

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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GEO. B. TSCHICK, Treasurer

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of October, 1910.

M. F. WALKER, Notary Public

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

The Dixie hand wagons are now all hauling cotton to market.

According to popular verdict, the Council Bluffs Apple show is a peach.

Mr. Loeb's anti-smuggling policy was one republican issue that stood the storm without a quiver.

Still, as a part of the minority, Uncle Joe threatens to continue a picturesque figure in Washington.

Banking in Panama is reported good. Yes, for instance, the Gatun dam, banked half a mile wide.

"What shall we do with our expatriates?" Elect them governor of New Jersey, as a starter, eh Princeton?

No one can tell which way an American crowd is going to vote from the way it turns out to hear a political spellbinder.

If this democratic burrah had to be, it seems too bad that David B. Hill could not have lived a few days longer to have heard it.

It is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Metcalfe has a proxy in his inside pocket duly executed and subscribed to by Mr. Bryan.

Now comes the report that explorers are being eaten by cannibals. Is that another way of accounting for the disappearance of Dr. Cook?

Considering that it is now the home of two United States senators, one insurgent and the other standpat, Des Moines is still remarkably quiet.

While Mr. Foraker cannot wholly approve of Governor Harmon, there is no doubt that he heartily indorses some of his admires—Washington Star.

Especially one.

Nevada has prohibited bridge walt. What in the world are the people doing to do while waiting for divorces?—Washington Herald.

Prize fighting is still on the free list.

Germany is said to be now ready for war. It has been in that condition for a long time, but still lacks the most essential thing—some country to fight.

Whether the impending Nebraska legislature is wet or dry, it is close enough to be interesting all the time, with the possibility that the lid may be blown off any moment.

The clock that raised the money to build Omaha's Young Men's Christian association is clicking off thousands-dollar donations over in Burlington, Ia. May the clock never run down.

It seems like the irony of fate for that St. Louis woman who advertised that she owned 500 pounds of bacon and wanted a husband that just about then the price of meat began to fall.

Dr. Wiley says it would be better to slay the boys on the foot ball field than to rear them as mollycoddlers. Perhaps. But what need to rear them as mollycoddlers? Why not make men of them?

A foreign count in Chicago who slapped his wife was kicked, punched and otherwise maltreated in turn by his butler and his chauffeur. Now the question is, Were they guilty of less majesty as well as assault and battery?

President Taft's Next Message.

The message President Taft will send to congress next month, upon which he is now at work, is expected to be a most important state paper. It will be the last document of the kind he will have the opportunity of submitting during his present term to a congress the majority in each house of which is republican. It will embody all the propositions of the original Taft program, on which he will ask immediate action. As the session is a short one, every minute of its time will have to be employed to the best advantage, and much, therefore, depends upon this message in its influence upon congress this winter.

No one can more keenly appreciate this fact than the president. He must realize the serious handicap placed upon his power to make good on reform pledges by the election of a democratic majority for the house in the Sixty-second congress. He must bend every energy, therefore, to persuade congress at its coming session to cooperate to the fullest extent with him along lines which the people have endorsed.

But the task is entirely too large to be completed in one short session, with all the filibustering delay the democrats are sure to resort to. For instance, it is a foregone conclusion that no currency legislation can be passed, and since a democratic house comes into control a year hence, that important work will probably have to be set aside for at least three years. If further tariff revision is accomplished President Taft and his party will deserve the highest praise of the people, for it likewise is a foregone conclusion that the democrats will do their utmost to prevent tangible results. Another important demand is for laws regulating the disposition of coal, oil and phosphate land and the power sites owned by the government. Creation of a new government for Alaska, a modified Injunction law, Panama canal fortification and toll rates, authority for working agreements between interstate railroads, increased efficiency and economy in the executive departments—all these tremendously important subjects are pressing for action, and the president will doubtless urge disposition of them.

Such a program would be enough to keep the most friendly congress busy for a long session, and if only a small part of it is completed this winter both president and congress will deserve credit. All the energy of Mr. Taft will surely be thrown into his appeals for action, so that responsibility for failure will not rest on his shoulders.

In Missouri.

To an outsider one of the surprises of the late election is the defeat of David R. Francis by James A. Reed on a popular preferential party vote as the democratic choice for United States senator from Missouri. While it was conceded that the republicans stood little show of capturing the legislature and holding the succession to Senator Warner, the general impression prevailed that the democrats would rally behind ex-Governor David R. Francis and by sending him to the senate not only recognize his previous public service in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet and as head of the Louisiana Purchase expedition, but take advantage of the opportunity to have the state represented in the national councils by a man of national reputation. It turns out, however, with completion of the returns, that ex-Governor Francis has fallen behind his competitor by more than 25,000 votes, and if this preferential expression is to be binding on the democratic members of the legislature he is eliminated from the senatorial race. His successful competitor, ex-Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City, is almost an unknown beyond the boundaries of Missouri. His only bow before a national audience was made when, as mayor, he delivered the address of welcome to the Kansas City convention that nominated Bryan for a second defeat. Mr. Reed may be a statesman as well as a good lawyer. He may prove to be made of senatorial timber. But on that point the whole country will be from Missouri and insist on being shown.

Hughes as Chief Justice.

It is currently believed that President Taft has definitely decided to appoint Mr. Hughes chief justice of the supreme court. That seems to be most natural in view of the president's known conception of the judiciary and of the requirements of a chief justice and Mr. Hughes' qualifications. In addition, Mr. Hughes, at the age of 48, is in the prime of life and could reasonably be expected to give at least twenty years of distinguished service in this great office. Both Taft and Hughes are strong constitutionalists, but not literalists, in their ideas of constraining the organic law. It is natural that the president should pick such a man for the place. Mr. Hughes could bring to the office an experience and training highly calculated to make him the most desirable man the president could find. Coupled with his judicial temperament, he is severely practical, a steadfast inquirer after the last kernel of truth and a tireless worker in the cause of justice. All these qualities are demanded alike in the position and in the president's ideal. As the Baltimore American aptly remarks, "Mr. Taft wants at the head of the supreme court a man who will not only have the interpretive faculty,

but the operative faculty as well. He does not want mere renderings of opinion, but applications of the prescriptions of the constitution in terms of service to the nation."

Mr. Hughes knows the constitution and he knows the nation and its problems and needs and has displayed a remarkable tact for measuring them by the organic law. He would come to the chief justiceship fresh and full of practical administrative service, filling the requirements of the president, therefore, for one who could organize and set the pace for quantity and quality of work. The product of the present more than the past, the former governor of New York seems to be precisely the man the president would most desire for the immediate future and the country will take it as a matter of course to find that he has been appointed.

City Attorney Burman.

The untimely death of City Attorney Burman is unfortunate for the city and will cause real regret among his many friends. While making no pretense of brilliancy he was a lawyer, painstaking, conscientious and industrious in his service to the public. The Bee, during his campaigns for election and re-election, has said some things disparaging of Mr. Burman's legal attainments, but it is only fair to add that he grew more ways than one since he was inducted into office, and that in point of legal ability, according to competent observers, he had reached the standard demanded for the exacting duties devolving upon him. He is entitled to a last tribute as a faithful public servant.

San Francisco Does Well.

San Francisco's population is 416,512 according to the new census. Considering that it was all but destroyed a little more than four years ago, it has made a most remarkable net growth in the last decade, gaining 74,130, or 21.6 per cent. It takes wonderful recuperative powers to do what San Francisco has done. It takes something more than beautiful climate and scenery and busy booming. When the Bay City lay buried in its ashes in 1906 plenty of people were ready with their dire predictions for the future, but they did not know the spirit of San Francisco. They know it now, perhaps, and know that the metropolis of the Pacific coast has more than "come back."

And there is every probability that San Francisco will remain the metropolis of the Pacific coast, the prodigious growth of Los Angeles, notwithstanding. For that matter who knows what San Francisco might have done, but for the disaster of 1906? Or what city could have done what this one has under such a blight? Its recovery from the effects of that earthquake and fire is its own guarantee for the future. It must be expected to show a far greater percentage of growth in the next ten years.

To appreciate just what the city has done and some of the obstacles against which it has labored, note the growth in population of the smaller cities fringing on the bay. Oakland, eight miles distant, and immediately dissipated, and immediately dissolved, San Francisco, increase 124 per cent; Berkeley, the seat of the state university, gains 206 per cent, and little Alameda goes from 16,000 to 23,000. Probably the largest part of this growth has been made at the expense of San Francisco, for people flocked by the thousands out of the metropolis in April, 1906, into these bay towns and established permanent residences there. Most of them never returned, except for business to San Francisco. It has had to draw the greater part of its increase from outside sources and the fact that it has drawn it shows something of what may be expected of it in the future. It is a better and stronger city than the one that was burned. Fire could not make easy headway against the new San Francisco, nor would it so readily yield to nature's angriest elements. It has the potentialities of growth and stability, therefore, which the old city never possessed and it faces a better day.

Governor Shallenberger has considerably given some of the lame ducks consolation prizes in the form of commissions as delegates to the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterways convention. In the meantime the governor, himself, will make his farewell appearance at the meeting of the house of governors at Frankfort, Ky., right after Thanksgiving.

A Cleveland Judge has denounced the custom of murdering people at weddings. Without waiting to ascertain the popularity of this reform in Cleveland, we venture to commend this fearless jurist, hoping his influence may prove effective in his home city.

Omaha business men and property owners are always willing to pay taxes in liberal amount for city and county government if only they get their money's worth. What they object to is paying fancy prices for mediocre ability and inefficient service.

Lincoln is making an outcry because the drop in the price of meat reported at Omaha has not yet reached the Holy city, and they do not know whether to blame it on the brewers or on the packers. Better inquire of the ice man.

After a long series of victories which led him to the highest office within the gift of the nation, Theo-

Causes of Lower Food Prices

There is considerable conjecture just now among stock owners and interested operators in live stock industries as to the ultimate outcome of the long chain of circumstances that has led up to the present situation in the beef and mutton supply of the country. Only a year ago and the influence commenced forming which have later resulted in a very pronounced declination of the herds and flocks of the western range country, the source of greatest supply for this feature of meat product.

The beginning of the November storms of 1909, which caught the thousands and hundreds of thousands of range cattle and sheep unprepared and unprovided with feed and shelter from the rigors of an unprecedented winter, in storm and cold, dated an era of disappointment and disaster the equal of which has never before been experienced on the western range country. This extreme cold and storm extended for a period of three months over large areas of country where all grazing animals the main outcome of the time were cut off the natural and customary feed supply by the heavy fall of snow which covered the ground. The prepared feed was not equal to the emergency, neither was there feed available to supply stock that was remote from railroad transportation. The result of the situation has become a matter of history and needs no further comment other than the declination in flock and herd has become a strong factor in the reduction of supply.

Following this embarrassing experience the elements governing the growth of vegetation failed to respond and springing and summer brought no grass, and the harvest failed to yield its crop, and there prevailed a drought such as these districts of country never experienced. A country without feed, without hay, without winter pasture, cannot face a winter season with its flocks and herds, no matter what past experience has been or how mild and open its prospects of winter may be.

Another signal fire of reform and economy is blazing in New Jersey. Natives in the buckwheat belt are cutting the morning ration of cakes from thirty-five to twenty-three. New York state voted heavily in favor of issuing \$2,500,000 in bonds to fulfill the state's conditional acceptance of Palisades park for which Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave \$1,500,000 and 30,000 acres of land. Mr. Kern of Indiana, prospective senator from that state, stands pat on the inalienable right of a democrat to wear whiskers. Besides, Mr. Kern believes in preserving a living symbol of the frayed union of pop. and dem.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

Assurances are given that Mr. Thaw at Matteawan asylum is not "compelled to associate with any one who is not his intellectual and moral equal." Thus the pie-beltan lunatic are spared the task of following the whimsicalities of plute morals.

American self-respect and gallantry ought to prevent linking the name of the respectable Boni Castellane with that of a respectable American girl. Considering the experience of Anna Gould, an American girl who would lend a listening ear to the Frenchman's blarney should be examined for her sanity.

Connecticut applauds the movement to dispense with colonial made by the governor. The nutmeg state has changed the political complexion of its executive and is about to lose the finest bunch of colonels ever stripped of flannel clothes. But Connecticut's tears will be as a drizzle to a deluge when the Nebraska governor's noble guard shed the habiliments of glory and hit the pike two months hence.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Has Will made a success of his college course?" "I should say so. He has gone through every foot ball game without being in the hospital once."—Baltimore American.

"You'll be the blippiest man on earth, I suppose when your time's up," suggested the kindly old gentleman. "Oh, I don't know," answered the convict. "I'm in here for life."—Buffalo Express.

"How did Crimsoo Gulch manage to get such a showing in the census?" "Diplomacy," replied Broncho Bob. "We got the census taker into the Roy G. Gildon saloon and didn't let him go to work until he was seeing at least double."—Washington Star.

"Did the audience weep while I was singing," asked the temperamental soprano. "No," replied the music director. "You were making that noise all by yourself."—Chicago Post.

"He complains that he has nothing to live for." "I thought he had an automobile."—Kansas City Journal.

"I should think," said the Picture on the Wall to the Clock, "that you ought to be preparing for your end." "Look here, Smarty," replied the Clock, "with stinging scorn, 'don't you give me that old idea about my hours being numbered.'"—Baltimore American.

"Senator," ventured the reporter, "as you look back over the campaign, how do you see your view in it, perspective, does it not seem to you there was—something lacking in the general management of it?" "It done, young man."

"Well, what was it, may I ask?" "Votes," thundered the eminent statesman.—Chicago Tribune.

THE UNION LABEL. A rich employer's daughter. And rich employer's son. Agreed upon a merger. And promptly were one. Betimes a little stranger. A fat and rosy boy. And she tilted the merger. With dividiendian joy. "What's this?" one asked who saw it. "Before he'd heard the news." "Oh, that's our union label." "Va said, and passed the booze."—W. J. HAMPTON.

SLOW BUT SURE. There are one or two things I should like to explain. So listen, good people; I'll make them quite plain. I promise you, too, by the stars up above. That I take up the task as a labor of love. So sit ye in silence and list to the tale; if I get your attention I know I can't fail. Some folks have a notion that up in the air is a safe place to journey, but, friends, have a care. Where one chap can make it a dozen must fall. The accounts in the papers just make me turn pale. Up they go like skyrockets, then downward like sticks. And hit Mother Earth like a thousand of bricks. Some worry and sigh for an automobile. Then borrow good money to put through the deal. Or mortgage their houses or diamonds or passports through every door. And when they first get it how bravely it goes! But soon there's a puncture, or things go all to smash. And now it is nothing but count off the cash. I have my own notion; I'll tell it to you. Just get a nice rig with a good horse or two. And sit on the seat with a nice looking lass. With the thought of easy when joy riders pass. 'Tis old-fashioned comfort, it suits to the taste. That girl and those horses—they look good to me!—Omaha.

Death's Haven Among Senators. The democratic side has lost three eminent senators by death in the last few months—Daniel of Virginia, McEnery of Louisiana, and now Clay of Georgia, while the other side has lost the lamented Doolittle of Iowa. Thus death, as well as political fortune, is bringing about important changes in the senate.

Our Birthday Book. November 18, 1910. Asa Gray, the famous American botanist, was born November 18, 1810, in Paris, N. Y., and died in 1888. He was for more than forty years professor of botany in Harvard and stood at the head of the science in our country, receiving much recognition abroad. General Franz Siegel was born November 18, 1824, at Haden, Germany. He was one of the fighting generals of our civil war, with such a reputation that any one who could say he "fought mit Siegel" had a passport through every door. Robert J. Wynne, former postmaster-general and United States consul at London, was born November 18, 1831, in New York. He was a newspaper man belonging to the corps of Washington correspondents at the time he was appointed assistant postmaster general, from which he was promoted. Russell Harris, civil engineer and president of the Western Contractors' Supply company in the Brandeis building, is just 30 years old today. He was born in Chicago and graduated in engineering from the University of Nebraska.

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Advertisement for Hotel Gotham, featuring a large illustration of the hotel building and text describing its location and amenities.