

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (without Sunday), per year, \$3.00; Daily (with Sunday), per year, \$3.50; Sunday (with Sunday), per year, \$1.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily (with Sunday), per week, 5c; Daily (without Sunday), per week, 4c; Evening (with Sunday), per week, 3c; Evening (without Sunday), per week, 2c.

ADVERTISING: Single copy, 5c; One month, \$1.00; Three months, \$2.50; Six months, \$4.50; One year, \$8.00.

REMIT BY CHECK, EXPRESS OR POSTAL ORDER payable to The Bee Publishing Company, 215 North Omaha Street, Omaha, Neb.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the month of September, 1907.

Table with 3 columns: Category, Circulation, and Total. Includes rows for Daily (with/without Sunday), Sunday, and Total.

Net total 1,093,470. Less uncollected and returned copies 9,887. Daily average 36,552. Total 1,083,583.

CHAS. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1907.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The new congressman is now preparing to face dangers at the Cannon's mouth.

It is a reversal of form to find this delightful base ball weather in the foot ball season.

Chancellor Andrews seems to be trying very hard to win that promised pension in advance.

There will be no objection from the country if the second Thaw trial is held behind closed doors.

Next to the Teddy bears the Chicago Cubs are about the most popular animals in the public zoo.

Cyrenus Cole, editor of the Cedar Rapids Republican, is a lobbyist," says the Ames Intelligencer. Now watch Cyrenus boil.

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune records the marriage of Miss Sophia Hammer and Augustus Knoke. What will the harvest be?

The sultan of Morocco has just taken another bunch of wives. This is sufficient answer to the report that the sultan has been anxious for peace.

That corn exposition in Chicago is serving one good purpose. It has given those board of trade operators a chance to see what real corn looks like.

The authorities have decided that all alcoholic compounds in shape of alleged medicine must pay special tax. More trouble for Kansas druggists.

A German ophthalmist finds that alcohol is a sovereign remedy in certain kinds of eye troubles. Certain forms of alcohol have long been used as eye-openers.

Salesgirls in a Pittsburg department store have been forbidden to wear pompadours. Girls willing to live in Pittsburg should be allowed to wear anything they wish.

Mrs. Russell Sage has settled a claim against her husband which had been standing for sixty years. Almost any man will agree to pay his bills sixty years from date.

What has Mayor "Jim" ever done to the Union Pacific that the head of the law department should knock on his aspirations to occupy the executive mansion at Lincoln?

Every lawyer in Chicago is doubtless convinced that the heirs of Nelson Morris had no right to nullify his will by agreement and divide an estate of \$30,000,000 without a will contest.

Henry G. Moses of Chicago is seeking a divorce because his wife left home with a man named Light. This resurrects that old question, "Where was Moses when the Light went out?"

Former Senator Clark of Montana, after having thought it all over, declares that honesty is the best policy. He declares also that he will never take another hand in the political game.

Governor Hughes proposes to appoint a special attorney to prosecute the New York traction officials for the corruption exposed in connection with the mergers of the street railway systems of the metropolis. Governor Hughes has apparently been taking a careful measurement of District Attorney Jerome.

THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

In an address delivered at the opening of the first Filipino assembly at Manila, Secretary Taft, with the same policy of frankness that has marked his recent public utterances in Japan and China, told the Filipinos that he did not believe they would be capable of self-government for another generation. At the same time, however, he expressed his conviction that they were beginning to appreciate properly the responsibilities that would come to them later and would eventually be prepared to assume the duties that would be their portion under final disposition of the islands. The noisy agitation in favor of selling the Philippines to some other nation was denounced by Mr. Taft as no part of the American policy and contrary to the sentiment of the American people.

The situation in the Philippines is rather tense, despite efforts to put the best appearance on existing conditions. The sale of the islands would be ungenerous, even if the American sentiment would warrant such disposition.

The attempt to grant the Filipinos full independence is likewise wholly impracticable at the present time. Yet those familiar with conditions realize that something must be done to strengthen the relations between us and the islanders, particularly in the commercial sense. The United States took the markets from the Filipinos and has failed to provide them another. The tariff barriers which prevent the islands from free commercial intercourse with other nations still stands between the Philippines and the United States, with the result that Filipino industries have languished, in many instances, rather than improved under the American domination of the islands. Secretary Taft has all along favored Americanizing the islands, both educationally and commercially, but congress has so far failed to approve his plans. He has urged reduction of the duties on Philippine products and the failure of congress to adopt his recommendations has done much to shake the confidence of the Filipinos in the American people and to cause the spirit of unrest and discontent that prevails in commercial circles in the islands.

The policy of fair treatment for the Filipinos is inseparable from Mr. Taft's record for the first time into prominent notice, politically, in connection with them. That he should spend several months, at a critical point in his political career, to be present at the opening of their first assembly, must be proof convincing to the Filipinos that he has not lost interest in their behalf and that he may be depended upon in the future to use all his influence to better their commercial relations with the United States.

The new assembly is, of course, an experiment and its course will be watched with keen interest and its successful conduct will indicate the extent to which the administration at Washington will go in enlarging the scope of self-government for the Filipinos.

FIGHTING THE PARCELS POST.

Postmaster General Meyer has already received notice that his plan to enlarge the parcels post feature of the government postal service will be bitterly opposed. The postmaster general is receiving protests from all sections of the country, ostensibly from rural merchants, asserting that adoption of his plan would work incalculable injury to merchants in the smaller towns and benefit chiefly the large mail-order houses in the big cities. The postmaster general has not been deceived by the receipts of these protests. Their similarity in wording and the stock argument used arouse suspicion that they have a common source in an interest more deeply concerned than the country merchant over the proposed legislation.

When John Wanamaker was serving as postmaster general in President Harrison's cabinet, he recommended the establishment of the parcels post system and gave a number of reasons for its adoption. He also said he knew of but four reasons against it and enumerated them as follows: The first is the Adams Express company; the second is the American Express company; the third is the Wells-Fargo Express company; and the fourth is the United States Express company.

These reasons cited by Mr. Wanamaker still exist, although not quite as potent as they have been in influencing congressional action. The protest of the country merchant, according to General Meyer, is for the most part based on error. Instead of injuring the country merchant the parcels post system would benefit him by furnishing him a delivery system at nominal cost and enabling him to offer throughout his territory goods which he does not now carry, but which could be secured in daily installments, if necessary, from his jobber. It would furnish increased means of distribution which invariably creates increased demand.

To meet the possible objections of the country merchant, the postmaster general proposes, in effect, a discrimination in his favor. He proposes to charge 12 cents a pound for the delivery of parcels post packages on any route outside of the district in which it is mailed, as against a rate of 5 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound, up to eleven pounds, on any delivery route including the point of mailing. This discrimination in favor of the country merchant may not seem necessary, but it may be accepted as an experiment and concession to the opposition that might otherwise be raised against the proposed measure in congress. In the face of the odium now enveloping the express monopolies it is hardly probable that congress will listen very patiently to any plea in their names.

THOSE GAS BONDS.

Proclamation has just been made by the mayor of the various bond propositions to be submitted to the voters of Omaha at the coming election, principal among which is a bond issue of \$3,500,000 for purchasing a gas plant. It is due to the voters, who are asked to authorize a mortgage for \$3,500,000 on the city and all the taxable property within it, to know exactly what this proposition means, and what assurance, if any, voting these bonds will give of acquiring the gas plant, or reducing the price of gas, which is ostensibly the ultimate object.

To get at the bottom of the gas bond proposition The Bee has propounded six questions to the city attorney, which are herewith reproduced, with the city attorney's answers:

1. If the gas bonds are voted under ordinance as passed, can they be sold at any time after the election? Answer—If the bonds are voted, they cannot be issued until an ordinance is passed and approved directing their issue, and then only in an amount necessary to purchase, not exceeding \$3,500,000.

2. If voted, can the proceeds be used for any other purpose than the purchase of the existing gas plant? Answer—No. For instance, the proceeds of the bonds could not be used to construct gas works.

3. Has the city power to buy under the franchise under the three appraiser plan? If so, when does that right accrue? Answer—Yes. There is room for doubt as to whether the city has the right to elect to purchase at any time on giving six months' notice, or only at the expiration of the franchise on giving such notice. (Expires 1912.)

4. Has the city the right to buy by exercise of eminent domain? Answer—The city has no right or authority under the charter to take by condemnation proceedings the existing gas works plant.

5. If so, how long would it take to institute such proceedings? Answer—Condemnation proceedings cannot be legally instituted.

6. If the city has no right to buy by eminent domain and its right of purchase under the three appraiser plan does not accrue until the expiration of the twenty-five years, is there any other way of buying before the expiration of the franchise, except by mutual agreement with the present owners of the works? Answer—No.

From this it will be seen that the proposed gas bonds could be used for no other purpose than to purchase the existing plant; that the city has no power whatever to take the plant by eminent domain, and that it can acquire the plant only by private negotiation at the price fixed by the present owner, unless it is willing to wait until the purchase clause of the franchise takes effect, ten years hence. We have been having a decidedly unpleasant experience under a similar purchase clause for the acquisition of the water works plant, so that it would be a question whether the city would want to take advantage of this option even if it were at hand. The city attorney intimates that there is "room for doubt" as to when the right to buy under the purchase clause of the gas franchise accrues. Anyone can judge how much "room for doubt" there is by reading the clause for himself, which is as follows:

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. In her search for virile "local color" in the metropolis a woman writer in the New Broadway magazine directed her footsteps to the Syrian quarters in the East side and secured an abundance of what she sought. Thus she tells her experience: You pass shops, small and narrow, in whose windows are crowded lace and kimonos of gorgeous hue, scarfs, shawls and what not; there out of a dusty interior is the soft gleam of Damascus brass; there is the turquoise flash of the rough Turkish enamel ware. Small, dark grave men eye you over the brilliant litter of the show cases. In spite of the elevated roaring behind you and the mast-pierced sky of New York before you, you have a delicious feeling that you are treading an old-world bazaar.

But in the restaurant your joy departs. It is not that it has been Americanized, but that just the touch here. The back room is gulfless of adornment, it is dusky and dim. The syrupy coffee is not to your palate; the sweet cakes are cloying; the stews, savory enough to your nostrils, you taste gingerly. The place has not been "fixed up" for you and your like, and you begin to picture yourself eating in an American restaurant of the same order. That thought effectually stops your hunger. The groups of quiet, small, dark men at the table do nothing to excite you. They are dressed as American merchants would be dressed. Their manners are even less noisy than those of your compatriots. Sighing, you declare to yourself that there is no romance anywhere, no "color" anywhere.

And then in stride half a dozen policemen. There is sudden life in the groups. There is uproar, clatter, the glitter of dark eyes, the flash of steel, chairs overturned, tables upset. Two men are handcuffed and led out, followed by a clamorous mob. Freight men, you ask the meaning of it all. A reporter attendant upon the police tells it to you. You learn of feuds, conspiracies, subterranean plots, baffling murders done. You have had your glimpse of the old world, you have touched the borders of the emporium east!

In a little over three weeks in August last the traffic lines of Greater New York killed forty-two persons and injured 5,500, of whom 147 were maimed for life or otherwise seriously injured. These amazing figures are made public at the meeting of the Public Service commission today. In tabular form they run thus: Persons injured in car collisions, 147; Persons injured in collisions with vehicles, 465; Persons struck by cars, 405; Persons injured boarding cars, 431; Persons injured alighting cars, 1,252; Employers injured, 611; Derailments, 23; Other accidents, 1,581.

The serious accidents are further classified as follows: Fractured skulls, 42; Amputated limbs, 19; Broken limbs, 44; Other serious injuries, 83. Total, 1,398. The report dates from August 5, when the order of the commission became effective, requiring a classified report of all accidents that occurred all over the country. Greater New York has an average of more than 6,000 car and train accidents a month.

Flushed from the East River in bundles, five-dollar bills to the amount of tens of thousands of dollars were hawked by boys along the East River. The boys, it is said, are only 7,000 come into the hands of the police. One patrolman, after rescuing several small sheafs of bills from the tide, telephoned to police headquarters for assistance, saying there was enough money afloat to pay the Standard Oil \$25,000,000. Millions of wealth came to many longshoremen along the river front, but they declined to remain on their job, when they learned all of the money was counterfeit.

How the bill came to be dumped into the river is a mystery, baffling alike the police and the United States secret service. William J. Flynn, head of the police, says that the counterfeit gang, believing detectives were close on their trail, threw the bundle from a ferryboat. Certainly it seemed the plotters were taken with panic, for not only did they part with the money, but also the plates from which it was printed. That the plates had not sunk was due to the fact that they were wrapped in a mass of paper, making a bundle three feet long. Flynn said that the counterfeit gang was the most skillful he had seen in many years. He was sure the gang would have no difficulty in getting the bills in circulation, and he expressed great satisfaction at the mysterious chance that had defeated the plot. Although many hundreds of the bills were scattered through the East Side, Flynn said it was not likely they were accepted, because they were stained badly by the salt water.

The state of New York collects a transfer tax on stocks changing ownership, and from this source received \$68,829 in September, 1906. In the month of September, 1907, the receipts were \$268,392. For the nine months of the calendar year the receipts totalled \$3,044,962, a goodly sum, but will pinch the manufacturers and jobbers. They should be made to feel the lash of outraged public opinion. Raise the rates! In that way only can the public be benefited and the railroads protected against rapacity. The Railway Age commands our admiration for making this so clear.

SHRINKING PENSION LIST. Marked Falling Off in the Amount Paid Out. Cleveland Plain Dealer. In the last few years there has been a marked falling off in the amount paid by the government in the form of pensions. The tide has turned, and it will probably not be long, judging by present indications, until the item of national expense that was lately so enormous shall dwindle to a comparative trifle. Death is rapidly thinning the ranks of the old civil war veterans and the number of years there will be few survivors. A little while longer, then, and the government will almost have ceased its payments to their families. It is true that within the last few years numerous pensions have been granted to Spanish war soldiers and their survivors, and many such pensions will doubtless be granted hereafter, but these payments are trivial in comparison with the enormous expenditures entailed by pensioning the civil war veterans.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The powers of the air are now hovering over St. Louis. Pittsburg has declared war on the shop girl's pompadour. This, with other extraordinary phenomena, points to frenetic activity on the part of the Pittsburgers. James Morgan, assistant managing editor of the Boston Globe, and a leading editorial writer on that paper, has just brought out the life of Theodore Roosevelt: The Boy and the Man.

Tom Maguire, the one-time famous composer of popular songs, and author of "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By," is blind, deaf, and compelled to earn his living by playing the concertina on the streets of London. The resignation of Thomas J. Hobbs, a disbursing officer of the Treasury department, which will become effective the first of next month, retires probably the oldest employe in point of continuous service known. He has served the government continuously for fifty-seven years, during which time he has distributed more than \$200,000,000 without the loss of a cent.

Although his famous silver mine has yielded him \$18,000,000, Pedro Alvarado, the "Mexican Croesus," has been so extravagant that he has run into debt, and has been constrained to lease his property for fifteen years to an American syndicate. Alvarado, who was formerly a poor peon, has thrown away hundreds of thousands of dollars foolishly, and has distributed \$100,000,000 among the poor of the province of Chihuahua.

Strange Political Combination. Philadelphia Ledger. The subordination of professed principles to the hope of partisan advantage has seldom reached so low a depth as in the fusion of the republicans in New York City with Hearst's Independent league. When Hearst was appealing for democratic votes, republicans denounced him just as a dangerous freebooter, a menace to the state. He caused them such alarm in the last campaign that they called in the president for aid, and Secretary Root was sent into New York to make a ferocious speech, in which this arch-hypocrite was properly denounced as a menace to social justice. Today, when they find Hearst ready to allow them a few small offices, the New York republicans are ready to unite with him and help him to political mastery.

Where Weakness is Manifest. Washington Post. An Omaha editor asserts that Bryan is weaker than he was in 1896 and 1900. The weakness must be confined to his legs, then, for his lungs still seem to be all right.

Who Sees the Motion? Chicago Tribune. Uncle Joe Cannon doesn't need the \$50,000 a year, but if the motion made in Michigan is carried all over the country he might consider the propriety of accepting the job that goes with that salary.

You will recognize Ar-buckles' Ariosa Coffee in the cup, any time, by the taste. That "taste" identifies it as the straight, pure Brazilian and distinguishes it from the make - believe Mocha and Java, and sundry other mis-branded or misnamed impostures. The improvement in the quality of Ariosa is the natural consequence of our own commercial development, and promises more for the future. Sold in a sealed package only, for your benefit. ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.

SMILING REMARKS. "His is not a kind of wooing to startle a girl with his roughness," sighed the fair young maiden; "he presses his suit so smoothly." "That's because he began life as a tailor's assistant," suggested the pert chum.—Philadelphia Post.

"Do you know, dear, our gas man is a poet." "Humph! That accounts for the rapid flow of his meter."—Baltimore American.

"What you need is more exercise," said the eminent medical man. "Walking is the very best thing for you. Ever try it?" "Sir," replied the patient with great dignity, "I have been an impetuous actor for seventeen fruitless years."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Girl with the Gibson Girl Neck—The ace that odious Mrs. Nookum gives herself! Have you noticed the absurd fuss she makes over that sure-eyed peedle dog? "Girl with the Julia Marlowe Dimple—Yes, but that isn't the worst of it. She spells his name 'Phydeau'."—Chicago Tribune.

"Dear!" exclaimed his wife, as she handed to the saleswoman the hat she had wheedled him into buying. "Why I wouldn't call it dear, at all." "No," replied her husband, suavely, "netting would I if all these ladies weren't present."—Philadelphia Post.

"And now," said the patriotic citizen, gloomily, "George Washington is accused of having dodged his taxes." "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "I don't see what difference that makes. The story didn't get out soon enough to influence votes any."—Washington Star.

"Pa," asked little Willie, "is politics a profession or a business?" "Well," replied his pa, "that depends upon circumstances. If you're on the winning side it's a business."—Philadelphia Post.

Ruggles—Why do you always travel on the street car lines when you could get home so much quicker on the elevated? "Ramage—Too much trouble to climb the stairs. I naturally follow along the line of least resistance."—Chicago Tribune.

BE A PHILOSOPHER. Chicago News. If you get into trouble don't worry or fret. For you never can help it by fretting. Put it out of your mind; don't take time to regret. The true cure of all ills is forgetting. You are not all alone in misfortune or loss. If you notice you'll find quite a few. On a bed, a sleepless pillow don't tumble or toss. Take a calm, philosophical view. If you just miss a train and it means you must wait. A few hours, there are worse things than waiting. If you can't meet your notes at the spectacle. If you fall on the ice when you're skating. If a man wants to give you a piece of his mind. If your wife starts to fuss and to stow. Or you see that your business is running behind. Take a calm, philosophical view. It's the very best way, when it comes to a pinch. You can smile when your poverty's pinching. You can smile at bad health. It's an absolute cinch. You can face anything without flinching. To my friends I am still recommending this. Though I don't say it's anything new. Of their woes I myself undeniably can. Take a calm, philosophical view.

Satisfy Yourself THAT'S IT—By all means satisfy yourself before you finally select a piano; before you pay the full amount cash for it, or before you sign a contract to pay on the monthly installment plan—Satisfy yourself. Thousands of pianos are made in the world each year. Hundreds of these are unworthy of a moment's consideration. Hundreds more are of inferior construction, not worth the price asked for them. Hundreds of others still are sold by unscrupulous dealers whose only aim is to get as much money as possible without regard to the real value. As for the rest it is from them your selections should be made. Is the price asked you the lowest? Is it the same price as is quoted to everyone? Is it the price from which no commission will be deducted after you have bought? Are the pianos shown you of established reputation, the tried and proven kind? THESE ARE THE QUESTIONS THAT SHOULD CONFRONT YOU, MRS. PIANO BUYER. So—satisfy yourself—visit each store if you choose. Investigate carefully. Inquire about the different dealers of your friends. THIS IS PIANO ADVICE. You can profit by it. WE SAVE YOU FROM \$50 TO \$150 ON A PIANO HERE. A. HOSPE CO. 1513 Douglas Street. ONE PRICE. NO COMMISSIONS. We Do Expert Piano Tuning and Repairing. Special for Saturday Quarter sawed oak Dining Chair, similar to cut, full box seat, mortised and framed together, best of workmanship, seat upholstered in genuine hand-buffed leather. This chair sells regular for \$3.75, Saturday only for \$2.75. Miller, Stewart & Beaton 413-15-17 So. 16th Street.