

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1906. M. B. HUNDEAT, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home.

All quiet now at the Kearney normal school—at least so far as external appearances go.

The next cross continent automobile races will do well to pick some other season of the year.

The Omaha ball players are neither the leaders nor the tail-enders. It should be remembered, however, that the game is young yet.

The father of the curfew law takes issue with the police chiefs in national convention because the latter refuse to be its step-father.

The trade excursion as conducted by the Omaha Commercial club is establishing its right to rank near the top as a business booster.

Now that British admirals have begun talking of probable war, Great Britain need have little fear, for the British lion is happiest when it growls.

Secretary of War Taft has not had any preliminary training as a railway employe, but he has some pretty sound ideas on railroad management just the same.

A few months ago Philadelphia people were praying for Mayor Weaver to listen to the popular voice. They ought now all to be thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of prayer.

Before Texas goes into the business of promoting Japanese colonization it can learn something to its advantage by getting a line on conditions at the Jap colony in South Omaha.

The advance agent of Jim Hill's Great Northern extension has reached Omaha by automobile. But if his route has any significance it is to be noted that he came by way of Ashland.

Colonel Bryan wants it understood that he paid but \$50 for that calf. The \$500 story was unkind, since Nebraska assessors are paying closer attention to their work than in former years.

The stock raisers are lifting their voices that America should extend its meat trade abroad. It may be that General Kasson's reciprocity treaties were only premature, not unwise.

The schism of the Macabees in Nebraska has reached the inflection stage. Plainly the old line insurance companies are not to be allowed a monopoly of litigation as against the fraternal.

The Chicago strike is said to have caused a reduction in the price of bituminous coal in that city. This is the first time on record that the heat of battle has had such an effect upon fuel.

Wireless telegraph has been again vindicated. Were it not for the wireless messages people might have to wait until the international yacht race was won or lost to find out which boat has captured the prize.

Governor Magoon cables from Panama that his administration there starts out with "everything suspicious." It will not be Mr. Magoon's fault, either, if the suspicious circumstances do not continue as long as does his term of office.

One improvement club has been found which is perfectly satisfied with the territory allotted to it by the proposed new ward division of the city. It will be well, nonetheless, to reserve final decision until all the other improvement clubs are heard from.

HIS POSITION UNCHANGED.

It has been alleged in some quarters that President Roosevelt had modified his position in regard to the regulation of railway rates. There appears to be no substantial ground for the statement, but on the contrary reports from Washington which may be accepted as authoritative are to the effect that the president will continue to urge legislation on the lines recommended by him in his last annual message to congress.

Why should there be any reason to doubt this? In his notable Denver speech Mr. Roosevelt gave out most plainly and explicitly that he was adhering firmly to the position he had announced in regard to the regulation of railway rates by the government and had not a single point to take away from what he had said in his annual message. Who that knows the character of the president can doubt for a moment that he means absolutely and unqualifiedly all that he says to the people and that he will adhere to it to the end, whatever the opposition that he may have to encounter.

A Washington dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle says that the president has served warning on several of the members of the senate committee on interstate commerce that he will not be satisfied with a "whitewashing" report on railway rate legislation; that the rebates, private car lines and terminal switching charges are not the only evils in the railway situation and that he proposes to have a law enacted which will strike at what he regards as the heart of the present difficulty—the unjust and excessive transportation charges.

There is no doubt that this correctly represents the position of President Roosevelt. There is not the least reason to believe that he has departed in the slightest degree from the position he took when he first declared himself in favor of regulation by the government of railway rates and that such power should be given to the Interstate Commerce commission, as the representative body of the legislative branch of the government.

President Roosevelt is not a man who compromises when he has made up his mind of what is right. Having decided upon what he believes to be correct and in the interests of the people he can be depended upon to firmly stand by his convictions. Therein exists his strong hold upon the respect and confidence of the American people. The evidence of this is seen in the enormous and unprecedented majority by which Mr. Roosevelt was elected last November. He will, it is not for a moment to be doubted, justify that popular confidence. He is not disposed to injure any interest. It is not his purpose to do harm to the railroads or to any other American interest or industry. But he will, do so far as his authority goes, what he believes to be just and demanded in the public interest. And in doing this he will have the unqualified support of the American people.

NATURE OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

So intimately connected with the affairs of the people, industrially, commercially and socially, is the postal service that everything relating to it has universal interest. Last week there was an assemblage of postmasters in Washington city and an address was made by the postmaster general, who it may here be remarked is a man of uncommon ability and sound business sense. Not very many years ago occupying an humble position in the public service, Mr. Cortelyou has by virtue of his exceptional ability attained to a position in the cabinet and is performing his duties so as to justify the confidence which the president has reposed in him.

In his address to the assemblage of postmasters Mr. Cortelyou said some things which every man in that branch of the public service should carefully consider. He pointed out that the postal service should be a business institution and in order to make it so merit must govern in the discipline of its force. Postmasters, he declared, hold a peculiarly important relation to the communities in which they live and therefore they should serve the interests of all the people of their communities, without regard to political, social or business affiliations. "This does not mean that they are divested of their rights as citizens," said the postmaster general. "They would be unfit for their positions if they did not take a proper interest in public affairs, but a proper interest in public affairs, as a matter of course, bars them from participation in factional differences or any other political action that would bring discredit upon the service or show a lack of appreciation of their relation to it." The admonition conveyed in this will undoubtedly be understood by everybody connected with the postal service. Its obvious meaning is that while the fact that a man holds the position of a postmaster does not deprive him of any legitimate political privilege, it does require that he shall not identify himself with any factional party conflicts or make himself active in political conflicts. That seems to be the principle which the present administration has adopted in regard to all public officials and we think it will be very generally approved.

The campaign in the First Nebraska district opens this week, and the strange spectacle will be presented of a democratic candidate asking for votes on the plea that he will support the program of a republican president. It is now the duty of the republicans of that district to name a man whose record will render nugatory such a democratic plea.

It is the most natural thing in the world that the railroad senators should be opposed to an extra session of congress and should urge President Roosevelt to reconsider his determination to issue a call. The railroad senators have been playing for time from the start, with the idea that by holding off long enough public sentiment might be

THE SEA FIGHT IN THE EAST.

It is in the air that something momentous is transpiring in the war area in the orient. For weeks events have been leading to a big naval engagement between the sea forces of Japan and Russia, and the last few days have given indication of the rapid culmination of the preliminary maneuvering.

The first bulletin dispatches are to the effect that the Japanese fleet has had the best of it and inflicted serious damage upon its opponents, to the extent of the loss of at least one battleship and four cruisers. The information is naturally as yet meagre, and it is possible, and highly probable, that the fighting is either still in progress or will be followed up by further engagements.

As prevailing opinion everywhere is that a decisive action now would have most far-reaching effect for speeding the negotiation of peace, it is surely to be hoped the fight, so long as it seems destined inevitably to take place, may not be a drawn battle and that the outcome may be a potent factor in bringing about the complete termination of hostilities.

SUBURBAN OMAHA.

In the noticeable regeneration and expansion of Omaha the fact that the suburban districts are sharing fully in the era of prosperity is a gratifying sign of the times. While Omaha is outdoing its record for new building construction, so likewise are the various suburbs demonstrating their vitality by building improvements to meet the demands of their enlarged activities.

One of the essentials of a great city, at least in this country, is that it should be surrounded by residence districts sufficiently separated to have an independent character, yet so closely connected as to permit of intimate business and social relations. As the city grows and spreads out its natural course is to absorb the suburbs as they come gradually to be part and parcel with the community as a whole, but this absorption means only that other and more remote suburbs are taking the places of those that have been annexed.

The original townsite of Omaha stopped at Twenty-fourth street on the west and at Izard and Mason streets on the north and south respectively, and all the territory between these lines in the present city limits was at different times included in the designation of suburbs. If at that time any one should have intimated that the most favored residence sections of Omaha would today be where they now are he would have found no one to take him seriously.

We must, to be sure, recognize the fact that Omaha has plenty of room for development yet inside of the present city limits, and that the filling up of these vacant spaces is our most urgent need, but still we must remember that the rapid growth of suburban Omaha would be impossible except for the substantial advancement of Omaha as the central area. From this point of view Omaha shares the prosperity of the suburbs just as the suburbs derive corresponding benefits from the prosperity of Omaha.

The inspection of Fort Crook by General Bates ought to revive the efforts to secure a paved roadway and trolley line connection between the post and this city. No other fort within such close proximity to a large city is at such disadvantage in the way of transit facilities to and from the place of supplies.

Now that the courts have given South Omaha permission to sell those city hall bonds the real estate speculators are beginning to show their hands. Had the people of South Omaha known before election what they know now the bonds might not have secured the requisite majority.

People who have ideas for the reconstruction of the Douglas county court house should come forward and present them. Do we need, an entirely new building or will an airship transportation line from sidewalk to dome, with stations on each floor, all the bill?

The Scandinavian peninsula might settle its troubles in a modern way by calling a congress and electing a president. This would give them stated periods in which to show bitterness and leave the rest of the time for good feeling and business.

Nebraska now has a state good roads association. There is no good reason why Nebraska should not have roads over its prairies that would compare with roads in any other part of the country.

Improved Military Equipment. Washington Post. It is announced that the war proposes to give General Lincolin a free hand in Manchuria. Heretofore, the most pressing need of the Russian soldier in Manchuria has been for a couple of free feet.

Stand from Under. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mayor Weaver proceeds on the idea that he is mayor of Philadelphia and that his authority in the town is stronger than that of the bosses. It is a sound proposition, but needs sand in Philadelphia.

Delayed, but Not Defeated. New York Tribune. William Ziegler failed in the one great to give General Lincolin a free hand in Manchuria. He had been elected, but he later years to plant the stars and stripes on the north pole if it costs a million to do it.

ORIGIN OF MEMORIAL DAY.

Originally designed as a day set apart for patriotic teaching and for the paying of a public tribute to the men who died in their country's service, Memorial day has now made its observance coextensive with the boundaries of the nation. Much has been said and written regarding the origin of the day and a number of theories have been advanced calculated to prove what suggested to General Logan the idea to issue orders to the Grand Army, of which he then was commander, designating a day on which every year "the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country," should be "strewn with flowers," or "otherwise decorated."

General Joseph Wheeler says that General Logan's attention, when on May 5, 1868, as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic he issued orders in regard to keeping green the memory of the brave "boys in blue," had no doubt been called to the custom of the southern people of annually visiting the graves of the fallen and of those who had sacrificed their lives for a principle that was dearest and nearest to their hearts. He says: "The women of the south were ever assiduous in their care of the resting places of their dead, perhaps because of the customs peculiar on this side of the Atlantic to Mobile and New Orleans, where on all Souls' day each year the cemeteries were carpeted with untold myriads of rare and costly flowers strewn by devoted hands over the graves of the beloved dead."

"During the contest between the states the women and children of the south delighted to bring flowers and evergreens to decorate the graves of the martyrs to their cause. As the spring brought the anniversary of the doomsday of the 'lost cause,' the fair women of southland instituted another and a special day in honor of their beloved soldiers, and the pathos of the devotion was deepened in that the sacrifice of their lives had been made, seemingly, all in vain."

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"Women, and women alone, inaugurated the custom. Men, more reserved in the expression of the sentiments of their hearts, might permit their departed comrades quietly to become a part of general history, but women would not have it so. The southern states felt quickly into line, and then the custom found its way into the northern states. But it is to General John A. Logan, a distinguished soldier, and no less distinguished as a statesman, then commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, that the nation owes the establishment of a national Memorial day."

General Logan issued the following order on May 5, 1868: "The 30th day of May is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades who have the means to do so, may use fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit. We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, of preserving and strengthening those ties of fraternal affection which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion."

"What can aid more to assure this result than cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foe? Their soldier lives were the rovalle of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms."

"We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that our consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the passing stranger, and reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, nor ravages of time testify to the present or the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic."

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This celebration at all the Grand Army posts set this beautiful example to the people at large, and the custom soon became a part of the annual life of the nation. New York early took the lead and enacted a law upon her statute books making May 30 a legal holiday, which action was also taken by most of the northern and western states.

General Chapman attributed the honor of suggesting a decoration day to a Cincinnati soldier whose letter concerning such a custom in Germany he laid before General Logan.

ACTIVITIES OF SECRETARY SHAW.

Secretary Shaw did not leave Cleveland without attending Sunday school and addressing the children. He wished the little ones to know that he and many other public men in Washington are church members and even teachers in the Sunday school. As for himself, the secretary could point with honest pride to the fact that he had been a Sunday school superintendent for twenty years. From Cleveland Mr. Shaw went to Oklahoma to address a tritrate convention of the Young Men's Christian association. His rivals should "watch out."

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY.

The railroad question is brought to a prompt and summary issue by Secretary Taft in his speech before the republican state convention at Columbus yesterday. No general interference with rates is proposed. No authority to make rates for all the railroads in the country is intended. This argument that rates were to be made by a commission which one railroad swept aside and another has paraded before the secretary. All that is proposed is summary power to pass on rates to which objection is made, with revision later by a court.

If in eighteen years only 700 complaints against railroad rates have been made to the Interstate Commerce commission, what reason is there to suppose that the prospect of swift justice, instead of dilatory remedies, will deprive any road of the right to "manage its own affairs"? If its rates are fair, it can have no fear. If they are unfair, they should be revised.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff, will leave Washington about July 1 for an inspection of military posts in Alaska. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Chaffee.

Now that practically all the western newspapers have united in advising King Peter to pack his bag and travel, the invitation might almost be described as pressing.

Schopenhauer and some of his American followers deny that there is such a thing as altruism, but a man in Darby was seen dining at a restaurant about the other day without making a room about it.

The death of Albin W. Toulce, late consul at Bordeaux, does not find Uncle Sam unprepared to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned. Fourteen specific applications for his place have been filed by aspirants for honor, and some of them present strong testimonials.

Count von Eulenberg, marshal of the imperial German court, enjoys the distinction of having had more orders and decorations conferred on him than any other man in the world. The grand cross of the Bulgarian Order of Merit, which has just been bestowed upon him by Prince Ferdinand, brings his collection up to seventy-five.

President Loubet has had enough of French politics. He has finished his sixth year in the presidency and declares he will not seek re-election. The strenuous life is not for him, and he is going to pursue agricultural pursuits at home or in retirement in Paris, where his son Paul is already looking out for an apartment for him. The presidential election takes place next January. M. Loubet may be re-elected to the senate.

INJUNCTION POSSIBILITIES.

New Lines of Judicial Activity Opened Up by the Courts. Chicago Tribune. A few weeks ago a man was granted an injunction restraining his wife and daughter from moving. They had selected a new place of their own, and he was going to move. They wished to move, but the man thought differently. He liked the old place, or he did not like the fuss and trouble of moving. He got a court order, and they did not move.

A young man who had a passion for dancing invited a girl to go with him to the utmost. She spent most of her evening hours in dance halls. Her mother objected. The girl continued to dance. Her mother brought her into court and Judge Mack promptly enjoined her from dancing. She must attend to her "balls," she must not stay out at night, she must obey her mother. In other words, she must be a good girl.

The possibilities opened by these new uses of the modern injunction are obvious. If excess in dancing can be stopped by it the drunk driver need be treated only to severe doses of injunction remedy. No man will dare daily with the wife who it is red if a solemn court order forbid him to do so. A man whose tendency is to be dishonest can be enjoined from following his tendencies. The man who never goes to church may be served with a decree restraining him from going to church. The girl who never sees her mother may be enjoined from seeing her mother. In other words, she must be a good girl.

When Calahan was arrested and tried as an accessory to Crowe's successful crime of milking dollars from the millionaire packer, the printer—thousands know him from coast to coast—submitted to an interview and upon it repeated many drinks. About three weeks ago Jack Doherty reappeared in Omaha and, meeting old friends, soon became "gay." In the evening he appeared in the composing room of the World-Herald and, bracing, said: "Boys, I do not want to drink, but I want silver to put for the stars and stripes on the north pole if it costs a million to do it."

WHAT LED TO PROMULGATION OF THE FIRST ORDER TO THE G. A. R.

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CAULMET Baking Powder

The only high grade Baking Powder sold at a moderate price. Complies with the pure food laws of all states.

Trust Baking Powders sell for 45 or 50 cents per pound and may be identified by this exorbitant price. They are a menace to public health, as food prepared from them contains large quantities of Rochelle salts, a dangerous cathartic drug.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Freemont Tribune: A state normal school fight without Tom Majors prominently identified with it would be like a keg of sauer kraut with the cabbage left out.

Rising City Independent: After July 1 it will be unlawful to smoke cigarettes in Nebraska, says the Ulysses Dispatch. Yes, for more than twenty-five years it has been unlawful to sell adulterated liquors in Nebraska, but there is good reason to believe that there isn't a saloon keeper in the state that has lived up to this law. The law is one thing and the enforcement of it is quite another thing.

Beatrice Sun: The Omaha packers concluded that they did not want to be deprived of the business of Beatrice, so they will sell our hotel and restaurant men meat in the future. If the packers could have supplied this market through the local butchers, they would have preferred to do so. However, Beatrice has butchers who kill their own meat, and who are supplied by B. M. Hefflinger, and they are very well pleased to do so, rather than pay tribute to the packers. Beatrice was very fortunate in not having her meat supply shut off during the strike in the packing houses, which showed that we can get along very well without packing house meat.

Ord Quis: The announcement by the Omaha World-Herald of President Roosevelt's visit to Omaha when he failed to make connections with that town at all must have been a deathblow to the news staff of that paper. This, following so close upon that interesting news item, was sufficient to make the Herald the laughing stock of every newspaper west of the Mississippi river. Both of these sensations were clean "scoops" published "exclusively in the Herald." There are times when that interesting news item does not pay and the Herald is finding it out at the risk of the columns of its paper losing all claims that they might have to reliability.

Burt County Herald: This talk of an extra session of the legislature to enact some railroad legislation is sheer nonsense. They were in session three months last winter and done the best they could. The corporations controlled the leaders and held the best hand. The sensible thing for Governor Mickey to do is to wait until the people will elect the next legislature and let his successor sign the anti-pass law. The eleven hundred of it that will pass, Blair Courier: In a double column editorial furnished by the railroad company the Pilot attempts to create public sentiment against President Roosevelt's policy of railroad regulation. The people are with the president in this move, heart and soul, and no amount of shrewdness or guile will change them. They have faith in "Teddy" and if a vote were to be taken today he would be supported by a ten to one vote.

Nebraska Protector: The Protector has always insisted that the prohibition cranks have no effective weapons with which to fight the liquor traffic other than the supply of the saloon men themselves. We have few "dry" towns in Nebraska today that were not made so by the bad conduct of men who foolishly imagine that a liquor license gives to its holder the right to defy every law of common decency. The seven hundred of it that will pass, Nebraska Protector: The Protector has always insisted that the prohibition cranks have no effective weapons with which to fight the liquor traffic other than the supply of the saloon men themselves. We have few "dry" towns in Nebraska today that were not made so by the bad conduct of men who foolishly imagine that a liquor license gives to its holder the right to defy every law of common decency. 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