

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 50 cents.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 45 cents.

Daily Bee and Sunday, per week, 85 cents.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 50 cents.

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 55 cents.

Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.00.

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to city circulation department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.

South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.

Council Bluffs—23 Scott street.

Lincoln—414 Little Building.

Chicago—104 Marquette building.

New York—Rooms 331-332, No. 24 West Thirty-ninth street.

Washington—72 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed.

Omaha Box, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Only 5-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts.

Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 48,770

2. Total number of copies distributed 48,770

3. Total number of copies not distributed 0

4. Total number of copies of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1910, was as follows:

Some Business Reforms.

To eliminate what is called box-car peddling, the commercial bodies in several western cities have adopted a new code of ethics governing the relations of the wholesaler and retailer and propose its adoption by the National Credit Men's association at its forthcoming annual meeting in Spokane.

Food, Price and Business.

The effects of high prices, as reflected by the reports for March business, appear to be as enigmatical as their causes.

Ex-Judge Doan wants it distinctly understood that he was a "nonpartisan" when running for supreme judge last year for the sole purpose of uncoiling republicans, and that he is just as staunch a democrat this year as any of them.

Surely it comes in good grace for Charles A. Towne to call Theodore Roosevelt a past master in the art of advertising.

What a sensation, we might have had if "Brother Charley" had only, like Little Bitterroot, "mixed those letters up" and sent the county option pronouncement to be read at the Jefferson birthday banquet.

In the Tall Timber.

It will be noted, however, that the colonel took Pinchot out to the woods, not to the wood shed.

A Common Allment.

Well, suppose the railroads are having difficulty in raising money to make needed improvements? Most of us are experiencing the same difficulty.

Hoosier Versatility.

That Indiana woman who held off a horse-riding husband escaped in proof that there are people in the Hoosier state who can do something besides write and declaim.

Slam at Mayor Jim.

The results of the election at Lincoln, Neb., would indicate that the state capital is going to stand by Governor Shallenberger and that Mayor Jim Dahlman of Omaha and Dahlman's followers and Omaha can go hang.

Our Birthday Book.

April 15, 1910.

General Horace Potter, former United States ambassador to France, was born April 15, 1827, at Huntington, Pa.

Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation, is Dr. Pritchett was born in the service of the Union Pacific as civil engineer for ten years, but more lately has been practicing his profession on his own account.

John Kervan, the tailor, is celebrating his forty-ninth birthday. He was born in Ireland, but has been in Omaha for thirty years, and in the tailoring business for himself since 1871.

Louis J. Platt, politician and lawyer, is 77. Mr. Platt, although of Italian name and descent, is a native of New York City, but has been practicing at the Omaha bar for twenty years.

Ildor Sommer of Sommer Bros., grocers, was born April 15, 1859, in Austria-Hungary, coming to this country in 1878. He has been in the grocery business in Omaha steadily since 1887.

Gold Dust has countless uses.

Look at your toothbrush; look at your hairbrush; and your sponges through a microscope.

You will send for more Gold Dust in a hurry.

Gold Dust not only cleans, but it sterilizes, and you need a package in every bath-room as much as you do in every kitchen, in every laundry and in every pantry.

Make an inventory, room by room, of the things Gold Dust will do for you and you will find many new places where you can "Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work."

Complaint is renewed of the difficulty encountered here to get high-class men to serve on the juries.

John Temple Graves suggests a fusion of the democratic party with the Independence league. That will strike Mr. Bryan in a tender spot.

F. D. Coburn of Kansas says the farmer is the only manufacturer who has no voice in fixing the price of his products.

The death of John Quinn will awaken recollections of old-time labor troubles.

Our Birthday Book.

April 15, 1910.

General Horace Potter, former United States ambassador to France, was born April 15, 1827, at Huntington, Pa.

Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation, is Dr. Pritchett was born in the service of the Union Pacific as civil engineer for ten years, but more lately has been practicing his profession on his own account.

John Kervan, the tailor, is celebrating his forty-ninth birthday. He was born in Ireland, but has been in Omaha for thirty years, and in the tailoring business for himself since 1871.

Louis J. Platt, politician and lawyer, is 77. Mr. Platt, although of Italian name and descent, is a native of New York City, but has been practicing at the Omaha bar for twenty years.

Ildor Sommer of Sommer Bros., grocers, was born April 15, 1859, in Austria-Hungary, coming to this country in 1878. He has been in the grocery business in Omaha steadily since 1887.

Gold Dust has countless uses.

Look at your toothbrush; look at your hairbrush; and your sponges through a microscope.

You will send for more Gold Dust in a hurry.

Gold Dust not only cleans, but it sterilizes, and you need a package in every bath-room as much as you do in every kitchen, in every laundry and in every pantry.

Make an inventory, room by room, of the things Gold Dust will do for you and you will find many new places where you can "Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work."

Complaint is renewed of the difficulty encountered here to get high-class men to serve on the juries.

John Temple Graves suggests a fusion of the democratic party with the Independence league. That will strike Mr. Bryan in a tender spot.

F. D. Coburn of Kansas says the farmer is the only manufacturer who has no voice in fixing the price of his products.

The death of John Quinn will awaken recollections of old-time labor troubles.

Harriman-Lovett

Temperament and Business Methods of the Past and Present Head of the Overland Route

Men who have had business relations with the late Edward H. Harriman, and continue their dealings with the present head of the Union Pacific company, Robert Scott Lovett, remark the contrast in temperament and business methods of the masterful railroad manager and his successor as reflected at the company's office, 128 Broadway, New York. It would be difficult to find two men who have been closely allied in the management of a great corporation so utterly unlike on the personal side.

The difference has been noted frequently since President Lovett settled in the vacant chair, and is sketched with illuminating details by a correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Physically the writer pictures the new president as a tall, well-built man with a kindly face. He is smooth shaven, exposing firm, rough-hewn features. When he gets up from a chair he stands an even six feet tall, with just enough flesh on his well-knit frame to avoid being called slender.

He has a kindly way about him that begets permanent friendship almost at the first moment of meeting. He has a keen distaste for wounding anybody's feelings. In each of these characteristics he is directly the opposite of Harriman.

Each day Judge Lovett is besieged by callers who desire to talk to him on matters of comparative unimportance. He tries to see as many of them as his limited time from the pressure of other business makes feasible. Harriman's aim was to see no one.

For two or three years prior to Harriman's death an employe of the Harriman offices—a secretary to one of his chief assistants—had been chafing under a business grievance of discrimination, as the employe believed, that he was anxious to bring to Harriman's personal attention. But although his employe had his desk only a room or two away from Harriman's private office he found it impossible to get to Harriman for a private conversation.

The financial wizard had not time or inclination to talk to him. From this one may gather how much chance a person from the outside world would have to get a few minutes' chat with Harriman.

But now all this is changed. The day after Judge Lovett took Harriman's place, the employe with the grievance requested an opportunity to talk with him in private. They drew up their chairs and fanned the whole matter out in a short time. At the close of the talk Judge Lovett said: "I believe what you have told me. You have not been treated fairly. From now on I hope you will regard me as your friend. I do not want anybody in this office to have just cause for dissatisfaction."

The dissimilarity in the personalities of Harriman and Judge Lovett are so marked that employes about the Harriman offices do not look back on these days antedating their former chief's demise with any great sense of regret. There was something dominant about Harriman. He had everybody about his offices strangely intimidated.

Coupled with this was an irritability due to the high nervous tension under which he worked, that made it far from a pleasure to be enrolled among the staff of employes who came into personal contact with him. For example, he was a poor hand at dictating letters; his mind worked so much more rapidly than he could voice his thoughts that he made many mistakes. But it was a rare thing for a stenographer in doubt about Harriman's meaning, to have the nerve to ask him what he was trying to say, or to change a phrase he had dictated.

Harriman was constantly keyed to such a pitch that he had no sense of the passing of time. He would order a messenger sent somewhere and before the messenger had left his presence would want to know if the reply had arrived.

Judge Lovett is as calm as Harriman was excited. He dictates or issues orders in a conversational tone. Harriman has been noted for his rapid speech, and he who had his back toward him while dictating a telegram without even calling the stenographer by name or giving him any way of knowing that he was being dictated to.

Harriman never went out for lunch at a place that he had brought to the office, and even then rarely found time to taste it earlier than 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. And by the same token, he seemed to hold a personal grudge against those who did go out to get a bite of lunch. To him it seemed less easy to satisfy hunger than to make a matter how high salaried he might be—could ever slip out for a bite to eat with any assurance that he would not be sent for ere he had finished his lunch. If Harriman wanted him, the lunch could wait over till the next day.

When Harriman's death was announced the chances for good digestion about his office immediately advanced at least thirty points.

Judge Lovett differs from Harriman in that he denies the right of big business to sidetrack completely his creature comforts. The same in regard to his employes. Promptly at 1:30 o'clock each day—without regard to the pressure of business on hand—he goes to lunch at the Lawyers' club. He takes his time, mingles with his fellow men and endeavors to make his midday meal a social as well as a gastronomic occasion.

Judge Lovett still lacks a few months of being 50 years of age. Just now it is his strong desire that the "Judge" approach to his name be dropped. He wishes to be regarded as a business man—a railroad man—rather than as a lawyer. But his title clings, and seems likely to.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Benjamin Franklin Hamilton, the first man to employ shop girls in any store in the United States, has just passed his ninety-first birthday at his home in Saco, Me.

The New York peddler who sold poisonous cordials and gave the purchaser change in counterfeit money seems to have reasoned that if a customer died, he would never complain of being cheated.

William Blaisie, probably the oldest druggist in New York, died at his home in Utica at the age of 88 years. He had conducted a drug store in Utica since 1847. Mr. Blaisie was a "forty-niner," going to California via Cape Horn at the very beginning of the gold fever. He was a close friend of Roscoe Conkling and a bearer of his funeral.

Hugh L. Dickson of San Bernardino, Cal., general counsel of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, attracted much attention when he was admitted to practice before the bar of the supreme court of the United States. As a railroad fireman he lost both his hands. Afterward he studied law. He signed the roll of attorneys by holding a pen between the stubs of his arms.

Harriman-Lovett

Temperament and Business Methods of the Past and Present Head of the Overland Route

Men who have had business relations with the late Edward H. Harriman, and continue their dealings with the present head of the Union Pacific company, Robert Scott Lovett, remark the contrast in temperament and business methods of the masterful railroad manager and his successor as reflected at the company's office, 128 Broadway, New York. It would be difficult to find two men who have been closely allied in the management of a great corporation so utterly unlike on the personal side.

The difference has been noted frequently since President Lovett settled in the vacant chair, and is sketched with illuminating details by a correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Physically the writer pictures the new president as a tall, well-built man with a kindly face. He is smooth shaven, exposing firm, rough-hewn features. When he gets up from a chair he stands an even six feet tall, with just enough flesh on his well-knit frame to avoid being called slender.

He has a kindly way about him that begets permanent friendship almost at the first moment of meeting. He has a keen distaste for wounding anybody's feelings. In each of these characteristics he is directly the opposite of Harriman.

Each day Judge Lovett is besieged by callers who desire to talk to him on matters of comparative unimportance. He tries to see as many of them as his limited time from the pressure of other business makes feasible. Harriman's aim was to see no one.

For two or three years prior to Harriman's death an employe of the Harriman offices—a secretary to one of his chief assistants—had been chafing under a business grievance of discrimination, as the employe believed, that he was anxious to bring to Harriman's personal attention. But although his employe had his desk only a room or two away from Harriman's private office he found it impossible to get to Harriman for a private conversation.

The financial wizard had not time or inclination to talk to him. From this one may gather how much chance a person from the outside world would have to get a few minutes' chat with Harriman.

But now all this is changed. The day after Judge Lovett took Harriman's place, the employe with the grievance requested an opportunity to talk with him in private. They drew up their chairs and fanned the whole matter out in a short time. At the close of the talk Judge Lovett said: "I believe what you have told me. You have not been treated fairly. From now on I hope you will regard me as your friend. I do not want anybody in this office to have just cause for dissatisfaction."

The dissimilarity in the personalities of Harriman and Judge Lovett are so marked that employes about the Harriman offices do not look back on these days antedating their former chief's demise with any great sense of regret. There was something dominant about Harriman. He had everybody about his offices strangely intimidated.

Coupled with this was an irritability due to the high nervous tension under which he worked, that made it far from a pleasure to be enrolled among the staff of employes who came into personal contact with him. For example, he was a poor hand at dictating letters; his mind worked so much more rapidly than he could voice his thoughts that he made many mistakes. But it was a rare thing for a stenographer in doubt about Harriman's meaning, to have the nerve to ask him what he was trying to say, or to change a phrase he had dictated.

Harriman was constantly keyed to such a pitch that he had no sense of the passing of time. He would order a messenger sent somewhere and before the messenger had left his presence would want to know if the reply had arrived.

Judge Lovett is as calm as Harriman was excited. He dictates or issues orders in a conversational tone. Harriman has been noted for his rapid speech, and he who had his back toward him while dictating a telegram without even calling the stenographer by name or giving him any way of knowing that he was being dictated to.

Harriman never went out for lunch at a place that he had brought to the office, and even then rarely found time to taste it earlier than 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. And by the same token, he seemed to hold a personal grudge against those who did go out to get a bite of lunch. To him it seemed less easy to satisfy hunger than to make a matter how high salaried he might be—could ever slip out for a bite to eat with any assurance that he would not be sent for ere he had finished his lunch. If Harriman wanted him, the lunch could wait over till the next day.

When Harriman's death was announced the chances for good digestion about his office immediately advanced at least thirty points.

Judge Lovett differs from Harriman in that he denies the right of big business to sidetrack completely his creature comforts. The same in regard to his employes. Promptly at 1:30 o'clock each day—without regard to the pressure of business on hand—he goes to lunch at the Lawyers' club. He takes his time, mingles with his fellow men and endeavors to make his midday meal a social as well as a gastronomic occasion.

Judge Lovett still lacks a few months of being 50 years of age. Just now it is his strong desire that the "Judge" approach to his name be dropped. He wishes to be regarded as a business man—a railroad man—rather than as a lawyer. But his title clings, and seems likely to.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Benjamin Franklin Hamilton, the first man to employ shop girls in any store in the United States, has just passed his ninety-first birthday at his home in Saco, Me.

The New York peddler who sold poisonous cordials and gave the purchaser change in counterfeit money seems to have reasoned that if a customer died, he would never complain of being cheated.

William Blaisie, probably the oldest druggist in New York, died at his home in Utica at the age of 88 years. He had conducted a drug store in Utica since 1847. Mr. Blaisie was a "forty-niner," going to California via Cape Horn at the very beginning of the gold fever. He was a close friend of Roscoe Conkling and a bearer of his funeral.

Hugh L. Dickson of San Bernardino, Cal., general counsel of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, attracted much attention when he was admitted to practice before the bar of the supreme court of the United States. As a railroad fireman he lost both his hands. Afterward he studied law. He signed the roll of attorneys by holding a pen between the stubs of his arms.

Hear the greatest Aria from the greatest of all the Italian Operas—CELESTE AIDA sung by

Slezak

the greatest of all Grand Opera tenors, in the Edison Phonograph

Every owner of an Edison Phonograph should have this wonderful Record. And to every one who has not an Edison, this great Record should be a big incentive to buy one. Hear "Celeste Aida" and the nine other great Slezak Records at your Edison dealer's today.

THE AMBEROLA

is an Edison Phonograph which combines the perfection of sound-reproduction with the highest mastery of craftsmanship. It comes in either mahogany or oak. Plays both Edison Standard and Amberol Records. Has drawers for holding 100 Records. The price is \$200. Other types of Edison Phonographs \$12.50 to \$125.00.

Edison Grand Opera Records.....75c to \$200.

Edison Standard Records.....15c to 35c

Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long).....50c

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO., 75 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.

With the Edison Business Phonograph you can't hold any one else's work while your dictation is going on.