

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...

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Bee (without Sunday) per week...

Address all communications to the publisher.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.

South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.

Lincoln—33 Little Scott Street.

Chicago—143 Marquette Building.

New York—Rooms 101-112 No. 34 West

Third Street.

Washington—100 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and

editorial matter should be addressed:

Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order

payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

One-cent stamps received in payment

of mail accounts. Personal checks, except

on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

I, George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of The

Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn,

depose that the actual number of full and

complete copies of The Omaha Daily Bee

published during the month of May, 1910, was as follows:

1. Omaha edition, 42,000

2. Lincoln edition, 42,000

3. Chicago edition, 42,000

4. New York edition, 42,000

5. Washington edition, 42,000

6. Total, 1,926,110

Returned copies, 9,985

Net total, 1,916,125

Daily average, 42,356

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,

Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to

before me this 13th day of May, 1910.

M. P. WALKER,

Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city tempo-

orarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Addresses will be

changed as often as requested.

Africa may as well go back to its

original darkness.

The river bill evidently struck an

up-current in the senate.

The colonel must be sore at Mr.

Halley. He did not deign to notice his

comet.

Proof that aviation has reached the

practical stage: New York is pooling

bets on it.

Another raise or two in salary and

Emperor William will be getting the

union scale.

Kansas City, with all its big bluffs,

has seldom been able to ward off the

annual flood.

Instead of writing letters, Mr. Bryan

may have to go to Kearney, too, and

hire a hall in order to get a hearing.

Still that Scranton alchemist who

proclaims his ability to transform lead

into gold has nothing on the plumber.

Senator "Jeff" Davis has been

snubbed in his own state of Arkansas.

More evidence of the south's awaken-

ing.

Nicaragua would do well to heed

Uncle Sam's warning of "Hands off,"

before it gives provocation to say

"Hands up."

If Mr. Bryan gets into the senatorial

contest will Mr. Hitchcock hurry back

to the congressional race track? Will

a duck swim?

Egyptians are said to feel very much

chagrined at the utter failure of the

Sphinx to exert any lasting influence

on Mr. Roosevelt.

In Philadelphia the burning question

of the hour is the long and short bal-

lot, the length of haul being a matter

for later discussion.

This auto stealing and auto speed-

Crop Conditions.

Official figures compiled by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture up to June 1, show the general average of crop conditions throughout the United States to be \$4.9 per cent, as compared with \$5, \$7.9, \$7.8 and \$5.5 for the same date of 1909, 1908 and 1907 and the ten years' average, respectively. The average, therefore, is sustained and there is nothing so far to warrant the discouraging reports that are being so industriously sent abroad. Of course, in places certain crops are not up to the normal, but, taken the country over, conditions are almost as good as they have been for ten years.

For instance, winter wheat, over which there exists much anxiety this year the country over, averages \$0, while last year at this time it averaged \$0.7, the year before, which was a bumper year, \$6, and for the last ten years it has averaged \$1.9. This year's average, therefore, is only 1.9 per cent below the normal for a decade, which is not bad. Spring wheat's average for ten years has been \$2, and this year it is \$2.5. Oats is above the ten-year average, which is \$8.4, being this year \$1. Cotton, too, is thus far well above the average.

Unfortunately, Nebraska's wheat conditions are somewhat below standard, but Nebraska is only one of the big wheat states and there are enough others to bring the average up, taking the government's estimates as accurate.

And the prospect of fruit is not as bad as was feared. Although late frosts killed so much fruit in the central states, the general average for the country on apples is only 53, as compared with a ten-year average of 69.8; on peaches this year's average is 62, as compared with the ten-year average of 65. On both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts the fruit crop is large, promising to compensate for the losses in the interior.

Japan's Own Press Agent.

Printer's ink is playing a big part in connection with the Japanese occupation of Korea. Japan is jealous of its protectorate over the Hermit Kingdom and does not propose to let the world remain in ignorance of the beneficent influence it is wielding in this magnificent enterprise of constructive statesmanship. So it has issued its second annual report on "Reforms and Progress in Korea," a volume of excellent printing and engraving, containing some 250 pages. The intent of this publication manifestly is to disseminate information concerning Korea after it has justified its subjection to Japanese authority. The keynote of the entire volume is a defense and exploiting of the work of the "Resident General," and all the reforms and progress are ascribed to the "Resident general and other imperial authorities of Japan."

But evidently Japan has been annoyed at reports abroad that it has forced its influence upon Korea, and to disprove this impression this book depicts the interesting fact that the people of Korea, through their emperor, have foresworn their allegiance to the Japanese policy and that this fealty was obtained through the remarkable office of the emperor going in person to the Imperial Mausoleum "in order to make solemn oath to the departed spirits of his imperial ancestors concerning the adoption and carrying out of a national policy with a view to the complete reform of Korea and its people." The book, of course, does not add that this injunction was laid upon the emperor by Japan, leaving the implication that his act was entirely voluntary.

Then the world is assured that the most cordial relations exist between the Koreans and Japanese and that the former are beginning to acknowledge their debt of gratitude to the mikado and his people. Many of the reforms enumerated in this volume would strike a responsive chord in the United States and all appear to rest upon lofty motives. The book, therefore, is of value as a matter of information, and, while there is nothing to be gained by shutting off other sources of information, though critical to Japan, it should have a good effect.

But the Japanese people are keen, shrewd politicians and very ambitious, so that they may never hope to gain entire freedom from criticism in their aggressive conduct in Korea. They are doubtless doing much good for a less enlightened people, but they are not taking their eye off the main chance.

Effect of Sugar Trust Suits.

The effect of the sugar fraud prosecutions is certain to be salutary and far-reaching. It is doubtful if any reforming litigation has been carried on in years promising more substantial results. It is going to the very pitch of the charges and bringing speedily to justice malefactors of large wealth as well as petty offenders. In a comparatively short period it has overturned a deep-laid system of gigantic fraud carried on for many years. It has thus far met the requirement even of a critical public that the "man high up" be pursued along with the subordinates, a most difficult thing to accomplish where millions are at stake, to say nothing of personal reputation and freedom. But the federal authorities have gone about this business with a dogged tenacity that would not be checked for any consideration, brooding no obstacle, and has done it all quietly, without unnecessary calling out from the house-tops.

It probably will be a long time before any large institution or any powerful individual will undertake to do what the Sugar trust people have been

caught in the act of doing. Such prosecutions are not made in vain. They sound a warning voice that will be heard long after the last guilty man here has been compelled to pay the penalty.

Whole Truth vs. Half Truth.

As to the commissioner who is to take charge of the plant when acquired, President Barlow of the Water board says that Arnold C. Koenig has had that title for the last six years. As to whether or not the board would continue him in that position when the plant was acquired he was not prepared to say.—News Item.

Why should not the Water board and its officers give the public the whole truth instead of a half-truth? President Barlow knows as well as anyone else that the job of water commissioner was specially created by R. B. Howell for himself. He knows that Howell wrote into his first water bill a section providing for the appointment of a water commissioner whose salary could never be reduced and whose term of office should be perpetual after the first year except through removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the whole Water board. He knows that the present water commissioner was appointed as a purely temporary makeshift, and that by oversight he continued to serve longer than the year, and thus acquired permanent tenure under the law. He knows further, that when this was discovered R. B. Howell changed the law "excepting" the water commissioner from civil service protection for the express purpose of reopening the way for his own appointment to the place.

Howell water bill No. 1 reads as follows: No regular appointee or employe of the Water board who shall have been in its service for more than one year shall be subject to removal except upon a two-thirds vote of the full board, and then only for cause, etc.

Howell water bill No. 2 reads as follows: No regular appointee or employe of the Water board, except water commissioner, who shall have been in its service for more than one year shall be subject to removal except upon a two-thirds vote of the full board, and then only for cause, etc.

A majority of nearly 1,700 is chalked up to the credit of Congressman Walter I. Smith for renomination in the recent primary. That ought to be strong enough to put at rest all this talk of the defeated about questionable votes.

A Concrete Exhibit.

Chicago News.

Uncle Sam saved \$675,000 at the Roosevelt dam by building his own cement mill on the spot. This will go into the credit side of the Ballinger account.

Cheerfulness Under Pressure.

St. Louis City Tribune.

The railroads are usually found willing to do what they ought to do when they find they have to do it. The railroads might be more popular if their managers were able to exercise a little foresight.

Hard Lesson to Learn.

New York World.

When the railroad and corporation managers learn that "this constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof" are "the supreme law of the land" there will be less need of White House conferences.

Safeguarding Number One.

Boston Transcript.

The adoption of a rule in the house of representatives prohibiting all amendments to the postal savings banks bill is a reminder that the insurgents are very much like the regulars when their political interests are concerned. It makes a good deal of difference whose rule is gored.

Golden Clucks Call Chickens.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

News of another gold "find" in the remote districts of Alaska has produced the rush which might be expected. If one prospector in a hundred gets enough gold to pay his expenses he may count himself the lucky one. Yet the states made in pursuance thereof are "the supreme law of the land" there will be less need of White House conferences.

Example of the "Square Deal."

New York World.

Mr. Roosevelt does not seem to be refusing to accept "the courtesy of the post" and bring into the country duty-free his purchases abroad. Why should a special envoy be exempt from taxes which other citizens pay? At a time when very wealthy Americans are taking recklessly to smuggling, the ex-president sets an example of the "square deal" as timely as it is excellent.

"Isn't It Awful!"

Springfield Republican.

The tyranny of a government that would make its departmental clerks work eight instead of seven hours a day is apparent at a glance. If President Taft enforces the eight-hour day in Washington the oppressed clerks will, of course, know what to do. They should appeal to the courts on the constitutional ground that cruel and unusual punishments are not to be tolerated in the United States. Eight hours a day! What are we coming to in this country!

Latest Wonder in Petal Culture.

Philadelphia Ledger.

In order to be thoroughly abreast of the times, Chicago dancing masters have invented and introduced the "aviation dance." This is described as a great improvement over the classic waltz and two-step, inasmuch as the light fantastic toe of the dancer, in rivalry of Aetideals Gene, scarcely touches the floor at all. There have been many attempts made from time to time to popularize extravagant salutatory maneuvers and gyrations in the ballroom, but they have not been successful. It remains to be seen whether the "aviation dance" as Europe was to displace the conventional dance measures that have held their own for so many years.

Only the Rich Can Afford It.

Brooklyn Eagle.

In a joint declaration of the necessity for reform in legal procedure, the American Bar association and the National Civic Federation say:

"As a matter of fact it is to everybody's interest to have law suits quickly and cheaply disposed of, with due regard to her rights of the parties."

As a general proposition nothing could be truer, but there are exceptions. There are litigants who have everything to gain by delay and, of course, there are lawyers who, for obvious reasons, do not want their cases disposed of either quickly or cheaply. As a rule, the larger the amount at stake, the longer the settlement is deferred and the more costly in other words, litigation is one of the luxuries of life, and only the rich can afford it. Sometimes it is too high priced even for them.

men, and a delicate tact for dealing with these successfully. The office is one of the most important today in the country, and the man, who like Cortelyou and Loeb, is able to fill it satisfactorily, will be sought for other large spheres of public or private usefulness.

Around New York

Ripples on the Current of Life as Seen in the Great American Metropolis from Day to Day.

Race track betting will be knocked out completely in the Empire State if the law enacted by the last legislature stands the tests of the courts. Former laws designed to accomplish the same end were partially nullified by the courts, insofar as permitting oral betting goes. But the new law not only penalizes oral or written bets, but imposes heavy penalties on the officers of race track associations or companies who permit betting on the race track grounds. All parties who have heretofore "played the ponies" realize that the "big is up," and must seek new ways of "blowing" their money. Estimates of losses to race track associations contiguous to New York City range from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Most of the famous tracks are to be abandoned and the ground turned into building lots. If the law is sustained by the courts it will add suppressed race track gambling to the many plumes plucked by Governor Hughes from sporting adversaries.

The New York rush has no equal anywhere in the world. Throw a package of small coin or candy to a bunch of kids trailing a circus; note the scramble, and you get a miniature of New Yorkers during the rush hours. How they run up the stairs of the elevated railroads. They cannot be persuaded—any of 'em—to wait for the next car, but cling pertinaciously to the step and engage the driver. How they pass and jam the subway stairs and platforms in a surging, savage mob, shouldering, like foot ball players, crushing little children, subjecting men and women alike to the most ardent outrages in the intrusion upon each other. How busy, how hurried they are. There is not time enough in the day for them; they are driven by whips of worse than scorpions, and they leap and run and scrouge, breathless and panting, in their strife for precedence.

And yet—several thousand persons, men, women and boys, on their hurried way to their frantic toil any morning, stop for an hour or two or three to peep at the city hall in front of the city hall, because it had been advertised that a man would start from that spot and walk to California. It is heaven's mercy that no cat happened to get up a tree anywhere in town, nor any dog was heard yelping at a closed window, nor any bird with a broken wing was to be seen anywhere, nor any man started to mend a chimney or a lofty flagstaff. If any or all of these tremendous cataclysms had occurred at the same time with the pedestrian's departure half the working population of New York might have been smitten motionless, and stood staring for hours in the effort to quench their magnificent curiosity.

Other Public Corporations Content with Present Changes.

New York World.

Why is it that only the railroads, of all the public-service corporations, plead the cost of living, high wages and overproduction of gold as excuses for increasing their rates and fares?

Street railways are not charging each passenger 6 cents; the tendency is to extend their lines and give a longer ride for the money. The subway will carry any one sixteen miles for a nickel.

The Consolidated Gas company was compelled to reduce its rate from \$1 a thousand to 80 cents; yet it seems to be making money; its stock is quoted at about 135.

Telephone companies are not raising tolls but tend to decrease them. Water companies' rates are being lowered by legislative acts, which are sustained, as in the Nashville case, by the supreme court on the ground that the lower rate yields a fair profit. The chief telegraph company has recently begun sending fifty-word night letters at the ten-word day rate. Electric lighting and power companies offer alluring rates for special industrial purposes to increase their business. In all these industries the rule is that large business cheapens production.

Why the Railroad Squeezes?

Philadelphia Record.

There is no railroad alone pleading for higher rates. It is increasing by 15 per cent, since 1888 the dividends upon their stocks, which in many cases are notoriously of a speculative nature, have they too generously "discounted the future"? If they have, why should the rest of the country pay for their blunder?

Ripley's Foolish Exhaust.

Springfield Republican.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad obviously needs a new head. President Ripley's ousting on the railroad situation as it is left by the White House agreement and the railroad bill is simply foolish. His talk to the effect that the proposed liberalization of the rate of drop in the bucket to what the roads must impose if they are to live—well, a commission to inquire into the mental consequences of the strain he has doubtless been under would seem to be in order.

Punishment Fits the Crime.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the class with the fool who rocks the boat and the fellow who didn't know he was loaded is Charles Doyle of Illinois, known as the king of bachelors, who announced himself as a candidate for the nomination for state senator against Edward Beale, the "Silver Mayor" of Alton. Of course, Mr. Doyle's colors have been trampled in the dust. He met a fate no more richly deserved than openly courted.

Check Your Tears.

Philadelphia Record.

There is no need for people to shed tears of sympathy over the poor railroad corporations. They will still be able in a measurable degree to take care of themselves.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The household expenses of the king of England and the cost of maintenance of the royal palaces reaches a total of \$1,000,000 annually.

Allice Thaw is, so far as known, the only American heiress who ever managed to collect a rebate on her venture into the titled matrimony.

People inclined to criticize adversely the Kaiser's demand for \$5,000,000 should remember that he has to be angel to a string of theaters.

Secretary Norton is to share President Taft's travels, but lacking brass buttons and braid, he will not be able to rival Captain Butte.

Telephone managers in Los Angeles are striving with indifferent results to cultivate the sweet and gentle voice among exchange girls. In that regard Omaha shines above all rivals. Here the gentle voice is melody in the concrete, and as for sweetness, it's chocolate creams.

The man who is at present ruling Egypt, Sir Eldon Gorst, hasn't Lord Cromer's gray hair, but he has served in Egypt no less than 20 years, and upon his succession to Cromer's position his experience was unrivaled among the possible candidates for promotion in the Egyptian service of the empire.

William H. Moser, aged 96 years and a survivor of both the Mexican and civil wars, walked thirty miles from his home in Pine township, Columbia county, to Danville, Pa., in order to be with his old comrades on Memorial day. In spite of his advanced years, Commander Moser is still as active as a boy and accomplished the thirty-mile trip in twelve hours.

To be a world's champion four years after beginning to shoot is surely a record. Mrs. Chapman, the woman champion for rifle shooting, had never handled a rifle until 1906, and then took up shooting as a recreation. Moreover, she has gained the world's title in 100 prizes, with a rifle of regulation service caliber. Moser is not used by any other woman of whom there is any record.

Doctors Blacklist Nurses.

Minneapolis Journal.

Sometimes nurses who tell the truth are not wanted around. An important part of the testimony that convicted Dr. Hyde of poisoning the "Silver Mayor" of Alton, of course, the nurses naturally expected to go back to their calling. But it seemed that none of the doctors in Kansas City wanted their assistance. They waited, but were not called. Seeing that they were virtually blacklisted, they went to another city. It remains to be seen whether they will have the same experience there.

Our Birthday Book

June 13, 1910.

Winfield Scott, once general-in-chief of the United States army, was born June 13, 1766. He was a candidate for president in 1820 on the strength of his exploits in Mexico, but was beaten by Franklin Pierce.

Thomas Arnold, historian, who as head master of Rugby made that school famous, was born June 13, 1756. He died in 1842.

WHAT IS THIEFT?

A Problem in Economics that Will Adjust Itself Presently.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If the use of automobiles is to be questioned on economic grounds the first witness called should be France, which not only introduced motor vehicles on a popular footing, but gave them a name. The French are the most saving people in the world and always have money to lend on good security. If gold is scarce France manages to meet the demand at a fair extra margin of profit, and it will take gilt-edged bonds on similar terms. Everybody saves in France, and everybody is interested in automobiles as far as they can manage to get in the swim. New forms of locomotion have been invented and enterprising people in enlightened countries are determined to see how far they can be turned to practical uses. Edison, who has promised to check automobile, predicts that electric motors will banish horses from city streets and reduce their number elsewhere, and he puts this change on economic grounds. Spendthrifts would not be abolished by a war on automobiles. The question of how much any individual can afford to spend is always on the alert, and must rest with his judgment. Thriftlessness can always find a way.

No modern industry has risen more rapidly than that of making automobiles and it has advanced faster in the United States than in any other part of the world. The investment is always on the alert, and manufacturers act quickly and liberally, and our artisans are well paid. Perhaps it is true that some persons live beyond their means in automobiles, but they would have gone to smash more quickly in Wall street, or seeking for any other means of investment, by their temperance. Just think how thrifty of a certain type must be offended by the large prizes offered for airplane flight. Airships are another motor contrivance and may tempt a few to mortgage a home in order to go sailing through the air, if no farther than the grasshopper that sings all summer, with the privilege of dancing all winter. Automobiles can not be stopped at this stage. Benjamin Franklin was a man of thrift, yet never regretted that he made over 100 inventions. If alive today he would have an automobile, the latest electric improvements, and probably an assortment of aeroplanes.

Why the Railroad Squeezes?

Philadelphia Record.

There is no railroad alone pleading for higher rates. It is increasing by 15 per cent, since 1888 the dividends upon their stocks, which in many cases are notoriously of a speculative nature, have they too generously "discounted the future"? If they have, why should the rest of the country pay for their blunder?

Ripley's Foolish Exhaust.

Springfield Republican.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad obviously needs a new head. President Ripley's ousting on the railroad situation as it is left by the White House agreement and the railroad bill is simply foolish. His talk to the effect that the proposed liberalization of the rate of drop in the bucket to what the roads must impose if they are to live—well, a commission to inquire into the mental consequences of the strain he has doubtless been under would seem to be in order.

Punishment Fits the Crime.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the class with the fool who rocks the boat and the fellow who didn't know he was loaded is Charles Doyle of Illinois, known as the king of bachelors, who announced himself as a candidate for the nomination for state senator against Edward Beale, the "Silver Mayor" of Alton. Of course, Mr. Doyle's colors have been trampled in the dust. He met a fate no more richly deserved than openly courted.

Check Your Tears.