

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Sine of Nebraska, Douglas County, Mo., 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: Circulation category and number. Includes categories like 'Total', 'Less unsold and returned copies', and 'Net total'.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1908. (Seal) ROBERT H. NITZEL, 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.

The backbone of winter has been bent, if not actually broken.

"Money making is a disease," says Mr. Carnegie. Most folks are immune.

The "whirlwind" campaign for Johnson in Alabama did not raise much dust after all.

Of course, the socialist who does not like Debs as a presidential candidate may vote for Hearst.

The governors are to meet next year in the middle west. Omaha should put in the first bid.

Feeding 70-cent corn is one of the reasons for high priced beef, and there is not much money in it at that.

Commander Peary says he is in urgent need of money. He knows how it feels, then, to be with the majority.

London did not take kindly to George Ade's "College Widow." The "College Widow" must be known to be appreciated.

England threatens to put the bar on American hops. This is a reversal of form. In this country the hops are put on the bar.

Mayor "Jim" may be assured of one thing—and that is, the support of all of the loyal fans in his advocacy of Sunday base ball.

Senator Tillman has gone to Europe to be away until October. Prospects for a restful summer in this country are growing brighter.

Congressman Vreeland and Senator Aldrich are both warmly in favor of currency legislation, but each is opposed to the other's kind.

The "allies" who published bulletins a month ago to the effect that "the Taft boom is rapidly waning," ought to discharge their press agent.

The Nebraska parson who resigned his pastorate rather than give over his real estate business, shows his faith in Nebraska soil, at least.

The congress has passed a deficiency bill for \$17,000,000. The government has also presented the Standard Oil company with a deficiency bill for \$29,240,000.

With corn soaring around 70 cents in Omaha and plenty still in the hands of the Nebraska farmer, it does not look very much like hard times in the Antelope state.

Another candidate is being trained to succeed President Diaz of Mexico. About a dozen men have been trained for that position, but most of them have died of old age.

A man has been sent to jail at Atlantic City for trying to impersonate W. J. Bryan. His deceit was discovered when he declined an invitation to make a public address.

The revolt of the insurgents in the house of representatives comes a little late. If it had been started in March instead of May it might have had some effect on legislation.

An Indiana detective is convinced that Mrs. Guinness had "a silent partner." Her matrimonial partners always became silent as soon as they transferred their property to her.

TARIFF PROGRAM.

While persistently clamoring for a revision of the tariff and signally failing to offer any comprehensive or definite policy on the question, the democrats are already attempting to make political capital out of the republican action, looking to an early revision of existing schedules. When there was an apparent sentiment in congress in favor of the appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission, to make a scientific investigation of the question and report its findings and recommendations in congress, the democratic leaders violently opposed the plan, insisting that it meant more delay and demanding that the tariff be revised "at once." Now that the republicans have planned to have the finance committee of the senate and the ways and means committee of the house sit during the summer recess and conduct tariff hearings, the democrats are shouting against the plan and pleading for the appointment of a tariff commission, so obnoxious to them a few weeks ago.

Ultimately it will be found, as usual, that the republicans are pursuing the proper course. The party is practically pledged to a revision and adjustment of tariff schedules at a special session of the new congress, to be held immediately after March 4, 1909. This plan, first urged by Mr. Taft, has been endorsed by President Roosevelt, and has been approved by the republicans in many of their state conventions. It is accepted as certain that the national platform of the party to be adopted at the Chicago convention will unequivocally declare for tariff revision at such an extra session. Preparatory to this, the hearings of the committees of both branches of congress will be of great value to the new congress. These hearings will be printed and the congress that will have tariff revision as one of its duties will be furnished with all the data obtainable on the subject. The adjustment of schedules must be made by the congress and experience has shown that the work of tariff commissions has never been of any great service to congress, while it has always been a prolific source of delay.

The tariff revision that will be undertaken at the next congress will be an adjustment of the system to bring the protective tariff into accord with the commercial developments and industrial changes of the past eleven years. It will provide for a reduction of schedules that hamper competition and the widening of the nation's trade field and retain those necessary to the protection of American industries and American laboring men. It will probably be highly disappointing to free trade democratic statesmen, but there is every promise that it will be satisfactory and beneficial to the country.

POLITICAL WATERED STOCK.

Referring to the campaign that is being planned by James T. Lloyd of Missouri for the fight for control by the democrats of the house in the next congress, Mr. Bryan, through the Commander, says: Mr. Lloyd's committee is a democratic committee composed of real democrats who are wedded to democratic ideas, and who are making a fight for democratic reforms. That being true, the committee has no disposition to collect funds from predatory corporations, and could not secure such contributions if it desired to. It must make its fight upon the contributions sent in by the democrats who are interested in democratic success. The Commander, therefore, appeals to its readers to send contributions to Mr. Lloyd for the carrying on of this work. The democratic fight ought to be made by the rank and file of the party; a small sacrifice on the part of each democrat would enable the committee to supply the necessary literature and get the party records before the public.

Certainly the committee under Mr. Lloyd has no occasion to call upon predatory wealth for contributions. The committee "is composed of real democrats who are wedded to democratic ideas," and they know how to carry districts for the democratic candidates without resort to the use of money. They have carried the south for years without the use of corrupting money, and Colonel Bryan, in a recent speech at Madison Square Garden in New York, openly approved the methods employed by the democrats in carrying the south for the party, declaring that if the negroes were as numerous in the north as they are in the south the white voters of the north would disfranchise them just as they have done in the south.

In opening his campaign for the control of the house in congress, Chairman Lloyd has a distinct advantage over his republican opponents in that he is able to use a lot of political watered stock, secured through methods of inflation—or intimidation—that are not available in the north. He can start with a nucleus of something near 100 democratic congressmen from the south, who owe their elections to disfranchising laws and who are sent to congress year after year without contest, under the operation of a southern political regime which leaves nothing to chance.

The Congressional Directory, the official publication of data concerning members of congress, throws some very interesting light on the political careers of these "democrats who are wedded to democratic ideas." Nine members of congress, for example, come from the state of Alabama. The total vote for these nine members at the last congressional election was \$1,547 to 5,992 for the opposition, a total vote in the state, on the selection of congressmen, of 69,535. The total vote for congressmen in the Eighth and Ninth congressional districts of

Iowa, just across the river from Omaha, was 73,806, or about 5,000 more than was polled for the entire state of Alabama, with its nine members. Minnesota has the same number of members of congress as Alabama. The total vote for congressional candidates in Minnesota was 263,861, compared with 68,539 in Alabama. The voters of Minnesota are not "wedded to democratic ideas," and accordingly allow all male citizens of legal age to participate in the battle at the polls.

Georgia has eleven congressmen, according to the Congressional Directory, two of them "received all the votes cast in the district," but the number is not stated. The other nine members were chosen at an election at which 25,789 votes were cast for congressional candidates, or over 1,000 votes less than were cast at the same election in the First congressional district in Nebraska. Florida has three members of congress, elected by a total vote less than that cast for congressmen in the Second Nebraska district. Arkansas has seven congressmen, elected by a vote less than that cast in the Ninth Iowa district. South Carolina has seven democratic congressmen, elected by a total of 27,909 votes, or 3,000 less than the number of votes cast for Congressman Hull and his opponent in the Des Moines district. Louisiana has seven congressmen, chosen by a total of about 35,000 votes, and Mississippi has eight congressmen, elected by less than 20,000 voters.

Colonel Bryan waxes exceedingly eloquent in denunciation of the "centralization of power" at Washington, although the greatest illustration of the evil effects of centralization of power is furnished in the south, the work of "democrats wedded to democratic ideas."

THE CURRENCY DEADLOCK.

Despite the hopeful tone of Washington dispatches, following the practically unanimous adoption of the Vreeland emergency currency compromise by the house, the outlook for intelligent, well-digested currency legislation at this session of the congress has never been very bright and all indications now are that the senate and house conferees will fail to agree upon any compromise that would stand a chance of being adopted by both branches.

The senate and house have passed two radically divergent measures. The Vreeland bill, as passed by the house, contained but one provision, that charging interest on government deposits in national banks, that was in the original Aldrich bill, as passed by the senate. The Aldrich bill provided for additional circulation based on bond securities. The Vreeland bill provides for currency based on bank assets. There is no similarity or possible harmony between the two bills. The difference is not one of detail, but one of principle and it would appear idle to talk of a compromise measure coming from the conference committee.

While the country at large may be convinced that some currency legislation is necessary, it is perhaps better that action should be deferred rather than that a bill should be passed, in a hurried compromise at the closing days of the session, that might work hurt instead of benefit to the country. Out of the conflict may come the adoption of a law creating a currency commission. This is provided for in the Vreeland bill, in a number of sections which may be framed into a separate bill by the conference committee. The measure provides for the appointment of twelve members of congress and six outsiders to sit during the summer and to report to the president "not later than January 1, 1909, and their report shall be forthwith transmitted by the president to congress with such recommendations as he may deem proper." The scope of the proposed commission's work is thus defined:

That it shall be the duty of this commission to investigate carefully the causes of the recent financial crisis and the relation of the banking and currency system thereto, and to make recommendations for such changes in the existing banking and currency system as may, in their opinion, be desirable; and said commission may also recommend such changes as they may find desirable and within the constitutional power of congress in regard to the banking institutions of the states and in the laws governing the distribution of public funds.

Prompt adoption by congress of this proposition and active work by the commission would furnish congress with material for the intelligent preparation and consideration of a measure, at the short session, that would meet the demands of the country. The country can better afford to wait a year for a proper currency law than to take the risks that might follow the adoption of patchwork legislation on the subject at this session.

THE RATE-MAKING POWER.

While the scope of the Nebraska State Railway commission has not as yet been exactly defined, its existence has had a direct and beneficial effect on conditions. It was but natural that the commission on its organization should be overwhelmed with applications for changes in rates and demands for relief from many parts of the state. The commission was not disappointed in this and since it was formally constituted a little more than a year ago, its docket has been filled to overflowing with various petitions from communities and individual shippers.

All of these have not, as yet, been acted upon. The commission has taken up the matters as fast as possible and has generally succeeded in adjusting local rates to the satisfaction of both shipper and railroad.

One of the greatest benefits that has come to the people of the state through the existence of the commission has been the reduction of rates on coal from the western fields. The adjustment of grain rates and rates on live stock within the state has also been taken up seriously and relief granted as fast as possible. The railroads, naturally, have not taken kindly to the course of the board, but have submitted with whatever grace they might to the orders issued. The existence of the railroad commission, so far, has more than endorsed the wisdom that created it.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

The Union Stock Yards company objects to being classed as a common carrier because of its assistance in unloading live stock for the railroad and will endeavor to secure from the supreme court an order to that effect. This is an argument between corporations and one that does not interest shippers very largely, because the rate will be charged just the same.

CLAUDE MONET, THE FRENCH ARTIST.

Claude Monet, the French artist, is said to have destroyed paintings valued at \$100,000 because they did not come up to his artistic ideals. He might have done better by adopting the popular custom of Parisian artists by discovering that they were genuine Van Dykes and unloading them on American connoisseurs.

MR. BRYAN IS BETTER KNOWN.

"Mr. Bryan is better known and better understood than he ever was before," says Governor Folk of Missouri. Perhaps that explains why there is so much opposition to Bryan in states that used to be so enthusiastically for him.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN WANTS TO KNOW.

A democratic congressman wants to know what it will cost to repair the battleships after their trip around the world. Practically nothing. The ships are kept in almost perfect condition and their service does not injure them.

GOVERNORS AT WASHINGTON.

How the Western Executives Looked Through Eastern Spectacles.

Washington correspondents of eastern papers have definitely discarded a motley descriptive phrase that has been in steady service for more than a quarter of a century. In all the descriptions of the scenes at the conference of governors not one rings in "the wild and woolly west," whose executives and representatives bore away much of the honors of the historic assembly. The New York Herald on Sunday devotes a page to pictures and descriptions of the incidents, particularly the peculiarities of the governors evidenced by dress, oratory and movement. The sketches of the governors of the middle west follow:

Nebraska's governor, G. L. Sheldon, although a republican, clung close by the side of Mr. Bryan all through the conference. If Governor Sheldon did not wear his hair so long he and not Governor Higgins would have been pointed out as the "baby governor," but his black locks flow gracefully to his shoulders and then turn up in a roll like a wild hair. Once across and obscures the back of the neck of William Jennings Bryan. The Nebraska executive plainly had "stage fright" when he ascended the dias and stood by the side of President Roosevelt to sound loud the glories of his state. He had recently made a railroad journey from the Pacific coast south to Lincoln, and his excited utterances describing the glories of the scenery through which he passed. His language was flowery.

The president watched him closely for five minutes. Then Mr. Roosevelt diverted his steady gaze from Nebraska's governor, and in contempt of the plea, for it was evident to Mr. Roosevelt that Nebraska's governor, having ventured upon the most dangerous ground of oratory—that of florid description that had not been carefully prepared and memorized—knew he was going to "fall down." Judge George Gray, another of the democratic candidates for president who attended every session of the conference, was every whit as sympathetic with Governor Sheldon as was the president, but being less burdened with responsibility he was freer with his tongue.

"His wings are weakening, and when he falls he'll be hurt," Judge Gray whispered to a companion while Governor Sheldon continued bravely to flutter around high in the air.

But when Nebraska's governor reached the earth again from which he had taken such sudden flight he settled down to real business and made a speech that was more liberally applauded than probably it might have been had he not attempted his hazardous flight.

Governor Folk of Missouri, though not the son of Governor Higgins, looks nearly twenty years older. Governor Folk has lost the debonair air that distinguished him when he was last east, only a little more than a year ago. In mind he is now grave and solemn. Moreover, his clothes don't fit as well as they used to. There is now about the cut of his coat and trousers a noticeable looseness and "bagginess" that reminds one of William Jennings Bryan's manner of dressing. It may be that it is his raiment that adds apparently to the age of Missouri's ambitious young governor. Some of his friends say that he has so profoundly studied the character, achievements and methods of Mr. Bryan since the report gained currency that Mr. Bryan favored the Missourian above all others—except himself, of course—for the democratic presidential nomination this year that Governor Folk unconsciously has adopted the Bryan style of dress.

Governor Folk probably strove harder than any other member of the conference to individualize himself. He worked as hard almost as President Roosevelt, and had the hardihood to undertake the organization of a revolt to the president's complete domination of the conference. The Missourian took the least in very moving that had obviously for its object opposition to the president's absolute mastery of the assemblage's procedure and results, but in the end he was compelled to acknowledge complete defeat and yielded gracefully in the closing hour of the conference to the sway of "Rooseveltism," as he previously called it.

FAVORITE SONGS TO THE SHELF.

Taft, having fixed things up at Panama, returns to put the final crimp in the favorite song foolishness.

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Governor Haskell of Oklahoma has vetoed an anti-trust bill because he "would not destroy the cow to kill the tick." The governor would only to 1909, compared with 404,332 in the same time last year, and 333,115 in the first four months of 1908. This is indicative of a smaller incoming of aliens for the whole year than has been known since 1880, when the great business recovery from the depression following the panic of 1883 began.

PRESENT BENEFITS OF ECONOMY.

The people who worry over the fact that in 200 years our national resources will be exhausted are more altruistic than the Irishman who only to know what posterity had done for him that he should do so much for posterity. Still, notwithstanding the glaring, if selfish, truism of the Irishman's suggestion, it is also a fact that if every generation took care to safeguard the interests of posterity, it would make life better worth the living for itself.

STATE WITHOUT A PARTY.

Old Distinctions in Oregon Destroyed by New Election Laws.

Party lines have been virtually obliterated in Oregon. For years there has been a tendency in that direction; and the primary law and insistence on statement No. 1 have about completed the dissolution of the republican party; while the democratic party already had become so weak that it had virtually ceased to live as a party, and since has existed only by professing non-partisanship and being whisked as a club by republican factions to beat out the brains of each other.

From two-thirds to three-fourths of the voters of the state are registered as republicans; but that fact signifies little or nothing. It doesn't mean that all electors so registered intend to vote for republican candidates. The past, for years, has proved this. Men haven't registered as democrats, because it has seemed to them that it would be absurd, since there was no democratic party. Hence they have registered as republicans, but with no intention of voting for republican candidates for any of the offices over which there might be a contest.

The fashion of the day now is to recognize no party ties or obligations. It really has become almost absurd for anybody to run for office in Oregon as a republican; especially for an important office. The interpretation given generally to the primary law virtually annihilates the usages or claims of party; for it makes politics a contest or scramble between individuals for place; which is more odious or offensive to a member of the party than to a non-member than to those who do not, but who frankly claim the benefits of the nonpartisanship which the new system is pledged to enforce.

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For making quickly and perfectly, delicious hot biscuits, hot breads, cake and pastry there is no substitute for

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. The active principle of which is derived from grapes, pure cream of tartar, the most wholesome of all fruit acids. No alum—No lime phosphates. Those caring for health must avoid alum powder. Alum is a sharp, poisonous, mineral acid. Study the label. Buy only where cream of tartar is named.

TWO TYPES OF PREACHERS.

Measure of Their Power in Reaching the Multitude. New York Sun.

The message of the Rev. Dr. Aked to his congregation on Sunday seems to have been that Christianity is dying and can be nursed back to health and vigor only by the expenditure of large sums of money. With ample means at its disposal, the church, if he is correct, could sound a call that would bring men and women to the altar in such numbers as to re-establish completely its power in the land.

While Dr. Aked is lamenting the existing conditions, a former base ball player, Mr. William Sunday, is conducting a series of revival meetings in the middle west that have aroused a spirit most hopeful and encouraging for Christians of all denominations. Mr. Sunday's appeals have awakened in men and women of all classes, of all degrees of education and of all grades of intellect a devotion to Christ and the sect of their choice that has amazed and rejoiced those who sympathize with the cause which he represents.

Yet Mr. Sunday has no great endowment, no rich bank account. His converts joyfully defray the expenses of his revival meetings. His success is due to his apparent sincerity, to his ability to stir up in his auditors a realization of their responsibility to God and to bring them to the altar, and to his ability to reach the hearts, their consciences, their hearts, their minds. His work is done without elaborate machinery, without the expensive adjuncts of the modern "institutional church."

Money the churches can use always; yet an examination of the extraordinary work of Mr. Sunday, who is affectionately known as Billy, will convince Dr. Aked's congregation that money is not the only thing needed.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Allen, the New York gambler, left a big fortune. The question is not as to where he got it, but as to who he is to get it.

Dr. Robert Goldbeck, once noted as a pianist and composer, died at St. Louis Saturday, aged 73 years. In his youth, in Prussia, Goldbeck was celebrated as a virtuoso.

Fifty years a volunteer fireman, 70 years old, and still in the active ranks, going to fire alarms and fighting fires, is a record not surpassed by any other fireman in Pennsylvania, or possibly in the country; and yet such is the record of George V. Corl of Harrisburg.

Mrs. Elizabeth Custer intends to build a home for impoverished literary women in a memorial to her husband, who fell in the Little Big Horn fight with the Indians some thirty years ago. Mrs. Custer has recently bought a site for the proposed home in Bronzville, Westchester county, New York.

A Seattle millionaire who has his automobile over a little girl who has recently made guilty of murder in the second degree. The penalty may be from one to twenty years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$5,000. Evidently the people of Washington have become tired of being killed to make a speed machine's holiday.

A tablet, commemorating the life and public service of the late George S. Boutwell, former governor of Massachusetts, congressman, senator and secretary of the treasury, was dedicated at the Groton cemetery late Friday with simple exercises. The memorial is the gift of Andrew Carnegie, General W. A. Bancroft, Moorefield Storey, Albert S. Parsons and John Ritchie.

Those who find the higher education of women unimportant would doubtless discover something rather interesting in the short career of Gervaise Raymond, a brilliant Texas girl who has recently made herself famous in the legal circles of Mexico. She has been engaged in a struggle with the ablest lawyers in Mexico and she has contested every inch of ground with such adroitness and skill in the highest courts of the realm that she has finally won a great victory, which makes her father a millionaire at a time when he was ready to abandon the fight and quit the country without a dollar.

BREEZY TRIFLES.

"What's the matter with your alarshp?" Nothing," replied the inventor. "But you smashed it."

"That wasn't the fault of the ship. It would fly all right if the earth would get out of the way."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Work is something that none of us can avoid." "That's right," answered Mr. Duesin Stax. "Even if you hire somebody to do your work you've got to work hard to keep him from loafing or spoiling something."—Washington Star.

"Why does your friend look so blue?" "His mother was lying at the point of death and he promised to get her an automobile if she would live."

"But she died?" "None, she lived."—Houston Post.

Manager—How did the woman look who put in this matrimonial advertisement? "Better than she looks now. She was dressed fit to kill."

Manager (nervously)—Then I guess we had better not insert it.—Baltimore American.

"Is that man a lobbyist?" "My dear sir, there are no lobbyists. But there must be patriotic people who

REGULAR AND HALF SIZES.

With our original system of cutting clothes in both regular and half sizes, hardly a man in a hundred that we can't fit offhand.

And we can fit that old man on a few hours notice.

The Custom Tailor can't begin to show our range of patterns.

As for the Styles—well, we practically set them.

Suits \$15 to \$40.