THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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APRIL CIRCULATION.

50,109

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.
Dwight Williams, circulating manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of April, 1912, was 50,109.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1912.
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

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

The sultan is sulking, according to reports.

Now is the way clear for a safe and sane Fourth?

History may yet reveal that the great Julius' last name was spelled S-e-i-z-e-r.

A safe and sane lake at Carter park might help reduce Omaha's mortality list.

"Please, Uncle Sam, don't spank me this time and I'll sure be good," cries little Cuba.

"Quiet Day in New Jersey," says a headline. Even the mosquitoes are taking a rest.

Every litigant should come into court with clean hands. Amend the old rule to include face also.

Mr. Carnegie seems to have got away to Scotland without giving Charley Schwab that hero medal.

It is not surprising that President Taft was unable to get much of a vote in the Steel trust's territory.

When a man speaks of "beating the politicians," he naturally means the politicians who are opposing him.

Congratulations to the musicians in getting away from their national convention in Omaha without serious discord.

This is the season when those country cousins, with nice, comfortable farm homes, are beginning again to be popular.

Wonder if other commission plan cities also permit their streets to be over-run with professional blind men and crippled beggars.

California bankers want thrift taught in the public schools of that state. By all means, the schools should cease teaching slothfulness.

Male mosquitoes, it is said, do not bite. In the mad scramble for a living for themselves and family, they probably do not find the time.

William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., is good enough to admit that the race for the republican nomination is still "a pretty close squeak yet."

In view of its success as a ready means of escape from prison walls, appendicitis ought to be a popular ailment in our Nebraska penitentiary.

A lot of folks are still risking their lives kissing, in spite of the scientists' warning about the kiss germ. Even death is sometimes sweet.

At any rate, the Nebraska law to prevent the desecration of Decoration day by sporting events and athletic contests was fairly well observed in Omaha.

A San Diego dispatch to the New York World tells of an eight-pound fish barking like a dog. Never mind, you conscienceless nature fakir, you'll get yours.

Did you ever try to suppose what you would have said nine years ago had some one told you that the promised "immediate" purchase of the water works would not be consummated until July 1, 1912?

The attorney specially retained to represent the state in the proceedings against Chief of Police Donahue does not want to stop with the decision of the supreme court. If he did, his connection with the state payroll would cease. Can you blame him?

Nebraska's Industrial Wage Earners.

The federal census statistics make out a very good case for the Nebraska child labor law, showing that only nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the wage earners of this state are under 16 years of age. Our child labor law is designed to keep children under 16 in school during the school year, and, judging from the census, which applies to 1909, the large majority of them are there. The statute permits the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 out of the school season and during the school season under certain restrictions, but in 1909 only 217 children less than 16 years of age were found by the government enumerators to be earning wages.

Nebraska's total number of wage-earners that year was 24,336 and 85.3 per cent of these, or 20,763, were male, leaving 13.8 per cent or 3,356 female, with nine-tenths of 1 per cent only under 16 years of age. That is, indeed, a very creditable showing. It is of interest to note that 14,329 of these wage-earners are in Omaha and South Omaha.

Industrially, Omaha, taken as a combined city, completely outdistances any city in the country of the same or less population and outranks many more than double and treble its population. For instance, the total value of our manufactured products in 1909 came to $153,290,000, while San Francisco's amounted to only $133,041,000, and our combined population was 150,000, as compared with San Francisco's 417,000. Nebraska is commonly regarded as an agricultural state and it is one of the leaders, but Omaha's vast manufacturing establishments give the state a high ranking industrially also.

Democrats After Spoils.

What would be the democrats' attitude toward civil service reform and the spoils system were they in full power at Washington may be clearly understood from their attitude now with power only in the lower branch of congress. They have succeeded in stealthily slipping through the house a provision in the executive and judicial appropriation bill to impair civil service and return to the old system of patronage distribution. The wording of the measure is that the terms of office of all civil service employes in executive departments within the District of Columbia be fixed at five years. The motive behind this subtle assault, it is charged, is to lay the foundation, in the event of democratic victory next fall, for building up a formidable political machine calculated to perpetuate the party in power.

The bill was put through the house without serious consideration and passed before the real purpose of this hidden rider became known. It remains, therefore, for the senate to defeat it, if it is to be headed off. The National Civil Service Reform league regards the situation serious enough to make a general effort to have the measure publicly aired that it may be thoroughly brought to the attention of all who oppose the spoils system.

The people have repeatedly spoken with irrevocable determination for civil service reform and need not further be consulted as to their wishes in this matter. We are facing forward, not backward; we are progressive, not reactionary, today. But one wonders what that great progressive democrat, Speaker Clark, was doing when this subtle trick was turned? And Chairman Underwood, where was he? We naturally assume that Mr. Bryan, the alpha and omega of progressivism, has not yet heard of the matter, or he would have spoken his defiant remonstrance. Governor Wilson, it may be noted, is one of the vice presidents of the Civil Service Reform league making a public protest.

Wilbur Wright.

It argues nothing for or against an invention or discovery that men doubt its practicability. Whether aerial navigation ever becomes one of the utilitarian methods, the men who have studied it closest contend that it will, and they, at any rate, have already proved that a heavier-than-air craft can be made to fly. Wilbur Wright died in the prime of life with his marvelous invention in its infancy, but he lived long enough to prove, in collaboration with his younger brother, that the only way men may fly through air is not like birds. Emotion naturally prompts the expression that it is too bad this pioneer aviator had to die without seeing his genius reap more perfect fruit of its gift to the world. But if it is what we think, this invention will not need its author to perfect it.

It was the riderless aeroplane which Dr. Samuel P. Langley sent up in 1896 that inspired the Wright brothers. They first established the principle of man flying like birds and then the more important one of an automatically balanced flying machine. It is quite possible that Americans have not yet fully appreciated these men and their work. Over in London the elder brother's death, the first natural death of a prominent aviator—which is another suggestion of the youthfulness of the science—provokes general expressions of sorrow, hailing him as one of the world's great men. It may be only a very few years until we will be looking back upon him with much more awe than we feel now. What progress has been made is of such meteoric character as quite to deter dogmatic predictions of any kind.

Misapprehensions.

The suggestions of several ambitious gentlemen, who expect to be members of the next republican national committee, that they ought not to have to wait until after the coming convention when in due course they would be installed under the law and custom of the party, is based upon some fundamental misapprehensions.

The existing national committee for each of the great parties was created and constituted by the last national conventions of the parties, respectively, and derives all its authority from, and is subject to the limitations imposed by, those bodies. A place on the national committee is not an office established by any law, state or national, and the jurisdiction of a state legislature extends only to the control and regulation of primaries and conventions within the state, and the manner of selecting and instructing delegates to conventions in which the state may be entitled to representation. Each national committee has a prescribed way of filling vacancies that may occur in its membership, but even here the endorsement of a candidate either by primary or convention, or even by the convention delegation, does not create a vacancy.

It just happens that for both the big political parties, the national committee is made up of one from each state and territory, but this membership is purely arbitrary and quite within the power of the convention which constitutes the committee to change. Where the states have enacted presidential primary laws, they have assumed that the committees would continue as they are now—probably a well grounded assumption—but it would be entirely within the province of the convention to make the national committee consist of two members from each state and territory, or three, or any number of members, or it might think it advisable to reduce the number and cut the country into say ten districts with only one member from each district. In the latter case it would be clearly seen what a primary vote on national committeeman really is, namely, merely an instruction upon the delegates from the particular state to vote in convention for a particular man for a place upon this committee.

If the over-hasty gentlemen referred to, therefore, will get over their misapprehensions, they will realize the necessity of possessing their souls in patience.

"Know Omaha Better" is a good advertising slogan. It is applicable, too, to every business establishment and institution in Omaha. The way for the merchant and the manufacturer, the banker and the broker, and even the professional man, to make his business better known is by judicious use of advertising space in a good daily newspaper like The Bee.

The Methodist general conference refused to go back to the old method of limiting a preacher to five years in any one place. That is in line with common business principles, but the fact is many preachers are glad enough to move on by the time five years are up in some places and happy there is no law compelling them to tarry longer.

The usefulness of the Auditorium, or rather the absolute necessity of having and maintaining a building suitable to large gatherings, is again illustrated by the Memorial day exercises for which that building came twice into play in one day. The Auditorium must remain an auditorium.

If "immediate" possession of that place on the national committee were to be as "immediate" as has been "immediate" possession of the water works, several presidential campaigns would be won and lost in the interval.

An Unfriendly Act.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Mr. Choate declares the coffee suit "an unfriendly act toward Brazil." But with the third cup of coffee becoming so widely popular, is not Brazil's course in squeezing the United States contrary to its laws the initial unfriendly act toward the United States?

Control of Fuel Supply.

Philadelphia Record.

The acreage of coal lands in Illinois and Indiana owned by railroad companies is becoming so large as to create fear of a soft coal monopoly. A late compilation shows a total of 422,500 acres. The mines are operated under leasing arrangements in order to comply with the law preventing railroad companies from mining their own coal, but the control of rates of transportation gives practical control of prices.

Prosaic Pastime of Sawing Wood.

St. Louis Republic.

The congressional base ball game, a fashionable feature of Washington's merry Maytime during recent years, is to be omitted this season. The presence of so many democrats in the house is the explanation. A good many other Washington fads and frivolities have been abandoned. In fact, since the democrats took control and elected Champ Clark speaker the house has devoted most of its time to the prosaic pastime of sawing wood.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

JUNE 1.

Thirty Years Ago—

A game of base ball was played on the Eighteenth street grounds between two picked nines of the Burlington headquarters. The first team, which won by a score of 19 to 6, consisted of E. O. Brandt, William Forman, Joseph Hannan, Byron D. Bent, George Sternsdorf, Arthur B. Smith, C. Creary, Charles Creighton, and the second team of A. L. Goodman, W. A. Brown, C. R. Davidson, J. T. Pennell, L. D. Linsen, John Thomson, W. T. Lewis and W. B. Van Tuyl.

It is rumored that J. A. Monroe, who is the freight agent of the Nebraska division of the Minneapolis & Omaha road, has been offered an important position with a railroad in Kansas.

June opens up with a promise of being a repetition of May in the matter of weather.

The young ladies of the First Methodist Episcopal church gave an ice cream sociable at the residence of Mr. Boenwitz at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Douglas streets.

Mr. Jones, stenographer of the Union Pacific headquarters, was presented with a handsome pipe by his associates on the occasion of his taking up work on The Bee.

The friends of William Russell of Shinn's addition are condoling with him on a piece of bad luck. While driving a lot of fine cattle purchased over in Iowa, they stampeded and ran over fifteen miles to Omaha, by which time they had run off so much flesh that he had to dispose of them at a loss there.

A private lawn party at Hanscom park last evening proved a great success, special credit being due to Mr. Harry B. Hunt in charge of arrangements. Among those present were the Misses Meaney, the Misses Kosters, Miss Jennie Peyton, Mrs. Freiss, Miss Buchanan and the Misses McMahan and Messrs. H. B. Hunt, F. M. Moore, J. O. Theolecke, J. R. Lewis, B. H. Rhodes, Westberg, Stelling, Will Britton, W. H. Heiphrey and J. Wilson.

Twenty Years Ago—

General Brooke was chosen commander of the Loyal Legion to succeed Major Paddock at a banquet held at the Millard hotel. Major J. B. Furay succeeded General Brooke as senior vice commander, Major Pierce of Lincoln succeeding Major Furay as junior vice commander.

F. G. Hanchett, a lawyer of Aurora, Ill., was the guest of his brother, Dr. W. H. Hanchett, at the latter's beautiful Pine street home.

William Henderson, a veteran 82 years old, who was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Whiting of Highland Park, during the Methodist general conference, returned to his home at Beloit, Wis.

Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., was visiting his nephew, W. K. Kurtz.

H. W. Yates ended the uncertainty of the site for the Omaha club by paying $26,400 to G. M. Hitchcock for the corner at Twentieth and Douglas streets, acting for the club. The lot was 6x132 feet.

Ten Years Ago—

Some sacreligious scamps ransacked the home of the Rev. C. W. Savidge, 724 South Twenty-fifth avenue, Sabbath morning while the parson and his family were at church. The rogues got away with $20, $5 of which was picked out of a little child's bank.

Mrs. Elsie M. Jorgenson, wife of J. P. Jorgensen, died at the family home, 1562 Vinton street, at the age of 32.

Old-time songs, some of them war songs, were sung at Trinity Methodist church by W. B. Graham, choirmaster; Rev. T. K. Tyndall and others, for the veterans of George Crook post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Kid Nichols pitched his Kansas City team to victory against Omaha 3 to 4, although at that Omaha got ten hits off the Kid, while the Kaws touched up Frank Owen for only eight.

Rev. C. W. Savidge, whose home had been robbed in the morning, preached in the bad lands at Eleventh street and Capitol avenue in the evening on the text, "Raising Hell for a Living." He had a large audience.

Warren Switzler occupied the pulpit at Westminster Presbyterian church, relating some of the business done by the general assembly at New York to which he was a commissioner.

The Ferris Stock company began a week of "Jim, the Penman," at the Boyd.

People Talked About

It is generally believed that Howard H. Baldrige is one of Omaha's best attorneys. Perhaps that is one of the reasons he was nominated for congress at the primaries. We could name other good reasons. Anyway, the "Baldrige for Congress" boom is past the bubble stage and his friends are already looking forward to the time when Congressman Baldrige will introduce them to the president.

By the way, what has become of Joe Forsker of Ohio? Fights to the right of him, fights to the left of him, and no a sign of war from Joseph. Another mystery of the discard.

In Other Lands

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

Anglo-German Relations.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, former prime minister of great Britain, contributes to the Nord und Sur an important paper on German naval and colonial policy as viewed through British glasses. Mr. Balfour emphatically denies that Britain is jealous of German development in the workshops and field, or the expansion of trade relations with the outside world. These developments are welcomed as a means of stimulating British energy. What Mr. Balfour considers the main source of British suspicion and distrust is the pan-German sentiment, proclaimed in press and speeches, in favor of restoring the boundaries of that older German empire which extended from the Adriatic to the Baltic and from the Vistula to the Channel, and to acquire a German colonial empire outside of Europe. Where can this colonial empire be obtained without conquest? Japan dominates the far east. Africa is already partitioned. France and Great Britain controlling the lion's share. In no section of the world's map can Germany obtain colonial empire by means other than conquest. All the colonial prizes are already under the flags of land grabbing powers, and Germany cannot obtain a new slice without attacking the possessors. German naval expansion, stimulated by pan-German aims, justify suspicion. England, Mr. Balfour affirms, has no other desire than to preserve what she holds by every right of possession and title. But if this possession compels her in the German mind "to stand in Germany's light," he regards both an entente and permanent peace as impossible between the two nations.

Home Rule for Ireland.

One of the few political problems saluting the new king of Denmark, Christian X, concerns the autonomy of Iceland. The Icelanders are not very numerous, about 85,000, but they entertain large expectations and occasionally insurge vocally against the regulations of the mother country. Agitation for larger autonomy has continued with more or less bitterness since 1871. A joint committee appointed by the late King Frederick drafted an exceedingly liberal home rule charter for Iceland a few years ago, but a majority of the Icelanders, led by advocates of independence, rejected it. A recent turn of the political wheel puts the home rulers in the majority in the Iceland Parliament. A revival of the rejected home rule charter is now proposed, but the Danish government is reported indisposed to agree to the former terms of union. The new king, fortunately, has not been identified with either party and is in position to smooth over the friction hitherto created. More than likely the proposals of Jan Sigurdsson, leader of the Icelanders, will form a basis for agreement. Under these proposals Iceland would be placed under a governor appointed by the Danish king, and have a cabinet of political advisers chosen from among the party in power in the Icelandic Parliament—a scheme fashioned after the colonial governments of the British dominions.

French Financieering.

While the interest rate of bonds of several American cities were raised from 4 to 4½ per cent to command a market, the bonds of the premier city of France, paying only 3 per cent, were oversubscribed eighty times. The issue amounted to 205,000,000 francs (about $40,000,000) and run forty years. In placing the bonds on the market, Paris adopted some financial novelties, which proved marvelous stimulants for subscribers. The bonds were issued in small denominations and are payable in installments, with a discount of five per cent. During the ten years beginning with 1913 the city will award each year 1,600,000 francs in prizes, divided into twelve monthly drawings on the numbers on the bonds. From 1923 to 1951, inclusive, (twenty-nine years) there will be awarded each year 522,000 francs divided into four quarterly drawings. The prizes for the entire period total 20,038,000 francs. The Wall Street Journal calculates that "the subscribers gain 10,000,000 francs from the issue price and about 30,000,000 from prizes; total 40,000,000 francs. On the other hand, the city gains 1 to 1½ per cent for thirty-nine years, which is the difference between the borrowing rate and the present market value of long-time money. At 1 per cent it gains 79,950,000 and at 1½ per cent it gains 119,925,000 francs (compounding of interest excluded). The scheme is creditable to the ingenuity of the city's financial advisers, but even Paris cannot really borrow 3 per cent money in a 4 per cent market.

Italy and the War.

An exception to the pro-Turkish tone of the British press in treating the Italian invasion of Tripoli is noted in the letters of a special correspondent of the London Graphic, who has made a tour of Italy and observed the temper of the people. The continued popularity of the war was felt everywhere, in north and south Italy, sentiment being particularly outspoken in the industrial north, which anticipates trade benefits through territorial expansion. "The impetus for everything," he writes, "is coming from the commercial men of the north of Italy, who see an outlet for their capital and their produce under the Italian flag. Their ambition, which I am bound to believe will be steadily pursued, is to create in North Africa a great colony which will be a rival to French Algeria. It is claimed for Tripoli that it will excel Algiers as a winter resort, and a syndicate of capitalists in Milan have provided the money with which to build a great hotel and restaurants. There is an astonishing indifference expressed as to the duration of the struggle. Delay is, in fact, welcome because it gives the Italian government more opportunity of seizing Turkish possessions in Europe, all of which are bound to prove useful pieces in the great game. The war the Italians universally regard and approve of as a business war conducted on business lines solely with the object of gaining territory suited for occupation by Italians which shall be a fresh outlet for Italian trade."

Russian Severity.

British indignation against Russia manifested in the Persian raid last year has been intensified by the severity of the sentence passed upon Miss Kate Malecka by a court in Warsaw. She was accused of associating with Polish conspirators and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor, followed by exile to Siberia for life. The British feel that the sentence was excessive, the trial unfair, the evidence inadequate. But in addition, Miss Malecka is claimed as a British subject, and an old grievance is thus revived. The Russian government is very stubborn about recognizing expatriation. The young woman's father was a Polish exile, who came to England about fifty years ago and took out naturalization papers. He married an Englishwoman, daughter of a Kentish farmer, and their daughter was born in England. She was educated in Germany, where she prepared herself to be a music teacher. She did not even know the Polish language till she studied it in order to prepare for the return to her father's country which proved so disastrous. The natural next step would be to work through diplomatic channels for a pardon by the czar. The best than can be said for Russia is that she is undoubtedly much tried by conspirators who claim foreign citizenship.

POLITICAL SNAPSHOTS.

Houston Post: Just one month from today Judson Harmon will be nominated for president of the United States. If democratic perspicacity isn't absolutely stifled by a lot of leather-lunged windjammers.

Louisville Courier-Journal: "It is not necessary to my happiness to be president again," says President Taft. We can well believe it. And, Mr. President, would you not have been a happier man if you had gone to the supreme bench and never occupied a prickly seat in the White House?

Chicago Record-Herald: Thomas W. Lawson is a candidate to succeed W. Murray Crane as senator from Massachusetts. Mr. Lawson announces that his platform is: "Down with the cost of living." He might do well to add a plank demanding a reduction in the cost of being elected to the United States senate.

Boston Transcript: It is reported that when Senator Crane goes to Chicago to attend the meeting of the national republican committee, Congressman Lawrence will accompany him to act as his proxy in case of need. This would be simply a repetition of a precaution that was taken four years ago by the senator, and, whether the responsibility falls on principal or proxy, it will be honorably and ably discharged.

JOYOUS JABS.

"Anyhow," she says, complacently, "my dressmaker told me this morning that I had positively splendid lines."

"So you have, my dear," commented the hard-hearted husband. "So you have, but they are lines of latitude."—Chicago Post.

"I came across a man this morning who was in grinding need and every one turned from him."

"Poor soul! Why did no one give him immediate assistance?"

"Few know how. His grinding need was of new tunes on his hand organ."—Baltimore American.

Wife—John, I wish you'd drop into the hardware store on your way home and get a water cracker.

Hub—A water cracker—in a hardware store?

Wife—Certainly!—an ice-pick, stupid!—Boston Transcript.

"Your son certainly sticks to his job."

"Yes, he's like a postage stamp; he always sticks when he is licked first!"—Houston Post.

"The new teacher is to get thirty dollars a month and find himself."

"Yes, I remember they told me he had a way of losing himself."—Baltimore American.

Edith—Pa is immensely pleased to hear you are a poet.

Ferdie—Is he?

Edith—Oh, very. The last of my lovers he tried to kick was a foot ball player.—Denver News.

GEOGRAPHICAL LIMERICKS.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A silly young man from Des Moines
Was burdened with too much loose coines,
And he said on the street
To each man he would meet:
"In a bottle with me you will joines."

A young sport named James from Houston,
The home team was always bouston.
But it lost nineteen games;
Now we never see James,
In the hen house I think he is rouston.

A young man who hailed from fair Worcester,
Said: "For my town I'll now be a borcester.
I don't know how to preach,
And I can't make a speech—
But I know I can crow like a rorcester."

There was a young girl from Terre Haute
Who went out on a ride in a baute.
When the young man was tired,
And from rowing perspired,
She said, "Arthur, you smell like a gaute."

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