

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st 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.

Where in the world is that "Star-eyed Goddess of Reform?"

Was there anyone talking about building another theater in Omaha?

Political timber cut at an Indiana watering resort ought to be well seasoned.

Two Omaha banks are occupying beautiful new quarters. More signs of prosperity.

Can it be that Colonel Watterson is going to eat all those roosters for Thanksgiving?

Of course, if Champ Clark just takes the place, he will not be expected to "fill" the speaker's chair.

Postoffice fight hostilities that were temporarily suspended before election may now be safely resumed.

Is this the millennium? "Alleged negro murderers saved by technicalities—New Trial."—Atlanta newspaper.

A St. Louis school girl of 16 has inherited \$30,000,000. We trust that will not divert her attention from her books.

The Apple show is over, but we will have another round of horticulture when the Land-Products exposition arrives.

Score one for Caruso. He thinks stage art and married life are incompatible. So do we—for artists like Caruso.

Mr. MacVeagh wants to shorten the dollar bill. As if some of us had not been short-changed about enough already.

It seems that the reform foot ball rules have failed to bring that game into the class of small hazard with aviation.

A New York paper, with no attempt to be funny, suggests that cold storage of food products be limited to one year. Time!

"Five o'clock in the morning is the coldest hour in the day," remarks the Houston Post. Who found that out, the night police reporter?

The latest from over in Iowa is that Senator Cummins has revised the list of eligibles to the senatorial vacancy down to four. Let the people rule.

A St. Louis woman admits telling a lie to retain her mother-in-law's respect. You could not tempt the average man into perverting the truth that way.

Why not pull down those past-due telegraph pole posters in the interest of "the city beauties," at least until another political campaign rolls around.

Dr. Crippen indicted a note, three columns long, to an English newspaper on the subject of his innocence. He at least cannot say he did not get a hearing.

Admirable as was Tolstoi's attempt to live what he taught, the overshadowing fact of all the panegyrics paid him is that his admirers stop with their tributes, never trying to put them into effect.

The Puzzle of Food Prices.

So good an authority as Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture hesitates to venture into the field of dogmatism with reference to the action of food prices. He thinks they will fall, but rise again and rise not quite as high as the point from which they began to drop. He is willing to admit that we are an extravagant people, an expensive people. But anyone will admit the same thing who has thought at all on the subject. And Mr. Wilson offers some sound advice as to the correction of these faults, but he avoids more than a general statement of what he thinks prices may do.

The fact is people generally seem to be at sea on this subject of food prices. The man who argues that we are going to have a sweeping reduction in them does not follow up his assertion with satisfactory reasons. He does not tell you why the powers that set prices up, arbitrarily in a measure, as has been contended, would voluntarily send them down. And until he tells you that you have a right to question his wisdom.

Secretary Wilson's theory seems to imply an automatic readjustment of the general level of prices, a point to which many sensible men have all along contended natural conditions would lead us. But even that view does not entirely clarify the situation. The trusts and the tariff have been blamed for high prices. If they were responsible what change has occurred? The tariff, which has had less influence than imputed to it, has not been altered, and the trusts have been under fire all the time.

It seems to us there is a lot of buncombe in this lowering of prices talk. Price movements must be slow to be of a permanent character. Certain action in isolated markets may for a time push prices down, but conditions of production have to change to produce material changes in the general have given it.

Champ Clark's Opportunity.

Champ Clark's friends have already begun to manifest a little misgiving as to his conduct as speaker, since it now seems fairly certain he will succeed to that influential office. The Kansas City Star, which has all along stoutly supported him, takes occasion now to sound a timely warning. It cites two incidents in his career as floor leader of his party to show him the possibility of fatal error lying in his path as speaker.

One of these incidents pictures Mr. Clark in the role of chief filibuster, resorting to extreme measures to gain a partisan fight at the expense of needed results. The other shows him in exactly the opposite position, that of sacrificing partisanship for the common good. It holds up these two attitudes as a warning to the Missourian when he takes the gavel, which Speaker Cannon will lay down at the end of the sixty-first congress.

The next speaker will make a fatal mistake, both for himself and his party, if he uses the great power of the speakership to promote party interests at the expense of public business. It matters not that other speakers before him may have done that; he comes into this power at a time when the country is taking a different view of such things than it formerly took. It is demanding more of its representatives today than it did and it is keeping closer and more discriminating account of their official records. Grant, merely for the sake of argument, that the democratic party has a fair chance to elect its ticket in 1912, that is all the more reason why Champ Clark, as the leader of that party in the house, should heed the warning his more sober friends are trying to give him. And the fact that they are giving it is evidence that he needs it.

Democracy's task is a big one and if it avoids the pit into which General Grant said it was always sure to fall at the "wrong time," it will be only because it has followed better advice than the Champ Clarks of the past level of living cost.

The Game of Politics.

The British, we are told, take more interest in their politics than we do in ours. They play it as they do their cricket, make it a great national game. They do not cease their interest with the close of a single campaign, but go in for a steady diet of politics and, therefore, get more of it than Americans do.

That thesis has never seemed wholly sound. Certainly it does not now in the light of recent American activity. If the people of this country have ever been aroused on any one subject, they are aroused today on the subject of politics. Nor has their interest been in the least abated by the recent election, but rather, if anything, enhanced. They, too, have begun to play politics like a great national game. The results of the November contests fairly burned their way into the popular mind and enkindled it to renewed zeal in the effect of this election on the national campaign two years hence. And it is a fairly safe guess that the animation will not die down completely at any stage during the interim.

We doubt if this criticism may truly be made of the American people today, and we doubt if it ever was wholly correct. Of course we have been too busy with other matters to allow politics to consume all of our time, but when it comes to a live, intelligent interest in the affairs of government, it may well be questioned if even England outdoes us. There is some inherent element about politics that makes those who engage actively in it object

slaves to its demands. Many men would be better off to take a less active concern in it, or at least to find a way of resisting its tenacious hold upon them. But as for the general study and interest in it, that cannot fail to make for better conditions in any nation and it is doing that in this country. If, then, as our British cousins would make out, we have only awaked on this subject, just think of the great possibility of development and good that stretches out before us!

The Ballot Form.

The coming legislature will be urged to change once more the form of ballot used in elections throughout Nebraska with a view to eliminating the party circle and compelling each voter to make a cross-mark opposite the name of every candidate for whom he wishes to express a preference. Presumably the present ballot would be retained unchanged in other respects except, perhaps, to provide for alphabetical or rotated arrangement of the names under the respective office headings.

The proposal is represented to be one for the adoption of the so-called Massachusetts ballot, although, in fact, this form is no more the Massachusetts ballot than it is the Nebraska ballot, because it is the form that was embodied in the Australian ballot law which prevailed here in Nebraska for six years, prior to 1897, when the emblem ballot was inflicted upon us. The real essence of the ballot form is not whether the cross-mark square is before or after the name, but whether the elector may vote it straight with one cross-mark or whether he must pick out for himself the names of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote.

Everyone will concede that the ballot should be so constructed as to facilitate the voter in registering his free and untrammelled choice of candidates seeking his suffrage. The party circle is unquestionably the short cut to straight tickets. But if this is objectionable, neither should the ballot be so complicated and confusing as to prevent the voter of average intelligence from marking it as he desires. The justification of the party circle, if there is any justification, is the multiplicity of offices to be filled, making it an almost physical impossibility for the ordinary voter to exercise his right of suffrage on every office.

The Bee would be inclined to favor the elimination of the party circle if the movement were accompanied by a material diminution in the number of offices to be filled by election. If we can have a short ballot, with not over twelve or fifteen places to be filled at one time, the old Australian ballot would be feasible and desirable. The reason our experience with it here in Nebraska before was not satisfactory was because the voters often had to make from thirty to forty cross-marks at one election, and it was nothing but popular disgust with this cumbersome and disfranchising ballot that made our people welcome as relief the odious emblem ballot which has been discredited everywhere.

If we are to have intelligent decision at the polls as between aspirants for office and questions of public policy the machinery for voting must be simplified and not made more complex.

Is the Corn Belt Going South?

What is this trick they are trying to play on the demure Miss Maize? Are they pretending that she is as fickle as Dame Fashion and cannot decide where her waist line ought to be? Here comes the Washington Post with the prediction that "the corn belt will move south" when they reclaim their swamp land down there and that it will be located in North Carolina, Mississippi and even Louisiana before very long. We refuse to believe in the caprice of Miss Maize. We refuse to impute any such worldly vanity to her. For these years she has worn her belt in the same place, and we do not believe she is going to shift it now. To drop it to Louisiana would put the young lady squarely in the hobble-skirt class and nobody must think of hobbling her, for her progress cannot be impeded, nor even her strides shortened.

The south will and must grow more and better corn, but simply because a boy in North Carolina teases a single acre of ground, which probably has been a garden patch for ages, into yielding 125 bushels of corn is no reason to believe that the corn belt is going to be shifted from around the waist of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to that of those southern states. Every step forward the south makes in the culture of corn or anything else gratifies her sister states up this way and they are pleased to learn that the land of Dixie has caught the spirit and is going ahead in every branch of industry so fast and steadily. But while she is reclaiming her swamp land and making it fit to grow corn, these states, where the corn scientist make their headquarters, are going right along quietly with the business of "making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," practicing the principles of intensive farming, so what is to prevent them from keeping the corn belt in place? They have the soil, the climate and the experience, and they ought in all reason to be able to keep up in results from now on with their neighbors down south, who have to adapt their soil to get most of their experience and whose climate is not as good for corn as that further north.

Far be it from us to be captious, but when Collier's Weekly makes a palpable mistake less infallible organs of public opinion may find consolation. Collier's quotes a letter written by President Taft under date of March 4, 1910, and refers to it as being written "on the very day that Mr. Taft took office." Collier's man must either have dropped a whole year out of his calendar or let the proofreader put one across on him.

The New York World prints a map of Rooseveltism on the order of its famous map of Bryanism with the states marked off in black and white, representing republican and democratic ascendancy according to the last election. Nebraska is put down on the World's map as a democratic state. But how it figures this out is not disclosed. Nebraska republicans recovered the governorship from the democrats and reduced the democratic legislative majority, while holding their own in the congressional delegation and retaining all the state executive officers. Against the gain of the governor the democrats have a United States senator in prospect for office. It seems to us up to the World to revise its map.

The fates seem to be against the men who insisted upon making the office of city attorney elective instead of appointive. Since they got in their work through the legislature we will have had as many incumbents of that office by appointment as by election, and the quality so far is not noticeably varied with the difference in the source of official authority.

The verification of the voting machines on returns on congressmen and county commissioner can hardly be taken as encouragement for a contest on secretary of state based on the Douglas county vote. If there is any discrepancy sufficient to change the result it will have to be found in some other county.

The greatest victory for virtue and reform was that achieved by the plain people in Montana, where that sterling champion of popular rights, William A. Clark, has apparently succeeded in slipping the political dirk knife under Senator Carter's seventh rib.

Henry Gasaway Davis' coming out for the senate from West Virginia shows that all men past 80 do not renounce the gay life and steal away to the wilderness to weep in sackcloth and ashes.

Mr. Carnegie has just given another million and a half to his Pittsburgh technical school. It should be added that this is not the school that turns out the "Great American Technicality."

If Governor-elect Aldrich is as successful in his rabbit hunt in Ohio as he was in chasing his democratic opponent to his hole in Nebraska there will not be many rabbits left.

There seems to be a bit of subtle humor in extolling Tolstoi as "one of the greatest of modern prophets," and then hooking him up with Carnegie and Rockefeller.

A State of Unpreparedness. Chicago Record-Herald. The threatened war with Mexico is all off. The moving picture people were not ready.

Awful Test of Prayer. Houston (Tex.) Post. "Pray without ceasing," was St. Paul's admonition to the Thessalonians. St. Paul was a great democrat and in the spirit of his lofty teaching we ask the Lord to remember the failings of the party which stands for the integrity of the kingdom and see that it doesn't make a fool of itself.

No Nonconformist Rugs. Dr. Loman Abbott in the Outlook. Nor do I think that the jack-o'-lantern bugaboo of Mr. Roosevelt's imagined monarchical ambitions cut any considerable figure in the election. The fact that the greatest falling off in the republican vote was in the state of Pennsylvania, where his voice was not once heard in the campaign, is significant, if not conclusive, upon that point.

Bowling to the Inevitable. Springfield Republican. After the long years of ineffectual grumbling on the part of the traveling public, the Pullman company is ready to have the upper berth in its sleeping cars cost less than the lower. In this the Interstate Commerce commission led the way, but the company has done well to follow without fight. Submission to the inevitable is worth while, even when there is no virtue in leadership in it. It is reported that the rate upon upper berths will be made three-fourths the charge for lower ones, and at that the preference will always be for the little ground floor bedroom over the loft in which disturbing is so difficult a feat.

Our Birthday Book

November 22, 1910. Shelby M. Cullom, United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Ky. He is one of the old-timers in congress, his name being associated with the Cullom Interstate Commerce law of 1877. His fame has also been enhanced by the fact that he is said to look something like Abraham Lincoln. L. W. Bustley, secretary to Speaker Cannon, is 38 years old today. He was born at Vienna, O., and used to be a newspaper man representing the Chicago Inter-Ocean as its Washington correspondent. W. B. Cheek, live stock agent of the Burlington at South Omaha, was born November 22, 1882, at Indianapolis. He entered railroad service with the Milwaukee in 1881, and has held his present job with the Burlington without interruption since 1887, when the South Omaha stock yards were opened. Carl Henry Gerber, civil engineer, with offices in the Bee building, is 36 years old. He was in engineering and construction work for the Northwestern and Union Pacific and is the first assistant engineer employed by the Nebraska State Railway commission for the physical valuation of Nebraska railroads now under way.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Patron Republican: We shall anxiously wait to see whether Hittcock accomplishes anything in his career.

Blue Springs Sentinel: Hittcock regrets that Jim Dahlman was defeated. This will be doubtless pleasing to the 2,500 who voted against Dahlman and for Hittcock in preference to Burket.

Blair Pilot: The Bee will now continue to knock the initiative and referendum, even after the party has declared for it and a majority of the legislature, just as good, is pledged to submit an amendment to the people. Well, that's one kind of courage, at least.

Patron City Journal: The old soldier on the republican ticket, Addison Wall, seems to have received the least number of votes of any man on the ticket. Was this because he was running against the ex-speaker of the house, who, next to Dahlman, was the special representative of the liquor interests?

Bridgeport News Blade: Now that the election is over, will somebody tell us where county option got off? Will a democratic legislature repudiate its state platform and send Governor Aldrich a county option bill to sign? It does look as though the despised measure had stolen a march on the optionists by centering the fight on Dahlman while they stole the legislature.

Syracuse Journal: Mr. Hittcock has issued a card thanking everybody but Bryan for his election. He states that his only regret is that his friend, Dahlman, and some others failed of success. Mr. Hittcock would not have pulled through himself had it not been for the endorsement Mr. Bryan gave him, and his association with "my friend, Dahlman," ought to have defeated him, anyway.

Kearney Democrat: It matters not who the republican candidate for Senator Brown's successor may be, we are now going to place in nomination a man who will be irresistible in the senatorial contest. His name is Ashton C. Shallenberger, the present democratic governor of Nebraska. Let every true democrat and insurgent republican back the slogan, "Shallenberger for senator" upon the outer and inner walls.

Beatrice Express: Chairman Huesenrath is feeling that the republican committee is feeling pretty good, and he has a right to feel that way. He and his helpers have not only conducted the campaign so successfully as to elect a governor in a doubtful state, but they have pulled through the entire state ticket. To have accomplished this in Nebraska in a year when the voters were paying little attention to party lines is a feat of no mean proportions.

Red Cloud Argus: The primary law is often responsible for the failure of partisans to become enthusiastic over their ticket. There are often candidates on the ticket who would not have been nominated had it not been for the hands of the canny demerits and demerits could have been canvassed. The trouble with the primaries is that almost anybody may secure the nomination for a state office that enters the field. The majority of the voters have no means of determining his fitness.

St. Paul Republican: We are really glad that the democrats have the legislative this year, rather than the republicans. It will give W. J. Bryan a chance to exert his influence in behalf of a county option bill, while if the republicans had held a majority his influence would have been practically nil. If they refuse to pass such a bill the burden of it will be on them, and if Bryan is in a true political prophet it will mean their death. If they pass it, then it will be just as well as though the republicans controlled the legislature. It is a bad plight, indeed, when we can't get some satisfaction out of it.

Kearney Hub: Governor-Elect Aldrich uses pretty blunt speech in speaking of the brewery trust in his open letter thanking his supporters throughout Nebraska. For instance: "The people have decided that the debauching of its electorate must cease. The criminal effrontery of the brewery combination has been emphatically halted and they will not be given any peace until they get out of politics. This polluted trust is an enemy of common decency. It defiles and contaminates citizenship and it is this an arch enemy to the very principle of representative government." Some people call a spade a spade and others do not know the difference between a spade and a prunng hook. Aldrich is evidently not one of the latter, and inasmuch as every word of this arraignment is truth he will be commended by most people for his plain speaking.

TENURE OF CATHOLIC PASTORS.

Features of the New Rules Governing Changes. St. Louis Republic. The distinction heretofore between the status of removable rectors of Catholic churches, or pastors, and that assigned by the bishop at will, and irremovable rectors has been pretty generally understood. Dispatches from Rome outline a most interesting change in the rules governing the church which practically seems to give all rectors in America, when once settled over a parish, the status of irremovable rectors.

As interpreted, a late decree of the consistorial congregation makes the transfer of a pastor from his old parish a much more formal matter than it has been heretofore. After being assigned to a charge, a cleric can only be removed for certain causes which are specifically enumerated in the decree and after trial before a tribunal of three, of which the bishop is the head. In the event that the decision of the first tribunal is adverse, an appeal can be taken to a new consistorial tribunal, of which, however, the bishop is again a member.

Of course, proceedings of this formality are enjoined only in cases where removal is attempted against the desire of the clergyman. Up to this time only irremovable rectors have had a tenure that could not be terminated except on charges duly adjudicated, and this decree constitutes an important restriction on the episcopal power, though the conjecture that it is one most bishops will welcome is undoubtedly well founded.

The new procedure will at least enable the one whose removal is sought to know the grounds for the action and will confine the possibility of removal to certain well defined causes having a manifest relation to pastoral usefulness. The decree, which is made applicable to all countries, is said to be a part of the work of a commission to which the pope has entrusted the codifying of the intricate canon law. Like the common law that governs the decisions of the secular courts and an English-speaking countries, the canon law that has grown up through the centuries for the government of the church has come to need revision and simplification. The commission's task is laborious, but will result in many benefits.

What Jail Sentences Might Do.

Chicago News. Attorney General Wickens is now talking about jail instead of fine for officials of law-breaking trusts. Would not this tend to put an important branch of the law-breaking industry out of the suddenly respectable class?

Royal Baking Powder advertisement featuring an image of a tin and text: 'ROYAL BAKING POWDER MAKES THE PERFECT HOT BISCUIT Also Rolls and Muffins Crusts and Cakes Send for Royal Cook Book 135 William St. New York'

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. SUNNY GEMS. THOUGHTS OF A BACHELOR. A collection of short humorous anecdotes and observations.

Visit Peacock's When In Chicago. Peacock's is not a house devoted exclusively to expensive articles, as some who have never been inside our doors may imagine. We pride ourselves on the value we give, whether in a \$5 bracelet or a \$5,000 necklace. Our big showcases abound with many unique Christmas suggestions of genuine quality and merit at very nominal prices.