

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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6.	45,300	21.	45,300
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9.	45,300	24.	45,300
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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,
 Treasurer.
 Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this thirteenth day of September, 1910.
 M. B. WALKER,
 Notary Public.

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

A Texas man is going to start an owl ranch. Hoot, mon!

It will be money in the president's pocket to hire a first-class chauffeur.

Manuel II might do King Alfonso a favor by writing him a sympathetic letter now and then.

Roosevelt's latest experience settles all question as to his ability to "come back" from anywhere.

The census office seems to have put Omaha on the waiting list, but it cannot make us wait much longer.

The sultan of Sulu liked the White House very much. It has attracted other distinguished travelers, too.

Walter Wellman will now sail the Atlantic in the air," says a news item. But the Atlantic is not in the air.

When we get those Edison iceless refrigerators we will not have to worry about emptying the pan underneath.

People of Nebraska will judge for themselves which is the liar—Edgar Howard or Congressman Hitchcock.

Although Prof. Harry Thurston Peck has lost his job, he has more than his share of publicity, if that will help him any.

The Chinese are removing their superfluous hair, but the American woman insists on retaining hers, and then some.

A new sensation has transpired in Minnesota. The St. Paul Dispatch has spoken kindly of former Governor John Lind.

The Atlanta man who asks a divorce because his wife refuses to pour the coffee might retaliate by trying a different drink.

Congressman Hitchcock's paper once called for the resignation of State Auditor Cornell for a lesser offense than that.

The death of a Baltimorean at the age of 107 is attributed to tobacco and rum. Cut off in the bloom of youth by disipation.

"Ballinger in a Collision" reads a headline. It really would be of more news interest to know that Ballinger was out of a collision.

The federal authorities are after a Boston concern with a capital stock of \$10,000,000 and a former preacher for president. Shaky combination.

No announcement yet of Mr. Bryan's annual rear-platform tail-end campaign tour of his home state. The campaign in Nebraska will not seem natural unless it is forthcoming.

Of course, if Mayor "Jim's" famous performance at Sioux City had been in the capacity of governor of this great state instead of mayor of its biggest city it would have been much more impressive.

Governor Shallenberger is said to be putting in a word now and then on behalf of Congressman Hitchcock's candidacy for United States senator. If Mr. Hitchcock had put in a word or two for Governor Shallenberger the governor would have been renominated.

Business On the Canal.

The president shows he means business every foot of the way in the Panama canal enterprise by his determination to make a personal inspection of the work and the important problems attending it. No man in public life is so well qualified to grapple with these questions, for he has made them the subject of long and patient study and he is determined to have the canal completed before the time set for its opening, in January, 1915.

It seems that the two most difficult and important matters to be disposed of are the adjustment of tolls and the plans for handling the coal. What the government has to keep in mind in both is the fact that the canal is primarily a business enterprise that must attract shipping to be successful. The mere building of the canal itself will not bring all available shipments through its portals. This has to be understood at the very outset. There is just one thing that will get this business, and that is fair and just rates, or tolls. The vast amount of transoceanic freight that is now being transported by other routes can and will continue to go the same way after the canal is built just as well as at present unless the canal makes an attractive bid for it that will save the shipper time or money, or both.

The other emergency to be met, that of providing for the coal and preventing the possibility of private interests building pockets along the way and laying the foundation for a monopoly in the fuel, is scarcely less important. It may be necessary in this case for the government to go into the business of selling coal. The work of constructing the canal is proceeding so fast and so satisfactorily that it would be unfortunate to err at the outset in any of the details of management.

Police the Forests.

Surely our government realizes that greater protection to our forests is essential. Its astounding loss of human life and priceless timber this year must have convinced it of that. All the different theories and policies of conservation if the world will do no good so long as the forests are left unprotected and subject to the ravages of fire, which in the last few months have consumed millions of dollars and scores of lives, wiping out towns and homes and lifetime prospects in various portions of the country.

One thing is proved beyond cavil or question; our forest ranger service is pitifully inadequate and should be augmented. It should be brought up to a quota that will at least offer some reasonable hope of protection to the forests and the people within or near them. It does seem that this is the first and most essential step in the process of practical conservation, no matter by what theorist's name it may go, no matter whether it contemplates state or national control. It is no time to discuss mere theory when life and the nation's resources are at stake. Here is something that could be done—this increase in the forest ranger service. And if that is not sufficient, take the next step. But at all events the government is simply marking time when it stops to indulge the theorist when it is the practitioner who is wanted.

Another simple thing that should be done is to adopt such rules and regulations as will stop tourists and hunters in their criminally careless habits of leaving fires burning in timber domains. Many destructive conflagrations have come from just such trivial causes. It is also necessary to throw up better safeguards against sparks from locomotives on railroads traversing forest country. These are all little matters that could and should be attended to.

Greeting the Stranger.

The stranger visiting Omaha periodically cannot fail to note with each successive visit a steady improvement in Omaha's general appearance, and yet he cannot fail to observe many places calling for still further improvement.

The stranger in every city is largely governed by first impressions, while those of us who live here have to go away from home and come back in order to get the point of view of the outsider.

The visitor to Omaha comes by rail and gets his first glimpse through a car window. He sees Omaha from across the river or from the sunken right-of-way between Omaha and South Omaha. This car window view is not bad, but could be much better. The vicinity of the river front and of the railroad right-of-way is by no means a thing of beauty, yet could easily be made more attractive by a little care and attention and not much money.

When our stranger debarks from either of our passenger stations he ought to have a means of reaching the center of the city by a highway affording sightly and comfortable transit. There is now no way of bridging the gap from the viaduct except over rough and jolting granite block pavement. The roadway has often been worse than it is now, but there should be at least one smoothly-paved artery of traffic kept constantly in good condition connecting the passenger stations with the district in which are located the hotels, amusement places and business houses.

make visitors feel that they are coming in by the front door and not by the back gate.

Now for the Maine.

Nothing remains to be done now toward raising the Maine but the actual work, the red tape preliminaries having been gone through with and the president having approved the plans. The experts say they will have the wreck ready for exhibition by the middle of February. Aside from the humanitarian and sentimental aspects of the case, the resurrection of the vessel can have little significance. What will it matter whether the evidences support the theory that the explosion was from within or without? The Spanish-American war has been fought and Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines stand as living monuments to the fact that the world is better off as a result and all that justice needs for its defense is the record of the war itself.

What if the declaration of war did follow the explosion in Havana harbor? That was not the cause, but a circumstance in the cause of the war. It did not create, it only precipitated hostilities. It cannot possibly change anything, therefore, at this date, whether the explosion came from a submarine mine set by Spanish soldiers or from an accident within the vessel due to American carelessness; whether it was Spanish perfidy or Yankee neglect. No amount of sentimental hurrah or jingoism now can alter the facts.

It is an evidence of American fairness to have a representative of the Spanish government present when the ship is brought from its resting place of a dozen years and more, but after all, even this can serve no decisive purpose. So far as that is concerned American experts seem to feel certain that the fact of an exterior explosion will be established when the ship is raised, and the United States government is not worrying over the matter one way or the other. Probably the most important object of all is to re-bury the remains of the sixty odd heroes in Arlington cemetery.

The Scholar in Politics.

There seems to be excellent authority for the statement that the democratic party this year is the party of "predatory wealth" it has so loudly condemned are open to its leaders and candidates and that enormous sums are being spent in the effort to elect the democratic ticket in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana and other states, east as well as west. But the great effort centers in New Jersey, where Morgan, Carnegie and other powerful interests are said to be engaged in a desperate combat to elect Dr. Woodrow Wilson governor of the state in the hope and for the purpose of grooming him for the presidential nomination in 1912.

Dr. Wilson's friends, who admit that money is being spent lavishly in behalf of the democracy, declare he is innocent of any collusion and not cognizant of such a move. Some of his political opponents generally are willing to concede as much. The president of Princeton has entered the race as "the scholar in politics" and is being accorded every consideration of fair treatment. But grant that it is all true; grant that he is completely ignorant of the methods and money being employed to bring about his election now and his nomination in 1912, of what credit is that to Dr. Wilson? Of what possible account or good use is "the scholar in politics" if he can be used as the dupe or instrument of sinister influences? If such trickery as this can be played around him without his finding it out, how much better is he for the cause of good government than the man of less lofty ideals and ideas who cannot be thus fooled and fooled?

It really is not doing Dr. Wilson any credit to make these excuses and explanations.

A reader of a New York paper writes to it, "I hope Dix will sweep the state by an immense majority, for I am against a dictator." That same paper and several of the democratic persuasion in New York said during the progress of the Rochester convention that "Boss Murphy or Tammany held the convention mercifully in his grasp and party leaders went to him, hat in hand, to ask him if this man or that could be allowed to run for governor." Murphy named Dix. "Against a dictator." Buncombe!

A former pastor of a Lincoln church is in trouble in connection with the operations of a swindling investing company, with headquarters in Boston, of which he is president. He should have stayed in Lincoln, where he would be immune from temptation.

ably find a new grocer. If it were a fact that railroads lacked money to make extensions it could scarcely be attributed to inadequate rates so long as gross and net earnings continue to rise and dividends are maintained.

Democratic campaign managers have more money this year than they ever dreamed of having, while republican committees are suffering from a financial drought, all because the brewers, corporations and interests are on the democratic side. Here in Nebraska, where the brewers are responding to every requisition, the democrats are wallowing in boodles, but it remains to be seen whether enough votes are on the bargain counter.

Don't take the talk about removing the signal corps from Fort Omaha too seriously. Congress would have to act before such an order could be made effective, and congress has put too much money in the balloon bust, wireless stations, hydrogen gas plant and other equipment at Fort Omaha, suitable only for signal corps use, to warrant discarding it for any trivial reason.

If the city council cannot spend a cent to help out the shortened police fund, here is it going to dig up the money to pay for the voting machines ordered without authority by the democratic chairman of the finance committee. The city charter is very plain in its penalties on councilmen attempting to impose illegal liability on the city treasury.

Undesired Divorce Suit.

The Union Pacific-Southern Pacific divorce suits in that neither of the interested parties wants a separation.

Smacks of Bragado.

The Baltimore premier says that the cabinet will win or die together. But when it comes to a question of dying, it is more likely that the members will run together.

A Left-Handed Compliment.

The circular issued by Comptroller of the Currency Murray to the effect that the banks shall employ only honest, trustworthy officials may be a necessary precaution, but it is a left-handed compliment. What kind have they been employing?

No Love Lost.

General Miles does not speak in terms of admiration of Mr. Roosevelt. Students of recent history will recall that when Miles was at the head of the army, received less consideration from the executive than an office boy might naturally have expected. His views may be prejudiced but his aversness is no mystery.

A Quarantinable Disease.

"Infantile paralysis" is a quarantinable disease, and all cases should be isolated, in the opinion of the members of the advisory board of the hygiene laboratory of the public health and marine hospital service, says a dispatch from Washington. There can be no doubt about this. It is in the way in which this city got control of the local epidemic of anterior poliomyelitis. The first thing to be done with every case of this disease is to isolate it.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Campaign prophets are putting out some of the best "sellers" of the season. The campaign in Indiana is said to involve "Mary in a vine-covered cottage." Mary deserves the sympathy of every chivalrous heart.

Senator Taylor of Tennessee, named for governor by the democrats, is known to all as Cactus Bob of Happy Valley. Bob plays the fiddle, never a violin.

The United States is fortunate in having only two political parties worth while. Portugal has seventeen political parties; consequently the country is furnishing political scenery of the headache variety.

District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier and Sheriff P. H. Seavey of Buffalo county, Massachusetts, both democrats, performed their duties so acceptably that they have been endorsed for re-election by both parties.

Colonel William A. Garton refuses to become the democratic harmony candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and the four persons authorized to name the man are giving an exhibition of scrapping that puts the fabled Kilkenny cats in an amateur class.

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Great Far Nations of the Earth.

The governments of northern Europe never looked with favor on the tide of emigration which moved westward from their shores in former years. All possible pressure was exerted to minimize the attractions of the land of the free and the home of opportunity, but in vain. Obstructive measures proving futile, with rare wisdom the authorities turned their efforts to the betterment of conditions at home, and thus gradually checked the outflow of national vitality. With one exception no attempt has been made hitherto to induce a return of some of the prodigals, and to Sweden belongs the unique distinction of making the effort. A systematic "come-back" campaign was started a year ago and is in full swing. It is too early to tell what effect the campaign will have on the millions of that nationality who have contributed greatly to the development of the middle west and shared in its prosperity, but the chances are decidedly against an exodus. The attractions offered by Sweden to homesick sons and daughters, if there be any such, are chiefly improved agricultural conditions and facilities for actual ownership of the land, which the state is about to provide. The ultimate object of the authorities is the abolition of tenancy and cultivation of the soil by actual owners. As a boost for the movement, Swedish newspapers published a letter from H. E. Lagergren, consul general to this country. Mr. Lagergren advises his countrymen to remain at home, on the grounds that conditions there which are causing discontent are equally potent in the United States, "where capital has secured control of everything from eggs to railroads."

The British Review of Reviews prints a notable interview with Mr. Lloyd-George, chancellor of exchequer, dealing chiefly with the question of disarmament, and an Anglo-American alliance. "We cannot disarm in the midst of an armed camp," says the reviewer. "Any remedy must be international, and we are not merely willing, but eagerly anxious for an international arrangement by which we could arrest this headlong race to destruction. But when we have piped to other nations they would not dance to our music. Nay, they have even misconstrued our invitation to consider individual disarmament. With the nation's motives thus impugned, the chancellor remarks that England is not at present disposed to make new overtures for an international agreement. On the subject of closer relations between Great Britain and the United States, the chancellor says: "I am enthusiastically in favor of everything that will draw the two great halves of the English-speaking people into fraternal union. * * * Think for a moment what might not be effected for the welfare of mankind if the empire and the republic together were to address themselves to the solution of the great problems which are confronting us in peace. No other state could regard such an alliance as a menace to its safety or to its independence. It would be an Anglo-American insurance corporation against international anarchy, international brigandage, international lawlessness in any part of the world. Its moral influence would be immense."

The extraordinary difficulties with which Italian physicians in some cholera districts have to contend are related by a correspondent of the London Lancet. Describing the recent outbreak of popular disease at Barietta he says: "Under the delusion that the sanitary authorities incite the public with the bacillus to produce the epidemic and to keep the medical man in employment, the mob assailed the town hall with volleys of stones, directed chiefly at the 'Uffizi digiene'; turned next to the military barracks, and 'shelled' them in turn with the same missiles; and finally, when the carabinieri had to come out in the interest of public order, received them with such a hail shower of projectiles, gathered from all quarters, that the long-suffering soldiery had to fire in self-defense, though with blank cartridges. At this the mob took to flight a considerable number, however, of the more fanatical holding their ground, till they were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. 'Ara we in the middle ages' asks a Subalpine Journal, 'or is it possible that this is the year of grace 1907?' Meanwhile, the medical men and the sanitary officers have had to keep their houses, targets as they are for the fury of the populace, which, in their absence, has next assailed the pharmacists, one of whom has been so seriously injured that his life is despaired of."

A striking difference is to be observed among the money lenders of the world in their financial dealings with China and Turkey. Barely two months ago half a dozen nations were demanding a slice of China's loan, each exerting all available resources for the largest share. Very different is the course pursued in dealing with Turkey. Not only is there no rivalry for the loan of \$30,000,000, but it is charged that a deliberate effort is being made to compel acceptance of the pawnbroker's terms of the Ottoman bank of Paris. These terms included, besides heavy interest charge and commission, the right to supervise expenditure of the money and direct most of it to the gun and powder foundries of France. An attempt to float the loan in London was headed off by the French government. Negotiations for the loan are at a standstill, greatly embarrassing the Young Turks government. Germany and Austria are the only avenues of escape from the onerous conditions of the Ottoman bank brokers. The Vatelard, an Austria journal deriving inspiration from official sources, urges Turkey to ally itself with Germany and Austria, as both control of the political destinies of central Europe. To test the genuineness of the hint, Turkey might offer its loan as an evidence of good will, favorable response would upset the bargain counters of London and Paris and anchor the "halcyon of power" in Berlin and Vienna.

The ministry of public works in Turkey invites American bids for trolley lines in and around Constantinople. Hitherto Bulgaria has been the only city in European or Asiatic Turkey, which has had a system of electric tramways. The total steam railway mileage of the Ottoman empire at present is somewhat over 4,000 miles. Turkey, however, is better off in this respect than Persia, which has six miles of railway, from the capital to the tomb of Shah Abdol-Aziz.

"When the Japanese established an agricultural and industrial bank in Corea the People of the Queer Hats looked upon it with suspicion and disfavour as a device of the enemy, and in the year 1907 they deposited only \$12,150. Last year, however, their deposits amounted to \$51,350, and this year they will far exceed that sum. Evidently the Land of the Morning Calm is awakening."

CHEERY CHAFF.

"I understand that conductor is a stickler for observing orders."
 "So much so that when a card was hung up forbidding expectation in the car, he wouldn't let a man on because he had a split door."
 —Baltimore American.

"When a man on the home team strikes out he strikes out. It can be stated in plain English."
 "Well."
 "Has he taken a base hit he waits a daisy while over left guard for an initial sacker."
 —Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Have you observed the portraits of our candidate?" asked one campaigner.
 "Yes," replied the other. "I don't suspect his methods in conventions, but I morally certain he has subsidized the photographers."
 —Washington Star.

"Ha!" said the Russian count, with a flicce scowl on his Muscovite features. "This worm of an American writer has insulted me with his pen."
 "Has he written a biting satire about you?" inquired the fair charmer to whom he spoke.
 "Nothing so gentlemanly!" yelled the count. "He has named his pig after me!"
 —Baltimore American.

"Did you ever run into a telegraph pole?" inquired the elderly passenger.
 "Yes, ma'am," said the chauffeur, slowing up the taxiab to avoid a collision with a street car. "I've bumped into telegraph poles, I reckon, two or three times."
 "Brings you to a pretty sudden stop, doesn't it?"
 "No, ma'am, the machine stops all right, but I always keep on going."
 —Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, sir, meat is going even higher than it now is, you can take my word for it; I know what I am talking about and I weigh my words."
 "I don't mind your weighing your words."

than Persia, which has six miles of railway, from the capital to the tomb of Shah Abdol-Aziz.

but it does make me tired to see you weighing your hand along with a piece of 30-cent meat. Houston Post.

"Back from the road, eh? How do you feel?"

"No more for me with that company."
 "Why, am I surprised? The manager said it was to be a fast tour."
 "And it was a fast tour. I only had one meal a day for five weeks."—St. Louis Times.

TO THE OVERCROWDED EAST.

The east is just plum full of folks. They're packed in like sardines. Some are bilin' over in the clouds. An' 'most in air machines. The skyscrapers rise like chickens' thighs. An' pierce the great blue crust. An' it's high time for spreading time. An' spread we must. For there is room out west for all. In the golden sunset land. An' if you can't go far out west Go as far west as you can.

The east has plenty to fill up time; Life there is one grand hustle. You ain't got no eyes for a purty sunrise, Or ears to hear the corn rustle. The attention time for a man in his prime. With a tariff on ev'ry minute. The game is on an' the stakes are high. An' the prize—who'll win it? But there's a prize out west for each An' ev'ry wide-awake man. An' if you can't go far out west Go as fur west as you can.

I can't see any mortal use In human confederation; We're bound to bulge thro' the upper crust Or soak thro' the lower foundation. Some folks make me think of a pack of greese Holding gabfest in one square rod. While beyond them stretches invitingly A good square mile of sod. Then let us spread from coast to coast. An' live on a generous plan; An' if you can't go far out west Go as fur west as you can.

It's a mighty long stretch from coast to coast. Life there is one grand hustle. To take a bunch from the state of Maine. To clean out the Golden Gate; But have you not laking to meet the test, An' grit you'll get on the way. An' maybe you'll like the looks of things. Ere you reach that Sunset Bay. For the middle west is a mighty fine place; Its equal you never saw. An' if you can't make it clear out to the coast, Come as far as Omaha, Omaha. BAYOLL NE TREBLE.

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