

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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N. W.

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## STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.  
George H. Taschuck, treasurer of The Bee  
Publishing Company, being duly sworn,  
deposes and says, that during the month  
of November, 1910, was as follows:

1	49,580	18	.....	52,620
2	45,800	17	.....	44,250
3	43,600	18	.....	44,080
4	52,570	18	.....	42,700
5	52,920	20	.....	45,900
6	44,200	21	.....	42,810
7	55,300	22	.....	43,520
8	52,210	22	.....	42,920
9	54,800	23	.....	42,850
10	55,700	25	.....	52,740
11	52,600	25	.....	52,740
12	45,200	27	.....	42,360
13	44,800	28	.....	42,820
14	52,300	29	.....	42,340
15	42,800	30	.....	42,360
Total	.....	1,320,880	.....	.....
Returned Copies	.....	18,488	.....	.....
Net Total	.....	1,302,402	.....	.....
Daily Average	.....	43,384	.....	.....

## GEORGE B. TZECHUCK.

Treasurer.  
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to  
before me this 20th day of November, 1910.  
M. P. WALLACE,  
(Seal.) Notary Public.

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

What is the state of Egypt asks  
a correspondent. Dark.

It looks as if the drug store dram  
shop had a little trouble ahead.

Apparently Woodrow Wilson is bent  
on starting an Anasazi club of his  
own.

Another aviation record broken at  
Los Angeles suggests that that is a  
great air town.

Yes, this is very fine weather, but  
there is plenty of time for the rhapsody  
over spring.

Even that Mexican revolution  
seemed for the time being calmed by  
the spirit of Christmas.

Evidently there is a "Big Six" com-  
bination in the Texas delegation  
against "Little Joe" Bailey.

Reform is stalking in the front door  
of West Union, O., where illegal voters  
are pleading guilty by the wagon-load.

A Dr. Jelly has resigned his position  
in Massachusetts as examiner of ins-  
ane asylums. That is a sweet job,  
anyway.

It is fair to presume that Willis E.  
Reed's brother out in the western part  
of Douglas county has been getting  
busy for him again.

A Kansas City Judge denies a man's  
application for divorce because his  
wife smokes. Seems to be a very  
good ruling for Missouri.

So long as Congressman Sulzer  
clings to the doctrine of "To the victors  
belong the spoils," his democracy  
must not be questioned.

Dr. Wiley is not far off in saying  
that in times to come the wind will  
serve as fuel. Why, wind has been  
turning the mills for ages.

The Atlanta Constitution says  
whisky is regarded as luggage in the  
dry sections of the south. It is con-  
sidered a load nowt anywhere.

Thus far it is gratifying to know  
that those government clerks at Wash-  
ington are not threatening to strike  
because of that extra half hour.

Mr. Rockefeller's assertion that he  
co-operated in founding the University  
of Chicago "gives somebody a  
chance to say, 'Me and John D. done  
it.'"

The gas company's bill against the  
city for street lighting has expanded  
\$75,000 between council meetings.  
Must have been run through a gas  
meter.

Attorney General Mullin has gotten  
his picture in the papers as a result of  
his ouster proceedings against Chief  
Donahue. Well, that's something.

And now a restaurant dishwasher  
has inherited \$25,000 and is looking  
for a wife. If he were a good fellow  
he would let one of the waitresses in  
on the deal.

Of course, all good democrats  
elected to the legislature will go into  
democratic caucuses and organize both  
houses on democratic lines. A democ-  
rat is only a nonpartisan when he is  
after republican votes.

## Wider Open or Tighter Shut.

In a public statement E. B. Quackenbush, who is being pushed by the dry democrats for speaker of the impending legislature, brings out the logic of the wide-open primary, which is for a primary still wider open. Mr. Quackenbush not only favors retaining the open feature of the present primary, which permits every voter to help nominate the candidates for any political party he chooses, but he would open the door further so the voter could vote for any candidate for any place on any ticket and thus help nominate candidates of all the various political parties at one and the same time.

The open primary as inflicted on us by the last democratic legislature palpably destroys the integrity of the party by enabling members of one party to make up the ticket of the opposing party, and this proposed wider open primary would make party nominations meaningless. It would introduce into Nebraska something very similar to the by-elections in European countries, where one election is held and no one secures an absolute majority a second election decides between the two polling the highest number of votes in the preliminary election.

What a wider open primary, and our present wide-open primary also, would lead to can be seen by imagining it extended to the choice of delegates to platform conventions and to national nominating conventions. Suppose our primary law were to invite democrats to write republican platforms and determine who should stand as republican nominees for president and vice president, and vice versa. Suppose such a primary were extended to include the membership of the party organization and permitted avowed democrats to choose the chairmen and committees to manage the republican campaign and vice versa. The mere statement suggests the vicious possibilities.

## Inquiry of Express Companies.

Not many business interests or private individuals who have dealings with the large express companies will be inclined to discourage the Interstate Commerce commission's proposed investigation of those corporations.

They not only form one of the tightest working combines that has ever existed in this country, but they are so generally indifferent to the character of services they render as to provoke remonstrance on that score alone. The remarkable fact is that they have escaped this official inquiry so long.

It would seem difficult for these companies to deny that they operate by agreement. It looks as if they parcel out their own rates arbitrarily and their schedules of service is not all. They are often impervious in their attitude toward the public, and this thing extends down to the humblest employee sometimes. People who have had just grievances too frequently have no redress from them, less even than from the railroads.

The parcels post, for which public sentiment long has clamored, and which President Taft is urging, has always been resisted, and up to now defeated, by the express companies. But fixing their own rates arbitrarily and their schedules of service is not all. They are often impervious in their attitude toward the public, and this thing extends down to the humblest employee sometimes. People who have had just grievances too frequently have no redress from them, less even than from the railroads.

The Sugar Trust will restore to the United States \$700,000 as the result of an investigation of "drawback" frauds. Of course the high officials of the Sugar Trust insist that the frauds were committed by underlings who wished to swell the profits of the trust without letting their high-minded superiors know anything about it.

**Bryan and Party Loyalty.**  
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Mr. Bryan is scanning the presidential mementos. He finds that Harmon and Wilson were disloyal to him in '96; as disloyal as he was to Dalmatian, though he does not allude to that. He understands that Wilson voted for Palmer in '96. He would like to have authoritative information as to that. It was the unpardonable sin. If Wilson was guilty of that, Bryan's bowels of compassion will not, cannot move. Too bad.

## Higher Level of Immigrants.

Many encouraging features of the immigration situation are disclosed in the immigration commissioner's annual report. In the first place the large majority of newcomers in the last fiscal year were so far from the pauper class as to bring the total money wealth of the 1,198,000 up to \$28,197,000, or making a per capita of about \$27. Of course some of this money was in the possession of those 156,000 non-immigrants, aliens coming over here temporarily, or returning from visits to their native land, but the general average of finances for the actual immigrants was high. Then illiteracy among the immigrants showed a slight decrease.

There were 214,000 unskilled laborers and 138,000 skilled laborers, which is a very good showing, especially in view of the fact that in the same year more than four times as many unskilled as skilled laborers left the United States to return to their foreign homes. Alien contract labor importation as a system seems not to have been carried on, though some laborers of this kind got into the country.

On the whole, the class of aliens coming into the United States is very much higher than it has been, and there is ample ground for believing that even this complicated problem will yet be solved to the satisfaction of most reasonable people. The president, the secretary of commerce and labor and the immigration commissioner are devoting earnest thought to its solution and will seek to congress this winter some proposed amendments in the law calculated to effect still greater improvement. One thing is worthy special attention in the statistics for the last year's immigration. That is, that this reduction in illiteracy and the increase in financial resources have been made in spite of the fact that the bulk of aliens came from southern and eastern Europe and adjacent countries, where poverty and

illiteracy are more general than in the upper and western portions of the continent.

## Land Shows and Good Roads.

The proposed Marcus Whitman highway from Omaha to Walla Walla, Wash., suggested by Samuel Hill, exponent of the good roads movement, would undoubtedly become a valuable artery of commerce and a tremendously vital factor in the general scheme of building up this great northwestern domain. That this subject should be advanced now in connection with the land show to be held in Omaha next month is of particular significance. It goes to show the wide scope and possibilities of an exhibition of this character. It becomes instrumental in awaking the people to all the needs of the country about them and to the various means of promoting those interests. The very nature of a land show lifts it from the common level of a simple "show" and makes it a great educational institution. For that reason people who feel a proper concern for their own and the advancement of the country should find a vital interest in this display of western land products and resources. If this or other similar enterprise can be made the means of quickening the good roads movement in the west, then it will have done more than was originally expected of it. But anybody who has knowledge worth while of empire building knows that good roads is one of the prime essentials in the whole plan.

## Dealing with Kidnappers.

All good citizens, and particularly the mothers and fathers of the land, must feel like congratulating the New York Judge who gave two convicted kidnappers the limit of the law, imposing upon them indeterminate sentences of from twenty-five to forty-nine years. Fortunately the laws of that state enable the court to mete out this deserved punishment.

Too many states have been lax in their legislation dealing with this and other similar forms of criminality. And even where states have been awake to the enormity of kidnapping, many courts have slumbered. Kidnapping is one crime for which not the remotest palliation can decently be offered, and for which no one can plead that it be condoned. It is far-reaching in its outrages upon the home, society and the law. It has been tolerated, passively, far too long in this country, where it has been practiced too often with comparative impunity. This, of course, has emboldened the criminals and entrenched them in their nefarious outlawry, too, far more securely than people might imagine. That ought to be apparent in the difficulty encountered in attempting to convict where the evidence has seemed entirely sufficient.

Kidnapping must be punished up to the maximum if it is to be broken up. It is part of that most truculent class of criminality, blackmailing, which is so hard to handle and venomous in its results. Bands of these conscienceless scoundrels, who make their living by stealing children and pulling at the heartstrings of parents until they extort blood-money, have been operating in different sections of the country with shocking facility and immunity. Nor should other courts presume too far on the efficacy of one example of punishment to effect a complete cure. It is something that must be dealt with severely in every case where the guilt is certain and the law permits.

**Same Old Way.**  
Chicago Record-Herald.

The Sugar Trust will restore to the United States \$700,000 as the result of an investigation of "drawback" frauds. Of course the high officials of the Sugar Trust insist that the frauds were committed by underlings who wished to swell the profits of the trust without letting their high-minded superiors know anything about it.

**Look About Six Years.**  
Toledo (Ohio) Daily Journal.

Forgetting that the country was surprised when the president made a sounder and a former confederate soldier chief Justice and nominated another southern democrat for associate justice of the supreme court. But there is no indication that any part of the country became indignant or frightened. Twenty years ago a republican president would hardly have dared to make them. Even today, although a president of almost any persuasion might feel free to disregard sectional lines in appointing to such high places, to cross party lines so freely is not so common, but it is doubtful if any republican president, who had yet had would have been, under the circumstances, drawn so strongly southward as President Taft was. His freedom from partisanship and his disregard of sectional feeling are both rather striking. Perhaps his own experience on the bench, and his clearly announced position on federal judicature, sufficiently explain the former. His attitude toward the south can be explained only by a deliberate purpose, formed either before his election or very soon after it, and firmly adhered to. For he has apparently determined to do all that he can do consistently with his other duties to make the south like the rest of the country, and to make it feel itself like the rest of the country in its relations to the national government. For a while politicians naturally supposed that his sole object was to gain influence in the south for his party, and that, no doubt, does seem to him a thing entirely desirable. But such gains as his party had made in that quarter were practically wiped out by the recent elections. It will not have another chance for two years to come. Yet the president goes on treating the south just as he did in the beginning. His really controlling motive in this matter is that of statesmen, not a politician.

We should not be surprised if there were southerners, southern democrats, who, seeing that this is so, would feel a trifling better if in the election the south had shown more disposition to stand by the president.

## Democratic Inspector Reports.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Bryan announces that either Folk, Gaynor, Harmon or Wilson will suit him as the democratic nominee for president in 1912. Now what does Judge Parker think of the situation?

Presently the orchestra reached a spirited climax, possibly in a selection from "Pagliacci." The bundle in the woman's lap of a sudden began to move. The woman's hand deserted her coffee cup and reached for it. Still the motion kept up more vigorously than ever, and in a moment there appeared two stocky little legs kicking a violent tattoo to the music. Plainly there was no quieting them. The woman slid back from the table and set the bundle upright on her knee. The waiter came running with her baby's high chair and she placed her 18-month-old boy in it, facing the players. He was content and went back to her coffee.

William Ewart Gladstone, Great Britain's greatest statesman, was born December 28, 1809, at Liverpool. He was several times prime minister and was lovingly called "England's grand old man." He was the main reliance of Queen Victoria during the major part of her reign.

William E. Noville, former congressman from Nebraska, was born December 24, 1842. He was a native of Illinois and was elected to succeed "JBB" Green from the sixth district. He is now living in Arizona.

R. A. Leuseler, secretary of the Omaha Street Railway company, is 40 today. He was born in St. Louis and started into the street railway business there in 1895.

Rev. Thomas R. Greenlee, pastor of Clinton Hill Presbyterian church, was born December 23, 1855, at Fredericktown, O. He is a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary of Pittsburgh and assumed his first pastorate at Mahonington, Pa., 1882. He came to Omaha from North Platte.

George E. Turington, loans and real estate, with offices in The Bee building.

Burke L. Burgess, vice president of the Burgess-Granden company, gas and electric fixtures, in celebrating his 61st birthday. He was born in Douglas county and taught school before going with the Ross Pratt company, lighting fixtures, which his present company has succeeded.

George A. Sargent, salesman for C. H. Hayes & Co., was born December 28, 1876, at Milo, Me. He was in the tobacco business up to 1907, when he went into his present firm.