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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
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The comet's tail was shaped just like the big stick.
The colonel did slow up, after all, but not until he reached London.

Anna Held threatens to quit the stage and raise asparagus. For the stage?
Now, will the astronomer kindly step to one side, or take that seat in the rear.

It is Acting Mayor Brucker now—but he won't even try to compete at rope-throwing.
In Texas, the promoter says, one can find any climate he likes. And some he does not, perhaps.

Senator Heyburn is the most far-seeing man in congress when it comes to detecting the dark side of things.
John D. Rockefeller, we are told, wears a paper vest when playing golf. But has he got down to the paper collar?

It evidently did not occur to Stenographer Kerby to offer to flip coins with Secretary Ballinger to see whether he would stay or go.
The issue is squarely drawn at last between St. Paul and Minneapolis by a Minneapolis girl running down a St. Paul man with her automobile.

Clarence Darrow says, "I have practiced law too long to have any conceit about its justice." Oh, cheer up, you elected your ticket in Milwaukee.
If Omaha trade boosters as they go along could deliver railroad depots to all the towns needing new stations they would be more popular than ever.

This theory of fasting as a means of improving health looks like a cheap way to solve the high-cost-of-living problem. But it is just as expensive to die.
The Decoration day parade in Omaha is scheduled to proceed in carriages. The most luxurious automobiles would be none too good for the veterans.

"You can always tell a St. Louisian by the fact that he does not drink champagne," said the tourist. Yes, and another thing, he does not call it "Sant Looie."
Mr. Bryan believes in the quantitative theory as applied to money and oratory, for he says, "I can claim to be a public speaker if you take quantity as a standard."

Some of these Bourbon democrats who have pledged themselves to follow Bryan whether he goes must be reminded of that old game of boyhood days, "Sheep, keep up with your master."
Those nicknames, "Peerless philosopher," "pure-minded advocate of the people," "undefiled patriot," hurled at Mr. Bryan by ardent admirers at that New York banquet sound like an oriental subject addressing an heir apparent to the throne.

It is gratifying to know that it was at the request of the duke of Norfolk that Mr. Roosevelt wore an American regulation evening dress suit at the morning funeral services of King Edward. This information shields the colonel from all criticism.

Heyburn Wrong on History.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho was given a very sharp and well-deserved rebuke by Senator Dewey when, in the course of discussion on the bill appropriating \$134,000,000 for navy enlargement, the Idaho senator made the assertion that the people of the country did not want war, but were generally compelled by their rulers to submit to them.

Senator Heyburn must have shut his eyes to the pages of American history when he made that statement. It was never true in this country, from the day of the revolution to the sinking of the Maine. Our wars have always been precipitated by popular pressure and none more so than the recent war with Spain, to which the senator had special conference. One of the most conspicuous circumstances leading up to that war was the fact that the people clamored for hostilities months before President McKinley would consent to war and this public demand became so insistent that it led to severe criticism of the president in and out of his own party.

It is true that the people later came to acknowledge that President McKinley was right in staying the inevitable as long as possible, but they did not come to that realization until after the war had been declared. The McKinley policy of negotiation will always stand out as the most conspicuous prelude to the Spanish-American war. Senator Dewey, in his remarks, declared that he personally knew that Spain would have abandoned Cuba and Porto Rico rather than submit to war with the United States if its proposition could be made acceptable to this government and intimated that President McKinley was pursuing this negotiation in the hope that satisfactory results might be accomplished without war, and only when he found they could not, he yielded to the popular demand for war.

Pushing the Sugar Frauds.

By pardoning from the federal prison the man who probably can throw more light on the case than anyone else, Oliver Spitzer, a dock superintendent who was convicted and sent up for two years, three months ago, the president has served notice on all concerned that he proposes to make a clean sweep of the sugar trust fraud prosecution. The government might perhaps have used this witness without restoring him to citizenship, but his testimony would not have had the weight it will now have with a court of justice. Mr. Taft has unquestionably taken a carefully planned step in the direction of the "men higher up," for whose punishment the country has clamored.

Public sympathy went with Spitzer to the Atlanta prison and it probably will follow him away from there because he inspired confidence when he declared he was made the scapegoat for his superiors in this gigantic system of fraud by which the United States government had been swindled out of millions of dollars in a period of more than ten years. No sane person ever believed that a mere dock superintendent was responsible for such wholesale grand larceny and it would have been preposterous to have stopped with his conviction. The administration, however, never by its conduct of the case gave indication that it would stop there. It has continued its investigation quietly, but persistently, and there must be ground now for believing that bigger game will be caught, as the president would not have acted as he has except to strengthen the prosecution's case.

Caring for Immigrant.

Congress is reported about to appropriate \$400,000 to erect a station at Seattle for immigrants landing in that port. At first glance it might seem that the people at large had little or no interest in this bill, but closer study will dispel the illusion. The country is vitally and directly interested in every measure that looks to a better reception and more humane handling of the aliens who come to this country to make their homes. It is of the utmost importance that they be received at the port of entry not only hospitably, but under a system of direction and helpfulness. It is the first step toward moulding them into good citizens.

And this bill should bring to the attention of the proper authorities the necessity of diverting some of the congested traffic from the New York to other ports. At present foreigners, ignorant of our ways and country, pour into New York and at times over-run the accommodations provided for them. The results are more serious, often than mere discomfort and inconvenience. The immigrant is not only put to great difficulty in getting his feet properly set in the new land, but frequently falls into hands that would be better for his welfare to avoid. He is naturally an easy prey for the shark and the congested condition at New York makes it difficult for the authorities to protect him in time.

Philadelphia has a port adequate for large demands, but for some reason it is all but neglected. Philadelphia also has the disposition to help these foreigners get started right and it seems that the government would do well to divert if it could a part of this immigrant traffic to that point. It is 100 miles nearer the central west, Chicago for instance, than New York by whatever route might be selected, and it affords every possible railroad connection that New York does, so that if the immigrant is bound for a western destination he could be sent on his way more conveniently from

Philadelphia than New York. So long as this facility exists at the Quaker City and the need for its use is so urgent it does seem that it should be brought into commission.

The Interstate Commerce Court.

In connection with the provision for the interstate commerce court, which is said to be regarded by the president as the most important feature of the railway bill as it is pending in congress, it may be interesting to note that the idea is not a new one, but was urged at the time the original interstate commerce bill of 1888 was being formulated. At that time the whole question of railway regulation was taken up by a select committee of the senate, at whose head was Senator Cullom, and before whom a large amount of testimony was taken from men who had made the railway question a study. The founder and then editor of The Bee, Edward Rosewater, appeared before this committee on invitation to give his views, and in the course of his statement occurred the following colloquy:

Mr. Rosewater—If a commission could be constituted as the English commission is, if you could, under our system of government, transfer to it quasi-judicial power, so that they could not only investigate a complaint, but arbitrate it and force their dictum without any further reference to anybody, it would be a very desirable institution. Senator Platt—Congress could do that; but in order to do it congress would have to create judges with life tenures. Mr. Rosewater—Yes, sir; very likely we will have to come to that, anyway, some time in the future. Senator Platt—That is the only thing that stands in the way of doing as you suggest.

Mr. Rosewater—There might be a railway court constituted, just as the court of claims has been constituted. Senator Platt—Congress could make a railway court, with power to enforce its decisions, the same as any other court. The only objection to that is that under the constitution the judges would have to be appointed for life.

Mr. Rosewater—I see no objection to that. Of course, we know very well that the influence bearing upon the appointment of the judges might be very peculiar. But it is the same machinery that meets us at every step, and probably a man, one appointed for life, would be more likely to act independently than he would if he were simply dependent upon a reappointment or upon a tenure that was uncertain.

What was apprehended then, with almost prophetic vision, was that an interstate commerce commission, vested merely with powers of investigation and compelled to apply to the courts for decrees for enforcement of findings, would fall to afford the full measure of relief from railway exactions which the people were demanding, and that the way to expedite redress of grievance would be through a special court devoting its time to complaints of shippers, passengers and public against unequal or unfair treatment. With the tremendous growth of the country and corresponding multiplicity of controversies coming up before the Interstate Commerce commission, the need of a commerce court has become more and more pressing, and the promise still stronger that it will prove the solution for most of our still unsolved railway problems.

Characteristic.

About a dozen members of the State Press association arrived in the city yesterday. The crowd is expected to be gathering all day today. The men are pleased with Lincoln as a meeting place. The reception of the association in Omaha at the various times it has met there was cold according to some of the members.—Lincoln Journal.

This is characteristic of the dog-in-the-manger policy pursued by Lincoln papers on every such occasion. The State Press association is an experience meeting of live up-to-date Nebraska editors for the purpose of keeping up acquaintance, and profiting by the lessons one another have learned. The association has met in Omaha at various times, always the recipients of hearty welcome and cordial entertainment. The association has never met in Omaha without expressing its appreciation of its warm welcome and hospitable treatment, even though Omaha has never tried to persuade its editorial guests that it is the only place where they can meet with the attention they deserve. The newspaper men have been invited to hold the next session in Omaha, and if they accept the invitation they may be sure that their reception here will be neither cold nor lukewarm.

Churches Getting Together.

The convention of the World's Sunday School association in Washington has set an example of practical Christian fellowship before all religious forces in discarding racial and denominational lines and uniting in one great body of worshippers. One of the inconsistencies of the church in history has been its devotion to creedal doctrines. Of course this may not be difficult for members of the various denominations to understand and appreciate, but it is confusing to outsiders that the church is seeking to bring within its folds those who are hard to convince that there can be so many roads to salvation and some of them so widely separated.

Our Birthday Book

May 25, 1910.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Concord sage, was born May 25, 1803, in Boston, and died April 7, 1882. A poet, essayist and lecturer he is among the front rank of American literary men.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of the Army and Navy Registers.

New rules for the examination of recruits for the army have been promulgated from the adjutant general's office. They take the place of the Epitome of Tripler's Manual, which will no longer be issued to the army. The new regulations are the result of much study and research and collaboration on the part of the various officers who are concerned in the examination of the acceptance of the recruits and represent the fruits of experience. The new regulations will furnish the most solidly appearing body in the world and establish a uniformity in the examination of recruits.

The secretary of war has considered the question of holding a competitive examination of civilian candidates from at large for appointment as second lieutenants in the cavalry, field artillery, or infantry, and has decided not to order such an examination at present, if at all during the current year, on account of the prospect that but few, if any, of the vacancies that may exist on July 1, 1910, will remain available to be filled by appointment after the members of this year's class of graduates of the military academy, the qualified enlisted men of the army, and the honor graduates of colleges at which officers of the army are serving as professors of military science and tactics shall have been appointed. Under the laws and regulations now in force persons of the classes specified are entitled to appointment in advance of any candidates from at large from civilian life.

The comptroller has rendered a decision in the matter of the army officers who were advanced one grade on account of civil war service and who have been or who are on active duty. These officers were advanced by the act of April 23, 1904, and the question raised by the auditor was whether they should receive, when on active duty, the pay of the grade from which advanced or that of the higher grade. The case in point was that of Major Edward H. Cronley, who held only the grade of captain of infantry, while he had the rank and pay grade of major from April 23, 1904. The pay of a captain of infantry of his length of service is \$210 per month, while the retired pay of a major of the same length of service is \$217.75, so that, if Major Cronley while on active duty was entitled to the active duty pay of a captain, his pay while on active service would be \$3.75 a month less than it would have been on active duty. It is held by the comptroller that the pay grade established in the act as the basis of fixing retired pay shall be the same pay grade as the officer in the same act for fixing the full pay when assigned to active service as provided in the act. The officers of this class, therefore, when on active duty will receive the pay of the advanced grade.

It requires all the resistance possible on the part of the army medical officers to resist the demands which are constantly being made for the adoption of various devices and cure-alls for the army aid for issues to pensioners. Recently the war department ordered the investigation of a nostrum which was urged for adoption by influential politicians, whose interest has been aroused by the prominent manufacturers. It was found that this was the same article which had been offered for sale as long ago as 1852, when it appeared as a cure for cholera. It is now put forth as a remedy for all sorts of fevers. A device which has been recently under consideration has been an electrical contrivance for deaf people, it being desired by the manufacturers to have a quantity purchased for periodical issues to pensioners, after the manner of the issue of artificial limbs. The war department refused to purchase the device, largely on account of its cost, which was \$50; whereas those who are interested in the transaction induced Representative Sherwood of New York, to present a bill, the text of which has been published in our congressional report, authorizing the surgeon general of the army to contract with the manufacturers of this article and further providing an appropriation of \$5,000 to acquire the device. It is estimated that if congress gave any such authority, it would require fully \$100,000 to supply the demand. At present the surgeon general's office supplies deaf pensioners with less expensive aids to hearing, such as the familiar horn, and it is not considered judicious to go to any greater expense in the matter.

The War department has had under consideration for some weeks the case of Colonel George F. Cooke, U. S. A., who was recently retired with the rank of colonel from the grade of lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-second infantry. It has been determined to bring that officer before a military court, which will be convened in the department of the Columbia. While Colonel Cooke was on duty with his regiment in Alaska there occurred the loss of about \$11,000, which sum was supposed to have been extracted from the safe at Fort Gibbon. At the same time an enlisted man, a member of company C of the Twenty-second infantry, deserted, and the investigation led to the suspicion that this soldier had a large part of the money in his possession or knew something of the embezzlement. He has not been apprehended, although in his case, in consideration of the circumstances, the War department authorized a special reward of \$1,000, instead of the usual reward of \$50 in the case of an ordinary deserter. This occurred in January, 1900. Colonel Cooke, then a lieutenant colonel, applied for retirement and his transfer from the active list was deferred until it was possible to retire him as of the next higher grade. That action has led to some criticism of the military authorities. It was then then under consideration, whether the officer should not be ordered before an army court. It has now been decided that such action shall be taken and Colonel Cooke will be brought before a court martial, presumably for failure to take sufficient precautions against the loss of the money at Fort Gibbon. Some months ago the secretary of war ordered that the pay of Colonel Cooke be stopped to the extent of about \$10,000.

Nine Per Cent Against Ninety.
Kansas City Times.
The latest estimates of the Department of Agriculture show that in the decade from 1890 to 1899 the production of field products—corn, wheat, oats and other crops—has increased 9 per cent. In the same decade their value has increased 99 per cent. Whether the increased food supply had anything to do with this tremendous rise in prices must be left to the economists to figure out—and they disagree. What is certain is that this country has got to get back to first principles and produce more farm stuff if the cost of living is to be brought down.

Added Significance.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Mr. Bryan recalls with pride the fact that in all his battles he polled a larger vote than was ever given any other democratic candidate. But another significant fact is that it wasn't enough for him 900,000 to 1,500,000.

Tests by experts disclose the fact that the apple crop at Arbor Lodge has been killed by the frost. Wonder if they expected trees planted by the Mormons to have a special dispensation, while neighboring trees suffered?
According to a ruling of our supreme court the railroads will not be allowed to make advertising contracts in exchange for mileage. That will be harder on the railroads than on the newspapers.

A New York doctor has fasted eight days to demonstrate his hygienic theory. We know some doctors right here in Omaha whom we would like to see taking their own medicine.
A Missouri woman left her fortune to "the relative who loves me most." It would be interesting to know if she left it to the relatives to tell her how much they loved her.

George Is On.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.
King George may not be the equal of his father in fact, but he sent his noted fighting men to act as T. R.'s suite in London.
Inaccessible Rights.
Life.
The American people undoubtedly are entitled to a great many rights, and, if the truth were known, it would show these rights to be worth having. But the trouble with these rights is that they are never around when they are needed. They are either in cold storage or in safe deposit boxes or in litigation or in some ward healer's vest pocket. Inaccessible rights are worse than no rights at all.

Obstacles to World Peace.
Indianapolis News.
Of course, as the gentlemen at Lake Mohonk are saying, all the logic and common sense of the world are in favor of international arbitration, peaceful methods and disarmament. But greed and lust for power and international jealousy and trade rivalry and "white men's burdens," and exploitation of weaker races, and a few other things are mighty powerful facts or considerations to keep the nations up to maintaining "the fighting edge."

Well Rounded and Highly Useful

Public Life.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
John Adam Kasson, who has died at the age of 88, was one of the best rounded, the most satisfying of our public men in the last sixty years. He was no doubt most remarkable as a legislator and debater, but he had also great ability as an administrative official, and his service in diplomacy was important. In all his lines of activity, the same characteristics of high and constant principle, thorough knowledge and unflinching capacity, faithful pursuance of duty and the public virtue of regard for the people above the party, were manifested. He possessed the gift of eloquence as well as the acquirement of argument. Indeed, he belonged to the statesmanship of clear headed and deep hearted scope and purpose, and not at all to the present day of corruption influence, and the narrowing effect of partisan expediency which does not always pay true regard to the interests of the whole people. Mr. Kasson left public life of his own will because of the blind refusal of congress to enact those treaties of reciprocity between the United States and other American republics which he had negotiated for mutual advantage. He was utterly disgusted with the official career. He was in private life what he was in public service—honorable, sincere and trustworthy.

Our Birthday Book.
May 25, 1910.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Concord sage, was born May 25, 1803, in Boston, and died April 7, 1882. A poet, essayist and lecturer he is among the front rank of American literary men.
Norman Hendrickson, United States food inspector at Omaha, is just 90 years old today. He was born at Beloit, Wis., and is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He has been in the government service for six years.

Arthur B. Potter, son of Philip Potter and still a student at Union college, is celebrating his twentieth birthday today. He went through the Omaha public schools, and holds several local records as a lawn tennis player.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Disappointed multitudes express scant sorrow as Mr. Hallett fades away. An \$8,000,000 radiator combine promises to increase the warmth of the ultimate consumer next winter. Senator Bailey of Texas is slowly emerging from the camp of sartorial staidity.

The oldest Irishman, "Paddy" Blake of Clare, is reported dead at the age of 119. Mithrasiah can afford to loan his crown to this modern recruit. The wife of Dr. Hyde of Kansas City formally invites her mother and the rest of the family to come into court and show cause why she should not get her share of the Swape estate at once. The Hydcs are in pressing need of money.

A Miss Ryerson of Chicago, who was bunched out of \$300 by a giddy suitor a year ago, by assurances of forgiveness induced him to come back from San Francisco, met him at the depot and welcomed him into the hospitable arms of a policeman. Two can play the con game. Germany has now seven officially licensed aeronauts, or "sky pilots," to give the old word its suggested new and more dignified meaning. In Austria only three candidates have thus far succeeded in passing the required examination. Of the seven Germans, only one has a license for a Wright machine.

LAUGHING GAS.
Teacher—You do not intend to make a profession of your study of music? Pupil—Dear me, no. I am only learning to play to kill time. Teacher (grimly)—You're doing it.—Baltimore American.
Putton-Ayres—I am cavilere to the general, you know. Mrs. Immoosin—Oh, are you, really? My brother is in the military, too.—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Jenner Lee Onego—Do you know, I have never seen my husband without his beard. Some day I am going to ask him to shave it off, so I can see what he really looks like. Mrs. Selldom Holme—O no; don't do that!

THE PEERLESS IN ERROR.

Brooklyn Eagle.
(Mr. speaking has been overestimated, and the food it has done exaggerated. It is unfair to say that I won three presidential nominations with my tongue.—Bryan to the Public Speaking Club of America.)
The first by lung And tongue! Was won! Cold tongue the second furnished; The third Occurred, And stirred Our fun; All knives were sharp and burnished.

The nation's joke Thus broke, Of all Whose views were democratic Who'd eed Or mend The trend They call A boom for schemes erratic. Ah, Bryan, dear, We hear You say 'Twas not on tongue you gambled; Though brave We waive The issue grave, Since off the stage you've ambled.



Theodore Roosevelt's account of his Elephant Hunting. Only Mount Kenia in the June Scribner will be considered by many THE BEST OF HIS REMARKABLE ARTICLES about his African Trip. It is vividly picturesque, full of the most interesting comments upon natural history and as a narrative of exciting and dangerous adventure unsurpassed. Illustrated by Kermit Roosevelt with the most remarkable photographs of herds of wild elephants ever taken. IN THE SAME NUMBER SOME AMERICAN PREPARATORY SCHOOLS By Arthur Ruhf. Illustrated. Edith Wharton's THE EYES A story of mystery. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND WATERWAYS By Samuel O. Dunn. REST HARROW Maurice Hewlett's great novel. OTHER STORIES, ARTICLES, POEMS, ETC. \$3.00 a year; 25 cents a number CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK