

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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The unkindest cut of all was that Mr. Bryan's dog had forgotten him.

Hogs, they tell us, have taken a tumble, but we have not heard them squeal.

Now comes the incredible report that "Roosevelt had a quiet Sunday in Paris."

The old experiment of lighting a match to hunt up a gas leak has been tried again. It still works.

The size of some women's hats is enough to make a man forget all about the peril of a hatpin.

Perhaps Governor Shallenberger had his fingers crossed when he was talking to that Texas reporter.

It would be awful if the governor should find that the poet he pardoned was only a fellow who wrote rhyme.

Bat Nelson's assertion that he is as much of a gentleman as any man will not generally be debated—in Bat's presence.

San Francisco papers are trying to snub the Jeffries-Johnson fight. They are only giving it three columns a day at present.

Now that we have been assured the comet will not end the world, we might resume our plans and proceed with business.

Dispatches indicate that England's rubber boom is stretching, the price of the raw material having more than doubled in a year.

The consolation is a little bit cold, but the thrifty housewife will not have to cook herself over a hot stove next summer putting up fruit.

The peerless leader has been ordained an elder in the Presbyterian church, and in the meantime his senatorial boom grows apace.

Strange that Mr. Bryan is unable to prevent his friends from urging him for the senate, or has he yet found out about those petitions?

Still, there is time enough to go into mourning over those lost crops. Old Sol usually gets in some good leads after the rain has done its part.

While talking to the woods Aldrich may start a lumber trust—Atlanta Constitution.

What is the matter with the one we have?

Having been assured for the empty ampth time that the world is in no danger of Halley's comet, mankind can now resume its wonted task of cursing the weather man.

Why it should be necessary to make the announcement that Roosevelt will not go back on Taft is puzzling. The records of both men are clearly against any such possibility.

Mayor Seldel of Milwaukee has started out well by declining a chautauqua offer, which is more than certain other Wisconsin notables have done.

As a matter of fact those democratic well-wishers of the republican party are completely disconcerted over the announced retirement of Aldrich and Hale and the reduction of Cannon's power.

Republican Sincerity.

Congressman Longworth hit the nail squarely on the head when he said that the time of adjournment is unimportant to congress as compared with the redemption of every pledge made to the people and the fulfillment of the entire Taft program.

The people must want the Taft program carried out or they would not have said so when that program was submitted to them in 1908, and the fact that republican leaders on the floor of both houses of congress are taking the position of Mr. Longworth will doubtless sustain public confidence against the democratic campaign which has set in a little early this year—especially when the republicans have made good so many of their pledges already.

The republican party cannot, as the Ohio congressman pointed out, afford to have its good faith questioned at this time. While there is no occasion for flying the danger flag, there is every reason for sober, cautious action, for the party is coming up to a contest in the fall elections which not only involves the continuance of its majority in congress, but it may involve the integrity of the party. Of course, sentiment plays a part in every election and it is a difficult factor to meet with argument, but if the republicans go into this campaign with the consciousness of duty done, so that they may be able to point to their pledges before election and to their redemption after, they will have nothing to fear.

An honest analysis of what has been accomplished since Mr. Taft and congress went into power March 4, 1909, can reveal nothing but a clean slate of public service, and it is this fact and nothing else that is disturbing the democrats, who pretend to be deriving great comfort from other sources. The party has kept the faith and all it has to do now is to keep its head and not to become stampeded.

Railroads Reaching Out.

Some of the railroads are not willing to wait until they can raise their freight rates to get money for improvements. The Baltimore & Ohio is proceeding with plans for the expenditure of \$25,000,000 without reference to freight rates, and the Santa Fe has reached into its pocket and brought out \$31,000,000 to invest in improvements.

Here is \$66,000,000 to be spent by two railroads for repairing and extending lines. The work is made necessary partially because the properties have suffered from wear and tear and partially to afford greater facilities to meet future traffic. Traffic has been increasing in this country by wonderful bounds and will go on so increasing, but Mr. Hill recently said that railroads could not afford to continue these enormous expenditures without the compensation of higher freight rates. Some commodity rates have gone up, but as yet there has been no general advance and before one is brought about it probably will meet with stubborn resistance, for the public is not yet convinced of the necessity for such a move, nor does the action of the Baltimore & Ohio and Santa Fe tend to convince it any more than the report of Mr. Hill's three leading roads declaring 8 per cent dividends.

This government should not pursue a narrow-gauged policy toward railroad management or development and it has not done so, but in the present economic conditions there is nothing so overpowering in its argumentative force as to make the people believe that a flat raise in freight rates is necessary or would be fair.

Enforcing Criminal Law.

Samuel Untermyer, one of the leading corporation lawyers of New York, denounced trusts and monopolies as "worse than the robber barons of old" in an address on "Evils and Remedies in the Administration of the Criminal Law" before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia. He also derided the constitution as "That great document of compromises," and insisted on vital changes in it. He made charges and admissions which the Samuel Untermyer who pleads for the large corporations before a court of justice would not make.

Mr. Untermyer wants the fourth amendment to the federal constitution repealed. It reads:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

He also wants repealed the fifth amendment, which reads:

No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

These demands will be considered revolutionary by some and their proposal by a man who defends large interests for large fees will provoke much comment. It must be admitted that if these amendments were repealed, men who strain legal points and scull arguments along devious routes of technical hair-splitting in order to save their clients would have harder tasks before them, and so we must applaud the courage of Mr. Untermyer.

But Mr. Untermyer forces the question, "Is it the law or the lawyer?" And he probably would be the first to deny that the prodigious skill of a

learned lawyer in distorting the law, in stretching it beyond the point of its real meaning, or actual purport, ever saved any violator of the law from its just penalties.

There should be no other excuse for a criminal trial than the facts, and if they convict a man he should be punished and if they fail to convict him he should be acquitted, and no amount of skill or learning or money should be permitted to change the result.

Splitting the Fees.

Members of the medical profession hereabouts, as well as throughout the country, are endeavoring to devise ways and means to put an end to the practice of splitting fees between physicians and surgeons. The splitting of fees is coming more and more to be regarded as a species of graft, and its objectionable and vicious features are calling for severe condemnation. If a physician sends a patient to a surgeon or to a specialist and then claims a percentage out of the final bill, it means one of two things—either the patient is lured excessively or the surgeon or specialist is buying his patronage on a market where the biggest percentage will command the business.

Of course, this split fee business is not new in the medical profession, as a similar practice of dividing has prevailed at times between the physician and the druggist, the physician and the hospital, and even the physician and the undertaker. But with the refinement of the profession these coarse forms have been tabooed and discarded, so that the split-up survives principally only between the physician and the surgeon or specialist. It goes without saying that the general public will be heartily in sympathy with any reform that will stop graft, either private or public, and will wish the medical reformers every success.

This split fee game, however, is not played alone by the medical men, but also by practitioners in other professional fields. The lawyer who sends a client to another lawyer in another city, or in the same city, frequently demands a "divvy." This is the regular procedure in collection cases and more or less regular in other kinds of litigation. The lawyer, however, does not ordinarily let a client get away from him if he can help it, preferring to keep the emoluments all to himself, which doubtless explains why more lawyers' fees are not split.

The minister of the gospel is supposed to be only occasionally subjected to pressure for a hand-out, presumably because he is constantly the recipient of favors, and too often treated as a subject of charity. With him it is usually a mere matter of reciprocity, the minister recommending the physician who treats his own family for nothing, and the lawyer who does his law business without charge, and so on down the line. If such an exchange were an even exchange no one would be hurt, but if one party gets the best of it, or if both get the best of it at the expense of a third party, the measure of graft is only one of degree.

So if the "medics" succeed in either suppressing or only repressing the split fee evil, and set an example for its victims in other professions as well, they will be entitled to a credit mark, if nothing more substantial.

The Fight for Health.

One of the most hopeful signs is the persistence with which the fight against disease is being carried on. This is due above all other reasons to the fact that in the army battling for health are enlisted intelligent men and women, well trained and determined to push the warfare. It is scientific as well as sentimental, and the union of thinkers and workers who are backing the movement means that only good can be accomplished. These people have not undertaken to work miracles, nor do they propose to accomplish the impossible. What they have set about doing is to spread the enlightenment of modern knowledge among those who most need it and to educate the great masses to the point where the great white plague will be no more, because each individual will understand what is necessary in order to avoid the onslaught of the disease.

The remedy is simple and certain. The work of spreading the information is definite and exact and the result can only be success. The workers have made much progress, but are not looking back to see how far they have come. They know the goal is still ahead of them and are pressing steadily forward.

The voluminous report by a government expert has merely served to confirm what was well known to the citizens of Omaha—that so long as water is pumped from the Missouri river danger of contamination exists. The expert advises that as soon as possible the intakes must be changed and that better means for purification must be provided. The only real service apparent as the result of this official visit is, perhaps, it will serve to prepare Omaha people for the additional bond issue that will be necessary in the event the city ultimately comes into possession of the water plant.

Governor Patterson turns from pardoning his friend, the murderer of former Senator Carmack, and announces his candidacy for re-election. Now is your chance, Tennessee.

If Governor Shallenberger should finally determine to go to Texas it is likely that some of his former friends could possibly support the loss. In

fact, it has been suggested by one or two of them that the governor might go to that other place which is said to be next to Texas in high temperature.

If that Lincoln banker will come to Omaha and put up a \$300,000 building we will let him stretch a banner both ways across the sidewalk, and he doesn't need to limit himself to \$300,000. If he wants to go higher the town can stand it.

The Baltimore Sun puts a very personal question up to Lord Kitchener, who found New York's fair ones so charming he'll but succumbed, asking, "Was he afraid to come to Baltimore?"

The Detroit Free Press suggests that if your wife is a suffragette his her biscuits and see how she likes it. Those are the very biscuits you'd better not hiss.

Dehorning the Bulls. Baltimore American.

The cotton bulls are said to be disturbed over the idea of a proba. Perhaps they think it will prevent them from longer pulling wool over the consumers' eyes.

Cheer Up! There Are Others. Washington Post.

Bryan won't run for the senate; Aldrich won't; Hale won't. And now Governor Marshall of Indiana, who hasn't been asked, says he won't. But there are others who will; so cheer up.

Mantles to the Museum. Sioux City Tribune.

The shedding of mantles by Aldrich and Hale does not alarm Doliver or his associates, who think that government cannot go on unless someone puts on and wears those falling mantles, he replies that the mantles will go to the national museum in the Smithsonian institute and be put among the other relics of days that are forever gone.

One Black Sheep in the Flock. St. Louis Republic.

In connection with the defalcation of Captain Oberlin M. Carter it ought to be remembered that his case is unique in the history of the corps of engineers. Scores of millions have passed through the hands of the engineer officers; this is the sole instance of even a charge of malfeasance. The level of integrity of the engineers shows no fluctuation; Carter's misdoing was a lusus naturae.

Vultures on Liberia's Border. Philadelphia Record.

The civilized negroes of Liberia bitterly complain the the vultures of the neighboring colonies of England and France, spreading their wings to pounce down upon the ill-starred republic. They therefore call loudly for the help of the mother country, one of whose presidents gave his name to its capital of Monrovia. The question is whether anything of real value can be done to save the republic from its fall, between the whites, in whose hands is the whole trade of the coast, and the black savages the 38,000 civilized negroes are threatened with extinction.

JUSTIFIABLE ANXIETY.

Protest Against Appointing Railroad Lawyers to the Bench. St. Joseph News-Press.

The question of who shall succeed Justice Brewer in the United States supreme bench is of much concern to the Nebraska State Railroad commission, according to advice from Lincoln. The commission would improve on the mind of President Taft, the necessity of appointing to this high office someone whose mind has not been formed in the employ of corporations. A member of the commission has given it out that, while there is no disposition to reflect on anyone's honesty, it is nevertheless a fact that a jurist who in whose hands is the whole trade of the coast, and the black savages the 38,000 civilized negroes are threatened with extinction.

Our Birthday Book

April 26, 1910.

David Henderson, theatrical manager, was born April 26, 1853, at Edinburgh. He has put on the road a great many of the most popular extravaganza, including the famous "422," during the Chicago World's fair.

Henry T. Clarke, pioneer waterway boomer and retired capitalist, was born April 26, 1834, at Greenwich, N. Y. Mr. Clarke built one of the first bridges across the Mississippi river, the one at Bellevue college is located, helped organize the Board of Trade and the Commercial club and has been a delegate to all sorts of industrial and commercial congresses.

Fred W. Heff, general agent of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance company of Philadelphia, was born on this date in 1851. He is a native of Maine, Ill., and has been with his present company in various positions continually since 1902.

William A. Ayerick, consulting engineer, with offices in The Bee building, was born April 26, 1859, at Passaic, N. J. He is a graduate civil engineer from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute at Troy, and has had wide experience as a railway engineer and bridge builder. He also served for a brief period as city engineer for Omaha.

E. E. Muffitt, secretary of H. J. Penfold company, dealers in surgical instruments and physical supplies, is 44. He was with the Goodman Drug company from 1885 to 1891, and from that date with the present establishment, first under the name of Aloc & Penfold and later as at present incorporated.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of the Army, as Taken from the Army and Navy Register.

Several officers have been relieved from college duty and no successors have been designated. This is a step in the direction which has been found necessary of reducing the number of officers on detached duty. The failure of congress to enact the so-called extra officers' bill or to make any provision for officers who are serving on very useful duty which requires their absence from their line commands, compels the War department to withdraw some of the officers who are acting as professors of military science at universities. It is impossible, of course, to recall many of these officers, as the demand for their services is imperative.

The War department is arranging to have the regular army represented as generally as possible in some five military tournaments to occur at as many places during the present year. As is usual under such circumstances, the troops in the neighborhood of those events will be designated for participation. There has been at various times the suggestion that the army be excused from taking part in these tournaments. The point has been occasionally raised that they are more or less of a commercial character, and it has been pointed out by some critics that the army should not be employed in these forms of activity, especially in a year when there is much marching to be done and considerable work in connection with the joint army and militia encampments. On the other hand, the military authorities have found themselves confronted with the importance of influential business people backed by the support of representatives and senators who have argued that the army gains in friends by these exhibitions while the people of the country have an opportunity to see for themselves what the military establishment is doing and what the orders of the country are capable of. The tournaments of 1910 will include those at Nashville in June, at Chicago July 4 to 13, at Des Moines and at Tacoma in the last week in July and at Omaha immediately following the Des Moines tournament.

The preliminary examination of candidates for the army medical corps, beginning on April 11, under one board convened in Washington and another board at Fort Sheridan, Ill., applied to six candidates at the former place and two at the latter. There are now twenty-two provisionally qualified candidates who will be appointed first lieutenants in the army medical reserve corps and enter the next class at the army medical school in October, by which time it is expected there will be at least thirty more candidates. The class at the school completes its course on May 1, when the examinations commence for the purpose of determining the relative standing of the graduates on the list of the officers of the regular medical corps. The graduating exercises will take place on May 31, on which occasion Prof. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor will deliver the principal address. The medical officers, who visited New York and Philadelphia for the purpose of creating interest in the army medical corps among eligible medical graduates, have met with much success and there are indications that a number of candidates from the cities for the examinations occurring before the beginning of the next course at the army medical school.

An unusual question has been raised by the auditor for the War department in the matter of the pay in the case of army officers advanced in rank. It has been the practice for years, with no hint of suspicion of its illegality or irregularity, to begin the pay of an army officer with the day upon which he is advanced. It happens, however, that the case of one of the candidates for promotion by virtue of retirement, for instance, also receives that day's pay for the same grade and office. It is maintained that the increased pay due to promotion should begin on the day following that on which the vacancy is created. The comptroller has taken the short cut to prosperity and the higher status, upon so slight a base they build the hysterical structure of their restoration. It is "Hark away!" and full flight for their fleasops.

A democratic victory this year will be an injury to the democratic cause. It will arrest and sober the republican contentants and realign the party upon the signal of danger; and if the democrats, intoxicated by misunderstanding successes and feeling sure of further triumphs because of rainbows in the sky or the smoke which so gracefully curls or any other immaterial and evasive thing, should take victory in 1912 for return to their old love with his barren platitudes and prophecies, his manifold croakings and his misleading admonitions, republican feuds will be called in and independence of action eliminated in the presence of a common menace.

Everybody Lost Out.

The Philadelphia street car strike has been declared off after eight weeks of exhausting hostilities. It is estimated that the traction strikers lost in wages \$46,000, the sympathetic strikers in the textile and other trades \$2,500,000, the Rap-J Transit company \$200,000 and other employees and business men generally \$12,000,000. It was a case of everybody losing and nobody gaining. The traction company and the strikers are now just where they were before, except for eight weeks of experience in wasting their substance, with absolutely no results.

One Ambition Unsatisfied.

That central bank with which Senator Aldrich proposes to close his public career appears to be lost in the fogs of a dim and remote future.

General orders have been issued this week from the War department containing amendments in paragraphs of the army regulations and the manual for the assistance department in accordance with recommendations made by General H. G. Sharpe, commissary general of the army. This is an initial step toward the inauguration of a new method of accounting for the ration. This new system has been made necessary by the change in the amount of savings allowed organization commanders in drawing their rations and will effect an important reform in showing a true state of the business of the subsistence department. The result of the proposed new plan would be the advantage of putting each organization or detachment commander in the position of a purchaser, and at the end of the month he would be allowed credit for an amount equal to the value of the rations due the organization or detachment for that month. No attempt is made at this time to change the components of the ration, and the practical result of the new system will be as close

Advertisement for First National Bank of Omaha. The report made to the comptroller under date of March 29, 1910, shows that this bank has Time Certificates of Deposit \$2,034,278.61 at 3 1/2% Interest paid on certificates running for twelve months.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Anthony J. Drexel, multimillionaire, has entered a protest because a New York hotel charged him \$1.75 for a cup of tea and two eggs.

The \$200 memorial to the late Speaker Reed will be unveiled at Portland in August. Perhaps Danville will do as much for Cannon some day.

An Altonian man saved a bevy of wags from peril, and one by one they hugged their rescuer. What could a mere Carnegie medal mean to him now?

While looking at Halley's comet Mrs. Josephine Osterman of Evansville, Ind., aged 98, became very excited and died from a sudden attack of heart disease. Mrs. Osterman remembered seeing the comet in the thirties.

Frank Seldel is the biggest engineer on the Williamsport end of the Philadelphia & Reading system, and he has the "blitz" engine. The engine looks like a toy alongside the monsters that handle coal trains or that go pounding along with general freight. It is an engine that was once considered "some pumping" on the road, but it has got down to pulling a worktrain. The big engine of this tiny, old-fashioned engine weighs 220 pounds.

"William Jennings Bryan is rapidly becoming bald," reports a Washington correspondent. "He is clinging with great tenacity to what hair he has left. With that pervercity which marks men who hate baldness, he refuses to have his locks trimmed." The result is that he has a great cluster of bushy curls forming a rim from a line just above his ears well down to his coat collar. The mass is liberally streaked with gray. As the hair falls away a well formed head of the dome variety is revealed.

LAUGHING LINES.

Mrs. Byers—All the big berries are on the top of this box, I suppose.

Peddler—No, mum; some of 'em are on the top of de other boxes—Boston Transcript.

"I defy any one to name a field of endeavor in which men do not receive more commendation than women," exclaimed the orator at a suffrage meeting.

"The chorus," murmured some irresponsible person—Lippincott's Magazine.

Higgins—How were the aeroplane races yesterday?

Wiggins—Good, only for the fact that the track was too heavy for making records.

Higgins—Did you see them?

Wiggins—They were pulled off over Pittsburgh, you know—Puck.

Mr. Blinks (in art museum)—I didn't know you were such an admirer of curio.

Mrs. Blunderb—Oh, yes, indeed; I just delight in inequities—Boston Transcript.

"I'm truly sorry, ma'am," said Old Hunka to the widow to see you in such hard luck. You mustn't do me any more work, though. It may be all for the best."

Then he went, and foreclosed the mortgage—Chicago Tribune.

"It was rather hard to lose your daughter, eh?" remarked the guest at the wedding.

"Oh, no," replied the bride's father, "the loss was hard at one time, but I finally landed this fellow just as we were losing all hope"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Good Man—Ah, my poor fellow, I feel sorry for you. Why don't you work? I was young for ten years I never was in bed after 4. An hour's work before breakfast, then a few hours' work, then four hours' more work, then supper, then bed, then up again at 4 next morning.

Loafers—I say, boss, where did you serve your time—Sing Sing or Joliet—Columbian Magazine.

IN WHISPERS.

Puck.

Here, love, you have ten million plunks in lieu of salary.

So pack your sixty-seven trunks.

And call the cart and pony.

The moving van I've ordered here at 3 o'clock precisely.

At 4 you'll both disappear.

Which suits us both quite nicely.

At 5 I have a golfing date.

So please be prompt in starting.

Or Mrs. Swift will have to wait.

While you and I are parting.

At 6—What's that? You want to know the state that I have taken?

Don't worry, dear—day or so.

Will do, or I'm mistaken.

I whisper to my counsel, Fudge.

Who whispers to your lawyer?

And then everybody to the judge.

Who's known as Whispring Sawyer.

And then the judge he whispers back.

They whisper all together—

Who secretly hears these whispers—

Of breath this whispring weather.

The judge he whispers to the clerk.

Who whispers: "Just the caper!"

And, whispring still, he sets to work

To draw the proper paper.

In whispers it is read and signed—

And that's the way—oh, most refined—

We get divorced—in whispers.

Women's Secrets

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been recorded by Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. A few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when it is known that the treatment of more than half a million women in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first specialist in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed, in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising matter, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.