

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROBEWATER.

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GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 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.

Uncle Sam has denied the use of the mails to Prof. Jay, a love expert. Blue Jay?

Did you ever notice how few automobiles are wrecked on the way to church on Sunday morning?

Stockmarketitis is a disease almost entirely confined to New York and environs. The west is immune.

Consul General Michael sagely reports that India is feeling very blue over a shortage of the indigo crop.

The Washington ball team is rebounding in Boston, but the team is not working a bit. Its position is clinched.

Score a victory for Esperanto. The guest of honor at a society affair in Los Angeles is referred to as the "honoree."

Mark Hanna is blamed for the organization of the Coal trust, but it will be difficult to hold him responsible for its continuance.

The increased tonnage reported by western railroads is not all due to the fact that Mr. Taft has been traveling in this section of the country.

It is not true that the Society of the Colonial Dames is responsible for the movement to have the bathing beach at Newport properly perfumed.

Railroad managers are now wishing they had spent more of the earnings in betterments in the last few years instead of using them for dividends on watered stock.

After all the arguments have been made, if the president of the United States wants the fleet of battleships to go to the Pacific, it is a safe wager that the fleet will go.

Omaha's public school teachers have been officially notified where they are to guide the young idea during the coming year. Applications for transfers are now in order.

William Randolph Hearst's Labor day address was a pretty good illustration of the kind of advice to be expected from a man who has done all his hard work by proxy.

Judge Parker says he does not want office. The only time he decided he wanted to be president the people reversed his decision and he can find no good ground for appeal.

The president has thrown away his straw hat. The temperature may be lower in Oyster Bay than it is here and then, again, the president may have the price of a new derby.

Turkey and Persia threaten to go to war. Let them go. Most of our Turkish cigarettes are made in Pittsburg and nearly all the Persian rugs are manufactured in New Jersey.

"What does it mean," asks a Philadelphia paper, "when a young man is allowed to go from his hotel to a restaurant for his breakfast, clad only in his pyjamas?" It means that Philadelphia needs a new police force.

The candidates who are beaten are sure that a combination of party tickets by direct primary vote is a bad thing and should be done away with. The candidates who win out is convinced that the direct primary is the true way to register the voice of the people.

FEDERAL COURTS AND THE STATES.

While the federal courts in most of the southern states have been prompt in issuing injunctions restraining the enforcement of state laws regulating railway rates, pending a final hearing of the cases in the higher courts, Judge Speer of the federal court in Georgia has denied the application to block the operation of the state law as asked by the railroads. The refusal is based on the fact that although the railway had months in which to litigate the matter it waited until the last day before asking for relief. Judge Speer stated that he could not grant an injunction, under such circumstances, but would fix a hearing for a future date and that, in the meantime, the railroad must obey the state law.

The decision of the Georgia federal court is significant, as it comes at a time when the war between Governor Comer of Alabama and the railroads of that state has reached a critical stage. The railroads of Alabama have issued a pamphlet, in which their case is reviewed at length, and much of which is devoted to personal and political assaults upon the governor. The entire document looks more like a campaign circular than a petition or showing to a court of justice. Out of the discussion of the Georgia and Alabama cases has come a new element too frequently overlooked in the settlement of railroad matters in the courts. The stockholders of railroads in both Georgia and Alabama have united in a statement to the effect that they do not approve the action of the railway managers. These stockholders contend that the managers, instead of being progressive, are always intolerant of change and spend too much of their time in predicting disaster from state legislation, although their railroads have prospered constantly.

The Speer decision has served to strengthen the hands of the stockholders and may result in convincing the railroad managers of the south that the interests entrusted to their care are not to be promoted by fighting every regulative law irrespective of its merits.

RACE RIOTS NOT LOCAL.

The race question is presented in a new form by the riots at Bellingham, Washington, in which nearly 1,000 Hindu workmen have been driven from the lumber camps and forced to return to Canada, to secure protection from the British authorities. The Bellingham incident seems to have been fully as disgraceful as the assaults upon the Japanese by the "unwhipped mob" of San Francisco.

Details of the causes leading up to the rule of the mob are wanting, but it is evident that the law was defied and little effort made by the civil authorities to protect the victims from the fury of mob passion and prejudice. It remains to be explained how the Hindus were admitted to positions in the sawmills of the Bellingham district. It must be accepted, in the absence of information to the contrary, that they complied with the rules and regulations of the immigration bureau, in which case they were entitled to the same protection that is pledged to American citizens.

The difficulty at Bellingham, as in San Francisco, New York, in the south and wherever the law is overturned by the mob, seems to have been that men did not stop to investigate the question of blame. Whites side with white and black with black without investigation. The men do not ask what is right, but simply back their own race, preferring to help with their own race in crime rather than to make an effort to suppress crime.

The remedy for the situation in Washington, as in the south and wherever mob rule obtains, is punishment for the guilty.

YOUNGER NAVAL OFFICERS.

Naval circles are all agog over the announcement that the president has decided completely to reorganize the official staff of the battleships that will make the trip to the Pacific this winter, by relegating most of the present commanders to shore duty and filling their places with younger officers. Eighteen vessels are to participate in the impending demonstration and it is stated that only four of these are to be commanded by their present captains, while the other fourteen are committed to younger men.

Much discussion of the plan and more or less protest on the part of the friends of the older officers may be expected, but the decision will doubtless have a beneficial effect upon the service. It will serve no purpose to argue that Admiral Dewey was over 60 years of age when he won that victory in Manila Bay and that Schley and Sampson were well advanced in years at the time of the Santiago fight. The fact remains that the chief source of complaint among officers of the navy is that promotions come too slowly and that the best years of a junior officer are spent in subordinate commands. It is contended that the services of the older men are in demand in official capacity in the department at Washington and at the navy yards where their experience is an asset of great value, while the men who are in their physical prime are better fitted to endure the stress of active campaigning.

The proposed plan is not necessarily a reflection upon the older men, but is designed to give the younger captains an opportunity to gain experience valuable to the country in future years and future campaigns. Under the present system, the naval officer does not normally reach command until within a very few years of compulsory

CHARACTERISTIC.

It is characteristic for the democratic World-Herald to trim its sails on the republican candidate for supreme judge before even the vote of the primary has been canvassed. During the preliminary campaign Judge Reese had all its sympathy and encouragement. As viewed through its eyes, he was the first choice of republicans who were really enlisted in the cause of reform and was being opposed only by railroad lawyers and corporation retainers doing the bidding of old ring bosses. The railroad machine was pictured as straining every resource to prevent the nomination of Judge Reese.

Bucketsful of crocodile tears were shed for poor Judge Reese and every word of sympathy was thrown out to the Reese followers by the democratic organ to make it easy for them to climb into the basket of the democratic balloon in case Judge Reese should be defeated for nomination. Had Judge Sedgwick won, the World-Herald would immediately have told every republican who voted for Reese that to stay with the republican ticket would mean to turn the party back to the railroads and that their only consistent course would be to fall in line behind the democratic standard-bearer.

But now that Judge Reese has proved victorious in the primary, the sympathy game has been promptly declared off. According to the World-Herald, Reese is now nothing but a fake reformer. It is now sure that the railroads were not really against him or he would not have come out ahead. It has re-discovered that he has a bad record, which alone is responsible for his defeat the last time he ran. It is convinced that those republicans who voted for Judge Reese at the primary were misguided and those who voted for Judge Sedgwick should refuse to accept the verdict. It follows that to please the World-Herald every republican should get ready to vote the democratic ticket.

This is the regular performance of our amiable democratic contemporary every year and it is on the boards to be repeated with countless variations from now until November.

BUSINESS AND CURRENCY DEMAND.

Secretary Cortelyou's success in relieving the money market for the fall crop moving campaign without in any way aiding or interfering with the plans of the speculative interests in Wall street has won prompt and emphatic approval from the business public and the bankers of the country. For many years, since Secretary Boutwell first went to the aid of Wall street, about thirty years ago, it has been the custom of secretaries of the treasury to transfer federal money to the New York banks, in times of stress and strain, and a very large share of this money has found its way into the hands of the speculators. Apparently there was no way to prevent this, but Secretary Cortelyou has undertaken to solve the problem by disassociating the federal treasury with the needs of Wall street.

Under the Cortelyou plan, the federal money, of which there is a vast accumulation in the treasury, is being released in weekly installments, not to Wall street, but to national depositories in the region where the funds are needed for crop moving. He plans to place about \$30,000,000 in the banks in the west and central west, recognizing the fact that from the middle of August "funds" in all forms, lawful money and bank credits move westward. In the meantime, gold is flowing into the treasury from the customs houses and Mr. Cortelyou is depositing this with eastern banks, as the importers are largely in the east. He is carrying about \$60,000,000 of government money in the national banks and adding to these deposits by placing the additional money where there is immediate demand for it in the channels of legitimate trade and commerce. As a result, apprehension has given way to assurance and the threatened money panic is now a thing of the past. If the results are as satisfactory as they seem, the Cortelyou plan of dealing with such emergencies will doubtless be made permanent.

Lincoln newspapers are criticizing severely the indecent character of many of the side shows licensed to prey upon state fair visitors and are calling on the state fair managers to establish a censorship of the Midway for the future. Omaha's Ak-Sar-Ben carnival has weeded out the vulgar and objectionable pretty well, but it must see to it that the bars are not let down at any time. The clean character of Ak-Sar-Ben's entertainment has had a great deal to do with its pre-eminent success and the standard must be kept up.

It is reported that Governor Sheldon is going to inquire into the death of James McGill, supposed to have been murdered by a mob of Greek laborers in Merrick county. What is the governor going to do about the death of Loris Higgins, known to have been murdered by a mob of farmers and farm hands in Thurston county? Is one murderous mob any better or worse than another?

Cincinnati traveling men have given Mr. Bryan a fine trunk and traveling bag as a souvenir to recompense him for an address recently delivered to them for which he refused to accept

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Japan in proceeding with its plans of absorbing Korea with characteristic vigor. The disoriented native elements which resist hasty assimilation and have taken up arms in defense of Korean autonomy, have been pursued into remote sections of the country, and the captives disposed of in a way that puts them on a permanent peace footing. Rigorous treatment of rebellious natives has cooled the ardor and sealed the lips of those Koreans who prefer living under Japanese rule to a hole in a hillside. Outwardly the majority maintain a placid front. As a reward of merit Japan puts a soft glove over the "mild fist" pays the expenses of a ceremonious enthrone of a Korean dummy emperor, and votes a large subsidy for replenishing Korean finances, and restoring business. The Hermit Kingdom, long a buffer state between China and Japan, is as good as wiped off the map and securely anchored to empire of Japan. It is not an unexpected event. From the moment Japan made Korea a base of supplies for its war with Russia, the doom of the peninsula as an independent state was sealed. It was vital to Japan in war; in peace it forms an essential part of the empire's policy of aggrandizement. The fate of Korea would have been the same had Russia won. How well will serve the imperial plan, the enlarged empire time will determine. Forming the land route into Manchuria, which Japan seeks to dominate at the expense of China, it is likely to become a powerful factor in the projected struggle for supremacy between China and Japan.

The tribute paid to Europe annually by American tourists is sufficient to keep the wolf from the doors of hotelkeepers, shopkeepers, and the large and small fry leeches and parasites who prey upon the masses of this year's distribution of American coin abroad puts the sum at \$75,000,000, enough to knock a large hole in America's balance of trade. It is definitely known that 150,000 Americans crossed the ocean last year, and that the average expense of each at the door of the traveler's expenses. This is a very simple, though not an exact way of figuring the total expenses of Americans abroad. Doubtless a great many travelers of moderate means spend less than \$50. Where one keeps below that sum two will spend more, and others count the cost by thousands instead of hundreds. A large percentage of rich Americans spend money lavishly. They have created new and more costly standards of hotels in European cities, and next to royalty are the most ostentatious patrons of jewelry, picture and clothing shops. In London alone one writer calculates that Americans this year have spent \$7,500,000. At one of the largest hotels which has housed 4,600 Americans since March, the average bill has been \$250. There are at least five hotels which can show similar figures, and assuming that the average American spends besides \$125 in London, which is not an extravagant estimate, the writer reaches his total as the result of his investigations. Even the beggars, who line the road to the coast of the Yucatan, report a season of greater prosperity than any in the records of the profession.

The Yellow Book issued by the British Board of Agriculture presents interesting statistics in regard to the consumption of meat in the United Kingdom which reveal one of the causes of the increased average price of meats of all kinds. Over \$100,000,000 worth of food was imported into Great Britain last year, a larger amount than usual, and the increase in the amount of meat purchased abroad was greater relatively than that of any other food products. It is pointed out by the British authorities that this is significant, in view of the fact that there has been no diminution in the home supply of meats. It is proof that the people of Great Britain are eating more meat than formerly, owing to improved industrial conditions. This is further shown by the fact that the consumption of imported breadstuffs has increased to a smaller extent despite the fact that there was a reduction in the home supply. The facilities for packing meats have been very much enlarged during the last twenty-five years, and the markets of the world have been opened to the packers by improvements in transportation and refrigeration. This has made the foreign meat consumers tributary to the American packing trade and altered calculations as to supply and demand. The market for meats is never glutted nowadays, and in consequence the prices of beef, mutton and pork are higher than they were a few years ago. The demand upon the American meat supply will increase as the condition of the foreign consumer improves, and therefore prices will tend upward unless there is an increase in the number of cattle, hogs and sheep.

The French laws against the congregations sometimes excite great hardening of the heart in an orphan asylum known as the "Maison Bleue." Founded half a century ago by the Abbe Leconte, it has taken care of hundreds of poor orphans, teaching sewing and various kinds of manual labor, besides giving a fair education. Now its doors must be closed. Only an extreme and clerical could look on this spoliation with complacency. As one writer put it: "There must now be an inventory made of the modest patrimony of these children, of their humble beds, clothes, and even the wooden benches upon which they once sat in the refectory." This brings to mind the case of the two sisters of the same family, who after their father had been closed were forbidden to live together because they would then be a "community" or "congregation."

In an interesting article in the current Harper's Weekly, Saint Nihal Sing of the Punjab says of his country, which Lord Curzon declared to be "the pivot of the revolution," "Already bloody demonstrations have taken place in different parts of India. The Punjab, at one end of the country, is rent with riots. The two Bengals, at the other extremity, are proclaimed hotbeds of sedition. The presidencies of Bombay and Madras are disaffected. The unrest in Calcutta, the uprisings in Rawalpindi, the riots in Lahore, and the agitation in Bombay and Madras, separated from one another by hundreds of miles, indicate that a community of interest is binding the races. At the same time, the people of Hindostan are being inspired to act in concert. A subtle chord of sympathy appears to run through the length and breadth of the land. This is a new development for India. The country, notorious for its antagonisms of castes, creed, color, custom, climate, and language, now seems to pulsate at a vital center with the same heart throbs."

"Any Port in a Storm." Kansas City Times.

When the subject of 2-cent fares was before the Kansas legislature the able railroad attorneys protested that the question was one that should be left to the Board of Railroad Commissioners. And when the railroad commission takes up the question of 3-cent fares the railroad attorneys protest that the subject is one for the legislature to deal with. Can you beat it?

Ignorance is Bliss. Chicago News.

Jim Hill says it is a mistake to think that the whole country does not suffer when Wall street is in the dumps. That may be true, but if the rest of the country does not know it suffers the pain is not very acute.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF SWEDEN.

Visitor Reviews Memories of Early Swedes in America. Boston Globe.

Time's kaleidoscopic changes are illustrated in the visit of Prince William of Sweden, who was entertained in part by descendants of the kin of old Peter Stuyvesant, who destroyed the transient connection of Sweden with the colonial history of the United States by driving the Swedish colonists out of the country in the middle of the seventeenth century.

The young man who will be entertained by the city of Boston is not, of course, a lineal descendant of the royal house of Sweden that occupied the throne in those days, but he must be familiar with the history of his country, and he must have been interested in meeting the descendants of the houses of Stuyvesant, Beekman, Fish and Livingston, who were of the family of Peter Stuyvesant, the testy but vigorous Dutch governor of New Amsterdam 20 years ago.

There was a time when the Swedes were making an heroic effort to colonize permanently in America. Just 270 years ago the Swedish West India company sent out a colony of Swedes and Finns, who arrived in the next year, purchasing all the lands from Captain Henrick, the falls near Trenton, erected a fort at the mouth of Christina creek.

They named the country New Sweden, or, in their own tongue, Nya Sverige. Subsequently they settled mostly within the present limits of Pennsylvania. The Dutch claimed the country by right of discovery and settlement, and they prepared for the expulsion of the intruders. The struggle did not last long. The Swedish forts were reduced and all the colonists who refused allegiance to Holland were sent to Europe.

Sweden at that period was one of the greatest nations of Europe. Its powerful monarch, Gustavus Adolphus, was dead, but his brilliant daughter, Christina, who succeeded him, had made her court famous by inviting to it the greatest scholars and philosophers of the time, and when she abdicated it was in favor of her cousin, Charles X, who made Europe ring with his military exploits.

Charles XI, who came after him, proved himself an administrative genius, and he was succeeded by the most brilliant, though not the greatest figure, in Swedish history, Charles XII, who, if he had concluded peace at the height of his success, could have been for many years by far the mightiest potentate in northern Europe.

It was during this period also that Russia emerged as a united and growing state, and that Prussia began to display some of those qualities which ultimately made it supreme in Germany, while the house of Britain, Sweden's ally, declined coincidently with the ascension of those powers. It is interesting to note that the ascension of Norway, which was one of the dreams of Charles XII, was realized by the ancestor of our royal visitor, Prince William, the French Marshal Bernadotte, who was invested with the Swedish crown.

SOLID AS A ROCK. Why American Prosperity Successfully Resists Attack. Chicago Inter Ocean.

According to figures collected by the American Agriculturist the earnings of our farmers this year, with crops averaging 10 per cent less in volume than last year, will be \$1,000,000,000 greater. This increase is the result of increased prices.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Since his spiel at Jamestown game Wall street critics regard Hearst as the most conservative in the presidential class.

Mayer Mahood of Baltimore is a wise one. He dodged the job of umpiring a baby show.

A Mr. U'ten aspires to represent Oregon in the United States senate. The New York Sun's hall of fame misses much inspiring material.

Politics continue warm and breezy down south. Tom Watson solemnly asserts that Alabama's senator-to-be, John Sharp Williams, is "a corporation doodiebug."

The mayor of Erie, Pa., has been ousted from office because he violated the law against campaign treating. Clearly, probably. The punishment occasionally fits the crime.

Senator Forsaker has written a letter decrying the policy of divorcing municipal government from party politics. The Ohio senator neglected to add the familiar cautionary postscript, "Burn this."

Congressman Theodore Burton of Cleveland has decided to make the race for mayor of Cleveland against Tom L. Johnson. The latter is finishing his third term and has such a grip that a strong man is needed to give him a jolt. Burton belongs to the jolting class.

The penal code of New York state has been enriched with a law, effective September 1, regulating campaign expenses of committee candidates against state officers. The law grew out of Hearst's race for governor, which cost \$249,000, according to his own statement. In the future expenses of candidates for various offices are limited, as follows: Congressmen, \$4,000; governor, \$10,000; other state officers, \$5,000; state senator, \$2,000; member of state assembly, \$1,000; other public officers, \$500. The law allows candidates in the latter class to burn \$25 additional for each 100 votes over 2,000 cast at the last preceding general election.

SUNNY GEMS.

"What kind of lace trimming did that lady flourisher have on her dress at the entertainment?" "The lace, you know, 're-created' selections from the Celtic Wilt. I guess it was Irish point."—Baltimore American.

"What'd ye say ye wuz lookin' fer, mister?" "Local atmosphere." "You hit the right place. We're in the heart of the cyclone belt."—Washington Herald.

Alie—rather like that young Thompson. He has such a good, firm mouth and chin. Haze—Goodness! Has he been kissing you?—New York Telegram.

"That candidate is not what you might call a brilliant man, but he never deceived anybody." "I answered Senator Sorghum. The never deceived anybody, but that is as much due to the alertness of popular perception as to his frankness on his part."—Washington Star.

"John has wrote a sketch," said the old man, "and had it printed in the paper." "John to be a literary man, is he?" "No, he's a literary man, is he? He's on for \$50."—Atlanta Constitution.

"I told the governor I had engaged a tutor to get me on ahead, and the old man was so pleased that he sent me an extra check for the tutor's expense." "I didn't know you were having private coaching." "I haven't. He's that kind of a tutor. He's a chauffeur."—Philadelphia Press.

"Don't deceive me, doctor! Tell me the truth! Will my boy get well?" "Get well? Well, he is in no more danger of dying than you are. The car wheels didn't touch him. It was the rear wheel that was trying to grab." "The little rascal! I'll whip him within an inch of his life for giving me such a scare."—Chicago Tribune.

Wife (accidentally)—Oh, I've no doubt you were at your literary club reciting poetry till this hour of the night. And pray, what were you reciting? Husband (ominously)—I think wash something 'bout 'Chips that Pash in the Night.'—Baltimore American.

"Johnny, how do you like your new teacher?" "She's a peach. I'm going to marry her when I grow up." "That's what you said about the teacher in your room last year. Don't you love her any more?" "Now! She let a big, ugly man marry her about two months ago."—Chicago Tribune.

STILL A BOY.

Frank B. Flanner in The Reader. "Still a boy?" we heard one say. To another, half in jest. Then fun wrinkles joined in play. With a laugh of merry zest; And the jolly frame of him, who shook with bursts of sheerest joy As he answered back with vim, "Well, I'm glad I'm still a boy!"

Still a boy—aye, true enough— Glad, yet gentle, pure and kind; Moulded sure of manly stuff— Kind of boy it's hard to find. Kind of boy it's good to see— Man-boy, wholesome, simple; true— Kind of boy you'd like to love— If the choice were left to you.

Still a boy—how many now Have forgot the wrinkled brow? Is the boy still one come by? Call him back—it is his due; Let him come with youth and joy Back into the heart of you, Laughingly, and still a boy.

Still a boy—ah, well-a-day, Boys are scarce enough at best. With the rippling roundness of their cheeks, Let the boy still be your guest; Let him cleave unto your heart In boy confidence and bold— Still a boy—the man apart, Long, long after he is old.

The Finest EASY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING is made by Browning, King & Co. in their own modern factory, under their own supervision and by the most skilled artisans of the tailoring craft. Our line of sack suits for this fall comprises six or seven of the most graceful models we have ever shown. Brown mixtures are here in a big variety. Our topcoats and raincoats will please you. REMEMBER "No Clothing Fits Like Ours" Browning, King & Co R. S. WILCOX, Manager.