

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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George H. Tschuck, 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 April, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

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GEORGE H. TSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

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

Apparently the anti-Taft allies have quit allaying.

Enlist for Sunday under the sign of the white flower.

For a youth seventy-two years young Uncle Joe Cannon is quite frisky.

Hetty Green refuses to use the telephone. She lets her money talk for her.

The Kurds have massacred 3,000 villagers. That is a woe the Kurds have.

The president's latest message seems to have acted on congress like a massage.

"The Queen of Spades" is to be produced in New York. It takes a five-spot to see it.

Senator Beveridge says the president has an important secret. Not if he told it to Beveridge.

China is to have a new navy, according to eastern advisers. Any navy that China may get will necessarily be new.

The Mothers' day idea is based on a healthy human sentiment. Anyone in doubt of it should propose a Father's day.

Senators Bulkeley and Brandegee of Connecticut will probably explain that they never care to visit Chicago in June, anyway.

The Filipino assembly is not following the American congress so closely, after all. It has decided to reduce the salaries of its members.

Speaking of Senator "Jeff" Davis, what has become of "Web" Davis, who once introduced William J. Brenning to a Kansas City audience?

A Chicago stenographer who has inherited \$1,000,000 is going to follow a musical career. She does not want to drop her habit of taking notes.

Miss Helen Cannon, the speaker's daughter, likens Washington society to a salad. The difference is that society is served with but little dressing.

We notice by the Commoner that Mr. Bryan is offering a red Durham bull for sale. Reports from the east show that he failed in an effort to trade it for a Jersey.

Commander Peary is now asking for \$37,500 to enable him to make another dash for the North Pole. The country will have no objection to Peary's staying at home.

Julian Story denies that he has any of the property of his divorced wife, Emma James Story. Mr. Story appreciates the fact that he lost most when he was separated from his wife's voice.

In the list of presidents of "leading railway systems east of the Mississippi river" in conference on the freight rate question is included the name of E. H. Harriman. Since when has the Union Pacific been moved east of the Mississippi river?

Friends of Congressman Landis of Indiana are booming him for the vice presidential nomination on the republican ticket. Mr. Landis is one of the ablest and most popular men in congress and has a hold almost as strong as that of Mr. Bryan on the Chautauqua vote.

THE 1908 STANDARD BEARERS.

Political developments of the week practically remove all doubt that William Howard Taft and William Jennings Bryan will be the opposing nominees for the presidency this year. The Taft strength has grown so rapidly that his antagonists have apparently abandoned all hope of preventing his nomination at Chicago and the action of the Ohio democrats in sending an instructed delegation for Mr. Bryan to Denver foreshadows the final crumbling of the anti-Bryan forces. The campaign in Ohio was bitterly contested, the old line party leaders making a determined effort to escape Bryan instructions. While the Nebraskan is still meeting with opposition in eastern states, there is the scantiest prospect that it will be sufficient to embarrass him much at convention time.

With the convention line-up practically thus determined, interest will naturally turn to the attitude of the eastern democrats who have been most active against Bryan. This opposition, while ready to hail with delight the appearance of any great, or near-great, commanding leader to whom the nomination might be given this year, admit that such a candidate could not win over a lukewarm support from Mr. Bryan, just as they agree that Bryan is now no stronger in the pivotal states than he was in 1896 and 1900. Colonel Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and one of the original anti-Bryan democrats, sums up the situation, in the improbable event of Governor Johnson's nomination at Denver, as follows:

What chance would Johnson have over the dead body of Bryan? What chance would Johnson have carrying a Wall street tag? What chance would Johnson have using the undemocratic two-thirds rule to defeat the will of the majority, and that at the behest of the east defying the west and working the south? The thought is preposterous.

This must not be construed as unfriendliness to Governor Johnson, because Colonel Watterson was the first to propose the Minnesota man and has been active in calling attention to his superior presidential qualifications, but he has evidently reviewed the situation and reached the conclusion that the democratic nominee at Denver is scheduled for defeat and, that being true, thinks it best to sacrifice Bryan again rather than Governor Johnson, who is still a young man with future possibilities.

The Brooklyn Eagle, one of the staunchest of the democratic papers of the country, quotes figures to show that it will be impossible to keep Bryan from getting the nomination. "Nothing is more probable," says the Eagle, "than that there will be but one ballot at Denver."

That the situation is far from the Eagle's liking may be seen from this forecast it makes of the November results:

While it is a fact that John A. Johnson of Minnesota would go to the polls with a chance of winning, Mr. Bryan will begin and end his canvass with none at all. He could not even carry his own state the last time he ran. Nowhere is he discredited more emphatically than at home.

It is the sheerest futility to talk of a chance of democratic victory without the electoral vote of the state of New York. Estimate it and the republican nomination is equivalent to election. Eight years ago it gave to McKinley a plurality of 143,487. What it will give to the republican candidate this year, presuming his adversary to be Bryan, is a matter of guesswork with six figures.

So, as the Eagle would be pleased to see, the convention makes a nomination which will not convert canvass into comedy, not to say farce, it calls attention to some of the differences between the two men sure of serious discussion at Denver. One has done nothing but fail at the polls, the other nothing but succeed. One is a man of action, of achievement, the other a man of many words. One performs, the other parades. One would go to the country with a fighting chance, the other would be beaten before the polling places opened. There is a choice which will discredit even a donkey.

A SINGLE TAX EXPERIMENT.

Students of politics and political economy will be interested in an experimental piece of legislation to be voted upon in Oregon on June 1, embodying the principle of the single tax as expounded by Henry George. A bill "to exempt from taxation factory buildings and machinery, homes and home improvements, but not the lots nor the farms," will be submitted to the voters under the operation of the initiative and referendum provision of the Oregon laws. The proposed amendment is as follows:

That all dwelling houses, barns, sheds, outhouses and all other appurtenances thereof; all machinery and buildings used exclusively for manufacturing purposes, and the appurtenances thereof; all fences, farm machinery and appliances used as such; all fruit trees, vines, shrubs and all other improvements on farms; all live stock; all household furniture in use and all tools owned by workmen and in use shall be exempt from taxation.

The purpose of the measure is, of course, to put all the burden of taxation on land, pursuant to the tenets of the single taxers that it is economically wrong to penalize industry by taxing improvements. The gist of the argument is that it is wrong for the owner of a vacant lot, taxed in a nominal amount, to be enriched by the enterprise of a neighbor who invests large amounts and incurs heavy obligations to improve his property and then has to pay taxes on his improvements.

Against the Oregon plan it is urged that, while relieving manufacturers, laborers and farmers from paying taxes, it leaves trade, transportation, the bankers and the professional men to pay taxes on their means of livelihood, thus making it impossible to secure a uniform system of taxation. However, people are seeking all the light on the question of taxation they can get, and if the Oregonians are

willing to risk the experiment they may help settle by practice the worth or worthlessness of a theory that has long been the subject of academic discussion.

OUR DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

Omaha is entertaining for a few days a distinguished guest in the person of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who is visiting friends here in a purely private capacity, but who is nonetheless welcome also for the notable service he has rendered to the nation as an officer of the navy.

Admiral Schley's name has been written down in American history for all time to come. He would be entitled to recognition for the part he played in the civil war, although this period of his career has since been completely obscured by his brilliant exploits in the war with Spain.

People hereabouts will remember how the news from Santiago came just ten years ago as we were celebrating the glorious Fourth in connection with our ever memorable Transmississippi exposition, and how the tidings of victory fired the Independence day patriotism.

They remember, also, how the story of Santiago was interwoven with the famous peace jubilee at the exposition in October of the same year, attended by President McKinley and many of the heroes of war, in celebration of a peace toward whose accomplishment our present guest had contributed so signally.

They will remember still further the former visit of Admiral Schley to Omaha, during which they were pleased to honor him with universal acclaim, and, even though this time he is made the victim of no formal functions or ostentatious ceremonies, the admiral must be impressed with the fact that no city in the country holds a warmer spot in its heart for him than Omaha.

BIG CROPS AND HIGH PRICES.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has made a statement of the outlook for the agricultural interests of the country which must be comfortably cheering to the farmers even if it does not tickle the consumer exceedingly.

Reviewing the April report of crop conditions throughout the country, Mr. Wilson predicts that the crop of the present year will be a bumper one and that prices for it will be fully as high as last year. He offers the modification that if weather conditions do not continue favorable, the size of the crop may be reduced, but in that event the prices of products will be even higher than they now promise to be.

In this connection, with a word of advice to the laboring men of the country, Secretary Wilson says:

I hope to see the men who are looking for work go to the country districts for it instead of to the crowded cities. Just as soon as they do, just so soon will the prices find their normal level. But so long as all the unemployed rush to the cities and the farmer cannot get help to till and harvest, and move his crops, just so long will the American workingman find the most keen on his bill of fare growing smaller and less frequent.

This advice is not new, but it should carry more weight when backed by the assertion that the cost of living will not be materially reduced so long as the farmer is compelled to pay top prices for help and then can not get it in sufficient force to keep up with the ever-increasing demand for his products. The number of people engaged in producing food have not increased in proportion to those employed in other industries and food prices will continue high until the area or productive capacity of land capable of cultivation is notably increased. Yet for the farmer, he is assured of prosperous conditions so long as the demand for food increases more rapidly than the supply of food.

AT THE MEETING OF THE WATER BOARD

the other day bills were audited and vouchers ordered drawn for the following payments in connection with the specific performance litigation:

To Carl C. Wright, for legal services and expenses, \$3,140

To John L. Webster, for legal services and expenses, 3,579

Who says that the water works purchase proceedings are not a good thing—for the lawyers?

Group 4 of the Nebraska bankers has gone on record against the establishment of a postal savings bank system. The bankers have a right to hold views on this subject and to express them, but when they explain that their position "is not dictated by self-interest" they are apt to find it difficult to make other people believe it.

In an effort to disprove the charge that he had grown rich in congress Senator Bailey offered to sell all his property in Texas, aside from his farm, for \$1,000. That made a tremendous hit until a rude person in the audience asked him if he would take \$300,000 for his blooded stock farm in Kentucky.

Judge Gray says he has a dozen reasons why he will not be a candidate for the presidential nomination at Denver. The first is that Mr. Bryan has the nomination clinched and tied down. The other reasons need not be named.

According to press dispatches, Nebraska's staff of colonels paraded San Francisco in carriages. Governor Sheldon should at once issue a Roosevelt horseback order.

Those University of Nebraska students ought to be more considerate about fixing the time for their annual "Sneak" day. They ought to move it up at least six weeks earlier so that

members of the legislature in session at the Capital City every two years might also take advantage of it.

Our trade boosters are to take Omaha along with them in moving pictures. The pictures will have to move fast to keep up with Omaha's forward steps.

An Awakening Due.

The Johnson men think they can beat Bryan. An alarm clock doesn't cost much and the Johnson men ought to have one.

When Noise Counts.

General Funston is going to use black powder in saluting the fleet at San Francisco because it makes the most noise and the most smoke. That must be the kind some of the presidential candidates are using.

Jolting the Allies for Fun.

Every time there is any slackening of the Taft movement the administration managers stomp the report that it is plotted to stampede the convention to Roosevelt and a third term. It does the trick every time. The Taft boom makes a new spirit when this scare is thrown into the ranks of the reluctant or recalcitrant republicans. It is a great tribute to the popularity of the president.

Rainbow Calculations.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Senator Jeff Davis said in his latest speech that plutocratic magnates have robbed the American people to such an extent that "if Adam had survived till this day and had computed \$100 every minute the riches expended from Paradise, he must have lived 50,000 other years to complete the task." The robbery is accordingly calculated to be \$29,520,000,000,000. A billion-dollar country, indeed! Make it trillions, and plenty of them.

Bumper Crops and Good Prices.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is the administration optimist. On the basis of reports so far received he predicts bumper crops for the farmers this year and a continuance of high food prices. He gives as a reason for this fine outlook for the granger the excellent prospect for those who do not till the soil, that population in this country is increasing faster than crop acreage. There is not enough excess of bread and meat to keep pace with the excess of mouths to eat the bread and meat supply. It is his opinion that this condition creates a favorable prospect for those who do not till the soil, that population in this country is increasing faster than crop acreage. There is not enough excess of bread and meat to keep pace with the excess of mouths to eat the bread and meat supply. It is his opinion that this condition creates a favorable prospect for those who do not till the soil, that population in this country is increasing faster than crop acreage.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Lower Railroad Rates in Iowa Nets More Money. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Iowa throws out another element of confusion into a much-fought-over question. To those who have read the profound and authoritative rulings of the high courts of Pennsylvania and also those of United States district courts on the Atlantic seaboard it was supposed that the invalid because confiscatory nature of the 2-cent fare law was beyond dispute.

But the wild and subversive west will not let things stay settled. For now comes the state of Iowa with statistics of railroad earnings setting forth that the railroads of that state have made more out of their passenger traffic at the 2-cent rate than they did at the old rate. It is claimed as an offset that this has been largely aided by the abolition of the free-pass privilege for Iowa politicians. But the same assistance to earnings has been secured for the railroads in Pennsylvania; so that the two states stand on an equal footing in that respect.

It is an indisputable rule that the lower rates are most profitable where there is the greatest density of traffic; and it is hardly less questionable that the density of traffic is greater on the railroads in Pennsylvania than those in Iowa. How, then, can a rate be "confiscatory" in the one state and profitable in the other? There is an irrepensible conflict on this issue of fact.

HOUSE WORK



Thousands of American women in their homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty. In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden. It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

American intruders may with a hankering for foreign titles may well view with alarm the reported organization of the titled women of England for the purpose of protecting the invaders against the American invasion. The move has a two-fold object. It is designed to restrict the social activities of members of the American colony in England and rekindle the flames of ancient patriotism which finds expression in the familiar cry, "Patronize home industry."

Four years past proud mothers of eligible daughters have suffered the anguish of seeing their cherished hopes blasted by the superior fascinations of the American girl's coin. Prizes worthy of the best matching talent of duchess and baroness were snapped by aliens, titles rescued from the pawnbrokers and gilded with American eagles and delapidated castles restored to former splendor. Home competition was hopeless while alliances were a financial necessity, but when an American girl captures a prize with a fortune in his own right the time is ripe for social war on the invaders. The announcement of the engagement of the daughter of the American ambassador to the king's conveyer was the last straw. The war promises to be a fierce one. Americans who are worth while will cheer the titled Amazons success and cheer them on.

Recent events in Portugal tend to confirm the opinion expressed at the time that the assassination of the crown prince was a conspiracy against reforms in the government inaugurated by Premier Franco by express command of the king. The wrath of the populace was cleverly turned upon the premier while the gloom of the tragedy enveloped the court, and when the young king picked up the reins of power, Franco was obliged to flee for his life. Now it appears from the government investigation of the plot that the conspiracy had so many ramifications pointing suspiciously to high quarters that the authorities deem it inexpedient to press the prosecution of suspected criminals. King Manuel appears to have agreed to this view, doubtless because his advisers comprise many of the officials driven from power during the Franco regime. This state of affairs in Portugal presents a striking parallel to the butchery which compassed a change of rulers in Serbia.

Franc Kossuth, Hungarian minister of commerce, delivered the principal address at Esztergom on the sixtieth anniversary of the March revolution. He spoke with enthusiasm of the part which his father, Louis Kossuth, played in the great revolutionary drama of '48 and said: "Every age demands new duties. Sixty years ago men had to show courage and work toward a new dawn. Today knowledge and work toward a new dawn are our duties. Which duty is more difficult, a few months of enthusiasm, a fight for a few days, or the steady, patient work toward a noble end? I have tried both and I know that the latter is the more difficult if for no other reason than that its progress is strewn not with laurel, but with thistles."

American enterprise and perseverance in prosecuting the work of reclaiming the arid regions of the west, even in those sections classed as deserts on the maps, will find stimulus for their energies in the desert of French engineers in the desert of Sahara. There is no word as yet of their lexicon. By means of artesian wells driven in selected parts of that vast barren region of northern Africa, they have built a chain of oases which fructify the land to the limit of the water supply, making irrigation possible and profitable. At each oasis new flowing wells are added each year, each well enlarging the area of cultivation and widening the radius of settlement. So far an abundance of water has been found. One of the newest wells tapped a deep source of supply and flows 700 gallons a minute, enough to irrigate 2,000 acres of land and a mature 120,000 date palm trees. Population and cultivation have quadrupled in a generation. Communication between these settlements is now maintained by means of camels, but the French government has planned a system of connecting railroads which will be extended rapidly as development justifies. The French governor general predicts that these enterprises will make it possible for the Algerian Sahara to provide food for 1,000,000 more inhabitants than it now supports.

A correspondent of an English paper, sent to India to investigate the causes of the present discontent, put in six months at the task and reached the conclusion that it does not amount to sedition, and is due chiefly to manifestations of arrogant superiority similar to that shown by British officials in the American colonies, which helped to fan the flames of the American revolution. How like Washington's experience with British regulars in the Braddock campaign this appears. "The real danger to our position as beneficent rulers," writes the correspondent, "lies in the arrogant isolation of our people toward the inhabitants of the country. It is an old tale. It is heard and felt in the railway stations, in the clubs, at the hotels and in the bungalows, so it is hardly possible to exaggerate the evil. Native prejudice is undoubtedly increasing as more English women come out to add an immense weight of their influence to the antagonism and the increasing rudeness and contempt toward 'those natives.' The writer observes that education has increased the evil, for as he says, 'many of us can show ourselves quite kindly and polite to the ignorant cultivator, whom we regard as a well behaved child, but we see a queer dislike for that innocent cultivator's son when he proves himself our equal in knowledge and behavior, so that we can no longer pat his dark head and say, 'good boy.' Acts of Parliament cannot reach the inherent opposition to alien rule, nor uphold the rights of millions of people steadily advancing in national consciousness. One available means of allaying some of the discontent is suggested. 'Our judges and jurymen should return to the old principle of equal justice for all races of men and certain of our public men should cease to read other people's letters.'"

Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, who was defeated in the Manchester bye-election recently, has transferred his efforts to a seat in the House of Commons to Dundee, a district considered safe for the liberals. The fight against him in that district is now on and is as vigorous as the opposition at Manchester. The militant suffragettes have followed him into Scotland and are reaching for his scalp with a vigor and wrath of women scorned. One day this week a band of the suffering sisters chased him in automobiles from stand to stand, jeering and scoffing, ringing cowbells when shouting failed to draw his oratorical efforts. The day's engagements and retire from the field. If successful in this contest, Mr. Churchill will have earned his seat in Parliament as well as a long rest from partisan strife.

Will Spring Along Somehow. There is no doubt that the president could earn his living writing for the magazines after leaving office. One offer of \$25,000 for a series of articles on foreign travel has already been rejected. It appears, if Mr. Roosevelt were to take in lecturing there would be something doing.

Advertisement for Royal Baking Powder. Text: "Where the finest biscuit, cake, hot-breads, crusts or puddings are required Royal is indispensable." Includes the Royal logo and "Absolutely Pure".

Political drift column. Text: "Senator Bailey's vindication in Texas amounts to a majority of 17,927 out of a total of 24,822 votes." "New Jersey's delegation to the republican national convention go unstructured, for the purpose of doing business on the best possible terms." "Four Arkansas state senators have been arrested for taking bribes, while Jeff Davis is half a thousand miles away throwing harpoons into 'the sinking cravens of manna'."

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. Text: "Browning, King & Co. CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and HATS. One Minute. You want a Spring Suit—or Top Coat. A dozen dealers appeal to you. And you wonder which. This is your store. Why? Because, instead of the choice of the duds of a dozen different little shops, we offer you the celebrated Browning, King & Company clothing in our own store and from our own New York factory. And the best that can be made." Includes B&K logo and address: 15th and Douglas Streets, R. S. WILCOX, Mgr.

Advertisement for B.V.D. Underwear. Text: "LOOSE FITTING B.V.D. Trade Mark. Registered U. S. Patent Office. COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS and KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS. Besides being the coolest Summer Undergarments are the most economical. 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 a garment. One suit of B. V. D. will outlast three suits of the old style, tight fitting kind, because B. V. D. does not chafe or bind the wearer; chafing and binding wear out any garment. Look for the B. V. D. Red Woven Label which guarantees you a correctly cut, well made, perfect fitting undergarment. Do not accept an imitation. Write for Booklet." Includes B.V.D. logo and address: ERLANGER BROTHERS, 15th and Church Sts., New York.