

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska—Douglas County, etc.: George B. Tszuck, 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 January, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Total, and Less unsold and returned copies. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Net total, \$114,940 Daily average, 35,982

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1908. ROBERT DEXTER, 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.

As a prophet, the ground hog is a bird.

It would be interesting to know what District Attorney Jerome does between Thaw trials.

"Tariff revision must wait," says Speaker Cannon. T. Revision is one of veterans among waiters.

Abe Ruef declares that he kept faith with his friends. Apparently he also kept about everything else he got hold of.

James J. Hill declares that it is time "to stop the ghost dancing." Perhaps, but it is hoped the ghost will not stop walking.

The government is punishing men who refill whisky bottles. The men who empty them accomplish their own punishment.

The report from Chicago that there is an epidemic of thefts in Pullman cars may be new to people who do not travel in them.

Senator Aldrich says it is either his bill or no financial legislation at this session. The alternative is apparently gaining popularity.

San Francisco has started work on a new union depot to cost \$20,000,000. Kansas City's new union depot is still in the blue print stage.

"Has Mr. Bryan any sound arguments to support his conviction of democratic success this year?" asks the Brooklyn Eagle. Certainly. Mr. Bryan's arguments are all sound.

Not being vegetarians, John W. Gates and his son, Charles G., have decided to keep away from New York until Wall Street is able again to furnish its regular rations of lamb meat.

An eminent doctor in one of the departments at Washington declares that 10,000,000,000 microbes are every moment festering on every human frame. If you don't believe it, count 'em.

A California judge has decided that it is not incumbent upon a pedestrian to keep out of the way of an automobile. Perhaps not, but the average pedestrian thinks more of his life than he does of his legal rights.

Explaining how he happened to exchange his larlat temporarily for a gull, Mayor "Jim" says, "I will promise I will never try it again." Now, if Mayor "Jim" will only make some more promises like that.

A statistician figures out that it takes a ton of coal an hour to heat the house and senate chambers at Washington. Too bad they cannot devise some way of utilizing congressional hot air for heating purposes.

The duc de Chauvines, in getting a license to marry Miss Shonts, swore that he had no occupation. Of course he could not be jailed for vagrancy, as the marriage ceremony will prove that he has visible means of support.

New York courts have held that railroads must respect the "This side up" inscription on boxes and parcels. Let the good work go on until the postal officials pay some attention to the "In Haste" admonition on envelopes.

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT

There is no question that Theodore Roosevelt is the most popular man in American public life.

There is no question, either, that if he were an outspoken candidate for renomination and re-election, or even a receptive candidate, the republicans of Nebraska and of every other state in the union, with not more than two or three exceptions, would be almost unanimously for him.

But Mr. Roosevelt has not only refused to stand as a candidate for re-election, but has in positive terms declared that he is not a candidate and will not become a candidate and would not accept a nomination if given.

Under these circumstances and for the very reason that they want the distinctive Roosevelt policies carried out in full vigor by his successor, the true friends of President Roosevelt have, in union with him, turned to Secretary Taft as the logical standard bearer for 1908.

It goes without saying that Mr. Taft would not be a candidate if Mr. Roosevelt were a candidate. Being part and parcel of the same administration, Mr. Taft could not in decency and would not seek a nomination desired by the president in whose cabinet he is serving and in whose closest confidence he must be.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt represent the same element of the party. They have been identified in the same work, and an administration under Mr. Taft would be more nearly a continuation of the administration of Mr. Roosevelt than an administration under any other man.

It is plain that only because of the president's declared purpose not to serve as president after the expiration of his present term, and because the sincerity of that declaration is not open to suspicion, Mr. Taft has consented to become a candidate for the republican nomination. If the friends of Mr. Roosevelt, still clinging to the notion that they can force him to run again, considered their own actions seriously they would realize that their own sincerity is impugned by their insistence that the president does not mean what he says, or is playing for a nomination for which he is urging another.

Just as the president was tremendously pleased last year that the republicans of Nebraska took him at his word and declared in their platform, after endorsing his policies, that Mr. Taft is "pre-eminently the man under whose leadership these policies would be perpetuated," so he will be even more pleased to have the republicans of Nebraska true to Mr. Taft and give him their support this year in convention and election.

OKLAHOMA TO THE FORE

A member of the Oklahoma legislature has discovered something not covered by that fearfully and wonderfully made constitution adopted by the new state and has promptly set about to remedy the defect. He has offered a bill, which the house has passed with a whoop, providing that every hotel shall furnish its beds with sheets not less than nine feet long and, with reference to dining room furnishings, that "no cup, dish, vessel or receptacle for food shall have cracks visible to the naked eye." The reports state that the senate will undoubtedly pass the measure as it comes from the house, perhaps amending it so that the wash room towel shall be changed at least every Saturday night and the common guest comb be sent to the barber once a month, at least while the legislature is in session.

While this measure may be looked upon as a joke in some centers of a more effete civilization, it is a very serious matter in Oklahoma. Men run to legs a good deal in that country, instead of to waist measurement, and there is a real demand for sheets long enough to cover the lanky guest and protect him against both bronchitis and chills. Then, some of the more fastidious insist that they want plenty of linen to wrap around their spurs and still leave a few extra feet to tuck in on cold nights. The demand for uncracked china is equally well based. The Oklahomans are paying more attention to their personal appearance since they became citizens of a state and nothing is more annoying to a man who has put on his "bleed" garment before dinner—even if they do still call it "supper"—only to find that a leaky saucer has allowed his coffee to leave tracks on his freshly laundered shirt front. The Oklahomans know their rights and are determined to insist upon them.

RAILROADS AND THE LAW

Railroad managers of the country are making a determined effort to secure a postponement of the operation of the law which provides that no employe who handles train orders either by telegraph or telephone shall be on duty more than nine hours out of the twenty-four at offices operated night and day, or more than thirteen hours at offices operated during the day time only. The law is to go into effect on March 4, next, and a number of railroad officials are asking President Roosevelt for an extension of time, asserting that it is impossible to secure enough telegraph operators to comply. The president has referred the request to the Interstate Commerce commission, which has given the railway managers three weeks to present their arguments.

In this case the railways are trying the same tactics they used so successfully to secure a suspension of the safety appliance law. They succeeded in deferring enforcement of this law for a half-dozen years, alleging their inability to secure suitable signal devices and the impossibility of securing uniformity among railroads in brakes, couples and other safety appliances.

and others to use as an entertainment fund is backed by an argument fresh in the public mind. On their way to the Pacific, Admiral Evans and his officers have received courtesies from the governments of most of the South American countries. These courtesies seem mean before the world, and the bills for the return entertainments have been paid out of the pockets of Admiral Evans and his fellow officers. The issue raised by Secretary Root's recommendations is more than social.

ABOUT GIGGLING GIRLS

What solemn oaths they must be in Philadelphia, awfully. Officials of the Rapid Transit company of that city complain that the unrestrained hilarity of the high school girls in the street cars is demoralizing the service, making fools of some of the conductors and annoying and distressing elderly passengers. The complaint is made to the school authorities and the principal of one of the high schools is reported to have cautioned the girls to be more sedate. This would be provocation to cause one to break out laughing, if it were not for fear of shocking some staid citizen of Philadelphia.

Happily, however, no dyspeptic complaint from a nervous traction official nor word of caution from a bespectacled teacher can check the superabundant spirits of the average American high school girl. Rich in health, rosy in the very joy of living, her effervescent spirits will continue to bubble over, in the natural relaxation which comes before and after confinement in the school room, and street car patrons who cannot enjoy her laughter ought to get out and walk. Let her laugh while she may. There is plenty of time for tears later.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS

As editor for a day of the local publication known as "The Chancellor," Mayor Dahلمان, in apparent extenuation of his profuse pardoning of police court prisoners, makes a suggestion of conditional pardons for petty offenders which is worthy of serious consideration. The mayor insists that most of the police court prisoners are up for minor offenses, such as drunks, vagrants, quarrels between man and wife, and "what these poor devils have done is nothing but abuse themselves, for which they must stay in jails such as our county and city afford, crowded all the time." As a remedy, he proposes the law be changed "whereby the police judge could pass a conditional sentence or the mayor could issue a conditional pardon dependent upon the good or bad behavior of the one pardoned."

HELPING THE FARMER'S WIFE

New York state has taken the lead in a movement that should be extended to every state in the union. The aim is to improve the domestic conditions of the farmer and his family, with particular reference to lightening the burdens of the farmer's wife. Great progress has been made in improving agricultural life and conditions in the last decade. The men and boys of the farm have attended the farmers' institutes and the short-term courses of instruction at the experiment stations. The girls have been sent to town to school and have had advantages and education as good as those of their sisters in the city. Millions have been spent on fancy stock, in improved seed and other millions in labor-saving machinery for use of the men, but the patient farmer's wife, the hardest-worked person on the farm, has been allowed to go along in the old way, bearing most of the burdens of the family and sharing few of its joys.

But now the legislature of New York has appropriated \$5,000 to encourage the work of organizing women's institutes throughout the farming districts of the state. More than forty clubs, composed entirely of the wives of farmers, have already been organized, and it is proposed to carry the organization into every county, with a general plan for extending it to other states and giving the organization a national scope. In these clubs helpful lectures will be delivered and the views of members exchanged on such practical matters as economies of labor and food, the maintenance of sanitary conditions, care of the sick, first aid to the injured, garden making and house-decoration.

PAY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATS

With administration leaders in both branches of congress urging the strictest economy in the matter of appropriations, there is slight prospect that congress will consider favorably the recommendations of Secretary Root for liberal appropriations to build residences in foreign capitals for use of American diplomats and consular agents, and for a fund to be used by diplomats and other officers of the government in entertaining guests of other countries. The recommendations will probably be discussed with the effect of giving the American people and congress some interesting information on conditions abroad which make diplomatic and consular life unattractive except to men with long purses.

Americans are prone to smile or sneer at the elaborate receptions in the courts of Europe and at the participation of America's representatives in such functions, contrasting these affairs with the times when Ben Franklin and James Madison represented this country in Europe and refused to take part in such functions. But times have changed, however. Compared with those of other countries, the pay of American ministers is small, although they are royally entertained at their foreign posts and must do a great deal of entertaining in return or be discredited socially. This formal social life is as much a part of the official duty of the European diplomat as any act connected with his position. As a result it has become our custom, almost necessary, to appoint only very rich men to diplomatic positions at European capitals. Ambassador Reid, for instance, pays more each year for rent of his London residence than his salary would amount to for a four years' term. In the diplomatic service many ministers and consuls are compelled to live in boarding houses or in cheap residences, or pay out of their own pockets the money necessary to place them in the same rank with the representatives of other countries.

Secretary Root's recommendation of a fund of \$225,000 a year for consuls

currency more elastic by direct loans of treasury notes on security furnished by the national banks. That old green-backer, General James B. Weaver, could probably prove to any one's satisfaction that he was cultivating the germ of this seed forty years ago, when he was arguing that all the government had to do to pay its debts was to hand out its I. O. U's.

SEMPERONS BOILED DOWN

The greatest gain in any life is the loss of greed. Greediness never was bought by the sale of goodness. There can be no right manners without right motives. No church can be cleaned properly by soft soaping the saints. He who has no time to get ready is never ready at any time. A man is worth what he gives the world, not what he gets from it. Half the friction of life comes from having our tongues too well oiled. Envy is the habit of losing our own happiness while longing for another's. The sermons that do most effective work in this world are those on two legs. The lines of eternal grace in any character have to be cut with extremely sharp tools. There is no promise of a crown of righteousness for proficiency in regulating your neighbors. A good life is impossible until one knows that there is ever something more desirable than living. You cannot cancel the custom of praying on your knees by occasional praying to your Father above. Looking the heart against the drafts of sympathy is the swiftest way of impoverishing the whole life.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

"General" J. S. Cozey, of hobo army fame, shows signs of returning to life. Up in Winnipeg, Sabbath marriages come under the law prohibiting work on Sundays.

Bachelors who received leap year proposals in the form of valentines are needlessly secretive. You can spot 'em a block.

The Duc de Chauvines fiddled his way to the heart of Papa Shonts and Theodora is happy. Let not the story of Mrs. Anna Gould mar the coming festivities.

Of all the obituaries of the late Judge Hargis of Breathitt county, Kentucky, not one that has come to notice bears the hoary old chunk of pathos, "He died before his time."

Franco, the receding Portuguese premier, has had as warm an experience on the toboggan as the miser who slid down the side of Pike's peak squatted on the bosom of a scow shovel.

California is looking about for a bunch of money and has tackled the rebate bureau of the Southern Pacific railroad. Four thousand cases of rebating have been put up to the State Railroad commission. If they are made to stick the maximum fine in each case would pile a total of \$60,000,000 and put the Standard Oil line on the bargain counter.

To celebrate the corporate union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the Chamber of Commerce of the united city has issued an imposing pictorial and statistical book for what the authors proudly designate "Pittsburgh's Power," in which the discredited "h" booms up like the chair of a potentate in a lodge room. "Fourth in manufactures, second in banking capital, first in tonnage," are the three classes of the boosters. Equally impressive and unique are companion pictures of the city with fires and fires burning, exhibiting the smoky atmosphere for which Pittsburgh is famous.

BOGS' OLD WORLD FORTUNES

Still Credulous Americans Are Regularly Taken In. Lead's Weekly.

A much needed warning is issued by United States Consul General Wynne, of London, against the swindling operations of a class of English lawyers who induce Americans to believe that they are heirs to large properties in England which are being administered by the government. How hopeless the efforts of these heirs to secure these old World fortunes are may be seen from Mr. Wynne's statement that "in the hunt for mythical fortunes I have found absolutely nothing, and my predecessors for forty years have not been able to substantiate a single claim for property by American heirs who offered to prove their descent from a branch of some British family." This credulity on the part of Americans is on a par with the spirit of snobbery which makes American parents welcome as suitors for their daughters by American heirs who offered to prove their descent from a branch of some British family. This credulity on the part of European titles. Both characteristics are a reproach to the public.

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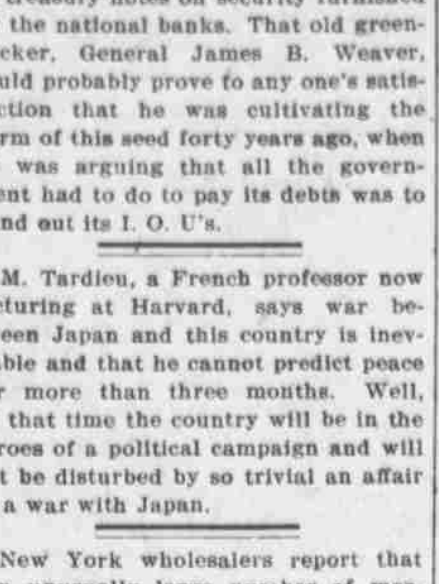
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DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES

"I don't see," remarked Miss Gaddie, "why she should go and marry that old man for his money."

"Why," asked Miss Giddie, "how else could she get it?"—Philadelphia Press.

"When that curious Mrs. Gadabout sighed sentimentally that she was but a withered plant in the rosebud garden of girls, why did you tell her she was an evergreen?"

"Well, I tell she's a rubber plant!"—Baltimore American.

Prudent Mamma—Dora, has that young man who comes to see you any visible means of support?"

"Well, they're not much more than visible, mamma, but he can't help being slender, can he?"—Chicago Tribune.

"Rev. Mr. Gaskitt is an eloquent talker, isn't he?"

"Well, if you think that he can talk you ought to hear his prayers." The last time he offered up an invocation in congress they gave him three cheers and a tiger.—Cleveland Leader.

"Laa' nights," said Count Nottacene, "I grieve da hearts bent to Miss Roxley da I would like she should marry weeth me."

"And did she give you any encouragement?" asked his American friend.

"I don'ta know. She just say to me: 'Wat kinda da nerve food you use?'"—Philadelphia Press.

Teas—She had the nerve to tell me some professor had told her her voice was very good.

Jeas—Well, you can never tell; things are sometimes deceptive.

Teas—What are you talking about?

Jeas—Why her voice may really be better than it sounds.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Parkway—It must be lonesome when your husband tries to make one of his long canvassing trips and be away from home for a week or more.

Mrs. Nexobk—Yes; but Harry is real thoughtful. He has taught the parrot to use just the kind of language he uses when he's about the house himself.—Chicago Tribune.

GIVE US MEN.

Bishop of Exeter.

Give us men! Man—from every rank, Fresh and free and frank; Men of thought and reading, Men of light and leading, Men of loyal breeding, The nation's welfare speeding; Men of faith and not of fiction, Men of lofty aim in action; Give us men—I say again, Give us men!

Give us men! Strong and stalwart ones; Men whom highest hope inspires, Men whose purest honor fires, Men who tramp self beneath them, Men who make their country's weath them.

As a noble son, Worthy of their sires, Men who never shame their mothers, Men who never fall from their sires, Men who tramp self beneath them, Men who make their country's weath them.

Give us men! Give us men! Give us men! Give us men!

Give us men! Grasp the standard of their fathers, In the thickest fight; Men who strike for home and altar, (Let the coward cringe and falter), God defend the right; True as truth, though lone and lonely, Tender as the brave are only; Men who tread where saints have trod, Men for country, not for God; Give us men! I say again—again, Give us such men!

Wearing the Wrong Glass

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