

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00...

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 50c...

Advertisements. Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George H. Tzschuck, treasurer of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Total, and Less unsold and returned copies. Total circulation for December 1907 is 1,132,980.

Net total 1,132,976. Daily average 36,746. GEORGE H. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1908. ROBERT H. HUNTER, 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.

Senator Foraker threatens to write a book. "Alone in Ohio" would be a good title for it.

The marquis of Anglesey, young, six feet two and handsome, is coming to America. It is also stated that he is disgustingly rich.

"The snakes are crawling forth again," says the Atlanta Constitution. And it is less than a month since the prohibition law went into effect.

Premier Franco of Portugal sleeps each night in a different house in order to evade the anarchists. In other words, he is living on the European plan.

Omaha is developing a great bunch of globe trotters, but it should be remembered that our pioneers in that line were George Francis Train and Charles H. Dewey.

Champ Clark predicts the triumphant election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency in 1908. Champ is at least consistent. He made the same prediction in 1896 and in 1900.

It never rains but it pours. The lower house of the Kansas legislature, now sitting in special session, has passed three different kinds of guaranty bank deposit bills.

America ranked next below England and far above France and Germany in ship building in 1907. Advocates of ship subsidy will not make any undue effort to advertise the fact.

The prominent physician who says it is improper to call a gripe anything but influenza, may think as he pleases. The sufferer from grip will call it anything he can think of that's mean.

The Austrian count spent \$40,000 on orchids for the decoration of the Vanderbilt home. Still, a man who has bargained for a life interest in the income of \$10,000,000 can afford to feel liberal.

"Hundreds of Japs are sailing from San Francisco and won't tell why," says a dispatch from that city. It should not be considered necessary to ask a Jap why he wants to get away from San Francisco.

"Everything produced in our city should be labeled 'Made in Pittsburgh,'" says a newspaper of that city. There would be an awful row if some of the things made in Pittsburgh were credited to other cities.

Statistics show that twenty-three English judges, for a population of 32,000,000, dispose of as much business as ninety-eight judges in New York, who try cases for only 8,000,000 people. The clients pay for the law's delay.

The Union Pacific wants to test the Nebraska anti-pass law. The Union Pacific is the bad railroad, but she didn't win out, all the good railroads will take the same advantage of any loopholes it may find in the law.

"Mr. Fairbanks," says the Chicago Tribune, "is practically sure of the whole country except that part of it outside the boundaries of Indiana." In the same way, Mr. Bryan has a clinch on carrying the whole country except that part of it north of Mason and Dixon's line.

BRASIN NERVE.

Picking up the catch phrase, "The Democratic Pasture," from an Interior-of-the-state exchange, the democratic World-Herald tries to use it to ring the changes on Bryan's old "stolen clothes" simile, as follows:

When the republican legislature enacted the 2-cent law it entered the democratic pasture.

When it enacted the direct primary law it entered the democratic pasture.

All these things are essentially democratic.

For a well-developed case of braasin nerve this is entitled to the blue ribbon. The political history of Nebraska and the legislative record in this state completely refute the claims set up by the local democratic organ.

With the possible exception of the 2-cent fare law—because the republican platform contented itself with pledging a reduction of passenger rates, while the democratic platform specified the extent of the proposed reduction—the republican legislature did not have to enter democratic pastures, but went into a field the democrats had been promising to occupy, but always shied away from the gate.

When the republican legislature enacted an anti-pass law it did something the democrats were once elected to do, but from which they were bought off by a prolific shower of free passes.

When the republican legislature reduced freight rates it actually did what the democrats had been talking about for years, but which they had avoided doing when they were in complete control of the state government.

When the republican legislature enacted the direct primary law it forced on the democrats the principle of popular nominations, which the democrats up to that time had steadfastly refused to adopt, while the republicans had already developed through their party machinery a primary election system, insuring an equal vote to all members of the rank and file of their party.

The republican legislature also enacted a law for more equitable taxation of railway property for local purposes, to beat which the democrats had entered into a hard and fast compact with the railroads.

Nebraska democrats, with their populist allies, had ample opportunity to put their professions of reform into practice. They had the governor and executive offices for six years. They had both houses of the legislature for two of those years. They had a majority of the supreme judges for four years. But they did nothing to give the people adequate relief from corporate abuses.

The record of achievement of the last republican legislature is bound to both the democrats a great deal in the coming campaign. The democrats may have the gall to claim it as their own, but they cannot make that claim good with anyone who knows anything about it.

THE KENTUCKY DEADLOCK. The first net and tangible result of Mr. Bryan's appeal to the Kentucky legislature to elect former Governor Beckham to the United States senate has been the desertion of one of Beckham's supporters with the resultant effect of strengthening the deadlock, with the hope of ultimately accomplishing the final overthrow of the democratic political machine in the state.

As the vote now stands, Beckham is four short of the necessary majority, former Governor Bradley, republican, five short, with seven votes scattering.

National attention is being directed to the fight on account of the effect its result may have upon Kentucky's position in the national campaign and also by reason of Mr. Bryan's intermeddling and the opposition his course has aroused among certain influential democrats of Kentucky. Chief among these latter is Colonel Watterson, who is the center of the real opposition to Beckham.

While Beckham carried the state two years ago at a primary election, defeating Senator McCreary, the republicans carried the state at the last fall election, due almost entirely, according to Colonel Watterson, to the revolt of the democrats against the methods of Beckham in managing the politics of the state. Beckham's opponents insist that his methods have released from all obligations to his support the holdover members of the legislature chosen at the primary which endorsed Beckham over McCreary. The opposition insists that the election of Beckham would be but rubbing salt in the sores of the party and would make Kentucky safely republican for years to come. Colonel Watterson, in an editorial severely criticizing Mr. Bryan for taking a part in the purely local fight in the state, says:

"The democrats whom Mr. Bryan sought to instruct in their duty know that there is more in this issue than the choice of a United States senator, for they know, as Mr. Bryan has had no such facilities for knowing, that unless the power of the Beckham personal machine is broken no Kentucky will remain in the control of the republicans indefinitely. It is almost a certainty that a democratic president cannot be elected without Kentucky's vote, and Kentucky's vote cannot be counted for the democrats either in state or national elections if Beckhamism is to be synonymous with democracy.

Colonel Watterson was best credited with knowing the local conditions in Kentucky better than Mr. Bryan possibly can. If Colonel Watterson's estimate of the situation is correct Kentucky is certain to go republican if the legislature accepts Mr. Bryan's advice and elects Beckham to the senate. In that event Mr. Bryan may have a chance to ponder the question, What

JAPAN'S POSITION MADE CLEAR.

American jingoists who persist in seeing a deep laid plot behind every action and utterance of the Japanese authorities will have some difficulty in finding fault with the latest official statement of the position of the Japanese government on the question of Japanese emigration. Through Baron Hayashi, minister of foreign affairs, the Japanese government has announced a decree prohibiting the emigration of coolie laborers to the United States and to Hawaii. The Tokio government also absolutely prohibits Japanese emigration to Mexico, which must set at rest all the foolish talk about the Japanese preparing to form an army in Mexico and conduct operations against the United States from that rendezvous.

It is difficult, of course, for Americans to understand the Japanese and other Asiatics—but there seems to be no room left for question of the friendliness of the Tokio government and its desire to maintain the cordial relations with the United States. The emperor has gone even further than this country requested in settling the Japanese coolie labor question. The motive of the recent decree need not be considered. The fact of it is eminently satisfactory.

RETURN OF GENERAL WOOD. Major General Leonard Wood will return from the Philippines next month, to find, we are confident, that the American people have changed their attitude toward him and their estimate of him. His record in the military service of the country is, in many respects, unique. An army surgeon, he was sent to Cuba as colonel of the Rough Riders and was soon transferred, with higher rank, to the regular arm of the service. After Mr. Roosevelt was made president, he joined General Wood over the heads of a long list of regular army officers and made him a brigadier general in spite of protests poured in from every quarter.

As governor-general of Cuba, under the first American occupation, General Wood failed to make an enviable record. While he maintained peace and accomplished some desired reforms, he was charged with favoritism and did not succeed wholly in removing suspicion of the truth of the allegations. Then he was sent to the Philippines and for nearly six years has had actual direction of the military affairs of the islands.

It will now be generally conceded that General Wood has made good. Insurrections have been suppressed, brigandage stamped out and peace apparently permanently established. General Wood has proved himself a soldier. His record will go far toward making the country forget the indignation it felt at the manner of his rapid promotion in the army service.

The manager of an express company has been fined \$20 and costs by a Delaware judge for "disorderly conduct," the offense being apparently deliberate carelessness and slothfulness in the delivery of a package by the express company's wagon. The country will rejoice if the decision points the way to recourse against express concerns by the public whenever people pay for prompt service and fail to get it.

The cornerstone of old St. Philomena's cathedral has at last been found right in the place where it was originally put, with all of the contents intact and undisturbed. The particular importance of the discovery is that it vindicates the veracity of the newspaper reporters who described the laying of the cornerstone so minutely at the time and who were in imminent danger of being "writ down" as the first yellow journalists.

It is not so important whose name attaches to the bill to make Omaha division headquarters for the railway mail service, as proposed by The Bee, as it is to have the bill passed and the division established. If all the members of the Nebraska delegation will help they will all get some of the credit.

The price of \$50,000 asked for a strip of land belonging to the railroads which the city wants for the opening of a street is, doubtless, for sale purposes only. When that land comes to be assessed for taxation under the new terminal laws it will show a remarkable shrinkage of value.

The mayor of Boston is visiting New York for the purpose of getting pointers on municipal government. He will do well if he will make a very careful study of the way they do things in New York and then go back to Boston and do things differently.

Take warning again about the danger of fire when furnaces and heating apparatus are screwed up to full blast to counteract the cold snap. Don't make unnecessary work for the fire department which a few common sense precautions would prevent.

A Chicago statistician has figured out that the marriages of American heiresses with foreign noblemen has cost this country \$900,000,000. That is just the cost of getting them. It has also cost a lot to get rid of some of them.

A branch of the Bryan Volunteers has been started in Iowa, and unless some counter move is made it will soon

THE NATION AND PRESIDENCY.

A Fearless Leader to Continue the Work of Theodore Roosevelt. Chicago Evening Post (reps).

Two scores and eight years ago a political party, newly forged in the white heat of national crisis, chose as its leader Abraham Lincoln.

With that inspired act the republican party entered nobly upon its destined role, which was to take up with Lincoln's strong yet patient hand the tragic burden of fratricidal war; to bind up, though harshly, the nation's wounds; to mold its policies of peace, and to preside over the upbuilding of that vast structure which is the nation's self today.

In its birth the republican party was dedicated to the idea of union, and the spirit of nationality has been the vitalizing element in all its policy. Beneath the vexed current of partisan expediences, beneath the turbid surface of selfish and sordid and equivocal striving, beneath the ungenerous and ephemeral measures of many leaders, have run unchecked and powerfully through its whole being the aspiration, the purpose, the will toward nationality. In this was the republican party's high sanction, from this its commissions to shape the fortune of the nation through half a century.

The large service of the democratic party during this great crisis there is no wish to belittle. It has not flinched in patriotic devotion; it has not failed to bring to our political life a tonic civility without which the powers that ruled would often have ruled to ruin. Nevertheless, it is because the republican party from its beginning made itself the militant champion of an undivided union, because throughout the gigantic tasks of the last fifty years it has given constant and devoted expression to the instinct of the American people for national solidarity that it has been retained in the great service of the government by the political instinct of the American people. The political cynic will find reasons enough of a minor order and less creditable nature for the perpetuation of the party's power, but the larger perspective of the historian will reveal this as the central fact of our epoch.

It is given to us today, if not to rest upon the honor of fathers and any rate to look upon it with an understanding deeper than theirs. And out of that large view of the fabric they built there grows some comprehension of the work before ourselves. We see how under their eager hands the whole economy of the nation changed, till San Francisco and New York more nearly than Connecticut did in the days when the constitution was made up in mastery compromise. The wizardry of applied science has brought the two coasts within sound of each other's daily voices. The gears of industrial and business organization has matched that miracle in its own field. Old methods and old boundaries are alike obliterated. Commerce has become national and woven us firmly into one fabric; the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the newspaper, the university, the innumerable agencies have woven us firmly into this fabric which is a national entity, mobile, diverse, yet deeply unified.

It is the part of wisdom to recognize and comprehend in its significance this condition of our people. Centralization is not a theory or a policy. It is the most important fact of our epoch. All great question of policy must conform to it. When we discuss state rights and local autonomy, if we leave it out of account or underestimate it, we make our solemn protests futile. The people consciously or subconsciously have laid hold of the idea of nationality. They have made it their own in the deepest sense. That is why the chief evils in administration and the feeblest legislation have not been in the national but in the local field of government. Classify this preference as foolish pride or deep political instinct, it is there, unescapable and paramount.

With a more real nationalism and the intensive growth of the nation has come internationalism, the acceptance of place among the greater powers which rule the earth, the acceptance of an active role in world politics. How deeply this broadening of our horizon will effect us and to what it will move us into the future we can unfold, but one certain result will be a stimulation and development of the national feeling, a stronger consciousness of nationality.

Both from within and from without fate has conspired to make us a nation, in despite of diversities of origin and condition and opinion. Irresistibly the forces which ruled our progress have fused us into one people.

Yet as we are aware today this vast transformation, this organizing and centralizing of the nation's energies, has been attended by great evils and great dangers. There is an ideal in the heart of the American people more potent and more precious than that of nationality. It is the ideal of democracy, and this the great industrial and social movement of the epoch profoundly affected, if it did not threaten. Centralization of power, of economic power through the organization of wealth and its systematic control, modified the life of the whole nation and called for a new accounting of forces, a new setting of values, a new assurance of liberty.

And as the republican party rose to defend the union, and held its power through half a century because it entered into and furthered the great impulse of nationality, so at this new crisis in the life of the nation the republican party renewed its authority because without losing its hold upon the forces which have made for material greatness it made itself, through Theodore Roosevelt, again the instrument of the people's will.

But the day approaches when Theodore Roosevelt will lift to another plane the force he holds and the great work he has begun. The American people are not blind to the importance of the choice they are to make, nor to the conditions upon which it is to be made.

Of the men among whom the American people will choose is one whose courageous and generous identification of himself with the policies and labors of President Roosevelt has been brought as a charge against him. It is said by those who have hated the president and all his works that William Howard Taft has but weakly echoed the voice of another.

The American people know better than that. They know that it takes a brave, a strong and a true man to speak as Taft has spoken of Theodore Roosevelt. And in those spoken words they wisely heard the pledge of a brave, a strong and a true man to carry on the work which is not merely the work of Theodore Roosevelt, but the work of the American democracy, to which the people have set their irrevocable will.

A Secretary Taft has accepted this with a candor and whole-heartedness which strikingly contrast with the evasion and reticence of his rival candidates. And he has given his pledge fearlessly and at the beginning, not only because it is one of his virtues to speak up for his conviction, but because his political wisdom has taught him how deeply stirred is the national conscience and how the instinctively best in the national purpose to make an end of the dangers threatening freedom in the industrial and in the political world.

Upon this paramount issue, then, William

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. There is never a question as to the absolute purity and healthfulness of food raised with DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A pure, cream of tartar powder. Its fame is world wide. No alum; no phosphate of lime. The poisonous nature of alum is so well known that the sale of condiments and whiskey containing it is prohibited by law. In buying baking powder examine the label and take only a brand shown to be made with cream of tartar.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. "Is your husband averse to taking the initiative in any energetic action?" "No, sir, but I'm afraid my constituents will plain down laziness."—Baltimore American. "I heard a married woman tell all her family troubles in a street car today." "To you?" "No; I was merely an innocent bystander."—Houston Post. "They tell me, Mrs. Jones, your husband is suffering from insomnia." "He isn't suffering from anything, only he can't sleep 'nights."—Baltimore American. "Have you studied political economy?" "No, sir," answered Senator Borah. "I'd like to, but I'm afraid my constituents would think I was amusing myself reading books instead of hustling for pensions and appropriations."—Washington Star. "Your latest speech has made the great-opponent of the witness, "perhaps you are not aware that I am a prominent politician in this community, and your insinuation constitutes an affront." "Pardon me," rejoined the orator. "No offense intended. Just tell us near a straight story as you can."—Pittsburgh Courier. "And you mean to say that foot ball player kicked you?" exclaimed the irate man. "Yes, ma," replied the blushing daughter. "Why, the ideal! Didn't I tell you if he tried to kick you to tell 'stop' as loud as you could?" "I did, ma, but he had on his car guards and couldn't hear me."—Chicago News. WOODLAND DAYS OUT WEST. Denver Republican. The trails we trod last summer time are buried in the snow—through woodland ways where pine branches swing low. And where the breeze from distant hills was soft upon the brow. But ah, the pines are draped in white—the breeze is chilling now. The stream that seeped to laugh in sleep is silent now, and glides beneath its icy covering, the while a cold moon rides; And down the mossy slides we knew there frolics the wolf's wild cry. And flecks upon the crusted snow tell where the deer went by. The peaks that smiled upon us then are frowning now, and drear; No smoke comes from the ranger's lodge where we found trapper's cheer; But once again, in memory, before a cheer-full blaze, We live again, as dreamers will, the summer's woodland days.

One Dose. Often a single dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at bedtime will completely control the night coughs of children. It is a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine, entirely free from alcohol. Made only for diseases of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Full formula on each label. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Browning, King & Co. CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and HATS. An Important Announcement. UR Annual End-of-the-Season Sale of fall and winter clothing will end Saturday. You have only three days left to buy a suit or overcoat at the big discount of 20 per cent which when made on such high grade clothing as that made by Browning, King & Co., means something. This sale includes all our men's, boys' and children's fall and winter sack suits and overcoats. A few specials in our boys' furnishings: Broken lines of Star Shirts that sold for \$1.50, now \$1.15. Broken lines of Star Blouses that sold for 75c and \$1.00, 50c. Boys' Winter Caps that sold for \$1.00, 65c and 35c. Girls' Skating "Tams" that sold up to \$1.00, now... 35c. Big reductions in Men's Furnishings also. 15th and Douglas Streets. R. S. WILCOX, Mgr. 15th and Douglas Streets.

There's SAFETY in this Signature. Liebig's Extract of Beef. It's a guarantee of purity & a guarantee that your meat extract is free from chemicals & is in fact that you have the genuine pure and safe LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.