THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	45,770	16	42,870
2	42,810	17	43,110
3	42,700	18	43,030
4	42,690	19	43,090
5	42,800	20	41,800
6	41,800	21	43,140
7	42,940	22	42,820
8	43,760	23	42,490
9	42,710	24	42,600
10	42,160	25	42,890
11	42,810	26	42,630
12	42,990	27	41,400
13	41,700	28	42,610
14	43,130	29	42,770
15	42,620	30	42,410
		31	42,750

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1910.
M. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

Have you noticed how gentle spring is?

One thing, Jack Frost seems to have played no favorites.

John Kling is about the only insurgent to surrender.

Vassar girls object to being referred to as "always fresh." They are not, either.

An exchange refers to the colonel as "a walking celebration." Why put it walking?

Up to date no one has suggested that Havens' election is a refuge for the democrats.

Thus far the returns indicate the colonel's election by every country whose vote is in.

Mr. Bryan says defeat has its compensations and the majority of voters will agree with him.

It would be interesting if one of these uplift societies should sustain an in-growing all of a sudden.

Dr. Parkhurst tells us that "hell is full of politicians." Does he mean by that there is no more room?

Now that things have quieted down a little, may we not proceed with that investigation as to the state of King Menelik's being?

Mr. Hill's reputation as a prophet might be better if he had waited a week or two before predicting that $9,000,000,000 crop.

In spite of the fact that Tom Taggart is a candidate for the senate in Indiana, the democrats of that state profess to have hopes of success.

The artistic atmosphere of Lincoln is not to be affronted by the flaunting of any banner, no matter whether a costly building rears its head or not.

If Johnny Bull does not want to hear something on the subject of mollycoddles he had better keep a certain poet quiet during the colonel's visit.

When the list of disinfectants in germicides to be applied to the Omaha water is contemplated the average citizen will wonder if the risk is worth while.

"I see they are talking of abolishing algebra from the schools' curriculum," said the father at dinner table. "Oh, and arithmetic, too," said little Johnnie.

Press reports make much of the fact that Colonel Roosevelt stood before the tomb of Napoleon in silence. What did they expect him to do, make a noise?

Wild-eyed rumors placed the estate of H. H. Rogers at a fabulous figure and now it develops he was only worth $86,000,000. There is an example of the evil of—sensationalism.

Victor Berger, chief apostle of socialism in Milwaukee, says he is only the scene shifter in the administration of Mayor Seidel, but most people will insist that he is the prompter.

Mr. Hearst now has his cartoonists picturing Governor Hughes as the driver of the Standard Oil wagon. Let's see, Mr. Hughes once ran for office against Mr. Hearst and was elected.

Hughes Ideal Man for Bench.

President Taft's appointment of Governor Hughes to fill the vacancy in the supreme court created by the death of Justice Brewer is probably the most popular selection he could have made and will undoubtedly be received with general satisfaction all over the United States.

Governor Hughes represents the best there is in public life. He stands for complete and impartial administration of law, irrevocably against bossism and graft in politics, the spoils system and all kindred evils and typifies that kind of reform which, without flamboyant methods, exposes corruption, eliminates useless formality and secures the greatest benefit to the greatest number. This has been his record during both his terms as chief executive of New York. Fearless, aggressive and sane, he has given the people of that state such an able administration as to bring him into the arena of national affairs as one of the most conspicuous figures of his day. It was his relentless pursuit of the insurance fraud that led to the general awakening of the conscience of New York, eventuated in a political house-cleaning and set an example for other states that has been followed with vital results. He has established in his own commonwealth a new era of public life and has secured the enactment of laws that will make it dangerous and more difficult to reverse the tide of reform and go back to the old order, thus giving to his services the element of permanency and endurance.

Governor Hughes will bring to the supreme bench ability, experience and character especially fitting him for the grave duties, and he has a judicial temperament to back up his powers as a lawyer that will combine in making him as great an interpreter of the law as he has shown himself to be a great administrator. His high sense of the solemn importance of the position is fully reflected in the personal financial sacrifice he makes in accepting the president's appointment. As to his corporation proclivities Governor Hughes' record is the best answer. Most of the practical reforms he has instituted, most of the investigations he has forced, have involved, directly or indirectly, powerful corporations, and yet the guilty have been punished wherever convicted and at all times prosecuted with impartial vigor. But corporations have nothing to fear from a man of his sense of right and justice. He has protected these interests where they deserved protection with as much vim as he has punished them when deserving punishment.

The west, from the Mississippi to the California line, which now has no representative on the bench, will heartily endorse the appointment of Governor Hughes, who comes from a circuit that was not represented and probably will secure the next place available. Geographical considerations never have entered into the making of these appointments.

New Tariff Law.

Since the new tariff law became operative eight months ago the revenue receipts of the government have increased $50,000,000 over what they were for the eight months a year before; a year ago our deficit, the excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary receipts, was $70,000,000; this year it is about $15,000,000; the full quota of labor is employed, industries are running on full time and paying the highest wages ever paid in the history of the country and the total advance in wages for the year, it is estimated, will reach $500,000,000.

All these facts were pointed out by Vice President Sherman in his St. Louis speech and they ought to convince any unprejudiced man that the new tariff has gone a long way toward ameliorating the conditions for which it was intended and is fundamentally sound.

But democrats and those others bent on attacking the law for political purposes prate about not enough revision downward. What is the purpose of downward revision in a tariff? Is it not to open our doors to foreign imports as a means to competition that will affect domestic prices? Since this law went into effect the imports of the United States have increased in value over those of the corresponding period a year ago $200,000,000, or at the rate of $300,000,000 a year. The fact is, the downward tendency has been so marked that, as Vice President Sherman says, we need now to think of checking the decline instead of facilitating it.

Mr. Sherman did not go into the maximum and minimum clause of the law, and yet that is one of the strongest elements it possesses. By virtue of that clause, forced into the bill by Pesident Taft, from 50 to 60 per cent of American exports have gone into foreign markets free of duty and nine-tenths of those paying duty have been admitted at the minimum rate in those countries.

More labor employed and at the highest wages ever known, revenue increased by stupendous sums, more imports, more domestic products admitted abroad at lower rates—protection for labor and capital alike, the highest prices to the farmer, and the cost of living finally on the decline—these are things brought about since last August when this tariff law went into effect. What more could the law have accomplished? What was it the democrats expected?

Both President Taft and Vice President Sherman have admitted that even they want further revision of the tariff and propose to secure it, but no matter what the republican party did, it would not affect the campaign plans of the democrats and should not be expected to. If they should suddenly admit the truth about the new law they would that moment give up their chief political subterfuge and the people should not expect them to make that sacrifice on the eve of an election.

Back to the Land is the Cry.

Heads of large American steamship lines are deploring the tendency of American boys to turn their backs upon the merchant marine and face more lucrative employment on land. They complain of the impossibility to get enough youths to fill their apprenticeships and admit that it is purely a money matter. The boys are paid $10 a month and provided with uniforms, which, until the glamor of a sea-faring life wore off, has contented the young men.

Why should it not be difficult to get a boy worth having at that figure when the future in such an occupation, fraught always with danger and hardship, offers so little? If, as the big companies insist, this money-mindedness on the boys' part is impairing the strength and undermining the future of our merchant marine, why cannot the owners of the big liners be a little less money-minded and at least come somewhere near paying as well for their labor as similar interests on land have to pay? We begin to feel that the boys are not alone tainted with this evil of money-mindedness.

It so happens, however, that there is more than the mere matter of pay; it is also the matter of treatment and personal rights that deters many boys from embarking upon this sort of occupation. Many of the big American liners have sought to adopt certain methods in vogue on British vessels that hold the sailor in very narrow lines of activity so far as his individuality is concerned.

The United States government has a contract with at least one large steamship company whereby it carries ten cadets on each of its vessels and it is possible the government might intercede in behalf of the boys and the companies at the same time and exert an influence that would in the end conduce to the upbuilding of the merchant marine, a necessary institution, by securing concessions that would enable the boys to do as well, or comparatively so, on sea as on land.

Omaha's Water Problem.

The passage by the city council of an ordinance intended to specify the quality of water that may be furnished to the citizens serves to direct attention to the water situation. For several months an agitation has been in progress looking to the improvement of the quality of the water. Less boisterous, but nonetheless determined and important, demand has been made for the improvement in the quantity of the water. It has long been notorious that Omaha's water supply has been deficient in both regards.

The responsibility for this situation is popularly laid at the door of the Omaha Water company, the people overlooking the fact that for more than two years the water company has held itself merely as a trustee for the city of Omaha in the management of the water plant. When the city council, under the provisions of "Senate File No. 1," elected seven years ago to proceed with the "immediate and compusory purchase" of the water plant, the city was virtually committed to the acquirement by purchase of the property of the Omaha Water company. It is more than two years since the board of appraisers made its report, and the water company accepted the award and tendered its plant to the city. Since that time the matter has been in the federal courts, where the Water board has undertaken to set aside the appraisement.

The case was recently argued before the supreme court of the United States and a decision may be expected from that tribunal soon. If it should be favorable to the water company the city will be required to assume control and operation of the plant without delay; if it should be in favor of the city, then the matter of appraisement will commence anew and the termination of the process of purchase will be indefinitely postponed. In the meantime the city cannot compel the water company to add to its plant.

This situation has confronted the citizens for many months, growing more serious as the city has grown, and the demand for water has increased. It is now well nigh intolerable and The Bee renews the suggestion it has made from time to time, since the effort to purchase the water plant was undertaken, that some steps be taken to relieve the situation. An agreement certainly ought to be easily reached whereby the rights of both parties to the controversy can be protected and the citizens be furnished with an adequate supply of pure water. Personal and political aspirations can now well be cast aside and the members of the Water board may render a real service to the public by taking the lead in this movement. If they do not feel that they can, then some one of the other organizations of a quasi-public character must make the move.

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.

The "peerless leader" now announces his intention of issuing a statement explaining his attitude as to Nebraska politics. This certainly indicates some interest and may be a pertinent pointer to a certain member of congress who thinks he is a candidate for the senate from this state.

Lincoln's Excise board is going through many gyrations in an effort to secure control of the liquor supply. But all the time the cool draught trickles pleasingly down the parched throat of the thirsty denizen of the "dry town." Prohibition is certainly a beautiful thing.

Colonel Mose Wetmore was a welcome caller at Fairview on Monday, and on leaving confided to a reporter that he would not again bet any of his money on Bryan's being elected. If this proves anything it is that even a democrat may learn by experience.

The statement from Leavenworth that John R. Walsh would accept a pardon if tendered him by the president will not surprise anyone. There are others in the penitentiary at Leavenworth who would gladly accept clemency from the president.

Official investigators at Washington are beginning to find out what the farmer and the packer knew long ago. The shortage in the hog crop is primarily responsible for the high price of pork, no matter what affect trade combinations might have.

The Bee gladly welcomes its esteemed contemporary to the ranks of Omaha boosters, even if its efforts be spasmodic. The E. C. has been so long listed among the detractors of Omaha that its accession to the other side is noteworthy.

It was not expected that Mr. Taft would undertake to please Colonel Bryan in making a selection for the vacancy on the supreme bench. Therefore Colonel Bryan's expression of disapprobation is as gratuitous as it is characteristic.

Satisfaction and Sobs.

Boston Transcript.

The present drop in food prices will fill many a democratic stomach and break many a democratic heart.

Bounding on Fat Purse.

New York Tribune.

How can any one say the cost of living is coming down, with rubber booming and automobile tires getting as costly as if they were made of silk or satin?

Can Chauncey See the Point?

Philadelphia Record.

The genial Senator Depew, who says he will not resign, is fond of good stories. A man came riding to town one day with crape on his hat. When asked for whom he wore the mournful emblem he said his wife was dead. "Was she resigned?" was the next question. "She was obliged to be," was the reply.

Enough to Scare the Wolf.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It has been found that the late Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the Standard Oil company, was worth only about $36,000,000, instead of $100,000,000 or $200,000,000, as was publicly supposed at the time of his death. Let us be more charitable to Mr. Archbold. Instead of being wealthy he may be skimping along on $5,000,000 or $30,000,000.

CROPS THAT COUNT UNHURT.

Frost Losses Trifling Compared with the Total Output.

Cleveland Leader.

Again winter returns to a large part of the country, and again great damage will result to fruit and to early vegetables. There is no hope that heavy losses can be escaped in a wide region covering most of the northern states east of the Rocky mountains. But the crops which count most are still safe. They are not exposed to injury from snow and frost. The spring planting done so far is not extensive and there is time to do it again where the seed sown does not come up, on account of the cold, wet ground. Winter wheat is not far enough advanced to be in danger of serious damage. Hay and pastures will not be hurt at all by the weather, which seems so unseasonable, after the extraordinary warmth of March.

The losses caused by the violent storms and the severe cold which has come with snow and wintry gales will be most extensive and hardest to make good in the fruit districts of a dozen states.

But taking a general survey of this country of immense size and resources, it is true that so far the crops which count most in national prosperity are not in danger.

Our Birthday Book

April 27, 1910.

William Lorimer, United States senator from Illinois, was born April 27, 1861, at Manchester, England, and came to this country when he was 5 years old. He started out working in a packing house and later as a street car conductor.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the government secret service, is just 50. He was born in Elgin, Ill. He used to be a reporter on Chicago newspapers, and was put in his present place by Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage.

Cleveland Moffatt, magazine writer, was born April 27, 1863, at Boonesville, Ky. His specialty is detective stories and stories of adventure.

DeWitt C. Huntington, chancellor of the Wesleyan university at Lincoln, was born April 27, 1830, at Townsend, Vt. He is an ordained Methodist minister, and is also an author of a number of books on religious subjects.

A. H. Burnett, general attorney for the Woodmen of the World and Woodman's circle, is celebrating his fifty-third birthday. He was born in Galway, N. Y., and graduated from Bloomington College of Law. Mr. Burnett was in general practice at Minden, Neb., for ten years, removing to Omaha in 1893, being associated with the firm of Brome & Burnett up to three years ago.

Washington Life

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

Since the day when Congressman George W. Norris of Nebraska introduced his resolution deposing Speaker Cannon as a member of the committee on rules and doubling the membership of the committee, newspaper correspondents have felt that their day's work is never complete unless they look up the Nebraskan to get the news from the insurgent camp. The other day a member of the press gallery tackled Mr. Norris for his views on the coming retirement of Senators Aldrich and Hale. The Nebraskan blew off a little joyous steam, relates the Washington Times, and was about to pass on when the correspondent sprung the question:

"Anything else on your mind?"

"I have nothing else myself," remarked Mr. Norris after a moment's thought. "I think, however, I know where I can put you on to a good story, but I rather hesitate to do so."

"What is the yarn about?" he was asked.

"Oh," observed Norris, "it is right in line with the retirement of these two distinguished senators. In fact it relates to the retirement of a distinguished member of the house. On second thought I hesitate to do so. I don't think the member wants the fact to become known just yet."

The correspondent pleaded earnestly for the tip and finally Norris agreed to give it to him.

"I have just come from the members' dining room," said Norris. "Being late in the afternoon there is only one member of the house left in there. He is now eating his lunch. He has gray hair and gray whiskers and wears a carnation in his coat. You go in there and tell him you are a personal friend of mine and that I would regard it as a personal favor if he would tell you the story of his retirement from congress."

The correspondent followed instructions and found the man who answered the description given by Norris. It was Speaker Cannon, quietly munching a bowl of crackers and milk.

"I was having luncheon in the restaurant at the capitol yesterday," said a prominent republican senator, "when the man who runs the elevator took a seat at the same table. He began to complain about his hard luck. He said:

"'I get only $60 a month and find it almost impossible to make both ends meet. After I pay my rent, my board, my barber and go to the theater once or twice a week there is nothing left.'

"The waiter came along then and I ordered oxtail soup and the elevator man did the same. Soup in the senate restaurant is 25 cents. While I sympathized with him he ordered a cup of coffee and a piece of rhubarb pie at 10 cents each. I called for my bill and my companion asked the waiter the price of strawberries. He was told 35 cents, and ordered a plate. That made 80 cents for his luncheon, and I don't know how much more he ate.

"I picked up the afternoon paper later in the day and saw that Uncle Joe Cannon had eaten a 10-cent breakfast at a dairy lunch room. This is one phase of the high cost of living."

Appearing before the supreme court of the United States a few days ago to introduce a constituent who was admitted to practice on the senator's motion, some one expressed surprise that Senator Elkins was a member of the bar of the supreme court.

"Why," said a friend of the senator, "Mr. Elkins practiced law in New Mexico many years before he ever went to West Virginia, and he has been a senator from that state for sixteen years.

"Not only did Mr. Elkins practice law in New Mexico, but he was United States district attorney there. And his court work was at a time when the official language of the court was Spanish."

Senator Elkins seldom finds use for his knowledge of Spanish these days, but he manages to keep up sufficient practice to enable him to speak Spanish when required, even though his days of practicing law in the Spanish tongue have long since passed.

A good many thoughtful men in congress, writes a correspondent of the New York Post, are ready to condemn the impulse which brought about the erection of the two great white marble palaces as office buildings for the members of the house and senate. They cost an enormus sum, and they are most elaborately equipped and finished, especially the senate building. It has been estimated that for what the two buildings cost a handsome, modern residence in the best section of Washington could have been built, furnished and maintained for each of the 92 members of the senate and 391 members of the house. Some of the legislators are beginning to think the money might have been better expended that way.

Two positive effects have resulted since the two office buildings have been occupied. Representatives who can find any cubbyhole in the capitol large enough to hold a roll-top desk and a swivel chair, do not use the handsome new offices which they voted money to provide for themselves. Of course, the members of congress who have good committee rooms in the capitol have stayed where they were. What senators and representative do use the office buildings for the conduct of their business, use them because they cannot find desk room in the capitol. In the offices of the subordinates, under the clerk of the house, of the doorkeeper, of the sergeant-at-arms, and of other house attaches, members have put their desks rather than move over to the new office building. They are ready to suffer almost any discomfort rather than have to leave the capitol.

Some of the rooms occupied by members who are averse to taking up their quarters in the new office building, are the most dreary and forbidding places imaginable. Many of them have no windows and have to be lighted with artificial lights at all times. The air is stale and foul, because there is no ventilation. Some of the rooms are not big enough to swing a cat in, yet members eagerly fight for the privilege of getting and retaining them, rather than have to make the long walk over from the house office building, through the subways that have been constructed or across the capitol grounds.

Despite the fact that all who can cling to their nooks and crannies in the capitol, the majority of the members of both branches are compelled to use the new buildings. Ther absence from the capitol, in the new offices, as was long ago predicted, and as now demonstrated, has had a most decided effect upon legislative processes. The distribution of the business of the senate and the house among committees has greatly taken away from the value, interest and importance of the floor work. After a committee has considered a legislative proposal, amended it, and reported it to the house for passage, its work is seldom altered and its verdict overruled only in the most infrequent cases.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A memorial to the late Speaker Reed is to be unveiled in Portland, Me., in August. It is to cost $40,000 and will stand on the western promenade.

A New York woman, the wife of Martin W. Littleton, a lawyer and democratic politician, is making an effort to substitute the Bible for bridge in society.

Mayor Gaynor has not only abolished the "Keep off the grass" signs in New York City parks, but has replaced them with signs reading "Come on the grass."

A check almost 100 years old was presented to the cashier of a Greensburg (Pa.) bank for payment recently. It was found among the papers of the late William Hillis of Youngwood, who died a week ago, aged 92 years. The check was unearthed by his son and it was dated Greensburg, November 21, 1814.

President Taft's wife is a full-fledged base ball "fan." She is as enthusiastic about the national game as is her husband, and she insists on attending all the base ball games with him. She was an excited spectator of the opening game in Washington the other day, when her husband tossed the first ball of the season. She knows the game thoroughly, it is reported, and can discuss its fine points with almost the ease of a professional.

SUNNY GEMS.

"It's a pity," muttered the man who unfortunately for himself had the reputation of being "a good fellow" among his friends, "that all men when they take a drink with others can't do as a doctor does."

"What's that?" asked an acquaintance.

"Why, a doctor can treat a man and make him pay at the same time."—Baltimore American.

"Going to have an Old Home week, eh?"

"Yes, we want all our wandering boys to come back. When had we better hold it?"

"After the grand jury adjourns."—Kansas City Journal.

"See here!" cried the busy merchant, "don't you know my time is valuable?"

"Well," replied the book agent, "I'm sure it might be valuable to me. If you'll give me five minutes of it I believe I can sell you a set of these books."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"I want a few colored illustrations of beets and tomatoes."

"Life size?" inquired the artist.

"Catalogue size," replied the seedsman, with a significant smile.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She—The enumerator couldn't get a reply out of Maud until he read the law to her.

He—I see; he scared her out of her caution.—Boston Transcript.

"I understand you told the umpire exactly what you thought of him," said one ball player.

"No," replied the other, "only the little I could dig out of my consciousness on the spur of the moment. I've been thinking a lot since then."—Washington Star.

Customer—Why do you wear rubber gloves?

Barber—So that my celebrated "hair grower" won't raise hair on the palms of my hands.

He sold a bottle.—Tit Bits.

The professor regarded with an eye of suspicion the small yellow cube the waiter had brought him.

"I take thee," he murmured, "for butter—or worse."—Chicago Tribune.

CONSOLATION.

I.

Suppose, my fellow citizens,
The fruit crop now is doomed,
The cherries, apples, peaches, all,
By Jacky Frost consumed;
Yet do not sit despairing
An' actin' up like loons;
Remember, this remains to us,
We still have prunes.

II.

The strawberries have tempted
With blossoms most profuse;
The currants, too, were promising—
But pray, what is the use
Of dwelling on these bygone things
That thrived in other moons—
Be thankful now for what remains
An' fix yer mouth fer prunes.

III.

Prune short cake sounds delicious
If you have a good forgetter,
And prune frappe is simply great—
If you have nothing better—
And when the good old Fourth comes round
You can muster, if you try,
A splendid appetite to greet
The fat prune pie.

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