

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1910.

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

The shopping time is getting shorter. Do it now.

A Kansas man rejoices that he has to go to jail. Is Kansas that bad?

The Gridiron club must have seemed tame to some of those lame ducks this year.

It is to be hoped there will be no padding of the census in Mrs. Sage's model city.

"Girl Holds Key to Murder Mystery," says a headline. One of those skeleton keys?

Now, honest, democrats, don't you really think President Taft is a rather good judge-maker?

A packer tells us there will be no further rise in meat prices. Why, is the roof in the way?

Uncle Sam's army is quite as efficient as general host as in the capacity of a fighting machine.

In inventing the noiseless soup spoon that St. Louis man overlooked the noiseless soup plumb.

Pittsburg at the age of 152 years is another object lesson that smoking does not prevent longevity.

The world is becoming more truthful. Lillian Russell has confessed to another birthday anniversary.

Letter-writing may be a lost art, but mechanically the divorce courts show it is still freely practiced.

There is a town in Texas named Blessing. But you would probably wonder why if you ever visited it.

San Francisco and the Fair. An anomalous situation seems to have arisen out of the relation of the Harriman railroads to the proposed Panama exposition.

Judge Baldwin waiting for Colonel Roosevelt to come to him to "kiss and make up" is our idea of a patient man.

Mayor Seldel of Milwaukee wants folks to see Salome before condemning it. You have to show those socialists.

A Boston woman admitted she married to prevent the man from killing himself. Seems he was just bound to have a tragedy.

Every time a new postmaster is appointed his defeated opponent tells of the setting up of a new machine. It is hard to jar one loose after he has had four years at the pie counter.

John D. Rockefeller barely escaped being hit by the head with a 500-foot fire hose the other day. Perhaps it will be noted that Mr. Rockefeller has a way of escaping being hit on the head.

Motor accidents are not always avoidable, and the chauffeur who set the example of carrying his victim to a hospital for treatment has made a new record that might well be extended.

Up to date Mr. Carnegie, in his effort to die poor, has given away \$179,000,000. We hope the grand old man may live twenty years longer so that he may improve on this splendid start he has made.

Democrats and the Tariff.

The democrats have failed in their first attempt to decide on a definite policy of tariff revision. Colonel Watterson, one of the party leaders in the council, puts the matter significantly when he says: "Some brushwood was got out of the way and a clearing made in the labyrinth of confusion and misunderstanding."

The worst of it is that prospects for ever getting out of this labyrinth of confusion and misunderstanding are not bright. There is little to encourage a democrat to hope for a well-defined tariff policy which his party will accept as its basis of action in the Sixty-second congress. Free trade is out of the question and tariff for revenue only would have the gauntlet of southern bourbonism to run, and since the bourbon of the south are looking out for their home industries, which require a stout form of protection, they are not likely to yield their influence on a show-down, even for tradition's sake.

The strength of their crucial democratic victory is to meet its crucial test at the very outset on this one question. To pull the party out of chaos and place it upon anything like a coherent tariff plank, which all will actually accept in good faith, just now seems to be too formidable for its powers. Of course, some form of tariff program will sooner or later be developed, but it is likely to be a plan of evading, rather than meeting the issue. The game of politics is on in the house of the regenerated democracy, and political considerations will control.

Why Kentucky Grows Slowly.

Discussing the question, "Why Kentucky's Growth Has Been Retarded," a writer in the Louisville Courier-Journal cites the defective tax system of the state as the cause. His argument would seem also to make it, in a measure, an effect as well as the cause. He compares Kentucky and Pennsylvania and Louisville and Pittsburg to prove his point. The Kentucky farmer on an average pays four times the taxes of the Pennsylvania farmer; the Louisville real estate owner about two and one-half times that of the Pittsburg realty man. Kentucky property values have been crowded to their limit to make them bear the burden of taxation and bonds and intangible personalities are decreasing in value, which adds to the load real estate has to carry.

"Bring in capital, bring in population, build up the state, multiply the sources of revenue and we shall have a division of the burden and lower rates with greater revenue will result," says this writer. But he seems to have the cart before the horse. So long as present conditions of taxation exist any inducement they can offer to capital to come in will be handicapped. Capital is a very timid element, and it has been known to falter at much less serious obstacles than an antiquated system of taxation. Kentucky seems to have some laborious work to do at home before it may look for much help from the outside. With its excellent natural resources, its fertile soil and delightful climate, it ought to have little difficulty in solving its problems.

It is possible that this defective method of taxation is partly an effect and that some of the causes may be found in that reign of terror over the tobacco industry when farmers were sacked and country places menaced by outlaws. This sort of thing went on too long in Kentucky not to have left some injurious effects and it is not at all improbable that this situation is one of them. Now that the census has lifted the warning finger to Kentucky, it ought to find the way without further ado.

San Francisco and the Fair.

An anomalous situation seems to have arisen out of the relation of the Harriman railroads to the proposed Panama exposition. The Union Pacific is supposed to be doing its utmost to have the fair located at San Francisco. The Southern Pacific, its twin sister, is charged by San Francisco people with promoting New Orleans interests. The charge is laid directly at the door of Judge Lovett, who is president of both roads. If it is true, it would look like playing both ends to the middle. One can scarcely believe that Judge Lovett would forget that California is the chief source of the Southern Pacific's income; that the Southern Pacific, while it extends to New Orleans as its eastern terminus, is really a California institution.

The Chronicle asserts that President Lovett is not actuated from business, but personal grounds. He is a southerner and, that paper says, is influenced from his southern sentiment. It proposes that Californians combine to convert him to their side. It seems improbable that he would require conversion. If San Francisco's claim to the exposition is superior, as we believe it is, to that of New Orleans, as shrewd a business man as the head of the Harriman system of railroads surely may be depended on to see this.

San Francisco is gaining in its enterprise. It has won support in New York, where the New York Tribune editorially declares the Pacific coast metropolis to be the proper city for the Panama exposition and adds that it would still hold to this view even if New York itself were a candidate for

the prize. San Francisco is entitled to win this contest on its merits. That being true, it is strange that some of its promoters are resorting to denouncing and berating New Orleans in order to magnify the advantages of San Francisco. Much literature of this character has been sent broadcast over the country. It is a mistake. It should be called in. It is unnecessary and will, if persisted in, hurt San Francisco. San Francisco has enough good points to play up without compelling it or any of its friends to try to find bad points in New Orleans for exploitation.

Reforming the Rarebit.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has finally come to the rescue of the Welsh rarebit. He proposes to lift it out of its obloquy and place it on a plane of safe and sane dietetics. He is going to have the rarebit analyzed and then make experiments to test its properties of indigestibility. If he finds, as he thinks he will, that it can be made digestible, then he will prescribe the remedy and issue a bulletin on the subject, telling exactly how to prepare it so that anyone may take it into his system after 7:30 p. m. without endangering his life.

Nothing but the consummate skill and fame of Secretary Wilson as a dietitian would warrant the slightest faith in this undertaking. It is by all odds the greatest task that either he or Dr. Wiley has ever essayed. It ought to stand, if successful, as one of the great reforms of this era of inventive genius. True, it may rob our comic supplements of some of their literary flavor, but even that loss cannot detract from the value of such an achievement. To be able to prepare melted cheese thickly smeared on hard toasted bread so that it may be admitted to the human system without fatal results will be worth all the caricatures imaginative brains could contrive.

Some there are who will not be surprised if the venerable secretary falls. As well talk of making mince pie, ice cream and lobster a la newburg a harmless combination as to try convincing some people, with varied experiences, that a rarebit is susceptible to such civilizing influences. Lead is more plastic when it comes to moulding it into digestible morsels, at least these people will so contend. All they can say to Secretary Wilson is, "We wish you well," but they would not buy stock in his enterprise. Anyway, what is the use. Reformed, the rarebit would lose its fascination of danger, the only inherent quality it really possesses. It would be no credit to a brave man to eat it as a denatured delicacy.

State Buildings.

The incoming legislature is to be presented in a more or less concrete form the matter of erecting a number of badly needed buildings at Lincoln. This is a problem that has been neglected too long already and must now be given proper attention. It will not be possible for the new legislature to complete the task, but it can set it well along. The people of Lincoln have given some assistance by having prepared a general outline of what ought to be done to render the capital city one that will be a model of beauty when the state shall have finished its work of providing proper buildings for the housing of the government's several departments. Whatever the legislature does should be along the lines of a comprehensive plan that will look to the end of proper composition, so that when all is done the great state of Nebraska will have pride in its work. The people of the state are more vitally interested in the capital city than in any other, for they must pay a large proportion of the cost of beautification and improvement, and they will want the work done in a fitting manner.

At the same time something of responsibility rests on the good citizens of Lincoln. They must realize that the work that is being done at the charge of the state is not being done solely for their use and behoof, but is for the people of Nebraska. In this it behooves them that they should cooperate with the legislature and show no disposition to make a selfish profit in the matter of real estate deals. The experience of the regents of the university in the purchase of lots for the athletic field should not be repeated in the course of providing for the further improvements and extensions that are to be made there.

The question of armories for the National Guard is coming before the legislature again and deserves to have more serious attention than it has ever been given. Nebraska does not want to shirk its share in the work of preparation for national defense, and this can only be accomplished by giving the National Guard proper support. Armories are a necessity for the proper care of property the state is directly interested in, and some better provision than now prevails must be made if the Guard is to have any permanency.

Whether lumber prices are too high is a question that ought to be settled. The growth of the city is involved in the question. Both sides of the case are entitled to a hearing and judgment should not be formed on one statement.

And now Lafayette Young is going to violate senatorial precedent and make a speech before he has been the wearer of a toga for a year. His reply to Cummins will be worth listening to.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Curtis Courier: The woman's hobble looks just about like a man feels when his suspenders have busted. Nebraska City Press: While you are reading of the snowslides in Colorado and skating in Florida, just think what a lovely season it is in Nebraska at the present time.

Keary Democrat: Omaha mothers have opened up a vigorous crusade against the costly, foolish and extravagant "commencement gown" practice in vogue in the public high schools throughout this state. The extravagant graduation gowns ought to be abolished.

Grand Island Independent: The citizens of Keary are arranging to ask Mr. Carnegie for \$5,000 more for the library of that city, an addition to be built to the \$12,000 building already constructed and occupied. It is devoting more than \$200 to the maintenance of the library and believes it entitled, under Mr. Carnegie's rules, to another slice of his steel profits.

Ashland Gazette: We think that Omaha is bad enough, but it is no comparison in wickedness to some other places. In Omaha some outward appearance of respectability is maintained, even under the Delham administration. Sunday sales of intoxicating liquors are made through back doors, while in Chicago and New York there is no cessation of the saloon business for the Sabbath.

Central City Nonpareil: Arthur Mullen, attorney general pro tempore, is in danger of overdoing the publicity business in his effort to crowd some of the regularly retained attorneys out of the bank guaranty before the United States supreme court. It is barely possible that an attorney who has spent several months in investigating the facts and the law in the case is just as competent to represent the state before the court as an inexperienced lawyer-politician, who happens to be temporarily at the head of the state's legal department.

Plattsmouth Journal: The proposal of Postmaster General Hitchcock for a modified parcel post, limiting the weight to eleven pounds, in connection with the rural free delivery, would be of mighty little benefit to the farmers of the country. What is needed is a system like that obtaining in Germany, where merchandise and produce is transported at one-half the cost now exacted from the people by the express monopolies of this country.

Grand Island Independent: This city is not the only point in Nebraska where the prices of food produced right at home are extraordinary high. Norfolk is suffering from a milk famine. With pastureage and forage lands all about it, stretching for miles, indeed, in every direction, only five families on one side of the city were supplied a few days ago. It appears that two brothers managed to get all of the dairy business. All went well enough so long as both remained in the harness. But one was taken ill and was announced by the other that he would deliver only to those buying in wholesale quantities.

Waterloo Gazette: We wish to call attention to the matter running in these columns weekly regarding the Western Land Products exhibit to be held in Omaha next January. The object of the exhibit is to attract general attention to the resources of the west and seek to stem the tide of emigration to the far north and south, and especially to help build up Nebraska and Nebraska interests. The exhibit is a worthy one and should be given support by every lover of the state. Nebraska has not shown a very large increase during the decade just closing, and it is fertile across and diversified in its resources. It ought to show a much greater increase in the next ten years. We have everything to attract and little to repel new settlers, if only our resources and good qualities are brought to the attention of prospective buyers and settlers. Let's everybody lend a helping hand in the good work.

Good Thing to Push Along. Indianapolis News. The only objection we can think of to Postmaster General Hitchcock's recommendation for a parcel post is that it does not go far enough. But as far as it goes it is admirable. The installation of the service on the rural routes would serve as an object lesson to the country of the utility of the innovation. Of course, it is not so easy to establish a general system in this country, with its vast territory and long distances, as it was in Germany, and Germany's success could do vastly better than we are doing now without much added trouble.

Chance for Work at Home. Pittsburg Dispatch. Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey smoothly recommended to the governors' meeting that the states forestall federal encroachment on the trust question by each one smashing its trusts. Pending the action of other states it cannot fail to attract attention to the fact that Wilson will have in his own state a beautiful chance to set a fine example.

Tackling Something of a Job. Chicago Record-Herald. George W. Perkins is going to quit the firm of J. P. Morgan & company and try to solve the differences between capital and labor. Mr. Perkins has a job that is likely to last until spring, at least.

Writing for the Fishpots. Washington Herald. Wait! Will you believe it? The majority are confronted with the swarms of Egypt that will descend on them the day the Sixty-second congress is organized!

Talks Like an Old Hand. Washington Herald. When Woodrow Wilson declares that what the country needs is less legislation he convinces the public that his long career as an educator has not unfitted him for practical politics.

Somebody's a Fool. Indianapolis News. The reasoning of the State department in the Charlton case seems to be so logical as almost to make one fear that it will turn out to be illegal.

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SMILING REMARKS.

"I see by the papers," says the customer, "that there has been a considerable reduction in the price of beef. Is that so?" "I dunno," responds the butcher, "I don't get time to read the papers."—Chicago Post.

"He's awfully touchy, isn't he?" "That there has been a considerable reduction in the price of beef is that so?" "I dunno," responds the butcher, "I don't get time to read the papers."—Chicago Post.

"Has your neighbor Blink any particular bent?" "Not that I know of, and yet he must have one." "Because he is naturally crooked."—Baltimore American.

"Stage Manager—I say, you haven't enough ginger in that champagne sauce." "Well, we've got too much ginger ale."—Baltimore American.

"Dear about the row at our club?" "No." "Nerdy struck Cholly with a table-spoon." "Scandalous!" "Both were under the influence of ginger pop."—Kansas City Journal.

"Church—Here's an item that says the use of electric lights will make plants grow." "Gotham—I wonder what kind of plants?" "Electric light plants, I guess."—Yonkers Gazette.

"The Manager—Can you make quick changes and double it in a few paragraphs?" "The Actor—Can I? Say you know the scene in 'Love and Lobsters,' where the hero and the villain are fighting, and I played all three parts one night when I and two other fellows were ill—Toledo Blade.

BATTLE OF PIPES.

Puck. 'Twas midnight when I heard a shriek, The crash of blade on blade, As though two knights fought jowl by jowl, O'er some poor frightened maid.

I heard the war axe bite on shield, The short sword striking crest, A guttural cry for one to yield, The moans of one hard pressed.

And then one mighty warrior fell, Came armor crashing low; The whole house shook for quite a spell, His gurgling breath went slow.

All covered close I lay in dread, Afraid to move or speak, There, in the presence of the dead, My flesh was cold and weak.

And all night long the victor lay Near by, but wounded sore; Death rattled in his throat that day, His blood dripped on the floor.

With daylight I grew strong and bold, And started to look about; Instead of warrior stark and cold The furnace fire was out!

Came from the pipes those mighty blows, The radiators sighed, Some water dripped upon my clothes— The fire alone had died!

FACE AND HEAD AN AWFUL SIGHT

Eruption Broke Out when 2 Weeks Old—Itched So He Could Not Sleep—Hair All Fell Out—Cuticura Cured Him.

"I wish to have you accept this testimonial, as Cuticura did so much for my baby. At the age of two weeks his head began to break out with great sores and by the time he was two months his face and head were an awful sight. I consulted a doctor, who said it was nothing but a light skin disease which the baby would soon get over. But he seemed to get worse so I called another doctor. His opinion seemed to be that the baby would never get over. They both prescribed medicine that did not do a bit of good. A friend advised me to take him to the hospital, which I did. Two doctors there gave me medicine in a liquid form. It did him no good.

"Nearly every day I would read a testimonial in regard to Cuticura and my wife thought she would try it to see if it would help the baby. I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap and after using these he was entirely cured. Before Cuticura cured him he could not seem to sleep, as his face and head would itch so. What hair he had all fell out but soon he had a nice head of hair and his face was perfectly clear. It is now nearly five years since he was cured and there has been no sign of the eruption returning. Chas. H. Evans, 81 First St., Somerville, Mass., April 19, 1910."

A single box of Cuticura Soap and Ointment is sufficient to cure, restoring it to the most excellent condition for the use of the skin and scalp throughout the world. Foster Drug Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass. Put in stamps. See latest Book on Care of Skin and Scalp.

The story that came from England of the ex-king of Portugal not having money to pay claims for his army and navy and sympathy in this country. Walking is healthy, and before the young man starves his rich mamma will provide him with sustenance.

A statue has been erected in the city of Birmingham, Ala., to Mary A. Calahan, principal of a public school. She has served in the capacity for more than thirty years. The statue in Capitol park. This is almost an unprecedented honor to a living educator.

Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, who retires from the Interstate Commerce commission by failure of reappointment, is 74 years old, which evidently explains why he has not been reappointed. He has held the office at Washington thirty-five years—thirty years as United States senator and five years as an Interstate Commerce commissioner.

Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, an aged woman, who says she is the original of the character of Little Dorrit in Charles Dickens' novel, is still living in the village of Old Northgate, a few miles out of London, recently celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday. Unfortunately, she died during the last few years weather confined her to her bed, but she was well enough to receive and appreciate birthday congratulations.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE. Forces of Popular Government Are Stronger Than Ever. New York World. In the preface to the new 1910 edition of "The American Commonwealth" James Bryce writes:

"It was with some anxiety that I entered on this revision, fearing the hopeful spirit with which my observation of American institutions from 1870 to 1894 had inspired me might be damped by a close examination of their more recent phases. But all I have seen and heard during the last few years makes me more hopeful for the future of popular government. The forces working for good seem stronger today than they have been for the last three generations."

This is not the message of a mere British ambassador to Washington. It is the message of perhaps the greatest living student of government, who has followed the progress of American institutions for the last forty years.

Mr. Bryce dated this preface October 22, 1910, before the election had taken place. The result of those elections could only strengthen the opinion that he expressed seventeen days earlier. No man need despair of popular government in the United States, and Mr. Bryce is right when he says that the forces working for good seem stronger today than they have been for the last three generations."

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