

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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

We predict a jolly winter for Uncle Joe. Asquith did not get all the asketh of the people that time.

An English scientist says Dr. Cook is a bird. Yes, a wandering albatross. "Where is the star of empire?" asks the Globe-Democrat. Central over Omaha.

They tell us there is no toy trust. We have never regarded any of them as playthings. It would be interesting to know just what the women of England think of the suffragettes.

New York is about to predict fortune telling. A direct slap in the face of the weather man. The one virtue of the high-cost-of-living was to minimize the popularity of those "Dollar Dinners."

They have used an X-ray on Jack Johnson's mind. That is going after a man's thoughts with a vengeance. A movement is on foot in New York to suppress all unnecessary noise. Mr. Hearst is not one of the promoters.

How can congress get down to business at once? It will take two weeks for the lame ducks to stop quacking. Perhaps Associate Justice Hughes thinks the atmosphere of the supreme court cool enough without shaving off his whiskers.

New Jersey boasts of a wreckless railroad. Pahaw, that is nothing. We have scores of reckless railroads in this country. It is amusingly interesting that President Diaz has called off that peace proposal. Shoot, if you dare, you insurance.

The western lawyer was not being prominently mentioned for a place on the supreme bench is a pretty lonesome chap. Perhaps that parson who advocates Sunday base ball would be willing to go out and act as "ump" to give the game a restraining influence.

Being a senator is a gay life. If you do not believe it give a look at Senator Burkett whisking up to the capital in his seven-passenger automobile. Oscar Hammerstein continues to hammer away on the determination to quit the United States. Of course he does not threaten to take the United States with him.

The Pittsburg Gazette-Times plaintively observes, "The appearance of the sun is like an angel's visit." Doubtless. But can you imagine an angel visiting Pittsburg? The score seems to be a tie between the lords and commons. The latter are hoping the king will send in a new pitcher in the persons of enough new liberal lords to give them the game.

Champ Clark was hit squarely in the face with the rebel yell as he entered the house. But he recovered from the blow in time to glance over toward the speaker's stand and smile.

The President's Message.

The keynote of the president's message is sanity. It is most comprehensive in character, leaving scarcely any detail of the government's business unmentioned. And in it all prevails a strong appeal to deliberate reason.

It is progressive in tone, but radical neither on the side of reform nor reaction. He urges congress, and very wisely so, to give time for the operation of the many new and commendable laws recently enacted before overloading with another vast supply. In no sense, however, does he seek by this advice to limit or restrict action on measures now pending or about to be introduced, which the country demands passed and which he has previously urged. He recommends prompt action on all such; on every matter required by the immediate necessities.

For example, on the tariff, President Taft reiterates his demand for further revision to be accomplished schedule by schedule, so as to prevent serious disturbance to business and labor interests. But he believes that, since we have left to the findings of a tariff board the basis for this further revision, progress is not possible at this session since the board, owing to its formidable task of investigation, has been unable to submit its report. He will recommend to the first session of the Sixty-second congress, therefore, this work of completing the tariff revision. He properly declares that, as we have approved the tariff commission idea, which is essentially non-political, our representatives in congress should carry out the principle by according fullest co-operation in making these additional changes. The sense of this should be irresistible.

The message ought to be reassuring to the business world. It pleads for stability and progress in home and foreign finance and markets, offering many suggestions of immense value. It betrays an anxious concern for our merchant marine as an indispensable factor in developing foreign commerce. The urgent plea for establishing American banks or branches abroad as a further stimulus to trade will doubtless arouse renewed zeal in this far-reaching subject.

Covering the Panama canal situation, the Army, Navy, Interior departments and showing the good work of the secretary of state in promoting trade as well as political relations abroad, the president re-avows his devotion to the popular cause of conservation, advocating the leasing of oil, coal and phosphate lands and national control as the basic principle. Effectively showing the advance achieved along all lines, he is able to disclose a comfortable treasury balance. Against the estimated expenditures for the current year of \$630,494,013, he cites estimated receipts that leave a surplus of about \$50,000,000. The president would be justified in taking more credit than he does for the rehabilitation of our system of economy, for while he is demanding still greater progress of this congress, he has already effected tremendous improvement in every department.

Peary is Recognized.

President Taft in his message to congress recognizes Captain Edwin Peary as the discoverer of the North pole and requests congress to bestow upon him its most fitting recognition "of the great achievement." Officially, at any rate, this makes a closed incident of the acrimonious controversy that has waxed about the heads of Peary and Cook. The unfortunate feature of the whole thing is, if Peary did actually reach the pole, that Cook, who now confesses that he did not, should ever have appeared with his rival claims, for there can be no doubt that they were responsible, in part if not entirely, for the question of Peary's success. It may be in time to come the world at large will acclaim Peary as the one man, who, up to this time, ever reached the pole, but even if it does not his prestige is established by the official recognition of the government of the United States, the executive head of which refers to his achievement as "unparalleled." For centuries Arctic explorers of many lands have tried to do what Peary is accredited with doing and he attained it only after ten years of daring adventure and untold hardship, therefore his country may well feel a thrill of pride in his triumph.

Direct Legislation.

In its annual report to the governor the State Railway commission suggests that existing laws are sufficient for public requirements in the matter of railroad control. In this will be found one of the best possible answers to the clamor for direct legislation. It has been set up by advocates of the initiative and referendum that direct legislation is absolutely necessary in order that the people may secure laws that are needed. The argument persists that corporations control the action of law-making bodies and that no laws for the people can be passed. Yet here in Nebraska we find that two succeeding legislatures, one controlled by republicans and the other controlled by democrats, have enacted laws that in their operation are found to fully meet the requirements of the public, that do control and restrict

corporate operations and provide such conditions as give relief from abuses complained of. It is impossible that anything more could be accomplished by legislation initiated by the people. What is true in other directions. A careful survey of the various programs in other states, where the initiative prevails or where socialistic or other reform legislation is suggested, fails to disclose a single advantage to the people that is not fully enjoyed in Nebraska. And all of this has been accomplished under the methods that are so roundly denounced by the advocates of a change. This being true, the necessity for the initiative and referendum seems so remote that the wonder is it gets any support whatever. Nebraska has enough to contend with without being plunged into experimental reforms.

Up to the King.

Results of the British elections have not materially changed the political complexion of Parliament. Premier Asquith's coalition party—nationalists, liberals and laborites—while it made some gains, failed of decisive majorities. Its advance is checkmated by the opposition. So the government, while it has not sustained a defeat, has not achieved a victory that enables it to complete its program of reforming the House of Lords without the royal prerogative. It is now for the king to say which side shall win. With him rests the final arbitrament of the issue, the anti-veto bill. He has the power to create enough liberal lords to force that measure through the upper chamber and thus deprive the House of Lords of its hereditary functions. Whether the king will respond to such a demand remains to be seen. The premier has faith that he will.

If the ultimate result of the vote is what returns now forecast, Premier Asquith and his ministry will be dependent more than ever upon the Irish party as led by Mr. Redmond. That, too, puts up to these Irish leaders an issue, the anti-veto bill. He has the safety to evade. To be sure, if they prove true to their convictions, they will grant no concession until they have secured what they require to perfect their own home rule program. Here the situation becomes rather complex and very interesting. It appears to be a remarkable alternative that confronts King George. Either he must give his guarantee of additional liberal lords to override the wish of the Tories and thereby give aid to the Irish nationalists, or withhold such action and apparently make possible the defeat of the government. His position, therefore, becomes pivotal in the long-drawn-out fight for and against the veto power of the lords, which, without his help, the opponents of that power have been unable to dislodge.

Workmen's Compensation.

The supreme court of the United States has set an important precedent in determining that personal damage suits brought against corporations must be determined in state courts. This change in practice will serve to bring suits of this character under the operation of state laws and in this way is a long step in the direction of workmen's compensation. It has been found impracticable to enact a general law providing for workmen's compensation in case of accident and many states have passed local laws on the topic. The corporations have evaded these laws by having the suits transferred to the federal court. The decision of the supreme court now closes this avenue to the corporation seeking to evade its responsibility. In this connection it might not be out of place to state that of \$95,000,000 paid by the corporations of the country to liability insurance companies \$50,000,000 went direct to the insurance companies, while \$45,000,000 went to pay court costs, lawyers' fees and liquidated damages. It will easily be seen from this that not to exceed \$25,000,000 of the sum paid to the employers for the protection of the workmen ever reached the injured men who were entitled to relief. It is not that the American employer does not wish to compensate as fairly as possible the workmen injured while in his employ. The payment of \$95,000,000 for protection is ample of the employer's liberality. The system of distribution is radically wrong. The enactment of carefully framed compensation laws will achieve the remedy.

Another Professional Agitator.

Another professional agitator has come to Omaha to tell us that we are sadly in need of moral cleansing up. Admitting the fact, the visiting lecturer does small credit to local agencies for good which are continually striving against the forces of evil. Governor-elect Aldrich is making much progress in the selection of his official family. But he will not soothe public unrest until he gives out the list of colonels who are to shine through his administration. This all-important announcement cannot be made too soon.

Our Birthday Book.

December 7, 1910. Horace Beyer, Iowa's only democratic Governor since the war, was born December 7, 1827, in Aurora, N. Y., which makes him 83 years old today. He was in the running for the democratic nomination for president which Mr. Bryan got in 1896, and is still living in his home town of Waterloo, Michael Cudany, who died a few days ago and whose enterprise made the Cudany Packing company, would have been celebrating his sixty-ninth birthday today. He was born at Casian, Ireland, and came to this country in 1848, locating in Milwaukee, where he started out as an employee in a packing house in 1855.

A. W. Jefferts of Jefferts, Howell & Tunison, attorneys-at-law in The Bee building, was born December 7, 1836, at Romasville, Pa. He is a graduate of the law school of the University of Michigan, where he was admitted to the bar in 1861. He was in the postal service as letter carrier for ten years, retiring in 1902 to take his present position. Dr. L. A. Merriam, physician, officiating in The Bee building, is celebrating his sixty-seventh birthday. He was born in Malone, N. Y., and graduated in medicine from Michigan university, taking post-graduate work in Bellevue hospital. He has been practicing in Omaha since 1893.

Jorgen Michaelson, supreme secretary of the Danish Brotherhood of America, is 80 years old today. He is a native of Denmark, and graduated in medicine from the medical college in Copenhagen, Denmark, coming to Omaha to enter the law school of the Union Pacific in 1862. E. H. Crocker, assistant attorney for the Great Central railroad, was born December 7, 1862, at Baltic, Creek, Mich. He practiced law for many years in Chicago, Ill., coming to Omaha to enter the law school of the Union Pacific in 1882.

Around New York

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

One of the fortunate imperfections of pictorial art is the inability to depict the country. Pictorially a mortgage is invisible, mocking the eye of the camera and balking the pencil of the artist, yet possessing a grip on the prospect surpassing in sleepless energy. Those who have been awed by an actual view of the towering skyline of New York City or gained an impression of it from pictures would have a very different conception of the imposing spectacle if the mortgage bankers were drawn around the scenery as lightly as the conditions "bonnited in the bond." Public records show that in 1909 there were 18,000 mortgages recorded in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, totaling \$28,000,000. Including Brooklyn the total reached the enormous sum of \$60,000,000, most of which went into new buildings.

"New York is the most heavily mortgaged city in the world," remarks a real estate expert. "But this is no sign of poverty or being hard up. It is rather a shrewd investment against the chances of the future; a development of property that continually keeps a little ahead of the demand for the same."

"Its builders are real estate men who are also possessed of more nerve than some of other American cities. They have supreme confidence in the city, and in developing it use other people's money at a low rate of interest."

"It's all off." So said an American District messenger boy who came hurrying into the office of the New York Sun at daybreak. He referred to the messenger boys' strike.

"Take it from me," he continued his confidence, "de strikers a frost. All de boys wants to get on de job again, an' de company don't know they've been off."

"How about you?" was the inquiry. "Are you a strikebreaker or one of the regulars?"

"Me? Oh, I'm both. I was a striker for three days an' then when me money give out I hits de Hoffman fellow dat's leading an' says 'How about it? Does I get some money for de folks at home?' An' he says, 'Nix on de money talk,' so I goes back to see de boss an' he puts me right back. Yep, so I guess I'm a strikebreaker now. An' dey're all strikebreakers, too, just like de expression. Me for de job, with Christmas right up de street."

Mrs. Antonio Martinez, who before her marriage was Winnie Horn, the new girl who was credited with having nicknamed Senator Platt the "Easy Boss," died from asthma at 206 East Ninety-seventh street recently. It was ten years ago that Winnie Horn reached the height of her fame as a new girl. The stand from which she and her sisters sold papers was located under the elevated stairway at sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Among her patrons were Senators Platt, Hanna and Depew and Governor Odell.

There were five Horn girls, all of whom at times sold papers, but it was Winnie and her sister Sadie who most frequently appeared in the newspapers through their aggressiveness and determination not to be ousted from their corner. Senator Platt took an especial interest in the girls' welfare. Several times he saved them from eviction. It was at this time that Winnie Horn called him the "Easy Boss," the name that clung to him until his death.

A certain young matron in need of a maid was talking to an applicant for the place. The girl appeared anxious to get the work, but past experience had made the housekeeper wary.

"Well, you go and get your reference," she finally concluded, "and come back tomorrow."

"You won't hire nobody else?" inquired the girl.

"How can I be sure you will come back?" asked the woman.

The girl opened her pocketbook, gravely took out a \$1 bill and thrust it on the young matron.

"See, I leave you a deposit!"

"She rushed off before the other could recover from her astonishment and returned the same day with the needed reference."

A little-known fact concerning New York is that the second greatest city in the world has a uniform force of firemen numbering 4,300. There are in the service 17 engine companies, seventy-three hook-and-ladder companies and 424 fire wagons, also four water towers and three searchlight engines. This is a remarkable array of fire-fighting facilities. An indication of the enormous responsibilities of the New York fire department is the fact that in one year it has responded to 13,500 alarms, contacted with 1,000 fire departments in a fireboat fleet which protects 125 miles of the city's waterfront.

The infant mortality in New York when Nathan Straus opened the pasteurized milk depot was 96.5 per 1,000. Last year the death rate was but 22.5 per 1,000. Mr. Straus' great benevolence has been made the target of vindictive and persistent criticism, which not even the statistics could silence. New York is to be congratulated that Mr. Straus has reconsidered his earlier determination to close these stations, as the result of the unjust and ignorant abuse that was directed against his fine philanthropy.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. Tolstoi's achievement, as summed up by Howells in the North American Review: "He has given many of his readers a bad conscience—the best thing a man can have."

Mrs. A. D. Leach, who made the race for representative on the equal suffrage ticket, and was defeated and the only woman lawyer in Sullivan county, Indiana, has been chosen president of the Sullivan County Bar association.

August Busch, millionaire brewer, the other day called into his office Louis Dembo, for a number of years sales manager for the Busch brewing concern, and who has resigned to enter the oil business, and presented him a check for \$175,000.

Joseph M. Torrell, who has been appointed to succeed the late United States Senator Clay, is one of the foremost public men in Georgia. Though not yet 50 years old, he has served his state in both branches of the legislature and as attorney general and governor.

A man in Brooklyn who lived to be 100 years old, left a note saying that one cause of his longevity was his playing an hour every day with children. There is something in this cheerful and child-like philosophy if a busy and highly accomplished world would only take the time to find it out.

M. A. Nayland, Jr. of Kansas City, who gave \$50,000 to charity last week and then went into seclusion to escape praise, appeared at a banquet afterward, and said that he gave away three-fourths of his fortune, he said: "I had a little money, I saw so many people worse off than I that I wanted to help them a little. That's all."

MESSAGES OF MIRTH.

"There!" exclaimed the literary boarder, replacing the volumes on the shelf, "I've read the last of Dr. Eliot's five feet of books. Now I'm ready to tackle one of the Sunday papers."—Chicago Tribune.

Apparently the automobile had passed directly over him, yet he picked himself up unscathed.

"To what do you attribute your marvelous escape?" they asked, as he stood dusting himself off in the middle of the pavement.

"To the fact," he said, "that my name's MacAdam."—New York Times.

"You do not seem much impressed by ferret oratory."

"Nope," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "Did you ever notice a pull parrot's vocabulary?"

"What has that to do with it?"

"The words a pull parrot picks up show that it's human nature to frequently be most emphatic when you're sayin' the wrong thing."—Washington Star.

"What is your opinion of the initiative and referendum?"

"It is likely to prove very useful," replied Senator Sorghum. "In helping to take my constituents' minds off the tariff."

"Are you going to do your Christmas shopping early this year?"

"Of course. You know it has been getting fashionable to do it early of late."—Baltimore American.

"I'm sorry to have to bring this watch to you for the third time this month," apologized the man with the fur trimmed overcoat, "but it has become magnetized again."

"You ought to take something for your fur," grumbled the watch repairer; "there's too much iron in it."—Chicago Tribune.

Caller: "I've noticed a curious thing about dogs. They generally scratch themselves in the same spot."

Bobby (talking in the conversation): "Yes'm; ours always scratches himself between the kitchen stove and Buffalo Express."

"Your clerks seem to be in a good humor," remarked the friend of the great

No Alum No Lime Phosphate. I am entirely opposed to the use of alum in Baking Powders.—Prof. Chandler, Columbia Univ. Read the Label & Inform Yourself. For making quickly and perfectly, delicious hot biscuits, hot breads, cake and pastry there is no substitute for Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MADE FROM GRAPES Fifty Years the Standard.

Here's OUR Christmas Gift to YOU, sir! It's as pleasing as a gift taken right off the TREE, sir! \$75 W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S \$75 CONCESSION CHECK. Will be accepted from M... as a \$75.00 payment on any new Kimball Piano or Player purchased on our regular established prices before January 31, 1911. This check is transferable, but no concession checks will be redeemable on the same piano. Redeemable only at the stores of A. Hospe Co., 1513-1515 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb., or 407 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia.

A. Hospe Co. 1513-15 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb. Or 407 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Image of a man in a suit and hat, possibly Santa Claus or a character from a play, standing next to a Christmas tree.