

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Charles C. Rosewater, General Manager. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

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Mr. Taft is preparing to make an orderly retreat from Moscow.

For at least one day in the year the turkey is the great American bird, instead of the eagle.

In trying to break each other's records, the Lusitania and Mauretania are acting very much like the sisters that they are.

Colonel Bryan allowed a preacher to carve his turkey for him. He might reciprocate by preaching the sermon next Sunday.

"The worst is over," says Mr. Rockefeller. The worst will not be over for Mr. Rockefeller as long as Ida Tarbell survives him.

It may interest Mr. Justice Brewer to learn that the head of the judicial system in Portugal has been banished for criticizing the ruler of the country.

Japan proposes to hold an exposition in 1912. Moved and seconded that Richmond Pearson Hobson be selected as the United States exhibit for the show.

According to David Warfield, the great American play is yet to be written. George M. Cohan will attend to that, as soon as he can get an afternoon off.

At the same time, the man who draws his money from the banks and lets the burglar get it has done something toward getting the currency into circulation.

In another week the new member of congress will begin to wonder how it is possible to attract so little attention in Washington as compared with his importance at home.

Mr. Bryan's Washington press bureau agent refers to Senator Bailey as being "indeed, almost as good a speaker as Mr. Bryan himself." Note the qualifying word, "almost."

A New York banker has testified that he has been living on \$1,800 a year. The rural impression is that an amount like that would just about do for a New York banker's lunch.

The Omaha Real Estate exchange will also send delegates to the National Rivers and Harbors congress at Washington. The Missouri river is as much real estate as water, anyway.

Complaint is made that there are too many feathers on the legs of the eagle on the new gold coins. The bird is also well equipped with wing feathers, judging by its facility in flying.

It is understood that the health board will get stand in the way any time the banks decide to resume the payment of germ-infested bank bills in place of the brand new germ-proof teachers' checks.

"A man is a leader," says Colonel Bryan, "only when he is going the same direction the people are going and is a little ahead." According to that definition, a man who is trying to outrun a mob is also a leader.

The city of South Omaha has just been soaked for another judgment for damages in a personal injury suit growing out of a wash-out. The personal injury business is the one industry at South Omaha that does not seem to have been in the least affected by the financial stringency.

A ROCKING FATALITY LIST.

The "Accident Bulletin" just issued by the Interstate Commerce commission is a document of tragic interest for the American traveler and for the railroad managers.

Chief causes of the casualties, according to the report of the commission, are collisions and derailments.

In this respect no considerable improvement has been shown by the railroads. The trainmen still say they are overworked and the roadbeds prove to be not substantial enough to withstand the strain put upon them by the larger locomotives and the more heavily loaded freight cars.

To remedy these defects, the fact does not loom up in the accident reports. In this connection some interesting figures are quoted by a writer in World's Work comparing the accidents on American and European railroads.

The railroads of Europe in 1905, the latest year for which comparative data is available, carried 6,611,959 passengers for each one killed and the railroads of the United Kingdom 7,989,674 for each one killed, whereas in the United States only 1,957,441 were carried for each one killed.

For each passenger injured there were carried on all European lines 588,120, on all lines of the United Kingdom, 350,210, and on all the lines of the United States only 84,424.

No one will contend that railroad managers rejoice in this record of slaughter, but there is little evidence of effort to lower it.

Another monarch in trouble. Robbed of some of its opera bouffe features, the situation in Portugal appears to be much more critical than the dispatches relating recent woes that have befallen King Carlos would indicate.

Earlier reports indicated that Carlos had simply demanded a big share of the limelight because of his decision to restore a regime of absolutism in Portugal and, in furtherance of his plan, had dismissed the cabinet, prorogued Parliament and banished the crown prince because he protested against some of his royal sire's high-handed antics.

Later developments show that the Portuguese, who have never achieved special distinction as a progressive people, have decided to take a hand in the present mix-up and are clamoring for more liberty, a reorganized government and a new and square deal all around.

Two anarchists blew themselves to pieces with bombs prepared for the removal of Carlos, and the premature explosion revealed to the police the existence of some 700 other bombs prepared for emergencies.

Aside from this activity of the anarchists, the populace is clamoring for the return of the crown prince and the abdication of Carlos. In the meantime the premier of Portugal has been doing such valiant service in attempting to restore order and to work for reform that admirers, quite enthusiastic over him, are trying in some sections to induce him to lead a movement to overthrow the monarchy and establish a republican form of government.

Although this propaganda has not assumed alarming proportions, it has added new and embarrassing features to the situation at Lisbon.

The trouble has served to call attention to King Carlos and to illumine his chief claim to distinction in the fact that he weighs 400 pounds and that his avoirdupois is no greater than his sense of his own importance.

Diplomats who profess profound knowledge of the political chessboard in Europe are not slow to predict a complete upheaval and change of affairs in Portugal. Crown Prince Louis has already signified his intention of calling a national assembly in January and providing for a nearer approach to popular government for the Portuguese.

THE POT AND KETTLE.

The impromptu debate precipitated by the poor showing of the democrats in the recent Nebraska election, for which the local democratic organ charged the blame upon the "gumshoe" methods of the democratic campaign managers, gives fair promise of furnishing entertainment of the pot and kettle hue.

That veteran democratic warhorse, Judge Edgar Howard, pronounces the complaint that the democratic campaign lacked "aggressiveness" to be "unfair."

"It is easy," he says, "to stand at long distance and swear at the committee for not conducting a whoop-em-up campaign, but if the critics of Chairman Allen had stood in his shoes they could have done no better."

And then, to carry the ball into the other fellow's territory, Judge Howard proceeds: "And it is not a little strange that the meaneast complaint against the state committee comes from Douglas county, where the democrats appear to have laid down in order to let the republicans walk over them to victory."

If the democrats of Douglas had half the courage and energy of the democrats in Platte they would be sometimes setting a good example to the democracy in other counties, instead of quarreling always among themselves and giving all the offices to the republicans.

That ought to hold 'em for a little while at least before the local democratic bunch get their breath for another scuffle for position nearer kicking distance of the goal.

TRADE WITH OUR NEIGHBORS. Completed trade statistics for the nine months ended with September emphasize the importance of encouraging better trade relations with Canada, Mexico and the Latin-American countries.

This has been especially advocated by Secretary Root, who, while agreeing that everything reasonable should be done to develop American trade in the European and Asiatic countries, has insisted that the greatest and best results must follow the extension of the commercial relations between the United States and the countries on the Western Hemisphere.

For the nine months period under consideration American sales to other countries were larger by \$85,592,000 than for the corresponding period in 1906. Of this increase \$43,692,000 went to European countries, while the neighbors on this side of the Atlantic took goods valued at \$43,900,000 more than their purchases in 1906.

While the aggregate sales to Europe are about 60 per cent greater, the percentage of increase is much larger in the sales to our neighbors than to European countries, the gain to European countries being but 5 per cent, while the increase in sales to Western Hemisphere countries was 14 per cent.

As an illustration, the exports to the United Kingdom for the nine months were \$14,000,000 greater than for the same period last year, while our sales to Canada were \$19,000,000 in excess of last year. The gain in exports to Germany was \$18,000,000 and to France \$7,500,000.

Mexico increased its purchases of American goods by \$6,000,000, Brazil by \$4,000,000, Argentina by \$1,000,000 and Cuba by \$600,000. Sales to European countries have increased 30 per cent in the last five years, while there has been a gain of 80 per cent in sales to Western Hemisphere countries. Five years ago our exports to Europe were 73 per cent of our total foreign trade. Today they are but 51 per cent, the Western Hemisphere account having increased from 17.5 of the total in 1902 to 23 per cent of the total in 1907.

Further analysis of the reports show that the bulk of our exports to European countries is composed of foodstuffs. There is, it is true, an increasing trade in manufactured goods, but it is a trade won only after closest competition and rivalry with the manufacturers of Germany, England and France.

In the Western Hemisphere trade the exports consist largely of manufactured goods and the competition is not so keen. The lesson of the returns should impress us with the desirability of giving more attention to enlarged facilities for trade between this country and its neighbors.

The splendid showing made in the last five years, a gain of 80 per cent in sales of our goods, has been without any special encouragement and rather in spite of obstacles that might have been removed by congress.

Officials of the Omaha Street Railway company are on the right track in their efforts to instruct employees how to give better service and avoid accidents. The average street car conductor and motorman wants to give good service both to the public and to his employers, and falls short more often through ignorance or negligence than through design.

Anything that will impress upon him the importance of his responsibilities will surely lead to improvement.

State officers are turning in expense accounts for their trips on official business, which seem to vary more or less according to the test of economical traveling, although in no case betokening luxurious extravagance.

Even at this, the taxpayers of Nebraska would prefer to have these bills paid out of the state treasury than to have their official representatives running around the country on free passes furnished by obliging railroads that later seek to exact a consideration in the form of special privileges.

On his removal to the national capital Congressman Hitchcock has had himself interviewed for his own paper, as follows: "I have been for this postal savings bank proposition a long time," said Mr. Hitchcock, adding rather lugubriously, "but it seems to be one more of the democratic doctrines that the republicans are stealing."

The Bee and its founder, Edward Rosewater, advocated and agitated postal savings banks for years before Mr. Hitchcock ever dreamed of owning a newspaper or had a thought on the subject of postal savings banks.

It has been shown that a New York traction company paid dividends out of borrowed money, boosted their worthless stock to 263 and then unloaded it on the investors. Still, there are financiers in New York who profess to wonder why the public has lost confidence in securities offered on their Stock exchange.

Senator Beveridge is credited with the statement that Mr. Bryan can beat any republican except Mr. Roosevelt in the campaign next year. Senator Beveridge, it will be remembered, is the man who so graphically forecasted the triumph of the Russians in their war with Japan.

Congressman Fowler says that congress will not indorse the administration's plan for reform in the currency. Even at that, the administration plan will have the advantage over the Fowler plan, which has been turned down every year by congress for the last ten years.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

The first session of the Sixtieth congress begins at noon Monday. The senate, being a continuous body, will not require the formality of organizing, but will proceed to business as soon as the president calls the body to order.

The second regular session of each congress is always short. Both houses assembling according to law on the first Monday in December and adjourning by limitation on the fourth of the following March. These sessions last from ninety to ninety-five days.

Extra sessions are as old as congress itself. The first having been called together January 4, 1790, a little over three months after the first session ever held came to a close. Next came the extra session of the Fifth congress, then others during the Eleventh and Thirteenth, after which there was a lapse of twenty-four years before it was deemed necessary to meet more than twice in two years.

The longest extra session was during the First congress and lasted 221 days. The First congress also lasted 221 days. The longest extra session was during the First congress and lasted 221 days.

Never again can it be said that the government at Washington has no sympathy for lovers. At present sweethearts and wives are favorites with Uncle Sam, who will give them a chance to join their husbands or fiancés now teaching school in the Philippines.

The government general has called from Manila that he needs 90 new officers, and the Department of Insular Affairs announces that a special examination will be held during the holidays to fill vacancies.

This examination will be open to the wives, fiancées, or other women who are relatives of the applicants in the service or candidates for positions as teachers. The age limits are 25 and 40 years.

The bulk of the appointments will be made at the entrance salary of \$1,200 a year.

"Quite a bunch of 'democratic harmony' was on exhibition in a Washington hotel Tuesday, when Colonel Bryan and Senator Daniel of Virginia met by chance in the lobby. Both extended the glad hand and shook and then proceeded to shake each other. The part of the conversation that caught the ears of eager reporters was put in print in this style:

"I like you personally, Mr. Bryan," said Senator Daniel, "but I do not like your methods."

"To what do you object particularly?" asked the Nebraskaan.

"I object particularly, sir, to your attempt to dictate to the democratic party," responded Senator Daniel, promptly.

"When did I ever attempt to dictate to the democratic party?" came from Mr. Bryan.

"You dictated to it in 1900, sir, when you refused to run for president unless a free silver plank were retained in the platform," Senator Daniel answered.

"But you helped to draft the free silver platform in 1896, and were in favor of it," said Mr. Bryan.

"You are mistaken, sir," retorted Senator Daniel to Mr. Bryan's last remark. "I was temporary chairman of the '96 convention, and it is true I was a member of the committee on resolutions which drafted the platform. But I opposed a free silver plank in committee. I regarded it as fatal to the party's prospects, and said so."

Mr. Bryan disclaimed any intention of sticking to his party. Senator Daniel stuck to his point and then threw his hot shot: "Mr. Bryan, it is time you quit taking your cue from the Independence league and defer a little to the democratic party."

Bryan flushed under the thrust of Senator Daniel. There was an angry note in his voice as he came back sharply: "It is time to stop this discussion, when you tell me where I should get my cue."

Mr. Bryan turned on his heel and walked away. Senator Daniel walked away also, shaking his head vigorously.

Hugh Gordon Miller, counsel for the American Extract Manufacturers' association, recently remarked for publication that, in his opinion, Dr. J. C. Wiley, the cash receiver, is a "double-headed snake" and is as much responsible for the present demoralization of a great mass of the business of the United States as any one person in the country.

Dr. Wiley came back at Mr. Miller, but without mentioning his name, in this forceful fashion: "I have no desire to injure anyone's business, nor have I any objection to foods being sold under their proper names, but I do object to manufacturers deceiving the public. I have, for instance, no objection to my old friend, Clusone, but I do object to his being called honey or when mixed with hayseed and coal tar dye, strawberry jam. Legitimate food business cannot be ruined; it is only the manufacturers who deceive the public that are hurt by the pure food laws."

"The time is coming, and coming soon, when we shall have pure foods in every line. Already many of the worst offenders have reformed, and in the drug business every one of the great manufacturers is doing his utmost to comply with the law. Laws are forces when public sentiment is back of them, and public sentiment is back of the pure food law."

"I look forward to the time when we shall have New Orleans molasses as it was 'befo' de war' and when white flour shall no longer be used for bread. Within the last year there has been a revolution in the drug trade, and now there are now reasonable certain of getting physicians' prescriptions properly filled. This work must continue, despite all the protests about 'baiting business,' until all food and drugs are sold upon an absolutely ethical basis."

MINOR SCENES AND INCIDENTS SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.

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NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN. A more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs. It is the best of all remedies for women's ailments.

CANADA'S BANKING SYSTEM. How Our Neighbor of the North Administers Her Finances. We have never heard anyone deny that Canada has a more stable, scientific banking system, and a more scientific, elastic and automatic currency system than the United States.

SMILING REMARKS. "Old Millers don't know how to tell a good story. He always manages to skim the cream of the joke." "But, you don't mean to say life as a milkman?" "Baltimore American."

"What would you do if your daughter had a talent for piano playing such as mine?" "Well, I'd try to be resigned." "Houston Post."

LEAN THE HILL upon the mountain and the spring upon the breeze. With a rose of April weather pouring down the rolling seas.

THE principal difference between Mocha and Java and Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee is that Arbuckles' Ariosa costs you less and has more Coffee taste.

Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee advertisement with logo and contact information.