

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEORGE B. TZECHLICK, Treasurer.

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

ROBERT 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.

Ten years ago today, Admiral Dewey had breakfast in Manila Bay.

Senator Dewey says he confines himself to a vegetable diet. Chestnuts?

It begins to look as though Governor Johnson may have missed the Denver train.

Of course the joke will be on congress if the president really expected but two battleships.

Speaking of lonesome men, two more Foraker delegates have been elected in Mississippi.

A Philadelphia court has held that it is legal to sell skimmed milk. Legal or not, it is customary.

According to an eastern exchange, astronomers are much worried over the sun spots. So are the farmers.

It was fitting that the pure milk bill in the Massachusetts legislature should be introduced by a Mr. Cowee.

Congressmen are anxious to adjourn. Having had a long rest, they want to get back home to attend to their personal affairs.

"How would Sullivan do for vice president on the democratic ticket?" asks a Chicago paper. Which Sullivan, Roger or John L.?

The navigation boosters hope to have the river improved so the battleships may be invited to visit Omaha on the next world cruise.

The Paper Trust is willing to have its books examined by "a select committee of congress." It is a question who is to select the committee.

A fatal automobile accident is reported from Lincoln. Omaha automobilists inoculated with the speeding fever should take the hint to slow down.

Mr. Taft is the only aspirant for the republican nomination for president who feels safe in going out of the country and leaving his boom at home.

One of Nebraska's members of the consular service is to make the far jump from Samoa to Switzerland. These Nebraskans are getting to be great globe trotters.

Speaker Cannon is reported to be very indignant at the newspaper cartoonists. If he wants to get good and even up with them, he might quit smoking long, black cigars.

The school board is letting contracts for new school buildings to be erected on the same old slow-burning plan. A strictly fireproof school building would be worth ten fire drills every hour.

A Greek prince in New York is advertising for any job that will pay him \$15 a week. The average prince coming to America seldom looks for a job except for some rich father-in-law.

Judge Alton B. Parker might create some excitement at Denver by making a poll of the delegates and inquiring how many of them voted for him when he ran for the presidency in 1904.

Colonel Bryan says he has not changed his views on public questions and there is nothing to indicate that the people have changed their views of Colonel Bryan's views on public questions.

A WANING OPPOSITION.

With the republican national convention only six weeks distant, the early indications that Secretary Taft would be the republican nominee have turned almost to absolute certainty. As the choosing of convention delegates has progressed from week to week, the majority of the delegates selected have either been instructed for Mr. Taft or have declared for him on individual preference.

The political trend is strikingly illustrated by reference to the predictions publicly made on the last day of March by the spokesmen of the allied opposition. At that time the Taft managers claimed that he would go into the Chicago convention with more than a majority of the 890 delegates either instructed for him or certain to support him.

The end of the coming month" referred to in this bulletin has arrived, but the allied opposition, instead of being "far in the lead," is trailing far in the rear and in imminent danger of having the "distanced" flag hung out before the turn is made into the home stretch.

The expectations of the Taft managers at the end of March have, on the other hand, been more than fulfilled. While a few of the states or districts claimed for Mr. Taft have either failed to instruct for him or have expressed preference for other candidates, he has made gains in states then conceded to the opposition, so that according to present indications the Taft strength will be greater than the estimates of a month ago.

The movement for Mr. Taft is apparently overcoming all opposition. As asserted by The Bee a few days ago, barring a political upheaval, his nomination as the republican standard bearer in the coming campaign may be looked for by a practically unanimous vote.

IN OMAHA'S FAVOR.
The complete opinion of the Interstate Commerce commission, now accessible in official form, in the case brought by Lincoln demanding equal rates with Omaha on certain commodity shipments from the south and southwest as of right shows the decision to be really favorable to Omaha, although granting part of Lincoln's demands.

Why should Colonel Bryan exhibit favoritism to settlers? It must be because the Bryan followers are distinctly in the settler class, much to the disgust of eastern democrats, who need not be named. He may have personal, as he is known to have political objections, to Pointers, but votes count and the pointers are always in the lead.

Taking everything into account, it is apparent that the cost of handling traffic from Kansas City to Omaha and Lincoln is practically the same and that difference in expense does not justify the maintenance of a higher rate to the complainant city than to its rival.

Taking up the articles with respect to which complaint was made separately, the conclusion is reached that with reference to coal an arbitrary of 15 cents per ton higher to Lincoln than to Omaha is not unwarranted; that with reference to cement and paving brick, the 3-cent arbitrary in favor of Omaha is too high and should be cut to 1 1/2 cents; that with reference to lumber, rice, glass, salt, egg fillers and sugar the rates to Lincoln and Omaha from points of origin in Kansas and south and west of the Mississippi river should be the same.

In arriving at this conclusion, with reference to the articles on which Lincoln is entitled to the same rates as Omaha, warrant is found in the changed conditions of manufacture and market governing each particular item. Abolition of the arbitrary on lumber is justified by the transfer of the main sources of lumber supply from Minnesota and Wisconsin to the lower Mississippi and the Pacific coast. Abolition of the arbitrary on rice is justified by the transfer of the main sources of supply from South Carolina to the rice fields of Louisiana and Texas. Abolition of the arbitrary on glass is justified by the change in the glass sources

of supply from Indiana and the east to the glass belt of Kansas. Abolition of the arbitrary on salt is justified by the change in the main source of supply from Michigan to Hutchinson and other Kansas producing points. Abolition of the arbitrary on egg case fillers is justified by the change in the main source of supply from Iowa to the glass belt in Kansas. Abolition of the arbitrary on sugar from the south relates only to shipments originating west of the Mississippi river, not including New Orleans, and is justified by the development of sugar production west of the Mississippi in the south and in the beet sugar fields of the west.

What the commission has decided then is that Omaha's right to a differential by reason of its Missouri river location and competitive traffic conditions must rest upon the merits of the conditions governing each particular class of commodities and that as these conditions change the differentials may be properly changed up or down, or completely wiped out whenever the reason for the original difference disappears. The position of the commission, however, is diametrically opposed to the absolute distance tariff idea behind whose advocates Lincoln and a number of interior Nebraska cities and towns have been ranged from time to time.

FORESTRY LAW UPHOLDS.

The decision of Judge Lewis of the federal court of Colorado sustaining the national forestry laws, although in conflict with the Colorado state laws relating to grazing on public lands, will prove of special interest to stock growers of the west. The issues in the case were squarely joined and the stock growers will doubtless appeal to the higher courts for final decision.

In the Colorado case a cattleman was enjoined by the federal authorities from permitting his cattle to go upon the Holy Cross forest reservation, although the reservation was unfenced and the Colorado state laws allow cattle to graze at large. The Colorado Cattle and Horse Growers' association filed a demurrer denying the right of the federal government to prevent a Colorado cattleman from turning his cattle out to graze, as authorized by the Colorado state law, which has been sustained by the supreme court of the state, but Judge Lewis overruled the demurrer.

"Mr. Harriman," says a New York paper, "could walk from New York to San Francisco without stepping off his own property or property that he controls." Perhaps, but it is a safe wager that he won't.

Advance Notice of Prosperity. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson predicts that 1908 will be a famous year for crops in this country. The attempted panic appears to be on its last legs.

Explanations Overlooked. Pittsburg Dispatch. The war scare vendors fail to explain how, if we are under peril of attack we can afford to send all our best battleships around the world, where they cannot be used in case of emergency.

The Humble Prune's Reward. Chicago Tribune. At last the patient and long suffering prune, tired of being a butt of ridicule, has turned upon its tormentors by registering a crop shortage and jumping skyward in price. Hereth, the once humble prune takes its place among the luxuries. If you want it henceforth you will have to order it.

Senatorial Opposition to President. Boston Transcript. Still another condition has operated against the adoption of the president's program, and that is the strong, if silent, opposition of many republican senators to grant any extension of his policies in legislation. What has been done has been done. To attempt to undo it would be as futile as inexpedient, but the step beyond, the advancement of federal supervision farther afield in the business of the country, so many senators were unwilling to take, or to authorize, that their tacit determination checked their colleagues and limited their sympathies with the executive to so many "pious aspirations." The republican leaders realize they have a strenuous campaign ahead of them, and wish to be unencumbered, as far as possible, with explanations or apologies. They desire to enter the contest in light-marching order.

Adjournment of Congress. New York Independent. In five of the last eight presidential campaign years congress was in session after the first of the national conventions. In one of those years it did not adjourn until October; in two it was in session until August. This year, the first of the conventions will be held on June 17. It will not be right, nor will it be good politics for the republican majority to adjourn congress four or five weeks hence with such a legislative record as has been made up to the present time, or with what promises to be the record then. The success of the party at the polls in November can be effected only by prompt and wise action in congress upon important questions which have thus far been avoided or neglected, than by the campaign largely for personal interests, for which members would be released by so early an adjournment.

DEWEY'S DAY AT MANILA.

Tenth Anniversary of the Battle and Its Result.

Early in the morning of May 1, 1904, ten years ago, the American battle fleet of six ships lined up within shooting distance of the Spanish fleet of seven vessels in the orient. At 7:30, after two hours' fighting, there was a lull in the storm of shot and shell poured on the doomed fleet. At 11:00 o'clock the battle was renewed and at 11:20 Spanish power was driven from the waters of the Philippines.

"The story of the battle has been told so many times there is nothing new that I can add," said Admiral Dewey recently. "There is one popular misconception, however, that I would like to correct. That is the story that after two hours of fighting we stopped for breakfast. We didn't stop to eat breakfast at all. We were so busy that we didn't have time to eat. We stopped because it was incorrectly reported that our ammunition was running low, but this was not so, as we learned when the captains came aboard the flagship. While the conference was in progress the men had breakfast, but they were impatient to be at the fight again. I verily believe that the hand of God was in our war with Spain. Why, just think of it! In the two battles, Manila bay and Santiago, the Spanish navy was practically wiped from the seas and the Spaniards had regarded their navy as superior to our own. And just one American life was lost in the two battles! They won't believe it a hundred years from now. When the story is related a century hence people will say: 'Oh, well, those Yankees always were given to telling big tales!'"

Dewey's action in cutting the cables directly after he had destroyed Montojo's ships has become as famous as Sherman's daring decision to cut loose from his base of supplies and march an army from Manila to the sea. Mr. James A. Scribner, president of the Central and South American Telegraph company, has added a bit of interesting history to that cable-cutting affair. "Probably not more than 100 persons," Mr. Scribner said, "are aware that the cable which Dewey actually cut was not the one connecting Manila with Hong Kong and thence with Europe, but a small one which merely crossed the harbor, connecting Manila with Cavite."

"One end of this cable was taken on board the Olympia. Our company received at one of its South American stations a message, which showed without question that it had emanated from Manila only a few hours before. "That startling information was telegraphed to Washington and laid before the Navy department and the Board of Strategy, which held an extra and extended session to consider it. To find that Manila and Madrid were in direct hourly communication with each other when it had been supposed that the Philippines were entirely isolated, was indeed a disturbing piece of intelligence. "A suggestion which I made at this moment to that secret meeting was happily received. It was that this government should make immediate and formal protest to Great Britain against the reception at Hong Kong and transmission thence of cable messages between Manila and Madrid—this on the grounds that Hong Kong was British territory and that the transmission of such messages was a violation of neutrality. This was done at once and without delay the British government seals were put on the cable ends in Hong Kong."

"It was also my proposition that a special cable be laid from Manila to near Hong Kong for the use of the United States government. "But," said President McKinley, to whom the proposal was made, "it is a violation of neutrality of one belligerent to cable by way of the neutral British port to Hong Kong, why would it not be a violation for the other?" "It would," admitted, "if the cable was laid direct to the city or landed anywhere on British or Chinese soil. But what is to hinder the anchoring of a ship outside the marine league, making that a cable station and transmitting messages to and from Hong Kong by means of a fast dispatch boat?"

"This was considered by the Board of Strategy and was approved. But the cost—\$1,000,000—was the rub. No such amount was immediately available, and it could not be obtained without a special act of congress. The congress would have to have known the specific reasons for the outlay before approving it, and then all the world would have known it. That put congress out of the question. "It was in this emergency that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan authorized the Navy department to draw on him at sight for \$1,000,000."

The record of the United States in the Philippines for ten years is summarized from official documents, as follows: American soldiers killed or died of disease, 5,900. Estimated cost of islands, \$400,000,000. Present annual cost to us, \$17,000,000. Total troops sent to islands, 100,000. Number now there, 14,000. Benefit to United States consists mainly in "knowledge of the duty done."

For the Philippines we have established upright judiciary; public health; 500 miles of highways; ninety additional light houses; netted islands with telegraph lines; established postal system; encouraged railway building and banking capital; opened public domain; bought friars' lands; abolished iniquitous system; equalized taxation; established stable currency; improved sanitation; preserved forests; guaranteed freedom of speech, liberty of press, and right to assemble and petition for redress of grievances, and instituted the archipelago's first elective assembly.

Admiral Cogan, retired, commander of the Baltimore in the battle, dates the expansion of the navy from that historic May day. "The greatest change," says the admiral, "has, of course, been the great increase in the strength of our navy. Never in the history of the world has a nation increased its sea power within any period of ten years as we have since the war with Spain. We had then four battleships. We now have twenty-five, nearly all of which are under construction should soon be ready for service. You might emphasize this; that any one of these newer battleships which we have built since the battle of Manila would have been more than a match for the entire fleet which Admiral Dewey commanded."

"The other advances. There has been notable and many. There is the increase in the rapidity of fire. We now have actual rapid fire. But in those days such appliances as we were introducing might be described as tending to, well, say, decrease slowness of fire; that would be the best way to express what we were doing then. Then the minimum of time required between shots of the heavy pieces was two and a half minutes. Now the maximum is about forty seconds. The improved gun mechanism permitted of a vastly increased rapidity in firing. The telescopic sight brought about a vast improvement in accuracy, especially when

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These meals are always ready; and what do you know that's so good?

You will never bake beans at home again when you once learn the difference between yours and Van Camp's. Note how nutty our beans are—how mealy. None are browned, none are broken; all are baked alike. And note what a delicious blend we get. It comes from baking the beans, the tomato sauce and the pork all together.

It isn't your fault, but you cannot begin to bake beans as we bake them

You lack the facilities. Beans must be baked in a very fierce heat, else they are not digestible. We bake ours 90 minutes at 245 degrees. Then we bake in live steam. That's why our beans don't brown, don't burst. That is why they are all baked alike, and baked well. That's why they are mealy, yet nutty.

Van Camp's pork and beans baked with tomato sauce

Then you can't get the beans that we get, for ours are selected by hand from the choicest beans grown. We pay for them seven times what some beans would cost.

Then our tomatoes are ripened on the vines—not in shipment. They are picked when the juice fairly sparkles. That gives to our sauce the zest which you don't get in other sauce.

The millions of people who know Van Camp's never want home-baked beans

We have spent 47 years in learning how to best prepare this dish. Is it any wonder we know? Don't judge Van Camp's by some other brands that are cheapened at every point. It pays to get the best in beans, because your people will eat them more frequently; eat them in place of meat.

And beans are Nature's choicest food—84 per cent nutriment. 10, 15 and 20¢ per can. Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Scotch whisky has been hit by the pure food law, but Scotch whisky is a hard hitter itself.

If less tragic, the sinking of a British cruiser by a Yankee liner might cause Mr. Reuter to cheer up.

Because the kaiser scorched his mustache in lighting a cigarette, an entire revival of Teutonic fashion plates will become necessary.

Captain Frank R. McCoy, military aide to President Roosevelt, is in Cuba to investigate whether conditions there warrant the withdrawal of the American troops.

President Roosevelt is to have a large stork, captured by James Hallock of Mount Carmel, Ind., if he will consent to take it. The stork is a very large specimen, and at the suggestion of a number of Hallock's neighbors, he has written to the president telling him of the capture and asking if he will receive the bird as a present.

E. T. Williams, newly appointed consul general to Tientsin, who arrived in San Francisco Sunday, says that the most significant feature in the awakening of China, and what promises to be the most potent factor in raising the empire to the level of great western nations, is the earnestness with which the government is pursuing its policy of general education. Mr. Williams, who has been in the orient for twenty-one years, is on his way to assume his consular duties, having been appointed on March 4.

Senator Crane came smiling from the White House. "You must have hit it off pretty well with the president," remarked a friend. "Hit it off? I should say so," answered the senator. "Why he was so good-natured that he unconsciously called me Mr. Stork."—Philadelphia Ledger.

BRIGHT FEET OF MAY.

Horatius Bhanr. Trip along, bright feet of May. Trip along, from day to day. Trip along in sun and showers. Trip along and wake the flowers. Trip along the breezy hills. Trip beside the gathering rills: Trip along in light and song. Trip away, bright feet of May.

TAPPING THE FUNNY BONE. "Mr. Pedagogue is an old-time teacher. He believes in the rod to brighten up dull boys. "Well, isn't that the natural way to make them smart?"—Baltimore American.

"An outlaw ball player," she repeated in a puzzled way, "why, I didn't suppose they'd let an outlaw play. What did he do?" "He stole a base."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Doctor—Those remittances from your popular songs ought to be very soothing to your nerves. Musician—They are, doctor; regular composing drafts.—Baltimore American.

"Have you ever been spoken of as a possible presidential candidate?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "My boom is not as conspicuous as it might be."

Mr. Earl McCoy, living at 1504 South Branson street, Marion, Ind., has passed through an experience that is being duplicated every day in every town and city of any consequence in the United States. It furnishes abundant proof of the correctness of L. T. Cooper's theory in regard to the degeneracy of the human stomach, and shows conclusively the merit possessed by his New Discovery medicine to restore the weakened system to full strength and vigor.

Mr. McCoy says: "For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach trouble. I was unable to retain any food, and became so weak and run down that I was compelled to stop work. My system was nearly a wreck, and I had tried so many remedies and spent so much money without deriving any benefit, that I became discouraged and gave up hope of ever being well again.

"I heard a great deal of Mr. Cooper's theory and medicine, and after much hesitation decided to try it. The result was a pleasant surprise. Before I had taken half of the first bottle I was able to retain all food eaten, and my strength began to return. I have taken six or seven bottles, and am feeling fine. I eat and sleep well, do not cough at night, and am able to perform a hard day's work. I can cheerfully recommend Cooper's New Discovery, for it has done wonders for me."

"The Cooper remedies are meeting with remarkable success wherever they are introduced. They are without a rival in toning up a weakened and run-down system. We sell them.—Beaton Drug Co."

Pure Flavorings. D. PRICES. Flavoring Extracts. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc.

have been given the preference and are now used and appreciated by millions of housewives who have used them for half a century.

GIVE UP WORK BECAUSE OF HIS WEAKENED CONDITION

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