

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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AUGUST CIRCULATION... 50,229

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 month of August, 1912, was 50,229.

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

At any rate, no one gets posted in the Annapolis club for nonpayment of dues.

Now, if Jack Frost will only be considerate enough not to rush the season.

It seems to be a question whether it is more dangerous to ride in a motorcycle or to watch the race from the side line.

It's a safe wager that no other city has a chief of police who can wear a circus star and a police star with the same grace at the same time.

Once upon a time "Maine went bell-bent for Governor Kent," but that was a long time ago. Maine went republican the last time it voted.

The Serbian cabinet has resigned because of ill health of the prime minister. What a graphic example of all sneezing when one takes snuff.

The health commissioner may be able to maintain his claim against the city for those registration fees, but the city can easily even up, if it wants to, by taking it out of his salary.

Even though as a political beast the horse is not in it with the elephant, the donkey and the bull moose, he has suddenly acquired the solitude of all politicians who want the farmer vote.

When a surgeon or doctor loses his life in the line of duty, he is a "soldier of science." When an ironworker dashes to death off a skyscraper, he is simply a victim of modern industry.

It is intimated that the Mexican situation may force the calling of an extra session of congress next month. Congressmen whose political fences are out of repair will take notice and speed up.

Never mind dwelling on the narrow margin by which the democrats lost in Maine. It is just as big a margin as the one over which the democrats gloried when they won in Maine two years ago.

After the prison reformers finish with that Michigan penitentiary mess, they might come over and establish our Nebraska state prison on a basis of safety, good discipline and efficient management for us.

It is said a base masquerader endeavored to deliver an oration in the guise of Governor Aldrich at the Ak-Sar-Ben den, but the counterfeiter failed to put it across. Our governor is alone and imitable—the only and onliest one of the kind.

A convention of veterinarians has been called to meet in the state capital to devise ways and means of combating the meningitis epidemic among horses in Kansas and Nebraska. This looks more like business.

Considering the recovery of three out of four districts in Maine by the election of republican congressmen, it is fully within the realm of probability that the democratic majority in the house will be a minority when the net membership roll is made up.

Thirty million dollars worth of American automobiles were sold abroad last year—truly a colossal figure—but still considerably under the value of the automobiles that have been sold in the one state of Nebraska. Assurance of the home market is what enables American automobile manufacturers to reach out abroad.

Maine Goes Republican.

Maine is back in the republican column. This is the tidings of the September election in Maine—one of the few remaining advance straws for the November finale—which in ordinary presidential years would assure the electoral vote of Maine for the republican national ticket.

In this state election the contest was directly between democrats and republicans without the intrusion of a third-term party ticket. The democrats insisted vociferously that they would not only hold their own, but would re-elect their democratic governor by a larger majority than before, when he had almost 8,000. Instead, however, the political pendulum has swung back to elect a republican governor by nearly 4,000. Not being willing longer to entrust their state government to the democrats there is no reason to believe the voters of Maine will in November want to help hand the federal government over to them, for no interpretation of the returns puts it in the cards for Roosevelt to pull it out.

The outcome in Maine is reassuring evidence that the country is not now as well disposed toward the democratic party as a party as it was two years ago when it conferred power upon a democratic house majority to see whether democratic promises could be relied on. In this it contradicts the small democratic gain in Vermont. The democratic record in congress plainly does not inspire confidence, nor invite renewal and expansion of its lease of power.

Our Citizens of Bohemian Ancestry.

Bohemian citizens here attending their fraternal society convention have a right to feel at home in Omaha because our Bohemian-American community has from the start been a vital factor in the upbuilding of this city.

The Bohemian colony here dates back to pioneer days, and the Bohemians have always been counted among our substantial citizens, law-abiding, industrious and thrifty. While they have declined to divest themselves of their own nationality, and have kept up language, traditions and customs brought over from their native land, they have adapted themselves to our American institutions, and caught the spirit of our western push and enterprise.

Our citizens of Bohemian birth or ancestry are sure, moreover, to have as large part in the future of Omaha and Nebraska as they have in the past.

Germans and the Cost of Living.

The orderly German mind is now concerned with the high cost of living, which seems to be as pronounced in Germany as elsewhere. Problems of municipal management, of social and political economy, the abstract metaphysical questions that have hitherto occupied the Teutonic thinkers, are temporarily laid aside, while thought is concentrated on how to make one end meet, while the other may be bread or some other comestible.

Many and diverse are the methods suggested, and devious are some of the ways pursued. One of the popular plans has to do with life along the Swiss border, where the fortunate inhabitants can slip across into the little republic and buy beef at 18 cents which sells for 32 cents in the Fatherland. Protests have been sent up by the many mass meetings, but the price of meat was sent up first, and shows no sign of coming down.

Another phase of the situation is reflected in the report that caviar has gone up 25 per cent, owing to the heavy purchases made by dealers for the American market. This is a two-edged sword. Germany prohibited the importation of American meats and now we are selling their caviar. All of which shows that the scientific life the Germans have led of late years has not avoided entirely the difficulties of existence. If misery really loves company, the American householder may get consolation from the predicament of his German neighbor.

Up in North Dakota the new progressive party has discovered that the candidate it nominated for governor is ineligible, not having lived in the state the requisite length of time to qualify under the constitution. Still, why should the constitution stand in the way? Is not every progressive willing to admit that he goes fast enough to crowd five years into three?

When the Mabray "fairy tales" were running in the newspapers as serials, who would have believed that any one could again be swindled by the same fake race game, and almost at the same place, before the echoes have died away? Really and truly, a sucker is born every minute.

South Omaha school teachers have had their salaries raised. The teachers' salaries cannot be boosted in Omaha without carrying South Omaha upwards with them.

Another wild buffalo herd has been found in the Hudson Bay country. This ought to attract the attention of a certain faunal naturalist, should he be looking for occupation after November.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES SEPT. 11.

Thirty Years Ago—This is opening day for the state fair, which started auspiciously. Worthy of note is the fact that Captain Marsh has a line of four-mile wagons running from the terminus of the Green line to a landing inside the grounds. The fare from the depot to the grounds is 10 cents, and into the grounds an additional 5 cents.

A state convention of anti-prohibitionists, held at Boyd's opera house, adopted scorching resolutions against prohibitory legislation. The republican judicial convention at Blair renominated N. J. Burnham for district attorney and recommended James Neville to succeed Judge Savage on the district bench.

Ten special policemen were sworn in to do duty during fair week, making the largest police force the city of Omaha ever had, twenty-eight men in all. Miss Edith Smyth, the little daughter of Colonel E. F. Smyth, entertained her friends at a delightful birthday party.

Hon. George B. Loring, United States commissioner of agriculture, paid a visit to the smelting works. Miss Mary B. Clay of Richmond and Miss Laura Clay of Lexington, daughters of Cassius M. Clay, are here as delegates to the woman's suffrage convention, and Mrs. Lucy Stone and Dr. H. B. Blackwell are among the representatives from Massachusetts to the convention.

Twenty Years Ago—John T. Kelly appeared at the Boyd theater with a new company and a new play, "McFee of Dublin." Kelly made a bigger hit than his play did.

Rev. T. J. Mackay spoke of the works and life of the late John Greenleaf Whittier at All Saints Episcopal church in the evening, taking for his text, "Whatever Thy Hands Find to Do, Do It With Thy Might."

Ruser's park was filled on the second day of the Schutzenverein tournament. Those whose coats were decorated with medals of victory were: G. Stoltenberg, George Karll, Hans Peterson, F. A. Fuller, W. F. Stoecker, C. J. Langdon, F. R. Hart, J. W. Petty, Henry Ruser, Charles Goetsch, Ed Paulson.

"Parson" S. A. Haines, a well known commercial traveler, made the Sunday afternoon address at the Young Men's Christian association, speaking on temperance.

Ten Years Ago—George C. Reynolds, while performing his duties as watchman at the Union Pacific shops, fell unconscious and was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where he died a little while after of heart disease.

Mr. Reynolds had moved to Omaha from Sarpy county and lived six months with his son, John D. Reynolds of the police force, 246 South Twentieth street. A daughter and another son, Robert G. Reynolds, survive the father, who was 61 years old.

St. John's lodge No. 25, Free and Accepted Masons, gave a farewell at Masonic temple to Judge W. W. Keyser, on the eve of his departure for St. Louis to take a chair in a law school there.

The marriage of William Bradford Ross and Miss Nellie Davis Taylor was solemnized at 3 p. m. by the Rev. Thomas V. Moore, D. D., of Westminster Presbyterian church at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, 2111 Mason street, in the presence of some 100 relatives and friends.

John Welch left for a visit in the Black Hills. Miss Emma Meyers returned from a three weeks' visit in the Yellowstone.

People Talked About

In a gentle, insinuating way September is making amends for that June frost. The only question lingering in Washington and showing signs of life is, "What is beer?" Even in that interest is going down.

The democratic candidate for governor of Ohio owns two newspapers, the republican candidate one, and the bull moose aspirant a mouth organ. Which will win?

Less than half the number of votes cast in Ohio in the last presidential election were put in the ballot boxes for or against the constitutional amendments submitted to the people last week.

The hay fever brigade of St. Louis spurns South Omaha packing house specific and sticks to the local favorite, "Six weeks in a brewery." Loyalty to local industries is the strong suit of St. Louis sneezers.

Owing to the high cost of living Robert M. S. Putnam, a New York lawyer, managed to get into his creditors to the tune of \$1,046 before filing a petition in bankruptcy. His assets consist of his clothes and a sad smile.

The foreign woman tourist who imagined, from studying the folders, that she could do America in two days, now sorrowfully admits there are more curves on the railroad lines than the maps could accommodate.

George Ade, the Hoosier farmer, brings word from across the pond that an invasion of English whiskers, 213 models, is booked for New York this fall. Patriots to the watchtowers of liberty! Put none but barbers on guard!

Samuel J. Killow of Imboden, Ark., has loved, courted and married two women. From five of these women the courts have granted him a divorce. He has stood by the cotins of four other wives. Now he joyfully basks in the sunshine of his tenth bride's love and care.

Miss Helen Keller, the noted blind woman, is about to move from Wrentham, Mass., to Schenectady, N. Y., where Mayor Linn has appointed her a member of the Board of Public Welfare. Schenectady rivals Milwaukee as a municipal experiment station in socialism. Miss Keller is a socialist.

James Watkins, a miner, who was recently lodged in jail at Searchlight, Nev., charged with having stolen a pair of lace curtains, asked the jailer to see that his pet cats were fed. The jailer laughed at him, but at nightfall Watkins broke jail and tramped forty miles across the desert to attend to his pets.

THE MORAL ISSUE

By Hon. Albert J. Cornish, Judge of the District Court, Lincoln, Neb. IN THREE PARTS—PART II.

The Sherman v. The progressive republicans of Nebraska in convention assembled declared in one plank of their platform for a more rigid enforcement of the Sherman law. Mr. Roosevelt's great popularity is based upon the belief that he is a great "trust buster" who did not hesitate to take a "fall" out of the Standard Oil company and the beef trust, and can be relied upon to stop all trust evils. As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt is today the leading advocate of the abandonment of the competitive system. He favors an amendment of the Sherman law that would legitimize the so-called trusts, and create a commission, appointed by the president, similar to the railway commission, with power to regulate them, even to the point of fixing the price which they shall charge for their products. He followed substantially the recommendation made by Judge Gary, president of the United States Steel company. He has criticized President Taft for ordering the prosecution of the United States Steel company under the Sherman law, and has pronounced the "good trusts," which should be encouraged and protected. He has made Mr. Perkins, of these companies, and formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., chairman of his executive committee. It is stated that, when president, at the request of Mr. Perkins he ordered his attorney general not to institute the prosecution against the Harvester company which the latter had recommended. He appeared before the Stanley commission and justified his action in granting to the United States Steel company immunity (as far as the president had power so to do) by reason of its acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. How many progressive republicans in Nebraska know that their trust "busting" candidate is leading them into an endorsement of the United States Steel company as a sample of a "good trust." If they do not know it, are they not being deceived? If they do know it, are they not being hypocritized by a glittering glory to do directly contrary to their intentions? If the United States Steel company is a "good trust," where is there a bad one? The companies consolidated into the United States Steel company constituted nearly all of the concerns then engaged in that business, so that it created a substantial monopoly of production. It paid excessive prices for the independent companies it purchased, and capitalized the "monopoly" value of the consolidated companies at more than twice the price paid for them and sold the stock so watered to an innocent public. Through interlocking directorates and other means it controls many of the railroads and large steel consuming companies of the country, thus obtaining a substantial monopoly of the market.

Legalizing Monopolies.

Mr. Roosevelt would through his commission prevent the Trust's charging too high prices or cutting prices in a limited territory to destroy competition. Does not the power to limit profits carry with it the obligation to insure an adequate profit? Can he confiscate property? What shall be the basis of determining an adequate profit? Will it be a 5 per cent profit on the physical valuation of assets, or should good will and established business be taken into consideration? Will the cost of doing business in the concern least efficiently managed be the maximum price of products, or will the least efficiently managed business enterprises be compelled to fail? Could you punish a larger concern for lowering prices to meet competition in a given locality without also making it illegal for the smaller concern to reduce prices? Would you not build up a combination of all engaged in a given industry, based upon selfish interest, to have the commission fix the maximum price as high as possible?

Is it not manifest that the scheme proposed by Judge Gary and adopted by Mr. Roosevelt would legalize all of the present monopolies that are being prosecuted under the Sherman law, and protect them from future competition by the public, but why? Why in the opinion of a friendly commission or a friendly president, would be an impassable bulwark against any new competitor?

Would any existing corporation that has already capitalized monopoly values object to a law limiting its future profits to its divided requirements and fixing the price, which its possible competitors as well as itself could charge for its products?

The most that can be said of Mr. Roosevelt's scheme is that it is another Missouri compromise, a Mason & Dixon's line, legalizing the trusts controlled by his friends today, and promising to make more difficult the extension of the system. No evil was ever eradicated or checked in this manner.

What is the Remedy?

What the ultimate remedy for monopolies will be is still a matter for discussion. There are economies in large production and distribution. The profit from these economies should be divided with the people by means of lower prices for the products. If this were done, they would be beneficial to society. This they must do under the operations of the natural laws of trade unless they can obtain a special privilege of some kind that renders competition impossible. This special privilege may be created by law, which would be the result in my opinion of the measures proposed by Mr. Roosevelt, or it may be created by the ownership of patents and other law created privilege, or by obtaining a monopoly of the earth. This last appears to have been the scheme of the United States Steel company to perpetuate the monopolistic control of production and distribution, which it enjoyed. The acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company and Hill ore lands tended to create a monopoly of the iron ore beds of the United States. Mr. Schwab testified that another large steel company could not be organized in the United States for want of available ore lands.

Anti-Trust Policy Analyzed.

Mr. Roosevelt's proposed remedy for the trust evil is to create a commission similar to the railway commission, which shall have power to regulate the so-called "trusts." The commission would have power to prevent over-capitalization, secure publicity to the affairs of the company, prevent the sale of products in districts where there was competition at a lower price than in districts where there was no competition and have general espionage over the affairs of large corporations. The result which he promises to bring about is the preservation of the economies incident to the manufacture and distribution of products by companies manufacturing on a large scale with great capital without the evils incident to monopoly. It should be noted that every scheme for monopoly regulation that has ever been proposed, either in the present or past, has promised the same thing. Each scheme must be examined on its merits without reference to its promises. Assuming that the president and his commission is infinitely wise and infinitely good, the scheme might work. The assumption begs the question. That is the fundamental defect of all socialistic arguments. There has never been a governing body on earth that was infinitely wise and infinitely good. Great power without these divine attributes has always proved to be injurious to the masses and dangerous to free government.

Practically Unanimous.

Said a woman at the Keokuk Roosevelt meeting: "Why, he's more homey than his caricatures!" And said the third term at the same meeting: "After seeing myself caricatured, I wonder how anybody can vote for me. With both of these sentiments a large and increasing number of people heartily agree."

The Knocker in Action.

One may be pardoned for reserving his own opinion regarding the delicacy, not to say propriety, of the chief moose's act of attacking the governor of Minnesota at a complimentary banquet where the moose sat as guests. The governor's offense, of course, was his refusal to become a moose.

BITS OF MIRTH.

"Of course, you believe in preserving the woods?" "Nope," replied Farmer Cornstossel; "they're puttin' enough things into preserves without 'introducin' bark an' sawdust."—Washington Star. "He doesn't care what people think?" "No." "No, he eats corn on the cob in his own way no matter how many are in the dining-room."—Detroit Free Press. "Did Madge have a successful season at the seashore?" "Did she? Well, I guess. During her stay nine men proposed to her." "Pshaw! That means nothing." "Not ordinarily. You see, you don't know Madge as well as I do. The best proposal of the lot she brought back in her suitcase."—Louisville Courier-Journal. "Carrots! Fine!" hawled the huckster. "How many carrots fine?" queried the seedy looking chap sitting on the curbstone. "Twenty-four—to the two dozen, you dead beat," promptly answered the huckster, an enterprising sophomore who was engaged in demonstrating that there is more than one way to earn your college tuition.—Chicago Tribune. "I am glad," said the struggling author, "that our friend Dustin Stax has been made to suffer as I have done." "In what way?" "He wrote a neat little check and the campaign treasurer told him that his contribution, though possessing merit, was declined with thanks."—Washington Star.

THE REAL FRIEND.

Detroit Free Press. If 'er I find a people's friend, Who does not brag about himself! And doesn't seek some selfish end; Is not acquiring wads of pelf; But strives in honor day by day And always does the best he can To smooth the rough and rugged way, O'er which must pass his fellow-man, I'll cling to him with all my might, And sing his praises as I go. His speech will not be stale and trite, And in his eyes a light will glow. He will not spend his days in ease, While busy men are at their work, Mousing the phrases thought to please To hide the fact that he's a shirk. Nor will his bank account grow fat The while he fights the people's cause; He will not seek the glory that Depends alone on men's applause, But if he loves his fellow-men, And toils for them, he will not care That he must labor often when There's neither cheers nor spotlight's glare. Too many pose as public friends, Who merely work their tireless jaws, And use, to cover selfish ends, The mantle of the people's cause. Too many drop all useless work To thrive upon this empty plea, That all the burdens now thatirk Some day they'll take from you and me. A people's friend is one who strives Without a thought of gain or fame, Than what they were before he came. To happier, better make our lives

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