

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROBEWATER.

VICTOR ROBEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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

1. 49,970 11. 49,700

2. 49,800 12. 49,700

3. 49,470 13. 49,350

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6. 49,550 16. 49,500

7. 49,200 17. 49,450

8. 49,530 18. 49,300

9. 49,730 19. 49,400

10. 49,750 20. 49,400

11. 49,750 21. 49,400

12. 49,650 22. 49,100

13. 49,700 23. 49,200

14. 49,700 24. 49,450

15. 49,750 25. 49,550

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GEORGE B. ZISCHUCK.

Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1910.

M. B. WALKER, Notary Public.

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

Clean up the dirty dairy.

Roasting ears—Talking about your neighbors.

Has Brooklyn sent its condolences to Korea?

"New Nationalism" is not "old socialism," we trust.

Tom Watson now proposes to bury the hatchet. Soak him, Tom.

Dr. Parkhurst says "allence is a life preserver." Yet how reckless he is.

Has it come to this, that Mr. Hearst has to ask people for permission to support them?

Now that Mayor Gaynor has about recovered, we hear no more about drastic laws on assassination.

A Pennsylvania woman found a \$200 pearl in an oyster she was eating at a hotel. Moral: Eat oysters.

If one could understand the motive of the recurring deaths of King Menelik, he might appreciate the joke.

Next to the boy who stood on the burning, Lee O'Neill Browne, running for re-election, is the nervous man that ever lived.

An editor in Havana was killed for cracking a joke on a prominent citizen. The Spanish never were much for humor.

Perales is going to employ a few American financiers for expert directors of its affairs. Getting away from old Belshazzar.

The Standard Oil company has cut the price of refined oil 1 1/2 mills a gallon. Probably a part of Mr. Rockefeller's plan to die poor.

Increased receipts at the Omaha postoffice are not especially surprising, but add another proof to the statement that Omaha is growing.

Ak-Sar-Ben has closed another active summer with a larger membership than last year. Loyalty to the good old king is not measured in lip service alone.

When the city health commissioner confesses to the city council that he is powerless to secure sanitary conditions in the city it is time for somebody to get busy.

South Omaha annexationists will be welcome when they come to Omaha with a definite proposition, but they ought to have gotten under headway several months ago.

Champ Clark says if he is elected speaker he will drive a span of Missouri mules down Pennsylvania avenue. That is another reason why he will not be elected speaker.

It does not matter a great deal to the Newfoundland codfish whether it sees a New England or American hook, so it cannot be expected to make a very big splash over The Hague decision.

The net effect of so-called insurgency as exhibited in Maine is to elect democrats to offices that were hitherto held by republicans. Progress in the republican party will never be secured by putting democrats into power.

Indictment of the Packers.

A federal grand jury indictment is a very different document from a verdict of guilty, but it is nevertheless a serious thing. It is imperative that the charges preferred against ten of the largest meat packers of the country be sifted to the utmost possibility of determining the facts.

These men are charged with combining to control the prices of meat, with conspiracy in restraint of trade which is a direct violation of the federal laws. Neither they nor the public should expect anything short of the most exhaustive court investigations in the form of trials. They may be utterly innocent of every charge. If so, they deserve to be proven innocent by due process of law. But they may be guilty. If so, then the law should take its course.

No one can doubt that these gentlemen will have able counsel to present their side of the case, so that they will scarcely have to say when the verdicts come in that they did not get a fair hearing. The people may count safely on this. It is also worth while to remember that these same gentlemen have repeatedly assured the public that they are not to blame for the apparently arbitrary rise in the prices of some of our edibles which seem to control. The people's counsel know what to expect and should be as fully prepared to meet rebuttal as they are to prefer charges. It is time to know whether ten men have in their power to say what we shall pay for a large part of what we eat, without any reference to the common law of supply and demand.

If all these charges that have been bandied about so long are false, then the sooner we find it out the sooner we may get on the right trail and relieve the big packers of further odium.

Democrats Conceal Their Record.

Thoughtful men must be struck by the fact that, with all the insidious attacks the democrats are making upon the republican tariff, it has never occurred to them to say a word in defense of the last tariff they placed upon the statute books. Nor has it ever occurred to the democrats to admit that whatever else the present tariff law may not have done, it has in one year transformed a deficit of \$58,000,000 into a surplus of \$15,000,000.

What was it the Wilson-Gorman law did? Everybody who can go back fourteen years in his memory knows that it paralyzed industry and impoverished people, leaving the country in a miserable condition. That tariff was imposed upon the people in the Fifty-third congress, the last under the control of the democratic party, which also then had the presidency. And that is the only act of that congress which history will record as at all notable.

On what, then, do the democrats base their plea for office now? Certainly not on their past record, for even they will not allow their spokesmen to refer to that. Promise—that is all they have to offer, but what promise can they make in the face of the facts as reflected in the record of the Fifty-third congress?

The last fourteen years have been the most prosperous in the history of the country; they have brought prodigious development in every channel of trade and industry. Throughout that period republicans have had control of the executive and legislative branches of government. The republicans will offer their record for fifty years, but particularly for the last fourteen, and more particularly for the last two, as their reason why they should receive the endorsement of the voters this fall. All the promises they will make will be to keep the faith in the future as well as they have in the past. Need any more be said to intelligent voters?

Newspapers and Good Roads.

Good roads are being multiplied in number down in Georgia and Missouri, and the movement has become statewide in both commonwealths. Much actual improvement is being wrought as a result. Land values are tending upward, better farming is in sight, quicker means of transportation between the farm and market; closer and better relations between the rural and urban centers and a general uplift is sure to come from the campaigns, in both of which states they are in their infancy.

Much credit is due to the newspapers of Georgia and Missouri for this reform. They have, in season and out, preached the gospel of good roads until they have succeeded in fairly arousing the people of their states to not simply the advantages, but the actual necessity of good roads. "If you expect to develop your state as you should; if you propose to use what nature has given you to attract people from outside states to come in here, invest their money and build homes, you have to improve your roads," the papers have declared.

Georgia, perhaps, is even ahead of Missouri thus far, but Missouri is coming on rapidly. Just now a good roads expedition is moving over that state, under the leadership of the state highway engineer, giving practical demonstrations in the science of making good roads. Such a movement is bound to make converts, bound to bring the best of results. It is unnatural that farmers would prefer bad roads when good roads, taking into consideration the comparative advantages, can be built and maintained more easily than the old ones.

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Army Gossip

Mathews of Interest On and Back of the Fixing Up of Navy Register.

Very little progress has been made in the last few months by the War department toward equipping and organizing the medical department of the militia so as to put that branch in a state of preparedness for war. An important step in that direction was taken by the detail of an army medical officer to duty with the militia division of the War department and which benefit has been derived from the camps of instruction attended by militia medical officers. It has been recommended by the surgeon general of the army that the state authorities be required to furnish thoroughly equipped field hospitals with its ambulance company for each three regiments in addition to the regimental medical service. The great majority of the militia commands have been reported as insufficiently equipped with medical supplies, and many of these with only a few first aid kits. Medical officers apparently did not know what supplies they should have nor how they could obtain them. The preparedness of their medical departments for active service was generally reported as woefully deficient. The appropriations for the equipment of the militia are liberal, and the medical department has on hand ready for issue the needed equipment. If the attention of the military authorities of the states is called to the necessity for the organization of field hospitals and ambulance companies and the necessity of such provision in order that they may be considered to have the organization contemplated by the law, it will undoubtedly be done.

An order has been prepared, at the instance of Major General Leonard J. Wood, chief of staff, affecting changes in the assignment of staff in the War department and adding two sections, one to look after coast artillery matters and the other for militia matters. Under the new arrangement the general staff in the War department will consist of the following co-ordinate sections: The mobile army section under Major General William R. Carter, to which will be referred matters pertaining to the cavalry, field artillery, and infantry; the coast artillery section, under Brigadier General Arthur Murray, chief of coast artillery, to which will be referred coast artillery matters; the army war college and military information section, under Brigadier General William W. Wotherspoon, and the militia section, under Colonel Erasmus Weaver, chief of militia affairs, now head of the militia division of the War department. The heads of the sections will serve as assistants to the chief of staff. Orders have been issued assigning General Murray, who is already a member of the general staff, to duty as an assistant to the chief of staff and to perform such duties as may be assigned him under the law by the chief of staff. Colonel Weaver is detailed as a member of the general staff, to take effect October 2, vice Colonel George S. Anderson, Ninth cavalry. He will report for duty as an assistant to the chief of staff on that date and to perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the chief of staff.

The commissary general of the army has had one day's haversack ration, of the type, supplied in making use of the ration, since it is apparent that the observers in the field would be in a position to approve of what has been done or suggest changes relating to the method of preparing the ration. It is a problem which has engaged the attention of the army commissaries for some time. It has been decided, for instance, to change the form of tin can enclosing the corned beef and corned beef hash and there will be adopted a tin seven inches long and two and one-tenth inches square. A change will probably be made also in the method of enveloping the coffee, which is now in the form of two cubes in each ration, the coffee being subjected to great pressure. General Sharpe is investigating the advantages of using a collapsible tin tube which will contain the coffee without requiring it to be subjected to much pressure. An alternative proposition has to do with another form of tin tube with the coffee subjected to a moderate amount of pressure. There is a question in some quarters whether the coffee retains all its qualities when it is compressed, although the experts have testified that the deterioration, if any, is insignificant.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The proposed reduction in the size of currency bills brings out a chorus of protest. The bills are too short now.

Chicago's famous cyclorama of the battle of Gettysburg, one of the sights of the city twenty years ago, was sold to a junk dealer for \$1. The painting originally cost \$100.00.

Frederick C. De Lang, candidate for congress in the Tenth Illinois district, has cut a Roosevelt plank out of his platform because Roosevelt countered on the broad chin of Senator Lorimer.

Owing to an unexplained blunder the newspaper parley with Theodore Roosevelt failed to connect with a sumptuous twelve-course dinner prepared especially for the boys at Cincinnati. Of all tragic blunders this is about the limit.

When Rev. J. Luther Sieber, pastor of the First English Lutheran church of New Haven, Conn., saved Miss Hilda M. Miller of Yarmouth, N. S., from drowning two years ago a romance began which culminated with the marriage of the couple in Yarmouth.

Dr. Johnathan Hammett, 94 years old, professor emeritus of Allegheny college, died in Meadville, Pa. For over sixty years he was connected with the college, having been an instructor there from 1845 until recently, when he was compelled to give up his duties, owing to his advanced age.

Alma V. Lafferty is a woman lawmaker, being a member of the Denver legislature. Some of the laws she was instrumental in securing provided for pensions for women teachers, play for the children of school children, state board of examiners for teachers, better system of handling juvenile delinquents.

The fourth person to bear the name of Samuel Bowles, founder of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, is a candidate for congress as a democrat in the Springfield district. Young Bowles is one of the editors of the Springfield News, published by Charles J. Bellamy, brother of the author of "Looking Backward."

A Chicago preacher, Dr. A. C. Dixon, who has lived in the Windy city long enough to read real articles, declared in a sermon last Sunday that the old-fashioned devil with horns, barbed tail and cloven hoof is out of style. The modern "Old Nick" of Chicago is garbed in frock coat, slick hat, white tie, high collar and patent leather "pumps."

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"No," said the base ball manager, "I will not recommend a married man for the position of umpire."

"Why?" inquired the applicant.

"Being married hurts his capacity for quick decisions. It gets him out of the habit of having the last word."—Washington Star.

"Dribbles—Hello, old man! What are you doing now?"

"Dribbles—I'm writing those \$10,000 prize stories for Blank's magazine."

"Dribbles—You don't mean to tell me you get \$10,000 for each story?"

"Scribbles—Oh, no; I get \$10 a week.—Chicago News.

"Give 'em what they want, my boy," said the old physician.

"For instance?" inquired the young doctor.

"Well, many a woman will take oxygen treatment at \$5 a throw, who wouldn't spend car fare for fresh air."—Washington Herald.

"Jones tells me that his wooden leg pained him horribly last night."

"Nonsense!" How could his wooden leg pain him?"

"His wife hit him over the head with it."—Washington Star.

"Now, my boy, don't expect to work wonder in this world."

"All right, dad."

"You can get quicker returns by working under."—Courier Journal.

"I want you to take care of my practice while I'm away."

"But, doctor, I have just graduated. Have had little experience."

"You don't need it with my fashionable patients. Find out what they have been eating and stop it. Find out where they have been swimming and send 'em somewhere else."—Courier Journal.

"I got ter preach a sermon about de ol' man," said the colored deacon, "an' 'it makes no doubt, but sntan got him.""

"Why?" objected a brother, "he was a mighty good man."

"I well knows he was," replied the deacon, "but sntan got mighty queer ways 'bout him. He sometimes wants a saint ter season de soap."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Now," said the chairman of the committee at the business banquet, "let us

HOME FROM THE WEST.

I like to travel 'round our west. Where all is wild and woolly; There's a sort of cheer in the atmosphere That keeps one just feeling bully. There things that creep and things that hop Fill life with a keener zest. An' then when a fellow gets back home 'My, can't he rest!

I like to ride on the rail most and Of a Prisco-bound express; When the train bunches suddenly 'round a bend 'His joy to hold on I guess; After trav'llin' 'round like a mill, What joy to dwell once more in a house. For it stands still.

Yes, trav'llin' westward is just-O. K.; It can't be best I declare; You may blister yer nose and wrinkle yer clothes, But 'breakin' it fine out there. The wind throws dust and grit in yer eyes, An' yer throat is too full to speak; But when you get home it will all come out. An' yer tongue wag fer mak' my week.

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