

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$3.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Evening Bee (with Sunday), per month, 35c. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per mo., 55c.

COMMUNICATIONS. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMIT BY DRAFT, EXPRESS OR POSTAL ORDER. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

MAY CIRCULATION. 48,473

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, as reported by carriers, for the month of May, 1911, was 48,473.

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

The joy rider leaves a lot of gloom in his wake. A game of tag for \$3,500 is a game worth playing.

Nothing the supreme court can do will curl Mr. Rockefeller's top hair, however. Possibly "Bill" Stone is blown over on the Lorimer case.

Mr. Bryan has not yet named Alton B. Parker as a democratic possibility for 1912. Jealous.

"Lobeck preparing a bill." Oh joy! Oh rapture! Who would have suspected him of it?

At any rate, Justice Harlan has established his claim to being the insurance of the supreme court.

We are still waiting for the roster of those volunteer policemen who are to serve as home defenders.

It is so easy to address open letters to the president that the wonder is so many resist the temptation.

Latest man nominated for vice president is Governor Burke of North Dakota. The list is still open.

Baltimore and Louisville are engaged in civic advertising campaigns, with mint juleps on the side, no doubt.

"Are Clergymen Vain of Their Cloth?" asks the Washington Times. They certainly should not be this kind of weather.

Two balloonists in Massachusetts dropped in on their way to Lowell to attend a country church meeting. Right down from heaven.

The last shake of the democratic kaleidoscope shows that Mr. Bryan might yet find himself compelled to boost for Governor Wilson.

W. J. Bryan did not indicate his preference for a presidential candidate in 1912. News item from St. Paul.

Mr. Bryan always was credited with an innate sense of modesty. In casting about for a summer White House, we cannot think of one that would be more summerish than the regular headquarters at Washington.

In Japan's edict against colored tea some of our jingoes are likely to see a thrust at American society women who are in the habit of attending pink teas.

It begins to look as if Gates and Gary did not have a definite understanding as to what they were to testify before that steel investigating committee.

Dr. Wiley, who has been called a dreamer, may take comfort in the thought that their preferred like charges against Chris Columbus and Benjamin Franklin.

It should be remembered Mr. Bryan only beat the bushes at that St. Paul democratic powwow; he did not get into the thick of the discussion of presidential candidates.

Times have not changed much, after all. Thirty-four years ago Diaz went into Mexico behind a gun, and the other day he went out with a pistol in each hand, so the press dispatches say.

The minister who defends Mr. Anzias on the plea that he dropped dead from apoplexy as the result of telling his first lie will probably say that Adam had visual stigmata or he would have seen the apple first.

Douglas county has nearly one-seventh of the population of Nebraska, but receives only a little over one-ninth of the state school fund apportionment. There is evidently something radically wrong either with our school census here or with the school censuses in other parts of the state.

A Senatorial Farce.

Every move made in the senate to prevent a straightforward, impartial investigation of the Lorimer case must be regarded as a move to hold the Illinois senator in his seat against the popular verdict and a virtual admission that the charges of corruption cannot be refuted.

If all his colleagues were bent on the one purpose of a fair, direct investigation to determine Lorimer's right to his place in the senate the matter would be settled within a very short time, and the senate, if it had any other business to transact, could proceed to it.

If the senator against the integrity of whose election these grave charges lie were not averse to rest his case upon its merits he would, himself, had seen to it long ago that no technicality stood in the way of a complete revelation of the facts.

For men skilled in the law and in the practices of congress to haggle over what they call a re-investigation is for them to exhibit themselves before the country in a most unfavorable light. The idea that the great avalanche of evidence already poured out is not convincing on the public and that further tedious "investigation" is necessary prevails nowhere except in the senatorial chamber.

Beating Britons at Their Game.

Johnny Bull will have to hurry if he expects to keep his young cousin Uncle Sam from completely surpassing him in the realms of sports, as he has done in other realms. England is a great sporting nation and for a long time its people held the prize in many games, but gradually they are losing their supremacy.

Even in polo Americans have taken the lead. Polo, of course, did not originate in Great Britain. It dates back into antiquity and was played by the Persians before the Christian era, according to some of the odes of Persia. It is supposed to have flourished in central Asia in the tenth century and to have been played even by the Chinese and Japanese in the early periods.

But today the Americans hold the international polo championship, having just reinforced their grip upon it. Perhaps we shall yet crowd our British friends out of first place in cricket, their national sport. Cricket is a little slow for the dashing American spirit, but if we were to go after it, as we have after base ball, pugilism, wrestling, and polo, we probably would capture the prize, for when it comes to supremacy in sports, Americans are not second to any other people. And this is a supremacy which has its vitalizing influence for the nation.

How Municipal Publicity Works.

Baltimore is keeping doggedly at its industrial campaign, having raised a fund of \$300,000 for the purpose of municipal publicity. "There is a reason for the fierce competition between cities for the acquisition of new industries and expansion of trade territory," says Charles H. Dickey, chairman of the Greater Baltimore committee. He is right and the reason is that the city that fails to acquire new industries and expand its trade territory, drops into the background and makes room for a more progressive city.

The Baltimore American well says that western cities are not primarily concerned with large populations; they are first interested in acquiring industries to employ their people and develop the territory adjacent to them. Do both of these and the population will grow automatically. Develop the field within and without and new resources will force an increase in population.

As the great stretches to the west of us settle up with sturdy home-owners, Omaha's markets enlarge. The demands upon her merchants and manufacturers grow with her source of supplies. Our commercial evangelists have had all this in mind in their propaganda which has

brought such fruitful results of late, extending our trade far into the Pacific northwest and our corn exportations and land sales are co-operative influences that work toward the same common purpose.

Kansas Ouster Law at Work.

Kansas is once more in the limelight, drawn thither by the new ouster law, by which the governor may overturn a city administration that becomes derelict in its duty. Governor Stubbs has selected Leavenworth as the place for testing the law. His attorney general, upon whom devolves the task of enforcing the act, reports through a special agent sent to Leavenworth that what that city needs is a complete new set of officials.

But it is up to them to meet conditions as they exist. Whatever may be thought of the drastic features of either law, is not a matter about which the governors may concern themselves too much.

Many people will look with more or less disfavor on this tendency to place the government of municipalities so largely in the hands of the legislature or the state executive and perhaps the out-workings of these very statutes may be profitable in pointing out a better how to meet the great problem of city government. It is not a vindication of the principle of local self-government to lodge this power in the governor and it depends upon the personnel of the chief executive, after all, as to whether this enlarged discretionary power is well exercised.

The Last Chance.

Whether an accommodating Water board fixed its special election day for June 27 for that purpose or whether it happened purely by accident, it should not be overlooked that this will be our last chance to get a free ride to the polls.

The reason lies in the fact that our recent Nebraska legislature enacted a law making it unlawful for any candidate or committee "to run, or cause to be run, any conveyance for the purpose of conveying voters to the polls," the only saving clause being that the act passed without the emergency declaration, and will, therefore, not be in effect until three months after the date of adjournment, which in this case will be July 7, next.

How kind and thoughtful of the Water board to see to it that we have one more election in Omaha at which we can roll up to the polling place as free passengers in luxurious carriages or automobiles without exposing our hosts to the penalty of paying a \$50 fine.

Asleep at the Switch.

A resolution has been introduced into the senate by Senator Hitchcock making pertinent inquiries of the War department officials as to the reasons for, and effect of, the recent order for reorganization of military divisions and reassignment of department work, which will probably elicit some interesting information.

The trouble is that this post-mortem manifestation of curiosity very much resembles shutting the stable door after the horse has been stolen. The order for rearrangement of the military assignments has already been made to be effective the first of July. This proposed change was known to be under consideration for months, and the time to have gotten busy to protect Omaha's interest was before the plans had been completed and approved and promulgated.

It is possible that some modification may yet be had, and it is also possible that no modification could have been had even with earlier action and greater vigilance. But a resolution of inquiry at this stage of the game would seem to indicate that someone was asleep at the switch when the train rolled by.

The clerks in the military headquarters of the Department of the Missouri are permitted to express a preference as to where they shall be transferred. As most of them would rather stay right here in Omaha, the War department officials need have no trouble in learning how to accommodate them.

When subpoenaed as a witness Attorney General-for-a-Little-While Mullen was unable to give the grand jury any information about law violation in Omaha. That will not stop him, however, from telling the supreme court all about it.

Speaker Clark has already written a letter of congratulation to the democratic candidate for congress in the Ninth Iowa district across the river. Still, it would have been safer to wait until after the election is held and the returns are in.

The democrats in congress have tried to let Mr. Bryan down easy, but in the meantime Senator Hitchcock has shown his teeth in a very ugly way and disclosed the animosity toward Mr. Bryan still ranking in his breast.

If that promised vacancy in the city council materializes by the resignation of a republican member, the democratic majority will have a fine chance to prove how nonpartisan it is.

PUT OF PAYING BASIS.

Kansas City Star: Although the Post-office department has ceased having a deficit, the government can be depended upon to find some other way to spend the money.

Indianapolis News: If as good a politician as Mr. Hitchcock can end the year with a surplus of \$1,000,000 to the credit of the Postoffice department it would seem that a great many opportunities to bring about reform without running amuck have been overlooked in the past.

Kansas City Times: Part of the savings—perhaps \$1,000,000—has been due to the reform in railway mail payments instituted by Victor Murdock of Kansas. For the rest the credit must lie with the postmaster general. Whatever may be the political alignment of Mr. Hitchcock, he surely has proved himself a great director of posts.

Denver Republican: It is a reflection upon the economy and efficiency of government work that this is the first time in the history of the country that a deficit in the Postoffice department has not occurred. But it is greatly to the credit of Postmaster General Hitchcock that he is the first head of the department to achieve that result.

Philadelphia Ledger: Mr. Hitchcock has given the country a brilliant demonstration of the benefits of scientific management along certain limited lines. When that principle is applied everywhere it is impossible accurately to foresee the point of economy and perfection to which our postal service may not attain. For the great gain of the present the country is properly appreciative.

A PROPER REBUKE.

Southern Lawyer Called Down for Using Terms of Opprobrium. Pittsburg Dispatch. Judge Emory Spear of the United States circuit court administered a deserved rebuke to a member of the Georgia bar and inferentially to the element which is loudest in appeals to race prejudice and most commonly guilty of provoking it. In a peevish case the lawyer for the accused, exceeding them, said to the negro plaintiff as "this nigger," rolling the contemptuous phrase from his tongue as if he took particular pleasure in it.

Terms of opprobrium, appeals to the lowest race prejudice, applied by the supposed superior to those of another race or class refute the assumption of superiority on their face, since the person who resorts to such language proves himself to be inferior by his own attitude. The really superior person is the one who is courteous and considerate to others, who shows that he does not think he has to proclaim his superiority to make it apparent.

Progressive Contradictions.

It is one thing for the progressives to refuse to aid in the election of a reactionary of the type of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire for president pro tem of the senate, and another and far more important thing for the same progressives to condescend with Senator Gallinger against the rest of the reactionary republicans and the reciprocity with Canada. The progressives will find it hard to reconcile these contradictory positions.

An Omitted Challenge.

A careful scanning of the press reports fails to disclose that John W. Gates offered once to bet congress a million during the whole time he was giving his testimony before the Steel Trust committee.

Send in the Bids.

Washington Post. Champ Clark having announced his refusal to throw anybody out of the window who might come around with a nomination, we may now go about the selection of a summer capital in Saskatchewan.

Business for Soldiers of Fortune.

The Lord returns the wind to the shorn lamb. Just when the Mexican peace dove threw the soldier of fortune out of a job, Chile begins slapping Peru on the wrist.

People Talked About

Daniel Frohman and his brother, Charles, the big men in the theater business, were born in Sandusky, O. They started up the ladder as office boys on the New York Tribune.

One of the Chicago aldermen wants the girls who serve as ushers at the theaters to be replaced by men. Women would not be brave in a fire panic, he says, but at the first sign of danger would pick up their skirts and run.

Helen Wollan, 22 has saved \$5,000 from tips she received as maid in the women's parlor at the hotel St. Regis, New York. In a service of three and one-half years, and has sailed for Europe to make her home with her mother in Vienna.

Justice John M. Harlan is in his thirty-fourth year as a member of the United States supreme court, and he will not have to live many more months to exceed the record made by Chief Justice Marshall and Justices Story and Field, each of whom have served thirty-four years in the court. It was said of Harlan that in all this time he has been absent from the sittings of the court less than twenty days.

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth

The drift of population to the cities so clearly marked in the United States census of 1910, is equally conspicuous in the census just taken in Great Britain and Ireland. Enough of the returns have been announced to show a decreased gain in English cities. The Greater London has grown from 6,853,372 in 1901 to 7,522,583 in 1911, the percentage of gain being only 10.2, or less than any previous decade in half a century.

Scotland still shows an increase, approximately 25,000, so small as to excite comment. In the three divisions of the kingdom the cities are the gainers, the loss falling on the country. The decrease in Ireland's population in the ten years is slightly under 75,000, the lowest recorded since the beginning of the exodus sixty years ago. This is one of several heartening features of the situation in Ireland, indicating the beginning of better days and the beneficial effect of land and other reform measures put into operation during the census decade.

The brand of republicans in control of the government of Portugal scored a clean sweep in the first elections under the new regime. If there are any monarchists left in the country they did not make any attempt to contest the candidates of the government, owing, possibly, to the futility of a contest against a political stealer roller designed to crush opposition.

The German Reichstag has passed a bill giving the conquered province of Alsace-Lorraine three votes in the federal council, guaranteeing freedom of religious belief and of language, and providing that French shall be taught in the schools and used in official documents wherever the French-speaking population is in a majority. No new legislative power is granted by this measure. The province is the territorial prize of the war thirty years ago. On September 30, 1872, some 6,000 of the inhabitants deliberately chose to give up homes and connections and go to France rather than come under German rule. Of those who remained, a big majority were French in sympathy. Yet Germany has not been very hard in its treatment of the province. There is an imperial viceroys, of course, but there is also a Landesausschuss of fifty-eight elective members, and since 1871 this body has been able to initiate legislation subject to imperial approval. The province has fifteen votes in the Reichstag. It has much more political weight than a regularly organized territory of the United States. Its area is about 6,000 square miles, and its population about 1,500,000.

Insurgency is growing to disagreeable proportions in the outlying provinces of the Ottoman empire. The young Turks party in control at Constantinople is between two very warm fires and enough combustibles are lying about to make a dangerous conflagration. In the north the Albanian insurrection is assuming serious proportions. In fighting characteristics the Albanians resemble the South African Boers, and in the mountain defiles where they usually hunt, can do more execution by the dignitary army. General Shevket Pasha appreciates the difficulties of the situation and is striving to accomplish by diplomacy and compromise what military operations has failed to do in the past ten months. An appeal to the bishop of Skutari for intervention has been turned down by the dignitary for the reason that bad faith and ingratitude in the past precludes mediation. The tribes in revolt can muster 20,000 men, but arms and ammunition are limited. Turkish soldiers are not enthusiastic over the job. In the southeast the insurgents of Arabia are doing great execution among the Turkish soldiers, capturing one of the important posts in the district of Assyr and making prisoners of 3,000 government troops. The Albanians are fighting against oppressive taxation and the Arabians are resisting the Turkish government from force of habit and inclination. If the news from the two frontiers penetrates the primary cause of the rebellion the exiled sultan will have abundant reason to please Allah with all the joyous fervor he formerly employed in firing European ultimatums into the Yildiz furnace.

Australia has a severe attack of Japanese fever. A determination to prevent Japanese as well as Chinese immigration is responsible for the colony's decision to build a navy big enough to back up the exclusion policy and maintain white supremacy in the colony. By 1914 Australia will have completed one armored cruiser, three second class cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines. It also will then construct eight armored cruisers, ten protected cruisers, eighteen destroyers and twelve submarines, train 15,000 officers and men and establish naval colleges, stations and bases, so that by 1925 it will possess a fully equipped fleet of forty-eight vessels. The cost will be \$200,000,000, to be borne by a population of 4,000,000.

The whirrigig of time is working some wonderful changes in Ireland. A few years ago resistance to local rates or taxes would rally the nationalists to a man and provoke thrilling vocal appeals from byways and hedges. It is different now. The

nationalists control the county councils and spend the money. As a consequence there is no particular noise made about the expedition of tax collectors to the Aran islands, off the south coast of Ireland, where the poorest of Irish people eke a bare existence and have nothing wherewith to pay the rates. But the Galway county council insists the Aran shierfolk have the coin and is going to search for it.

THESE CONTROL THE TRUST.

Six Men Practically Monopolize Tobacco Holdings. New York American. James B. Duke, Thomas F. Ryan, Anthony N. Brady, P. A. B. Widener, Oliver H. Payne and the William C. Whitney estate control each 25.24 shares of the American Tobacco company's common stock, a total of 20,004 shares out of 40,000. The present market value of each holding is \$18,867.00, and the dividend each received last year was \$1,333.50.

Other officer and directors or associates held additional shares, but these six men absolutely control the company, whose total outstanding stock (common) is 40,000 shares. The bonds and preferred stock of the company have no voting power and are limited as to dividends. It is understood that ten individuals own more than 90 per cent of all the voting, and therefore controlling, stock. The original common stock of the original American Tobacco company (par \$50) sold as low as \$25.50 per share in the stock exchange in 1895. One who had bought 100 shares of the stock at that price would have invested \$2,550. Three years later the holder of 100 shares would have received 100 shares more for nothing as a stock dividend, making 200 shares in the company, and the original cost would have been 25.50 per share, or 50 per cent of the original cost. Deduct its original cost, \$2,550, and the profit is \$4,450. That is about 1,800 per cent in fifteen years, to say nothing of large returns meantime in dividends.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

Chicago Post. Four months ago But yesterday and blew blizzards You puffed and And ice and snow Though down the Made mock of you. When howled winds On every hand And skies were gray Gay blossoms You growled and You howled and fumed And by night and day. "Confound the cold!" "This awful heat!" You muttered "I'm You wailed "I'm Sick of this old Wild winter time. With icy street And pipes that freeze. Oh for the heat. Send please. Your nose was blue. So was your look; The teeth of you. With shovels and You shoveled coal. You stirred the fire. Warmth was the goal Of your desire. You could not see. A cheerful gleam In snow-wreathed tree Or stream: You sought the shade "Turn summer on! When winter's gone.

"Prisoner, you are charged with being a receiver of stolen goods. What have you to say?" "Your honor, I'm not goin' to dignify such a charge as that by denyin' it." "The court interprets that as a plea of guilty. One year in the penitentiary." "Your city, sir, seems to be a very quiet law-abiding place for the far west." "Yes, it is, but what will you say when I tell you the very first day I arrived in this town I was held up?" "You were? As the victim of footpads or road agents?" "Neither; by the doctor as the finest wimpounder in the place." "Hubbubs—I love the early spring. Everything looks so fresh and clean around here. Subbubs—yes, we've had a couple of detectives out here scouring the country for a burglar." "Philadelphia Record. First Bad Man—Who's that follow in the check out who keeps lookin' at you?" Second Bad Man—That's McStalker, the detective. First Bad Man—Gee! But say, how do you know him in plain clothes? Second Bad Man—Easy. I never saw him in any other kind. "Sometimes," said Plodding Pete, "I'm tempted to map out a route that'll take me to them there arctic regions." "The climate's no good," ventured Meandering Mike, "but you're right. Meandering Mike is lookin' for farm hands."—Washington Star. She—I'm afraid, Tom, dear, you will find me a mine of faults. He—Darling, it shall be the sweetest labor of my life to correct them. She (staring up)—Indeed, you shan't!—Boston Transcript.

INDEPENDENT Auto Suggestions This space will contain a new announcement each day. Each one will be worth reading. Our Business Phone, \$2 per month. Our Residence Phone, \$1 per month. We Have No Party Lines. TELEPHONE

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THREE PER CENT interest is paid on savings deposits and COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY. Funds may be withdrawn at any time without notice.

The combined capital and surplus is \$1,350,000.00. It is the oldest bank in Nebraska. Established in 1856.

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Are You a Lover of Nature?

If so, take a ride down to Bellevue or Fort Crook on the interurban line. Lots of wild flowers and the foliage is beautiful. You will find Fort Crook an interesting place to visit. The ride is delightful, and refreshments can be had at the Bellevue waiting station. On Saturdays, cars leave 24th and N, South Omaha, every thirty minutes from 12:30 p. m., until 7:30 p. m.; Sundays every twenty minutes from 1:00 p. m., to 7:00 p. m. Next car 7:30 p. m. Service thereafter hourly from 8:00 p. m., to 12:00 midnight.

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