

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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NOT A GOVERNMENT OF CLASSES. One of the very best points made by President Roosevelt in his Philadelphia address...

This is in accord with the fair and intelligent judgment of the American people. It is sound republican doctrine. There has been on the part of the opposition to the republican party in the last three national campaigns a persistent effort to create among the people a sentiment that this is a government of classes...

President Roosevelt's view will be admitted by all rational persons to be entirely sound and true. Our government was founded upon the principle of absolute equality, in rights and privileges, of every citizen, and this principle is to be recognized today as fully as at any time since the government was established.

There is sound logic in the protest of South Omaha taxpayers against the bill authorizing the issue of a quarter of a million bonds for the construction of sewers without submission for ratification by vote of the people...

Both houses of the legislature are behind the record in the number of bills introduced to date. No serious alarm is being felt, however, that any belated bill will be squeezed out in the final crush.

In their annual estimates almost all the departments of city government ask the full amount the law permits the council to appropriate.

The Agricultural department reports that wheat west of the Mississippi river is generally well protected by snow, but this will not restrain Kansas from killing its wheat next spring and then producing a "bumper" crop.

The effect of last summer's packing house strike is strikingly shown by the comparative figures of the season's output of hog products in the packing house cities.

The Russian press censor was removed on the day Maxim Gorky was released from prison. There may have been no connection between the events, but the new censor will probably be busy with the author in a few days.

President Winchell of the Rock Island declares the proposed law on the subject will not stop the granting of secret rebates by railroads. This may be as true as that law for the punishment of petit larceny do not exterminate sneak thieves, but they give society an opportunity to protect itself occasionally.

Members of the Douglas delegation who are supporting Howell's water bill No. 2, which empowers the water board to modify or extend the existing contract with the water works company without submitting the question to the people will have a good deal of explaining to do if they ever present themselves as candidates for another office.

regular session, which probably means considerably more of a deficit at the close of the next fiscal year than has been estimated.

WHY CONTRACT THE CITY LIMITS? It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things for real estate dealers and owners of suburban lots that were laid out into town lots in boom times to ask the legislature to reduce the area within the city limits of Omaha, which were originally extended at the instance of the same parties, at the expense and to the detriment of the owners of property within the heart of Omaha.

The laying out of corn fields and grazing lands into town additions and the mutilation of the Lininger charter of 1887, by which Omaha was deprived of the right to acquire lands for park purposes, is a gross injustice to the owners of the lands that have been improved at the expense of the property owners of the business center and thickly settled part of the city.

Instead of contracting the area, the policy of Omaha from now on should be the policy adopted by all the other large cities of the country—to extend the radius of municipal government and to compel property owners who profit by municipal government to bear their just share of the burden of the cost of its maintenance.

In discussing the advisability of changing the time for the annual art exhibition held in the Capital city, the Lincoln Journal declares that the exhibition was fixed for the holiday week in order that the State Teachers' association might have the benefit of it, but that this last year the teachers met at Omaha, and without their patronage the art exhibit was still as successful as usual.

There is sound logic in the protest of South Omaha taxpayers against the bill authorizing the issue of a quarter of a million bonds for the construction of sewers without submission for ratification by vote of the people, even though the purpose for which the bonds are to be issued be meritorious.

An officer of the International Association of Building Commissioners and Inspectors pronounces Omaha deficient in fireproof buildings, considering its size and pretensions. This deficiency has been realized by our own people for some time, and if we can only make it plain to the outside investors that money placed in substantial building enterprises in Omaha is sure of good returns, the deficiency will soon be made good.

It costs the taxpayers of Omaha \$1,000 a month to maintain the city law department, but that will not hinder the water board, if its powers are enlarged, from employing a salaried attorney just as the school board has done under the pretext that the city law department could not attend to its business, although the city treasurer handles all the school funds without extra pay and has done so ever since the Board of Education was created because the law makes him the treasurer for the school board ex officio.

If having been decided that United States mail carriers cannot sell mining stock while wearing their uniforms it might not be out of place to secure a rule to protect the mail carriers from being gold-bricked by bunco steers trying to unload undigested securities upon them.

If we are to pay \$1,000,000 a year for a commissioner of water works we will naturally have to pay \$5,000 a year for a deputy commissioner and \$2,500 for an assistant to the deputy, who probably will do most of the work devolving on the \$10,000 commissioner.

The German government is trying to ascertain what it would cost to buy all the German coal mines. If our local prices and Nebraska weather prevail in the Fatherland at the present time the price would probably bankrupt the nation.

The return of Judge Benjamin S. Baker to Nebraska to resume the practice of law is another reminder that for Nebraskaans Nebraska is the best of all. New Mexico may be all right so far as holding a federal office is concerned, but

it is not in it offering free scope for an able and experienced lawyer and everyone concedes that Judge Baker's legal ability and practical experience will match those of the best lawyers to be found in any state of the union. Nebraska is a pretty good state to stick to.

Too Good to Believe. Kansas City Journal. Eventually the government may corner three continents so tightly that it cannot escape, but that it has now done this is simply too good to believe.

Sour Grapes! St. Louis Globe Democrat. A fine concession of General Bryan's state may be observed in the decision of the War department to establish a balloon station at Omaha. This is next to locating a cooling station at Newcastle.

A Necessary Ingredient. Chicago Tribune. Concerning that story of the company that is preparing to manufacture gold in unlimited quantities from salt water, most persons will take it, for the present, with a few grains of chloride of sodium.

The Point of View. Pittsburgh Dispatch. The railroad doctrine that the rate-making power can safely be entrusted to five railroad presidents, presiding at Wall street, but is a horridly subversive thing if entrusted to five commissioners representing the people, is sufficiently illuminative of the whole controversy.

Where Justice Comes High. Chicago Chronicle. The expenses of the United States senate sitting as a court of impeachment in the case of Judge Swayne are estimated at \$40,000. Justice comes pretty high at such a price, but if it shall appear that the charges are true and the result shall be the dismissal of the offending magistrate it will be worth all that it costs.

A Chronic Failure. Philadelphia Record. The receiving end of the cordage trust recalls the fact that it has had the same experience twice before. The first time was when, in May, 1888, its failure precipitated the panic. It had tried to corner the twine market; it had made contracts to prevent the sale of machinery to parties which he compete with it, and it was holding binding twine at such a price that the farmers of the northwest were demanding the manufacture of twine in the penitentiaries. Minnesota had great difficulty in getting machinery for the purpose.

Wisconsin's New Senator. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Governor La Follette's acceptance of the United States senatorship from Wisconsin has been announced in a speech before the legislature. He will insist upon the immediate enactment into state laws of the measures in behalf of which he has fought the past decade in Wisconsin; if the legislature at this session should fail in that respect, the governor will go to the senate, and would stay at home in order to finish the work. As a matter of fact, this legislature is so completely in sympathy with the governor that the enactment of the laws he desires can scarcely be prevented by any members of the legislature. And it follows that Governor La Follette will enter the United States senate. It will not be his first experience in Washington. During his four years' service in the house of representatives, Mr. La Follette rose so rapidly that he was one of the republican members of the committee on ways and means that framed the McKinley tariff law of 1890. Since then, however, his name has been forgotten in connection with tariff legislation.

RESTORE THEIR REPUBLICANISM. Corporations in Theory and in Practical Operation. Wall Street Journal. Judge Grosscup says that while in theory the corporation is a republican, in actual operation it has become so.

This is a true saying. In form, the corporation is as republican as our own government. In control, it is an autocracy, becoming as absolute as that which rules the despotic monarchies of the east. The diffusion of wealth; in operation, it results in the largest concentration of the control of wealth.

In this is the essence of the corporation problem. Our government, republican in name, is in reality an autocracy. If the light of publicity were to be extinguished. Abolish liberty of press and all assembly, and our republican institutions would not long exist. The forms indeed might still be observed, but the substance of liberty would be gone.

Apply this to the corporation. No one wants to abolish them. Their value to civilization cannot be measured. All that can be asked is that they shall become truly republican in operation as in form; that is, that they shall be controlled by the people, and not by a few individuals. This is the real and the only way of accomplishing the purpose which the corporation was created for. It is to subject them to laws of reasonable publicity and government supervision.

FIGHT FOR GRAIN TRADE. Minneapolis Bulletin for the Support of Omaha and Kansas City. Minneapolis Times. These are the days when the citizens of the west and the northwest are contending for their own. On every hand the Commercial club is a factor of the greatest importance in looking after the adjustment of freight tariffs, the location of enterprises and advancing the interests of the city they represent.

Major Louis Seaman, M. D., of the medical department of the army, who was sent to Japan to observe the medical and sanitary methods of the Japanese army, writes in the Outlook how the fighting empire guards its armies.

"Japan's student statesmen," he says, "had learned that, as a rule, five men die of disease in war to one from injury by missiles. It is needless, and it set itself to correct it. It established the largest, richest and best-equipped Red Cross hospital system in the world, a system now embracing more than 1,500,000 members and with stations in every one of the empires. It equipped this system with hospital ships perfect in every detail, and rented them out as liners until they should be needed in war, the rental paying for their maintenance and also a handsome profit on the investment.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

Characteristics of Winter Weather in Manchuria. With the exception of the diversion of last Saturday, the opposing armies have remained inactive on the Shashay and the Hun rivers since November, and are likely to remain so until March. Winter in Manchuria is not calculated to facilitate military operation. During the months of March and April there are strong south-west winds, which bring with them heat and moisture. At the end of March the winter season ends. The under soil is still frozen at this time, but the ground can be worked for agriculture.

April appears to be the only month of spring. At the end of this month the sowing of wheat commences. Summer begins in May, and at the end of June or the beginning of July the wheat is cut. Up to the end of June rain is rare and the sky is generally clear, while cloudy weather is an exception.

The heat reaches a maximum at the end of July or first part of August. Afterward come heavy rains or storms. It often rains for several days and nights without stopping. The soil is completely saturated and inundations are frequent.

At the end of the month the first light frosts begin to appear, and in November the cold weather commences and keeps up until March. At Mukden the temperature sometimes goes down as low as 32 degrees centigrade. During the day, however, the cold is not excessive, and sometimes in the middle of winter the sun's rays become very warm on account of the southern position of that locality. The maximum temperature of summer is 98.5 or 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit. About ten months of the year are dry for the most part and an excessive wet season only occupies a month or so.

At New Chwang, on the north shore of the Gulf of Liaung, the mean temperature is 16 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean for the summer 74.5 degrees. The mean annual temperature is 47.1 degrees Fahrenheit. The Russian maritime provinces have a low mean annual temperature.

A correspondent of the New York Sun declares that the assaults and capture of a Russian trench thirty yards away. The Japanese soldiers were seen to enter the trench. Then there was a brief pause, and the artillery continued to bombard the summit of the mountains. Nothing could be seen of the Russians.

At 3 o'clock a forward movement was made by the soldier on the companion hill which was designed as 20. They pressed on, encountering little resistance, and were soon in possession of half the crest. At the same moment 500 men left a Japanese trench on 20-meter hill and rushed a Russian trench thirty yards away.

"With the exception of three prisoners not a live Russian was found on the summit of the mountain. The dead lay scattered all about. They had been shelled to pieces, and not even a mouse could have escaped.

"Among the confused jumble of rocks, sandbags, shells, charred timber, broken rifles, bits of uniforms and soldiers' accoutrements of every description the dead lay in a mass, many smashed beyond resemblance to human form, so terrible is the effect of modern shell fire. On the east side of the mountain lay dead Russians and on the west side the dead Japanese. The summit was covered with both.

"They had been freighting during the day of the attack and the bodies were perfectly preserved. Some seemed to have died a natural death, but the majority, especially the Japanese, who were struck down while advancing up a steep slope, had their death throes frozen on their faces. The Russian, who for the most part met death while sitting in the trenches on the summit, were, when they were struck down, especially the Japanese, who were struck down while advancing up a steep slope, had their death throes frozen on their faces.

"Japan's student statesmen," he says, "had learned that, as a rule, five men die of disease in war to one from injury by missiles. It is needless, and it set itself to correct it. It established the largest, richest and best-equipped Red Cross hospital system in the world, a system now embracing more than 1,500,000 members and with stations in every one of the empires. It equipped this system with hospital ships perfect in every detail, and rented them out as liners until they should be needed in war, the rental paying for their maintenance and also a handsome profit on the investment.

"All this was only a small part of the advance it made over other nations in the medical side of its preparations. Its students had absorbed the most progressive methods of the great medical schools of the Occident. They saw that, if their army was to be kept well in the field, preventable disease must be controlled. They industriously studied the germ theory, and first of all made war upon bacteria. They established institutes for the study of infectious diseases and for the manufacture of serum and lymph of various kinds. It is now acknowledged by the whole world that to Japan belongs the credit of some of the most valuable contributions to medical science in the field of bacteriology. To it we are indebted for the discovery of the serum of tetanus (lockjaw) and of the plague. Through the investigations of its students the best serum treatment of these diseases, and of diphtheria as well, has been secured. Its students are still busily at work in the character of the expectation of overcoming diphtheria, typhoid, leprosy, tuberculosis, erysipelas and similar diseases. The results they have already attained place them in the front rank with rival investigators in similar fields in Europe and America.

"Still further did these students go in their endeavor to eliminate unnecessary illness among the soldiers at the front. Japan soon realized that the crux of the situation lay in the character of the ration for the troops. It set about to master that problem, and it has gone a long way toward solving it. The ration is suited to climatic conditions, and consists largely of rice, compressed corn, soy, and peas. A few safflower plants, which are necessary to the drinking of large quantities of boiled (sterilized) water—a few ounces of meat when obtainable and some juicy, succulent pickles."

THE BEEF TRUST DECISION.

Decreed a Victory. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A victory for courage, energy and public spirit, as exemplified by the action of the administration.

Simplifies the Task. New York World. President Roosevelt has won another brilliant victory, and the task of finally smothering the trust is now comparatively simple.

Renews an Old Belief. St. Louis Republic. The supreme court decision in the Beef Trust case renews the old belief that a line of good decisions is worth a thousand half-baked statutes.

Peculiarly Gratifying. New York Tribune. In two respects, outside the main issue, the decision is peculiarly gratifying. Namely, it is unanimous and it clearly enunciates principles which, in the common opinion, have not invariably been held dear by our judicial tribunals.

A Measure of Relief. Philadelphia Record. The trust is now enjoined from doing a number of illegal things, and if it shall be pursued vigorously with contempt proceedings and fines for the violation of the injunction the consumer of meat and other necessities of life may hope for a measure of relief in the future.

Cherish No Delusions. Chicago Inter Ocean. No one should fall into the delusion that the immediate effect of the decision will be to make cattle prices higher and meat prices lower. What the decision may be expected to do is to liberate the forces of supply and demand from the bonds in which they have been held.

Will It Prove Effective. Philadelphia Record. Judge Grosscup enjoined the Beef Trust nearly two years ago, intimating frankly that it would probably be ineffective. His anticipations were fully realized; it has had no influence upon the great packers. Now the supreme court has sustained the injunction, but will that make it any more effective?

Warning to Other Trusts. Philadelphia Record. The decision of the supreme court is of painful interest to other trusts which have not yet been brought into court. It shows them that they are not beyond the reach of the law, and must mend their ways or suffer the unpleasant consequences of law-suit and injunction. It is an eloquent method of dealing with trusts.

Rare Unanimity. Indianapolis News. Probably the most remarkable thing about the decision rendered in the Beef Trust case by the United States supreme court is that it is the decision of an undivided court. There was no dissenting opinion and no justice seems to have differed even in regard to unimportant details. This fact will give the decision a significance and weight that it would not otherwise have had.

PERSONAL NOTES. February's introductory overture on the Klondike king entitled it to high rank in the "mean temperature" of the year. Booker T. Washington, the eminent colored educator, was refused hotel accommodations in Wichita, Kan., the other day. Traveling men say the loss was not trifling.

Thomas Fitzgerald, who has been appointed general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, entered the service of that corporation as water boy in 1867 and has never left it. He was born of Irish parents in Fairport, N. Y.

A Chicago woman has brought suit for \$50,000 against a doctor who, she says, married her beauty by a treatment for neuritis. Evidently she considers her face quite a share of a modest fortune, to say the least.

Henry Boulton, who has just died in Cleveland at the age of 78, hired John D. Rockefeller as carpenter, when he was once foreman in a railroad shop. Boulton later declined Rockefeller's advice to join him in the formation of the Standard Oil company.

Secretary Shaw sent a special letter to congress recommending that a person injured in an accident in the treasury building be given relief by congress. After explaining how the accident happened Secretary Shaw said: "The right leg was broken between the first and second floors."

Mgr. Bonomelli, the bishop of Cremona, whose untiring efforts for the betterment of conditions of Italian emigrants have made him very popular in Italy, is to be created a senator by the king. It will be the first time since 1870 that any Italian bishop has been chosen as a member of the senate.

Secretary Taft has discovered the secret of secrecy. What you wish to keep from the world put in the annual report of the secretary of war and the object is attained. After a cabinet meeting the other day one of the correspondents asked the secretary of war if the president had served notice on the Pacific Mail Steamship company of the intention of the government to terminate the contract made with the Panama Railroad company. "Why, that was printed in my annual report," exclaimed Secretary Taft. Then he stopped and added, audibly: "If you want to hide anything from the world print it in the annual report of the secretary of war. I wonder if anyone has read that report of mine? I guess the president knew what he was talking about when he said that there was too much printing done at the government printing office."

It is to be expected that the decision will be followed by a line of good decisions is worth a thousand half-baked statutes.

THE BEEF TRUST DECISION. Decreed a Victory. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A victory for courage, energy and public spirit, as exemplified by the action of the administration.

Simplifies the Task. New York World. President Roosevelt has won another brilliant victory, and the task of finally smothering the trust is now comparatively simple.

Dr. Rice's Cream Making Powder. Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

Exports of Manufactures. Gratifying increase in the Record for 1904.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES. "How do you like that?" he asked, as he finished cutting his own name on the log.

SAD CASE OF SUSAN. A. J. Waterhouse in Sunset Magazine. The case of Susan Higgins is a tragedy to me.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows. That's all there is to it. And it is a splendid tonic to the hair, giving the hair follicles tone and strength.