.

And battles, and tucks them all in with a good night.

Who breathes a sweet prayer over each little head,

And devoutly knows God and the worth of His blessing.

A worn little woman, yet wearing a smile That resists the attacks of all time upon beauty;

Who tries such a distance from fashion and style,

But always so close upon patience and duty.

Whose days are a struggle of making ends meet.

Whose brow is deep lined with the real cost of living.

Whose hands have been tried fifty years and found sweet.

Who knows naught of getting, but knows how to give.

A good little woman, who somehow has learned The lesson of faith that withstands every trial.

Whose wifehood and motherhood nobly have earned

The crown of her glory with thorns of denial;

A real little woman, who gives to the world her right living;

Whose brow all intruded, whose heart is all periled

With year in and year out of loving and giving.

A glad little woman for just a dim light Of light in this world with its wonder and splendor;

Who is never too tired at the close of her day

To be watched with love that is wisdom and tender.

Who keeps and who patches and over her dress and

And needle and yarn in the nighttime is bending.

When all of her world and its treasures are hid,

Whose rest never begins and whose tasks never ending.

A plain little woman with plain little eyes, Whose life is, God knows, such a dull little story;

Who molars a brood all her tired little days—

What measure of treasure shall be hers in glory!

Who knows her as I do, and treasures her beauty;

That resists the attacks of time upon beauty;

Whose days were so far cast from fashion and style,

But who who walked close beside patience and duty?