

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.50

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week \$2

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building

COUNCIL BLUFFS—24 South Street

CHICAGO—246 Marquette Building

NEW YORK—100 No. 34 West

WASHINGTON—The 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

Only 2-cent stamps received in payment

of mail accounts. Personal checks except

Omaha and eastern exchange not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss:

George B. Tischack, treasurer of The

Bee Publishing Company, sworn, says that

the actual number of full and complete

copies of The Omaha Bee printed during

the month of September, 1910, was as

follows:

1. 43,250 15. 42,200

2. 42,870 16. 42,800

3. 43,150 17. 42,400

4. 40,000 18. 43,400

5. 44,150 19. 43,400

6. 43,630 20. 42,450

7. 42,500 21. 43,400

8. 42,580 22. 40,540

9. 43,440 23. 43,200

10. 45,970 24. 43,200

11. 43,000 25. 45,970

12. 42,630 26. 44,150

13. 42,500 27. 42,580

14. 42,300 28. 42,960

15. 42,350 29. 42,690

Total.....1,305,370

Returned Copies.....9,445

Net Total.....1,295,925

Daily Average.....42,117

GEO. B. TISCHACK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn

to before me this 13th day of Sep-

tember, 1910.

M. H. WALKER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city tem-

porarily should have The Bee

mailed to them. Address will be

changed as often as requested.

The hobnob remains a moving

question.

Commander Peary gets a promotion,

and Cook, what does he get?

So long as forest fires continue

there will be work for the pioneer.

Notice the influence on history of

that St. Paul conversation congress?

Is Mr. Edison boasting for electric

light bills in telling us we all sleep

too much?

Hope for the best, but count on

the worst and you will train for the

strain of life.

Sir Thomas Lipton is planning on

running for parliament. If no cup is

put up as a trophy he may win.

Unfortunately the Portugal situa-

tion offers nothing yet for Provisional

President Braga to brag about.

It does seem a little inexplicable

why costly prizes should be offered

for reckless automobile driving.

As to the Tariff Pledge.

Democrats are seeking to deceive the people in the present campaign as to the republican platform pledge of 1908 for a downward revision of the tariff, a revision that would equalize the cost of production at home and abroad, and are continually misquoting the president in unconditional approval of the entire tariff law that became effective in August, 1909.

People who are not familiar with the facts, or who have not taken the pains to keep them in mind, may be influenced by this deception, but those who have made it their business to keep informed of events know better. They know, of course, that the republican platform of 1908 did make this pledge, but it did not make it to be redeemed completely in one year, or two years. They know, also, that President Taft, himself, admits that further revision of the tariff is necessary before the pledge is fully redeemed, and that the party, under the president, is committed to a further revision through the commission. Again, they know that President Taft, himself, has reiterated his disapproval of certain schedules—particularly that relating to woolen goods—in the tariff law and declared that improvement must be made. The president has never at any time given a sweeping endorsement of the tariff law in all its parts, but has declared that as far as it goes it is a substantial compliance with the party's pledge and that it is a distinct improvement over the Dingley law, which it supplanted.

The fact of the matter is, as the democrats well know, that the present tariff law has accomplished more of actual benefit to the varied interests of the nation than any tariff it ever had, and yet if the republicans are returned to power in congress the work thus begun will be concluded and a finished product of tariff revision given to the country. Of course, those voters who do not want a tariff at all, unless all the protection to American labor is revised out of it, may vote the democratic ticket.

For democrats to argue that the republicans have not kept the faith simply because in one session of congress they were unable to produce a perfect tariff law free from flaws is captious. The republicans did in one session more than any party ever did before in two. And a really important point which the democrats are careful to exclude from their exhibition of cant is that what tariff legislation has been enacted has been put into operation without serious disturbance of general business conditions, but, on the contrary, has improved all kinds of business. That tariff, too, has yielded more revenue, has obtained the admission free of all duty abroad of more American goods, has brought free into this country more imports of necessities of life than any other tariff we have ever had and, more than that, it has reduced average rates below, not only the Dingley law, but below the Wilson law, that last democratic tariff denounced by the last democratic president as "a piece of party perfidy."

And if the voters do their duty at the polls this fall they will endorse what has been done in the direction of downward revision and commission another republican congress to go on with the work, under guidance of the tariff board.

The Self-Sacrifice of "Jim."

A letter signed by "Jim" Dahlman accompanying his renunciation of the democratic nomination for land commissioner in 1894 in favor of a one-armed union veteran of the civil war who had been nominated for the same office on the populist ticket, has been dug up and reprinted to impress populists and old soldiers with the debt of gratitude they owe this heroic self-sacrifice. The letter is interesting and well composed, and we only wonder who wrote it for him.

The degree of self-sacrifice, however, must be measured in the light of then existing conditions. No nominee on the democratic ticket in a three-cornered contest could hope to get to first base in 1894, so that what Mayor "Jim" gave up was merely the privilege of being at the bottom of the list of "also rans."

Another tall-tale mark in the letter is found in its date—scarce two weeks before election. In other words, Mayor "Jim" did not pull out until every effort had been made and every influence exerted to force the poor one-armed union veteran populist to get off the track in favor of the able-bodied democratic cowboy. And it should be also here recorded that Mayor "Jim" soon claimed and got his reward at the next turn of the wheel by appointment to the lucrative job of secretary of the State Board of Transportation, in which he proved so servicable to the railroads.

Still another paragraph of this interesting letter is worthy of attention, wherein it says in conclusion: "And now and hereafter I will be found, as in the past, fighting for the cause of democracy, as a democrat, because I believe in its principles—as a fighting democrat never having shirked the performance of any duty however unpleasant."

This is the same Mayor "Jim" now running as the democratic nominee for governor who is appealing for republican votes to give him the victory and help put him where he can fight still more effectively for the cause of democracy and against all republicans. He wants republicans to forget everything the republican party stands for and to overlook the indefensible record of the democrats in the state house and vote the democratic ticket, merely because he has made a com-

placit with the brewers and corporations to protect them against undesirable legislation.

The Real Roosevelt. Roosevelt in an airship shows off to remarkable advantage. It is a fine thing that he took the flight. It made possible a clear, clean, unobstructed view of the real Roosevelt, such as the jungles of Africa or the storm of politics might obscure. People may differ with the man all they will in any of the various fields of discussion he enters, but it is a peculiar American who cannot find in his fearless, intrepid, dashing nature something to provoke his most ardent admiration. He has an utter indifference to danger, a happy-go-lucky element about him that crops out at such times forcibly challenging admiration.

In this instance, however, it is barely possible that the aviator who was so anxious to have the colonel for a fellow-passenger had wished before he got back to earth that he had chosen another. He might have known that a man who pulled off his coat at the mere suggestion of a flight would not sit still in the boat or keep his hands on any one thing. Experienced aviators make as little fuss as possible when up several rods in the air; they keep their hands and feet and body as still as possible, but Colonel Roosevelt has shown them that is all useless, that if a man happens to feel the impulse coming over him to call down to his friends on the earth and wave his hands and arms at them, he can do so and the skilled aviator can do the best he can toward maintaining his own equilibrium and that of his machine.

But when did Theodore Roosevelt follow prescribed rules, or bow to mere precedent, either on land or sea? And if not there, why in the air? Mr. Arch Hoxsey probably will go slow in inviting Colonel Roosevelt to make any more aeroplane voyages with him, but in the meantime the colonel has had another "literally bully time."

No Danger of Disturbance.

President Taft's recent utterance that he sees no danger of a "financial disaster" whether the supreme court decisions in the cases of the big corporations go for or against the latter, is taken in business circles as reflecting not only his views, but those of financial leaders, which have been conveyed to him. Those speculative interests that may be seeking to arouse fear or impair confidence ought to heed this advice. The president said:

I do not share these fears... that decisions adverse to the corporations would greatly disturb financial centers, would halt general business, and would bring on financial disaster.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to say that in spite of all the rumors of possible business stagnation our basic prosperity is assured for the coming year.

The Financial World of New York says of the president's view: We are convinced that he was voicing the feelings of great captains of industry who had conveyed to him the information that they were not looking for disaster, but prosperity.

Dun's Review for the last week says: The industrial and mercantile outlook is better than statistics of actual transactions indicate. Business sentiment is always prone to outrun current trade, and there are certain evidences of a more encouraging view of the business position.

The president is therefore confirmed in his view that "our basic prosperity is assured," and that the mere passing by the supreme court upon the system of business as represented in the suits of the so-called Tobacco trust and the Standard Oil cannot militate substantially against the established condition of business.

The country is on too solid a financial and industrial footing to be overturned by such an extraneous influence and it is but inviting a harmful state of public mind to pretend otherwise.

Senator Norris Brown has thoroughly exposed the false and malicious character of the attack on Senator Burkett's votes on free lumber. When the tariff bill was in the making Senator Brown and Senator Burkett voted together on every roll call on the lumber schedule. They voted for the amendments for free lumber that were proposed on the square and voted against the fake amendments offered by democratic senators for the sole purpose of putting republicans in the hole. In the meantime, when the tariff bill came out of conference for vote on its adoption, Congressman Hitchcock, utterly neglectful of the interests of his constituents, had decamped for Europe, where he was disporting himself with other rich American pleasure-seekers who go abroad to spend their money.

The way the democrats are going the limit in the county board and city council to save those voting machines at no matter what expense to the taxpayers is pretty good proof that they believe the salvation of the democratic ticket in this county depends on forcing voters to pull the straight party lever. If that is the case, they must not blame republicans for preferring to avoid, under the circumstances, going up against this machine.

From the Winnebago Indian reservation to the north of us comes a report of great surprise that so many bids were received for heirship lands put up at public sale, and offering fairly good prices. If this is true, there is good reason for surprise, for heretofore all the land-grabbers in the vicinity of the reservation have been

in conspiracy to rob the Indians at every opportunity, and rather than pay market value for the land preferred to pay each other not to bid or to reciprocate courtesies by pooling issues and dividing the plunder.

If the same old bunch of grafters are still playing the game their bids will bear close inspection even now.

"I think that the surest way to prevent an agreement is to induce in useless recriminations," says Theodore Roosevelt, speaking of unity in the republican ranks. To those passionate democratic patriots who had counted on deceiving Colonel Roosevelt into their trap this must be very consoling, indeed. It certainly is gratifying to all republicans who have the party's good at heart.

South Omaha public school teachers want more pay. The quickest and surest way to get it is by annexation with Omaha. If the South Omaha schools and the Omaha schools were under one jurisdiction the pay of teachers of the same grade and experience would be uniform.

Down in the Fourth congressional district Matt Miller, the doughty democratic war horse, is giving it to Good, the perpetual nonpartisan democratic candidate for higher-salaried office, good and plenty. We trust the amenities of campaign etiquette will be observed.

Colonel Roosevelt hit the bull's-eye when he said that if put to a vote of all the people tariff that offered no protection, that is, for revenue only or free trade, would be overwhelmingly defeated in this country.

Prof. Crabtree doubtless by this time has a more correct appreciation of the bouquets showered on him last winter by democratic newspapers that are now handing him cabbages and stale hen fruit.

Edgar Howard says it makes no difference whether or not he opens a poker game with prayer, but that the real question is, How much money stolen from the state treasury by Bartley was pocketed by Hitchcock?

Polishing a "Logical Point."

Omaha is for a San Francisco fair. Just give the rest of the prairie cities time and they will follow suit. The "logical point" for westerners is the Golden Gate.

A Garland for Modesty.

How many of the thousands to whom the name of Hoke Smith has long been familiar know the man to whom the oval all his political success, the inspirer and guardian of his career, the gifted but too retiring Poke Bogus?

Optimism in the West.

It is the west that is the optimistic part of the country. We are so close out here to the production of things that pessimism can never remain with us long. Wall street becomes blue, and the east takes its color from Wall street, and the west feels it in time. But the west soon throws it off, for there are too many fertile acres out here, too many prosperous people and too much enterprise for pessimism ever to be popular.

Manuel's Inglorious Retreat.

The number of casualties reported from Lisbon indicates that the royalists were familiar with the man to whom the oval all his political success, the inspirer and guardian of his career, the gifted but too retiring Poke Bogus?

BASIS OF PROSPERITY.

Nature's Bountiful Response to Man's Industry. Corn is still king of all the great staple crops raised in the United States. According to the exhaustive report published in the Enquirer, the yield of corn will exceed two and three quarter billion of bushels which at market prices ought to produce for the farmer almost a billion and a half in money. The figures are stupendous and almost incomprehensible. The total is almost equal to the cotton and wheat production combined.

When the magnitude of these great staples is borne in mind it is difficult to conceive where the calamity hower funds ground for the pursuit of his calling. These great crops spell prosperity, and notwithstanding the prating and croaking of demagogues, they prove conclusively that the country is fundamentally sound and healthy. There is a real basis for prosperity, and neither the basis nor the condition that it portends can be destroyed by the drooling of croakers.

Our Birthday Book

October 13, 1910. Arthur Crittenden Smith, president of M. E. Smith & Co., wholesale dry goods, was born October 13, 1863, in Cincinnati, New York. He is a graduate of Harvard and also holds the distinguished title of colonel by appointment on Governor Sheldon's staff. W. E. Hitchcock, of Webster, Howard & Co., insurance, with offices in the Bee building, is forty-nine today. He was born in Homer, N. Y. He was in abstracts and law in Wilber, Neb., in 1886, and editor of the Alliance Times for six years until he became a member of his present firm in Omaha in 1893.

Plucking Poor Lo

Three Expert Pictures of the Rich Indian, the Greedy Lawyer and the Great Wealth in Sight.

Francis E. Leupp, former commissioner of Indian affairs, in a discussion of "The Indian Land Troubles and How to Solve Them," in the American Review of Reviews, sketches the primary cause in these words:

Nine attorneys out of ten who settled in the (Indian) territory and undertook to practice under its medley of statutes soon discovered that there was more profit to be got from land than from law. Some of them made a study of the protective shortcomings of the various enactments, which would enable a shrewd fellow to speculate in agricultural property or town lots or oil-bearing lands without getting his own neck in the halter, whatever might befall the less skillful partners whom he drew into the statement he was required to sign before receiving his money was an outright deed, sometimes an agreement to sell, as soon as his restrictions should be removed. Is it wonderful that many of the Indians, badgered and perplexed, grew so weary of these uncertain conditions that they prayed the government to wind up their affairs and divide the remnants without more ado? The reason was not that they enjoyed any better than ever the prospect of parting with their property, but that they felt that when it was gone they would, in hard dollars, would be theirs to keep, to spend, or to throw away as they chose.

By way of illustrating the pernicious consequences of mixing lobby work with regular professional practice, I might cite the case of the "Old Settler" Cherokee, who won a judgment of \$50,000 against the government in the court of claims some time in the early '90s. No sooner was the result announced than it was discovered that \$300,000 of this amount was claimed by a group of attorneys, who had arranged among themselves what percentage everyone was to take. As they were unwilling to let the money be paid to the Indians and then collect their fees from their alleged clients, congress so worded the appropriation as to empower the secretary of the interior to settle the amounts to be paid the several attorneys. Hoke Smith, who was then secretary, made a painstaking investigation of their respective services. In some instances the claimants could not show any work done, and in some others so little as to be unworthy of consideration. A few attorneys had a reasonable basis for their bills. Having made up a schedule which he regarded as fair, he called in the beneficiaries and took from them receipts in full. The reassembling of congress, however, found the whole pack yapping at his doors, demanding more. One of the attorneys had a kinsman in the senate, to whom all heads looked to see them through. In the privacy of a committee room the matter was thrashed out and nearly \$50,000 was appropriated for the relief of the attorneys without any visible justification. The total "plucking" from that job were not far from \$120,000.

Roughly speaking, there are about 80,000 Choctaw and Chickasaw men, women and children interested in the segregated coal fields, and the coal fields are regarded as practically of controlling importance in the soft coal region of the south-west. With this splendid estate in full view, and a lively sense in the mind of every local speculator that if he does not get a part of it some rival will, the present scandal is probably only one of many to which we shall be treated unless a radical change is made in the plans for disposing of the property. No matter how it may be sold, the air will be thick with instructions, if nothing worse, against the persons who oversee the bargain in behalf of the Indians: if they are a government board, as proposed by Secretary Ballinger's representative, Mr. McHarg, they accepted too low a price; if private agents, they charged too high a commission; in either event, they adopted an unwise method of sale; or what not besides. Regardless of the irresponsible sources of such criticism, most of the Indians, and half the rest of the public, will probably suspect that there must have been something either wrong or careless in the transaction. What is worse, there will be no way of meeting these strictures; for the Indians will have been selling something whose value no human mind could forecast with accuracy, while the purchaser may have bought at best an attractive gambler's chance.

NATURE GOING TO SLEEP.

Tints of Earth and Sky in Autumn Days. Chicago Tribune.

On these September days it is good to consider the great, silent miracle that earth is spreading before the eyes of those who will see. Once more she turns the magic ball of the seasons and summer's blazing harmonies give place to the deeper and richer painting of autumn. Over the sky is drawn a subtle veal, as if that magic element which blesses Italy had spread across the Atlantic, to soften our garish American light. In the meadows masses of melonias ways in the wind. The goldenrod is turning to a bronze more beautiful than its earlier gold, but the sunflowers cling to the gay yellow of their prime. The first birds of the migration have come. There is no land under the sun where autumn should be prized as it should be with us, because there is no land where its serene and suggestive beauty is more needed to refresh the spirit. The high-keyed life of America, the hurry and striving belong perhaps to a race like ours. But all the more so we need some moments of that rich thoughtfulness which earth in autumn inspires. If in the civilization we are making there must be, in the main or for centuries to come, that which belongs to the hard brightness of our atmosphere and the clear cut outlines of our landscape, all the more do we need to dwell some on the beauty that turns the spirit inward, that beckons the soul.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

So far as known, the Chinese senate got through its first session without trimming an insurgent queue.

The determination of the Chinese to dispense with their queues is likely to relieve the tension in fashion's "fast" market. One of the inclined, hand-decorated wifes of a firm of New York promoters was pried loose with a can opener. The laborer was rewarded with a find of 5 cents.

Mrs. Harriet M. Martin of Newcastle, N. H., who is 85 years old, is the oldest "office girl" in the world, it is believed. For many years she has been in charge of a doctor's office in that town. Magazine muckraking would seem to have passed the safe and sane limit in charging a former president of a railroad with having resigned his position because freight rates on his road were too high.

The official figures of the senatorial primary election in Wisconsin show that Senator La Follette carried 230 election districts, and only forty gave majorities against him. His majority over all was a trifle above 40,000.

One of the two wings of the republican party in Mason county, West Virginia, is marshaled by Mrs. David Simpson Poffenberger, wife of Judge Poffenberger of the state supreme court. The opposing leader is a mere man, who is an object of public sympathy.

Texas is developing its resources and increasing its reputation at a remarkable rate, and the city of Dallas is the municipal drum major of the band at the head of the procession. This fact is emphasized by the silver anniversary number of the Dallas News. Three states of the size of Nebraska could be carved out of the Lone Star state and leave considerable margin for decorative purposes, and this vast territory of magnificent distances, its unique history and unlimited resources, are epitomized by the News with rare skill and accuracy. It is a vivid moving picture of the development of the great southwest, of which Dallas is the hub.

SUPREME COURT CHANGES.

Great Responsibility Imposed on President Taft. Kansas City Star.

The greatest responsibility lying within the appointing power of the president of the United States is in the selecting of judges for the supreme bench. When Mr. Taft was a candidate for the presidency one of the strong points urged in his favor was that he would be especially fitted, by his familiarity with the requirements of high judicial position and his exalted attitude toward the supreme bench, to make the best possible appointments to fill the probable vacancies that would occur in the succeeding administration.

The appointment of Governor Hughes to be an associate justice and the announcement that he is to be advanced to take the place of the late Chief Justice Fuller have met with national favor, for the selection was obviously fine in every way. The other appointment made by President Taft, that of Associate Justice Lorton, was well received so far as the qualifications of the Tennessee jurist were known. And now, with the resignation of Justice Moody and the prospective promotion of Justice Hughes, two more vacancies will be made. It is probable, too, that President Taft will have the appointing of at least one, and perhaps two, more supreme judges. Even one more appointment would make a majority of the court Taft-appointed men. No other president, except Washington, who named the original court, has had the appointing of so many supreme court justices. The responsibility is especially heavy because it must be exercised at a time when great questions affecting the relations of the people and the predatory interests are passing through the tribunals of justice and at a time when the traditional and very necessary confidence in the courts has been disturbed by some of the rulings in the lower jurisdictions.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. "Your face is a mass of scars. Did you cut yourself while shaving?" "No, but I managed to shave myself while cutting."—Cleveland Leader.

"Lighttower, the big center, doesn't play 't'asily team this season." "Hurt?"

"No, He's got a weak memory and can't learn the rules."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I was in hopes, when I married, that I could give my wife everything she wanted." "Well?"

"I don't think her yearning capacity would be so much greater than my earning capacity."—Washington Herald.

"You don't mean to tell me that you are going to wear a mixture of red, brown and yellow puffs?" "For one evening only," replied the bride. "I had these made from the various locks of hair that my husband had on hand when I married him. The original donors will all be at the ball tonight."—Washington Star.

THE UNMELANCHOLY DAYS.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Post. "The melancholy days have come" 'tis well that he who penned the poem which begins that way long since came to his end. The melancholy days, forsooth! The apples in the bin, The grapes that are so full of juice it nearly bursts their skin. The pawpaw growing greenish-brown and fat as butter balls, The black-hair plumping till at last from sheer delight it falls.

"The melancholy days" O, sniff the announcement that he is to be advanced to take the place of the late Chief Justice Fuller have met with national favor, for the selection was obviously fine in every way. The other appointment made by President Taft, that of Associate Justice Lorton, was well received so far as the qualifications of the Tennessee jurist were known. And now, with the resignation of Justice Moody and the prospective promotion of Justice Hughes, two more vacancies will be made. It is probable, too, that President Taft will have the appointing of at least one, and perhaps two, more supreme judges. Even one more appointment would make a majority of the court Taft-appointed men. No other president, except Washington, who named the original court, has had the appointing of so many supreme court justices. The responsibility is especially heavy because it must be exercised at a time when great questions affecting the relations of the people and the predatory interests are passing through the tribunals of justice and at a time when the traditional and very necessary confidence in the courts has been disturbed by some of the rulings in the lower jurisdictions.

A. Hospe Co. 1513 Douglas Street. Whoever you are and whatever YOU wish to pay. Your best choice is among these: Mason & Hamlin, Kranich & Bach, Krakauer, Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Bush & Lane, Cable-Nelson Pianos. And the celebrated Apollo and Boudoir Player-Pianos. Some of these are more expensive than others. Many of the most attractive designs are priced at very moderate figures. Some are as much as \$100 less than is demanded for similar grades in other music stores. Any one that you select will give you the greatest possible value for the price asked. Therefore you may select in accordance with your own idea of the price you wish to pay, knowing you will receive the most satisfactory instrument that amount will buy. Bargain Department: Here are many choice pianos worth about double the prices asked. There are new ones of complete lines and slightly used instruments received in exchange. Nearly all the famous makes are represented. Come and see. Group of five fine upright pianos, each with Piano Player and music. Worth new up to \$750. Used and cut to \$234. Player Piano, latest model brand new, free \$375. Easy payments allowed on any piano bought here. Good upright pianos, used but thoroughly renewed by our own experts, Amazing values at \$125, \$115 and \$85. Baby Grand Pianos, makes well known. First class condition—values up to \$850, \$450, \$490 and \$575.

DR. PRICE'S ALGEMAL In this food you get all of the nutritive properties of combined cereals—Wheat, Rice, Oats and Barley. Try it. Ask Your Grocer.