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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MAY CIRCULATION.

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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 for the week ending June 3, 1911, was 48,473.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1911.
 ROBERT HUNTER,
 Notary Public.

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

Hush, Lumber Trust, don't you cry; you'll get your boys and bye.

We have with us today (long pause for effect) the Lorimer inquiry.

In other words, Mr. Bryan is again standing up and rocking the boat.

Umpire Chill of the American association is no doubt sure to give some team a cold deal.

Anyone else in the Twelfth ward who wants that councilmanic vacancy? Don't all speak at once.

The St. Louis Republic asks, "Will Lorimer Resign?" Such sweet innocence as this is refreshing.

"The world is growing better all the time," warbles the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Home team winning?

In the meantime no one has been hurt in the rush to join that volunteer police force of home guard patriots.

However general business may lag, the exhibit of June marriage licenses shows one industry that is brisker than ever.

It is not quite proper to speak of woman's dress as ornamental until some of the prevailing styles have gone out.

Ak-Sar-Ben starts out with a record-breaking enrollment. As a progressive record-breaker Ak-Sar-Ben has no equal.

After getting the pace in Omaha, some of our visiting editors may have to take a few days off to slow down when they get home.

If Diaz objects to exile and insists on dying in Mexico, it seems as if he passed up a mighty good chance when he fled from the mob.

The Kaiser is just the kind of a man we want in this international peace pact, for he is ready at any time to go to war, if he needs to, to have peace.

Still, Governor Aldrich ought to be able to find someone outside of his own family competent to do the clerical work in his office for the salary paid.

At any rate, if Colonel Roosevelt were to testify before that steel investigation committee the monotony of the routine would be dispelled for a while.

Even if it were simply adopting a new method of bookkeeping that wiped out the postal deficit, one would have to admit it must be a good method.

And yet John W. Gates does not depopularize Mr. Carnegie by calling him a bull in a china shop. Broken china is what we have needed for a long time.

Whether significant or not, the first witnesses to testify before the grand jury investigating the Lumber trust are door-makers. Entering properly, anyway, it seems.

Actors and actresses seem to have no difficulty in marrying as often as they wish. Probably because they can act well enough to fool the other party each time.

A scientist has invented a big sponge-like apparatus to be worn over the mouth to prevent contracting appendicitis. That is like wearing a plaster over your eye to ward off a stone bruise.

A scientist tells us that 37 per cent of the criminals might have been diverted from their careers by operations on the skull in infancy. Imagine a criminologist walking up to a fond mother with the announcement that her new-born babe would have to be operated on as a potential criminal.

Our Outspoken President.

A few weeks ago The Bee sounded the praises of President Taft for his outspoken reply to a delegation representing farmers' organizations protesting against Canadian reciprocity. On that occasion the president declared, without equivocation, that he had taken up the reciprocity negotiations with Canada fully convinced that it was the right thing to do, and that he would not be swayed from what he conceived to be his plain duty by any threat of political reprisal or by any consideration of consequences to his own political fortunes.

In his letter to the secretary of war directing the reprimand of the colonel in command at Fort Myer for barring a private soldier from taking examination for promotion to a commission because he is a Jew, the president again strikes a clear note that shows his sterling quality. The president flatly contradicts the statement of the commanding colonel that the applicant's "Jewish persuasion" makes him an undesirable officer or social and personal associate, and properly denounces it as based on "unfounded and narrow race prejudice."

Unfortunately, the social snobbery of many of our army officers is notorious, but when this mistaken notion of superiority is used to justify discrimination against deserving and otherwise unobjectionable applicants for promotion because of religious prejudice, it is absolutely inexcusable. If Jews are good enough to fight in the ranks they should be good enough to wear shoulder straps when their service and conduct entitle them to them. If the military junta were permitted to draw the promotion line at Jews there would be nothing to prevent them from blacklisting Romanists or Christian Scientists or any other religious sect or race in their disfavor.

It is reassuring to have a man in the White House like Mr. Taft, who, realizing that he is president of the whole United States, will tolerate no artificial distinctions of creed or race not recognized by law, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy insists on the application of the same broad principles.

Can't Lose Mr. Bryan Now.

That was such a good story they used to tell about Joe Jefferson proving his identity at a Philadelphia bank window by the naïve reference to his dog, Schneider, that it seemed too bad the venerable actor felt called on to deny its authenticity. There has always been something rather novel in finding famous men caught where they were not known and had to prove themselves.

However much Mr. Bryan may have suffered from such inconvenience in the past, he may face the future with serene assurance that never again will such a thing happen. "You can't lose Bryan," has long been a political jest, but it is now a literal fact. Mr. Bryan carries with him his own means of identification. He let it be known in an address Sunday at the dedication of the new Young Men's Christian association building at Lincoln, saying:

I am proud indeed of the fact that I am the oldest continuous member of the Lincoln association. I was not aware that I possessed this honor until two years ago, when the board of directors presented me with this medal, with name and dates engraved, which I carry continuously with me. If ever I become unconscious and my identity is not known, this medal will be found in my pocketbook.

Remembering how widely traveled, and still more widely advertised Mr. Bryan is, it becomes a task to imagine any people or place that would not know him at first glance. Unwittingly or not, Mr. Bryan cracked a mighty good joke, and only to be wasted on this solemn Lincoln audience. With the possible exception of Theodore Roosevelt's and Emperor William's, no face is more familiar to the civilized world today than that of William Jennings Bryan, the modest man from Fairview. But who could have thought that even his modesty permitted him to speculate on a possibility of having to be identified among strangers.

Standards of Grain Inspection.

Every now and then some evidence of the need of a reorganized standard of grain inspection comes to light. Philadelphia is at present feeling this need. Its corn certificates have been rejected in Liverpool. A member of the grain committee of the Philadelphia Commercial exchange, just returned from Liverpool, seeks to minimize the importance of the fact, yet admits that "our standard is too low." His explanation, however, is that "just a little corn has gone wrong in transit." Whereupon the Philadelphia Inquirer asks, "But why doesn't corn go wrong from other ports?" It makes this experience the text for a plan for a federal system of inspection.

Exactly such a plan is contemplated in the bill reintroduced in the senate by Senator McCumber of North Dakota. His measure proposes the appointment of federal inspectors of grain at the various eastern ports and the continental centers of commerce in grain, all to be subject to the general authority of the secretary of agriculture through a special department of the Bureau of Plant Industry to be organized for the purpose. If this would establish fixed standards to which all markets should come it seems to us it would be a good plan. Of course, we cannot expect by even this method to eliminate the element of human nature, but both men and methods probably could be better controlled under some such federal inspection plan than under the various schemes now in vogue, where each

community has its own way of fixing standards.

A Republican Victory.

The special election in the Ninth Iowa district to fill the seat in congress vacated by Judge Walter I. Smith has resulted in favor of Judge Green, the republican candidate. His democratic opponent, Senator Cleveland, had made the race last year, cutting down Judge Smith's previous majority of nearly 6,000 to 1,847, and felt confident that running against a new man with no congressional experience, and without the national reputation of Judge Smith, he would win out. But, although he had the active assistance of the democratic national organization and the advantage of a division of opinion among republicans on reciprocity, Senator Cleveland, the democratic nominee, is beaten by nearly 1,200, which, taking into consideration the much smaller total vote, is no better showing than he made a year ago.

The election of Judge Green, therefore, is a republican victory. Judge Green had declared against reciprocity and the democrats undertook to use this declaration as arraying the republican candidate against the republican president. The result proves, however, that the republicans do not regard reciprocity as the sole test of party allegiance, and that they prefer to have in congress a republican to uphold the president, although in disagreement with him on reciprocity, rather than a democrat to oppose the president on everything except reciprocity.

Visiting the Panama.

It is a timely suggestion Colonel Goethals makes for Americans possessing the time and money to visit the Panama canal during the process of construction, and before the water is turned in in April, 1914. It will afford them the opportunity of seeing, as near as possible, where the millions appropriated by congress for this work have gone, whereas if they wait until after the canal is filled with water and boats are plying it, they may not be able to appreciate this as readily.

Every American should feel first pride in this great international and interoceanic canal. It is a world work, one of the most stupendous enterprises ever undertaken by any nation, and one which this nation discussed and agitated for half a century before essaying it. It is of such historic importance as to appeal to every American, down to the merest child just beginning his elementary schooling. We should all desire to be correctly informed as to the canal's construction and if it is possible to obtain this information first-hand, by actually visiting the scene and learning from observation and instruction by those in charge of the work, so much the better. It will have a distinct advantage over all second-hand knowledge, particularly since so much of this will be filtered through sources disposed, for one reason and another, to color the detail facts.

Just now in the midst of a rather general discussion of the wisdom and virtue of travel, here seems to us an objective that might easily justify wanderlust on the part of anyone. It would be a great thing for our people if multitudes of them would make it their business to visit the canal before its completion. They, seeing, could disseminate information in a very helpful and useful manner.

Peace Pact With Germany.

Germany has not yet signed a peace treaty with the United States, but its request for a copy of the document proposed by us originally to Great Britain, and later favored by France and Japan, justifies a good deal of speculative hope as to the ultimately far-reaching effect of this move made by President Taft. Suppose, for instance, that the treaty is entered into between the United States and each of these three nations. That, of course, binds them all to arbitrate with us, but it does not impose the same obligation on the other nations as to each other. So, therefore, it is in no sense a measure of immediate disarmament, for at any time France and Germany, Germany and England, Japan and either of the others might come to arms without violating the agreement. But the very strong probability would be, in the event of the successful consummation of this treaty, a gradual spreading of the seed of peace until it should develop into a vigorous tree embracing within its branches all four powers upon the same basis. That would be a tremendous step in the direction of disarmament, but even that would not be disarmament.

The action of Germany, then, is of powerful significance, first, because of Germany's pro-militarism and the character of her development from now on, and second, because of the declaration against disarmament by Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg when the peace pact was proposed by President Taft to Great Britain. Nor are we to assume from Germany's willingness to consider this negotiation that it is a revocation of the chancellor's statement, or to doubt that what the chancellor said entirely represented the sentiment of Emperor William. Yet, in spite of all this, it is highly encouraging to the cause of general arbitration that this request and expressed intention has come from Germany. It adds so much to America's prestige as a peace power.

The principal of the South Omaha High school has resigned to become a life insurance collector, evidently regarding the change as a promotion. In a word, life insurance must be higher education.

The electrics have discovered that the law making an appropriation for a new building for the medical department of the University of Nebraska is unconstitutional because it favors one school of medicine to the exclusion of others and will seek to test it in the courts. The electrics are a trifle late in making this discovery, as the state has been spending public money for the maintenance of the medical department for many years, and the outlay for maintenance differs in no way from the outlay to erect a building. It is a fair inference that the electrics have made their present eleventh-hour discovery only because spurred on to it by influences who would not be hostile except for the fact that the building is to be erected in Omaha.

Kansas will not press the hearing on its suit over the 2-cent fare law until a decision is reached in the case involving the validity of the Nebraska 2-cent fare law. The difference, however, is that in Nebraska the 2-cent law is in operation and the railroads trying to have it annulled, while in Kansas the law is already suspended and the state must get action to put it in force. No wonder the railroads in Kansas are willing to have the statu quo there indefinitely maintained.

Of course, now that the republican candidate has won out in the congressional by-election in the Ninth Iowa district, democratic organs will insist that the vote has no real political significance.

Telling a woman she is pretty is crude, but telling her she could wear a No. 1 shoe, when, as a matter of fact, a No. 5 would fit better, is high-grade diplomacy that ought to win.

Every Day Counts.

Postmaster General Hitchcock counts that day lost whose low descending sun views from his hand no savings bank begun.

Force of Habit.

Since he bolted Jim Dahlman, Mr. Bryan appears to have formed the habit. He is said to be counseling the democrats of the house to bolt Oscar Underwood and Champ Clark. Mr. Bryan has been a bolter so often that he begins to long for the other sensation.

Feroocious Hike in Texas.

In one of the episodes of the civil war a bull headed general marched 3,000 men so ferociously and needlessly that all he had left rested under one tree. A martinet hike of 100 miles in Texas, absolutely uncalculated for and worse in results, recalls the incident.

A Handsome Come Down.

It's mighty good of Standard Oil and the tobacco trust to say that they will obey the orders of the supreme court of the United States. It had not occurred to anybody that they would do anything else. It had not occurred to the dull mind that they could do anything else. It was really handsome of the corporations thus to ally fears which had not arisen and to assure the country against a danger which could not possibly threaten it.

Searching for the Lorimer Loot.

The great fuss made by the senate investigators over the personnel of the Lorimer investigating committee should have a good effect in making it impossible anything but the most searching and pitiless investigation of the case by the subcommittee finally determined upon. That such an investigation is now assured cannot be doubted. The country has been too much aroused to permit the repetition of the bungling and inadequate work of the previous committee of inquiry.

People Talked About



What Daniel Frohman knows about the theatrical business and the people of the stage would fill a five-foot shelf with books. He is a master hand at the business.

Arthur Middleton, a Washington boy, by reason of being the only one of thirteen candidates to pass the examination for appointment to the navy, becomes at 22 the youngest member of the pay corps.

A member of the House of Commons, Sir Henry King, has been unseated by the judiciary for lavishly treating his constituents. Yet if Sir Henry treated his constituents otherwise they would unseat him themselves.

For the first time in fifty-one years Fritz Metje of Jackson, Mo., went outside the city limits on May 25. He visited his daughter, who lives only a few miles from Jackson. He is not a recluse, but says he is happy at home and has no occasion to leave it.

The Anvil Chorus

Lively Hammer Music on the Theme of Colonel Bryan as a Democratic Overlord.

At His Best.
 Cleveland Plain Dealer (dem.).
 Colonel Bryan has played the role of national mediator so long that he is loath to give it up. He disrupted his party in three presidential campaigns and threatens to do so in the fourth. Meanwhile, he seems likely to tear the house democratic caucus wide asunder on the question of the wool schedule.

This shows the colonel at his best.

A Very Pretty Quarrel.

Boston Transcript (rep.).

The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and if properly nursed by the republicans may be made to work to their advantage next year. It presents a very enjoyable spectacle to republicans, Bryan "cutting on behind" the democratic band wagon and none of its occupants daring to apply the whip to him.

Will the Colonel Bolt?

Washington Star (rep.).

As a victim of bolting—three times in presidential contests—Mr. Bryan appears at a great advantage in advocating such a step, and particularly as respects the performances of men who at times when so many democrats were faithless to his fortunes faithful among the faithless stood. Mr. Clark and Mr. Underwood have never bolted him, and will not bolt him next year if he should again lead the party.

"There's the Rub."

Philadelphia Record (dem.).

The Record was an advocate of free wool before Mr. Bryan had shed his political milk teeth. It is still for free wool and for other free raw material, as fast as and as far as the necessary changes in tariff rates moving in the interval of adjustment. If the treasury could so arrange as to get along without the \$4,000,000 which would be lost to the revenue if wool were put on the free list there should not be a moment's hesitation in making the cut. But there's the rub.

Who is Leader?

Springfield, (Mass.) Republican (ind.).

The important question must soon be decided whether Mr. Bryan is the leader of the democratic majority in the house of representatives, and apparently the democratic caucus on the wool question is as good an opportunity as any to settle the point. Mr. Bryan declares for free wool, and blisters those democrats who want a "small duty for revenue purposes" as something akin to hypocrites and traitors. Should the next president happen to be a democrat, how will he ever get along with William?

Can't Fence Him.

Washington Post (ind.).

What has Mr. Bryan done for his party in the house that he should be looked up to? Is he pertinently asked, but what is still more to the point is that he shall not have a chance to give rise to the question. What has Bryan done in the house? He will not desert from his mischievous activities. He will not give ear to Colonel Watson's friendly advice to "come off before your enemies have the right to say that with you it is rule or ruin." What is that to a man case-hardened to rebuff and repudiation by three defeats for the presidency?

Bryan's Tariff Views.

Indianapolis News (ind.).

Mr. Bryan should remember that he himself was not always as firm as he is now in his tariff views. The convention which nominated him in 1896 deliberately repudiated the democratic tariff doctrine when it struck the word "only" from the "tariff for revenue only" declaration. He then showed that he was willing to make concessions, and even to trim down principles. Had he remembered that incident—and we do not refer to it in order to reproach him—he might have been more charitable in his judgment of the house democrats who also found it necessary—or thought they did—to make concessions.

No Chance to Please Him.

New York World (dem.).

No democratic action is satisfactory to Mr. Bryan unless he dictates it. No democratic policy is satisfactory to Mr. Bryan unless he formulates it. No democrat can measure up to Mr. Bryan's standards of democracy unless he is subservient to Mr. Bryan. Three times defeated for the presidency, the possibility of democratic victory under new leadership in 1912 brings him excruciating mental anguish which finds relief only in preparations to knife the ticket in advance of its nomination.

Will Democrats Speak Plainly?

Houston (Tex.) Post (dem.).

It is high time that democrats were speaking out plainly on this attempt to dictate the party policies. Any well informed democrat knows that Bryan's high-handed course as an overlord has been privately criticized by congressmen and others, but they have withheld public criticism for fear of Bryan's opposition to them. They ought at least emulate Bryan's courage and say what they think of his conduct. One thing is certain, the masses are becoming tired of it and disgusted with it. They do not intend to put up with any self-constituted boss, and they would scarcely be deserving of the blessings of free government if they permitted anything of the sort.

VALUE OF MONOPOLY.

Shrinkage in Tobacco Trust Stock Supplies Partial Measure.

Kansas City Star.
 Since the decision of the supreme court ordering the dissolution of the American Tobacco company there has been a shrinkage of about \$50,000,000, or 25 per cent, in the market value of the company's common stock. The price has dropped from \$30 to \$25 a share.

Keeping in mind the fact that the supreme court's decision was carefully formulated so as to give protection to the legitimate property interests of the corporation, this shrinkage in the price of the stock may be considered as representing in part the value of monopoly to the company.

Its net earnings last year were 62 per cent on the common stock. Such profits are in themselves evidence of monopoly and of the destruction of competition through some other means than by giving the best service at the lowest price.

GERMANY AND ARBITRATION.

Springfield Republican: What looks almost like an international arbitration rush is signalled by Germany's official notice of her willingness to negotiate for a treaty on the lines indicated by Secretary Knox's tentative draft submitted recently to England and France. Japan had already manifested a desire to enter the circle of treaty makers. The senate willing, this business may prove to be the greatest achievement of the Taft administration.

New York Tribune: But this proposal of Germany is more far-reaching. If Germany and Great Britain both enter into such an understanding with the United States the way would seem to be open for them then to enter into a similar agreement between themselves, and Germany also with France and other powers, and, this done, there would, of course, be a foundation on which all could proceed to a reduction of their heavy naval and military establishments. President Taft possibly was not overambitious when he expressed the hope that a world peace might grow out of his proposal to Great Britain.

New York World: A week ago certain anti-American and German-American societies were still protesting against the ratification of a general arbitration treaty with Great Britain because it was "well understood" that such an agreement was hostile to Germany. It was also well understood that Germany "would never consent" to arbitral questions affecting her honor or territorial integrity. Both these assertions were incorrect. Through Count von Bernstorff, Germany expressed her willingness to enter into negotiations for a general arbitration treaty similar to that which Secretary Knox has outlined for submission to Great Britain and France.

How Suckers Grab the Bait.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Three million dollars' worth of stock sold to 23,000 "easy marks" in all parts of the United States is the record of the five officials of the United Wireless company sent to jail. The government should do something to train people to read the newspapers. A house to house canvass by the police might have seemed feasible here when the Franklin syndicate was raking in a mint of money, but the principal hopefuls in that case were the police.

Argument for Parcels Post.

Philadelphia Record.

Now that Postmaster General Hitchcock has shown how the postoffice may be managed so as to earn a surplus instead of creating a casual deficiency, notwithstanding the large cost of rural free delivery and extravagant overpayments for railway service, he has broken the back of the argument against an improved parcels post system. The surplus may also prove the precursor of penny postage. It is sure to come in the near future.

What Nerve.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Champ Clark has rejected the proposition for a summer capital on Salt Creek, Nebraska. He prefers the independence of Washington.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

New York Times.

Where verdant hills stand friendly guard O'er pleasant pasture lands, And fields with golden blossoms starred, The time old homestead stands.

Its builders surely builded well And planned their work to last; Its sturdy timbers were not to tell Of giants in the past.

Old-fashioned flowers about it blow In sheltered garden space; And ancient elms in stately row Their branches interlace.

Here honest toil brings sure reward; Here vain ambitions cease; With kindly nature in accord, Man's life is joy and peace.

Who would not leave the noisid strife Of fortune and of mart, To seek the sane and simple life Here in the country's heart?

Friend, if you've cash, 'twill soon avail Your dream of bliss to crown; Behold a sign that tells the tale "This place is offered cheap for sale" (The owner's moved to town).

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