

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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That Bath Tub trust should not be given an immunity bath. Dr. Cook has at least made the remarkable discovery that the truth is better late than never.

"Every dog has his day, but the night belongs to the cats." The poker kettles, for instance. "Jealous Senate May Hinder Taft," says a headline. Yes; it might make the predicate even stronger.

The Brooklyn Eagle claims the latest gas meters for that city. It has never paid gas bills in Omaha. Indicting the Bath Tub trust may affect the future, but it is going to help those of us who have paid for our tub?

A Chicago lawyer resists two robbers and is knocked senseless. It takes a senseless man to resist two robbers. Should Dr. Cook fail to get the bath of public forgiveness, the price he receives for that story will doubtless ease his pains a little.

Purity in moving pictures is a commendation devoutly to be wished. But it took the city council a long time to get under headway. The Chicago Inter Ocean says Napoleon was a man of action, "nothing more." That was about enough for the time Napoleon was acting.

The erudite editor of the Omaha Double-Ender finds no consolation in the president's message. This is certainly a justification for the president. During November the steam shovels at the Union station removed 3,500 cubic yards of dirt—Kansas City Star.

That's nothing. On one day in November the steam roller beat that. The "Can't-win-without-Bryan" sentiment has seized the democrats again and is said to have been responsible for changing the nature of that Baltimore meeting.

Mrs. Russell Sage proposes to limit her model town to 1,500 families. If it were not for that restriction she might just take Omaha and save the expense of building. The San Francisco Chronicle says Dr. Cook is on deck again. No, he is not; he is at bat. The Springfield Republican is on deck, with the king of Denmark in the line.

Another good reason why San Francisco should have the Panama exposition is that all the west is for it, and as the west is doing so much for this country it ought to get what it wants. It may be that those land baron prisoners at Hastings have not, as reported, the luxurious appointments in their cells, but just the same, a Jap chef on the outside is a little more of a luxury than the average law-abiding man has.

Maybe the land barons will behave a little more like prisoners and a little less like lords of the universe, now that the Department of Justice is looking into the Hastings jail scandal. The time will come when an armor of dollars will not serve to protect a convicted criminal.

Ship Subsidy.

The wisdom of a direct ship subsidy as a means of building up our maritime interests has not sufficiently commended itself to all classes in this country to warrant favorable action soon. Apparent as seems the need for ships to carry our own commerce, there is still a very deeply-intrenched feeling that ship subsidies are discriminatory in character and not essential to a merchant marine such as this government should possess. The New York Journal of Commerce, itself, is not only against ship subsidy, but takes the radical position that the best interests of the United States do not even demand a national merchant marine, and, going further, it declares that it is not essential that this country look to the building up of foreign trade with, for instance, South America, or with any country, for that matter, half as much as it should look to the development of interests at home.

Denying the assertion of our minister to Argentina that American merchant marine and banks abroad would promote American trade in foreign lands, the Journal says:

We possess a broad section of the most favored continent on earth, prolific of resources and opportunities, only partly developed. It has required and still requires most of our energy and capital to keep up the process of development to meet the wants of an increasing population, and even if the process must be slower the gain from it is greater than can be had from exploiting distant countries or supplying the means of exploiting them, and that fact would keep the money and capital working mostly at home.

We doubt if this sentiment is quite representative over the country and yet it comes from a source that demands a serious hearing. It goes to show how far from coherent is our national mind on this important subject. It does not seem to us that either establishing banks or branches abroad or building up a strong merchant marine is necessarily exploiting "a distant country or supplying the means of exploiting it." If an inferior nation can maintain a merchant marine that can carry our freight at very low rates and make a profit, why is it that this nation, with its wonderful resources, cannot maintain ships under the American flag capable of carrying its own commerce and of building up foreign trade, which, of course, the foreign ship does not do for us?

President Taft in his message to congress directs attention to this need, reminding congress that unless some action is soon taken the completion of the Panama canal will find this the only great nation without a commercial fleet of its own. Of course, one objection persistently made to the direct subsidy is that it is no more fair or necessary to this private industry than any other. Another objection is that the subsidy would very likely fall into the hands of rich and powerful ship owners, who ought, without any such artificial stimulus, establish and maintain this trade. We believe it is possible to carry on a successful maritime trade without large financial help from the government.

Bath Tub Trust. If one-half of what the government charges against the so-called bath tub trust is true, it is one of the most merciless and far-reaching combines yet discovered. The nature of such a conspiracy is both general and specific, touching the people of every class. The lamentable fact is that such a conspiracy seems to be the case with every trust. It is apparently easier to form combinations about articles of necessity than any other kind. This is obvious, of course, for if articles were not of the necessities of life they would scarcely be worth the while of the large aggregations of wealth that grow powerful by cornering markets.

The government appears to have constructed a firm basis for its case. It presents evidence that is national in its scope and, if reliable, so pertinent to the issue that one looking on from the outside would at once conclude that a conviction were not by any means impossible. The government has in its principal witness one of the inside factors in this combine, whose testimony will prove the more valuable because he is a reluctant witness. To him, it is understood, immunity has been promised. If his testimony is as strong as it looks to be, such a promise may well be made. His conviction, since he is not one of the responsible heads of the trust, would not satisfy the ends of justice, anyway. It does seem that the government should be able in this case to get at the men "higher up" without serious difficulty, though, of course, they will fend off the attack from themselves as long as possible with the little fellows lower down.

Montana Going to Extremes. Montana is one of the western states that was caught up in the vortex of the late political reform hysteria. Whereas, in former days things were as "free and easy" in that state as they had ever been anywhere in this country, since this storm broke they have been about as tight as in any other state. The anti-pass reform, one of the best in itself that we have inherited from this general movement, is as rigid in Montana that not even railroad men may ride without paying cash fares on the lines that employ them.

But now come the democrats of Montana, who have captured the legislature, with the proposal to elect former Senator W. A. Clark to the United States senate. If they carry out this plan one will have a right to question that party's sincerity in any

of the reforms, for Senator Clark is one of the most conspicuous ultra-reactionaries ever in political life.

He was the direct descendant, the type and the mould, all in one, of this former era of the "open door" in politics. And this period came to its climax in his state when he was elected to the senate after that memorable contest with his old-time rival, Marcus Daly. Everything calculated to make the wheels of a political machine run with faultless precision and alacrity was turned loose in Montana in those days with prodigality unbounded.

In addition to the Clark school of politics is the fact that he became noted as an absentee member of the senate during his former term, just as he is now and for years has been noted as an absentee citizen of Montana. He really resides in New York and it would be a travesty to send him to the senate from Montana. It is such as this that forces the conviction that the recent democratic victory was a powerful triumph of bourbon politicians.

George B. Tschuck.

The passing away of a good man is always a matter for regret. Especially is this true in the case of George B. Tschuck. Mr. Tschuck was long identified with the growing interests of Omaha in an unobtrusive but effective way. As treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company for more than thirty years he rendered a service to this paper, and through it to the public, that is beyond computation. He had many interests outside of the publishing office in which he spent the greater part of his life and his business and social relations were such as testify eloquently to the high character of the man. Universally esteemed and well beloved by his associates, this quiet man will be missed far more than one of greater show and less influence. His life was a fine example of effective industry and accomplishment and his death is not only a cause for sorrow to those who enjoyed his friendship, but a loss to the community, which is always a loser when a good man goes on ahead.

Effects of Insurgency.

Judge Norris again raises the banner of "insurgency" and proposes to rip things up as soon as congress convenes. Such a policy ought to be of great help to the democracy. It will prevent the enactment of any serious constructive legislation by the republican party and leave all matters of importance, except the appropriation bills, over to the body that will be directed by Champ Clark and his cohorts. Such a commission is the logical end of insurgency.—Omaha Bee.

Has The Bee read the election returns to so little effect? An election has just been held which the republican party lost in standpoint territory and won where insurgency had thrown off standpoint chains. In Nebraska a republican for the senate and at least one republican for the house were defeated because they were not insurgent enough to suit the people. Meanwhile Congressman Norris was multiplying his old majority 300 times. The democratic gains would obviously not have occurred had insurgency been in complete control of the republican party. How insurgency is a great help to the democracy is not manifest in the election returns. On what contrary evidence The Bee can make democratic success "the logical end of insurgency" we cannot imagine. Of one thing we can be sure. The Bee can "be of great help to the democracy" in Nebraska by continuing its filing at progressive republicans.—Lincoln Journal.

Exactly so. Whenever a republican candidate failed to "insure" with sufficient vehemence to meet the approbation of the so-called Nebraska insurgents they voted for a democrat. It is unfortunate that these alleged republicans for a long time have preferred an out-and-out democrat to an out-and-out republican. If proof of this were necessary it is only required to turn to the official vote of Lancaster county, which gave an average plurality of above 2,000 for republican candidates on the state ticket, and then turned around and gave a majority of more than 500 for the democratic candidate for congress, defeating the republican candidate by 300. In other words, 2,500 Lancaster county republicans voted for the democratic candidate for congress in the First district because the republican candidate was an openly avowed republican and not a so-called insurgent.

The Nebraska Postmasters' association seems to have become an organization for the perpetuation of incumbents in office. This takes the matter entirely out of the hands of the president, the senators, the postmaster general, the Civil Service commission and all other agencies, but it remains to be determined whether the organization can secure an official in possession of his office in perpetuity. If it can, the question is solved.

The discussion of city government started by the Ad club should be followed up. Omaha citizens of all classes are deeply interested in the quality of city government, and whatever changes are to be made in order to secure greater efficiency in administration should be thoroughly adjusted before being admitted. The city has suffered sufficiently from experiments.

That the revenue of Nebraska railroads has increased almost four and a half million dollars on interstate business during the time that the restrictive and regulating laws have been in effect is excellent evidence of the wisdom of those laws as well as a fine showing for the prosperity of the community.

The joint debate between the health commissioner and the police judge over the garbage ordinance is not leading to a solution. Instead of re-

Washington Life

Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capital.

Mark Twain lobbied in the halls of congress in the interest of American authors as far back as 1883. Said Victor Rosewater, editor and publisher of the Omaha Bee, quoted by the Washington Post:

"When I read the other day of the tributes that the senate will pay to the wealth and intellect of the country in New York, it recalled to my mind the time when, as a page, at the card room of the United States senate, I carried messages to and from senators for Mr. Clemens, who was in Washington in the interest of certain copyright privileges. These privileges he asked, not through any selfish motive, but to rectify any unjust attitude which the laws at that time assumed toward authors and publishers in general.

"And as he accomplished good in his last lobbying expedition, for which he has been lauded so much, so did he do much for the members of his guild during that visit he paid to the United States capital in 1885. Well do I remember him, seated in the marble room of the senate wing of the capitol pleading and arguing his cause convincingly with the legislators, who indignantly expressed pleasure when we pages handed them his card.

"Back into the senate chamber he would send me, as soon as he had concluded his consultation with one senator, to ask another to come to the marble room and see him. Not once do I remember bringing him an unfavorable reply. Everybody he came in contact with seemed to love him, and those whom he did not know usually expressed a desire to become his friend.

"When the time came for him to give up the work of his mission every one whom he had evidently swayed toward his plan of copyright law. Genuinely characteristic of the man, he inscribed his name, 'Samuel L. Clemens,' diagonally across the page and eyed me humorously. He must have noticed the disappointed expression on my face.

"What's the matter, son?" he remarked. "It's like you to sign the name by which you are usually called," I replied. With that he took the book again from me and inscribed diagonally the other way, making a cross of the two names, 'Mark Twain.' I treasure that autograph."

Very serious consequences for Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission may follow his recent speech at the banquet of the railroad supply men in New York, in which he indicated pretty clearly his sympathy with the demand for increased freight rates, and this at a time when the question was under investigation by the body over which Mr. Knapp presides. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Record states that "the feeling is so strong among other members of the commission over the chairman's indication that Commissioner Clements took occasion a few days later to declare in a public speech that the utterances of Mr. Knapp did not represent the sentiments of his colleagues."

"Still later, speaking from the bench of the commission, Commissioner Lane made a similar statement. Attorneys for the associations of shippers who are fighting the proposed increase in freight rates before the commission, whose hearings on the question ended yesterday, have also taken the matter up and the belief is strong that before the incident is closed it will be made so embarrassing for Chairman Knapp that he will be compelled to resign his position. There are rumors that President Taft himself has been greatly annoyed by the extraordinary course of the commission's chairman in publicly declaring his bias in a case on trial before him. The present request is closed it will be made so embarrassing for Chairman Knapp that he will be compelled to resign his position. There are rumors that President Taft himself has been greatly annoyed by the extraordinary course of the commission's chairman in publicly declaring his bias in a case on trial before him.

"At least three of Chairman Knapp's colleagues on the commission are reported to hold that the chairman owes it to himself, to the commission and to the public to refrain from taking part in the conferences of the body and from voting when it proceeds to make up its decision on the justice of the proposed increase in rates. This feeling will be made known to the chairman in due time, if it has not already been done.

"The attorneys for the shippers, aided by Mr. Brandeis, will ventilate the whole subject in a way that will be decidedly embarrassing to Chairman Knapp, when they make their final arguments in the case early in January. They will insist that the speech of the chairman before the railroad supply dealers' association be spread on the records of the commission, accompanied by evidence he admits he had before him on the subject when he made the speech. This evidence, the chairman acknowledges, was not laid before his colleagues."

A new member who will become a great power in the Sixty-second congress as soon as he takes his seat is Tom Reed's younger apprentice, Asher Hinds. The great czar brought two apprentices to Washington—Amos Allen, his private secretary, and, later, Asher Hinds, who was destined to pilot the congressional ship for three skipper, Reed, Henderson and Cannon. And, as if by agreement, each of these apprentices was to have a turn at wearing his master's shoes.

Allen became Reed's direct successor in the only original Reed district, and now he retires in favor of Hinds. No one will dispute that Asher Hinds is the greatest living authority on parliamentary procedure in congress, and his knowledge will enable him to become a great power the moment he takes his seat in the house. In the forthcoming bitter debates, during which the minority party, under Cannon's leadership, will do its utmost to lull and vex the democratic Mr. Hinds will be Uncle Joe's chief lieutenant. Indeed, when this young man from Maine was nominated for a seat down among the mere members many representatives predicted that in the coming congress he would be running back and forth most of the time between his desk and the speaker's throne. But now the prophecy is that the next republican minority leader will have Mr. Hinds seated directly alongside him.

The first master of parliamentary procedure claims Benton, Mo., as his native birth, and he confuses to forty-seven successively. Collyer college, an A. B. in 1881 and an LL. D. five years ago.

Available and stirring. Wall Street Journal. Government activity now directed to breaking the glass trust, sinking the ship trust, sinking the sleeping car trust, tanning the shoe trust, and bottling the milk trust. Never a dull moment in Washington.

Our Birthday Book.

December 8, 1910. Joel Chandler Harris, better known as "Uncle Remus," was born December 8, 1868, at Eatonton, Ga. His most popular stories are those illustrating the folk lore of the southern negro. He was at one time editor of the Atlanta Constitution and died about a year ago.

Robert Collier, the blacksmith preacher, is 81 years old today. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and went from the Anvil into the Methodist ministry, becoming later a Unitarian. He is now pastor emeritus of the church in New York, of which he long had charge.

Robert Collier, brother of President Taft and head master of the Taft school at Watertown, Conn., was born December 8, 1861, at Cincinnati. He was a tutor in Latin at Yale before he set up his own school in 1889.

Burton J. Hendrick, magazine writer, is just 41. He was born in New Haven, Conn., and is one of the prolific contributors to the sensational magazines. William Pitt Kellogg, former governor of Louisiana, is celebrating his 79th birthday. He was born at Orwell, Vt., and has property interests in Omaha. He has been editor of the Washington Post.

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PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A set of dishes costing \$100.00 has been made for ex-Senator W. A. Clark, for use in his Fifth Avenue home in New York. It is easy to picture Mr. Clark drinking his coffee from a \$500 saucer.

Jack Johnson has been offered \$50,000 to meet Joe Jeannette in Paris, and he thinks that isn't enough money. In a few years Mr. Johnson will be perfectly willing to have his head punched for \$5, or all signs will fail.

Mrs. Rose Terry of Cadillac, Mich., has gone to Klamath Falls, Ore., to take entire charge of a large electric lighting plant. Mrs. Terry is said to be the first woman in the country to be entrusted with such a responsibility.

David H. Hill has an estate valued at \$2,000. Mr. Hill had no family and might easily have saved that much out of the salary he drew while he was in public office. The comparative smallness of his fortune is a pretty strong vindication of his honesty.

Mrs. J. Hoffman of Green Creek, Idaho county, Washington, defeated her husband in the last election for the office of constable and justice of the peace. Mrs. Hoffman's name was not on the original ballot, but some of Hoffman's friends suggested to several others that they write her name in and vote for her. The joke took so well that Mrs. Hoffman received nearly two votes to her husband's one. She declined to accept either office.

LAUGHING LINES.

"Wife, just for fun, let's have a Christmas tree this year?" "All right, hubby, and let it be a fur tree—a handsome fur tree."—Baltimore American.

Old Hanks—Young man, do you warrant these socks not to wear out at the heels? Salesman—Not in your case, sir, unless you agree to have your heels filed smooth.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Rogers—I must write Mrs. Randall a note of thanks. Roger—What for? Mrs. Rogers—For not sending me a Christmas present.—Life.

"Father," said the Kansas small boy, "do you believe in Santa Claus?" "Certainly not, my son." "But you believe in free silver and sixteen-to-one. Why draw the line at Santa Claus?"—Washington Star.

"Did you get your interview with the distinguished personage?" asked the editor. "Yes," replied the alert scribe; "here it is. And here's his denial of it, ready to be printed the day following."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Priscilla had just told John Aiden to speak for himself. "I shall do it for you after we are married," she added. Herewith he hastened to seize the last chance.—New York Sun.

"You say we rich men's sons don't have to make sacrifices?" "What sacrifices do you have to make?"

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

THE WINDOW WISHERS.

Detroit Free Press. The little window wishers, with their tender eyes of blue, Standing there before the toy shops, don't they touch the heart of you? Don't you almost shiver with them as their altered clothes you see, The ragged little urchins, with the patches on each knee, Can you see them longing yearning in sweet childhood's mist? And forget them in your planning for a merry Christmas Day?

Oh, the little window wishers, baby hearts and baby eyes, With their trusting faith in Santa gazing At the dollies and the soldiers and the Teddy Bears, believing, That they will not be forgotten, Can you see them without grieving? Can you think of them on Christmas when the merry morning starts Disillusioned, waking up to empty stockings—broken hearts?

Oh, the little window wishers, looking longingly today At the wonders in the toy shops in sweet childhood's wistful way, Dreaming dreams of Christmas stockings filled with candies and with toys; Just as full of faith and fancy as your own girls and your boys, When you see their big eyes glisten at these splendid things they view, Can you rush by and forget them, don't they touch the heart of you?

No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach. A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

A Safe Deposit Box at the rentals charged is most economical insurance. The popular size costs but \$3.00 per year. You cannot afford not to keep insurance policies, deeds and other valuables in a Fire and Burglar-Proof Vault, such as is found in this bank.

THE OLDEST NATIONAL BANK IN NEBRASKA First National Bank of Omaha

Wabash Short Line to St. Louis Double Daily Service Low Round-Trip Homeseekers' Rates to the South and Southeast on First and Third Tuesdays of each month. Low Round-Trip Winter Tourist Rates, tickets on sale daily—to Florida, Cuba and all other Winter Tourist Points in the South and Southeast. All information regarding berths, rates, etc., cheerfully furnished. Agent for All Steamship Lines H. C. SHIELDS, G. A. F. D., Omaha, Neb. Wabash City Ticket Office, 16th and Farnam Streets.