

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in his 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.

All indications are favorable for a record-breaking crop of diplomas this year.

The vendors of watered water power canal stock are now free to resume operations.

Many ministers think they have had a "call," when, as a matter of fact, they have had a "raise."

Indications are that the Cannon boom at Chicago will not have power enough to cause much detonation.

Speaking of favorite poems, that of the weather bureau officials must carry the line, "Into each life some rain must fall."

Omaha will be ready to extend the glad hand to the new Methodist bishop who may be assigned to make his official residence in our city.

Mayor "Jim" is making a noise like a candidate for governor, but no one will believe he is in earnest until he begins swinging his lariat.

If the Omaha Automobile club will expel a few members for speeding it will do more to stop scorching than by fuming and resolutions.

Land in Wall street is valued at \$30,000,000 an acre. At that rate land in Wall street will soon be as valuable as farms in Nebraska.

"What is the most insignificant creature in the world?" asks the New York Mail. Not certain, but here's one vote for the June bridegroom.

The supreme court in Brooklyn has enjoined two goats from eating a cherry tree. A goat possessing an appetite for cherries ought to be enjoined.

Pittsburg has refused the offer of a loan of \$1,000,000 from New York. Pittsburg has its faults, but it knows the difference between real money and stage paper.

Paris boasts of a church made of paper. That is nothing. In this country we have had railroads and all kinds of big enterprises made of the same material.

Only eighty-five applications are pending for Carnegie hero medals. The batting average of heroes is not much better than that of the Washington base ball team.

Congress has agreed with Solomon that it is wasted effort to paint the Lilly, so it has labeled him with "the shorter and uglier word" and allowed it to go that way.

Congressman Hobson is reported to have been in tears in the course of his plea for ship subsidy legislation. Someone should kiss Hobson and ask him to join the Sunshine club.

Even the newspapers that are constantly carping at the police department admit that Omaha's finest showed up "in splendid form" at the annual inspection. Quite a concession.

Bourke Cockran is now supporting President Roosevelt. Later he is expected to champion Senator Foraker's cause and, before the campaign ends, to take the stump for Colonel Bryan.

What is the difference except in degree between a "blood and thunder" drama and a "blood and thunder" yellow journal? If the one makes juvenile criminals, the other must be making them even faster.

AS TO CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY.

If Mr. Bryan expected to make political capital for himself when he wired Secretary Taft asking him to join in recommending legislation for publicity of campaign contributions, he must have been disappointed at the prompt reply which showed that Mr. Taft had already undertaken some weeks ago to do what Mr. Bryan proposed.

On the question of publicity of campaign income and outgo Mr. Taft is on record as squarely as is Mr. Bryan and quite independently of the latter, who doubtless hoped to be able to say that he had forced the war secretary into line for this reform and later to charge that the republicans were favoring the measure, not because they wanted to, but because they had to.

The truth is that Mr. Bryan is in no position to claim any credit to himself on the score of campaign fund publicity. Nebraska has had such a law in its statute books for ten years, but it was put there by a republican legislature and not by the preceding fusion legislatures which took orders from Mr. Bryan. In Mr. Bryan's own state the republicans have observed the requirements of the campaign publicity law at least as scrupulously as the democrats and in principle the publicity required by the Nebraska statute is no different from that which would be required by a federal statute.

Sifted down to bedrock, while legislation making it compulsory to account publicly for campaign funds may help, there has never been anything to prevent the management of any political campaign—state or national—from making public all the receipts and expenditures, and it was quite within the power of Mr. Bryan in 1896, when he first ran, and in 1900, when he last ran, to open the books of his campaign treasurer to public inspection. Had he thought he would gain anything politically by so doing, he would doubtless have done so, and the very fact that he did not do so indicates that he failed to recognize at that time the moral obliquity of the secrecy he now denounces in such unmeasured terms.

That means only that we have been making progress toward election reform in the last few years. But Mr. Bryan and his democratic followers have made no more progress than Mr. Taft and the republicans.

THE POWER CANAL REPORT.

The report made to the city council by the citizens' committee to investigate the various power canal projects leaves the question just where it was at the start. The report is positive in its recommendation in only one thing—that the time is not propitious to vote bonds either for a municipal undertaking or for a subsidy to any private corporation promoters.

The indefinite character of the report may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that the committee, or rather a majority of it, confined their attention to the three specific questions embodied in the resolution adopted by the council under which they were appointed, and that these questions were so loosely framed as to permit of double reading and to prompt evasive answers.

The net result, then, is simply a postponement of the issue with assurance that it will be again brought forward from time to time in both old and new forms. Proposals for a water power development, first at Seymour park, then at Fremont, or Florence, and then at Columbus, have been hung before the eyes of Omaha for more than fifteen years, but to all surface indications are brought no nearer realization and operation by the present report than they would have been without it.

The other mooted question, whether water power for Omaha is financially practicable, remains in the speculative stage.

EXPERIMENTING IN SOCIALISM.

Although long recognized as the legislative experimental station of the world, New Zealand will have to take second place hereafter to Oklahoma, whose legislature is just completing the work of rounding up in the form of laws more radical ideas than were ever dreamed of by New Zealand, Mars or any other country. The law-makers of the new state have enacted measures to prevent any person from owning more than 640 acres of land, to make it impossible for cotton kings and land kings and cattle kings to live in the state, to inaugurate the initiative and referendum, the ninefoot bed sheet, the guaranty of bank deposits and to stop the use of cracked china in hotels. To cap the climax a law has been passed giving the state labor commissioner arbitrary power to raise or lower wages in all manufacturing, industrial and railway enterprises as he may think conditions warrant.

When passed by the senate the house balked because the farmers feared their interests might be injuriously affected and the measure was held up for six weeks. In the meantime a speech-making campaign carried on throughout the state brought pressure to bear which forced the house to yield and approval by the governor is a matter of course. The bill follows the lines of the usual labor bureau laws in other states in the matter of factory inspection and the arbitration of disputes. Breaking new ground, it requires every owner, lessee or operator of any "factory, foundry or machine shop or other manufacturing establishment, railroad, street railway, commercial or industrial institution or other mechanical or man-

ufacturing institution doing business in the state," to report to the labor commissioner on March 1 each year the number and names of members constituting the employing concern, the capital invested in stock, grounds and machinery, the class and value of goods manufactured, the aggregate value of material used, the amount paid in wages, rent, taxes and insurance, and the number and classification of employees with the average daily wages paid to each. With this data, the labor commissioner is authorized to order wages in any such concern increased or decreased, as he may deem advisable, to change the hours of employment; in short, practically to assume management, and failure to comply with his orders invites severe penalties.

Oklahoma is apparently determined to teach the world how to banish all economic evils and every new invention to assure all the people a condition of absolute social, moral and financial equality will find Oklahoma extending open arms.

SUBSIDIES AND COMMERCE.

Ship subsidy propositions have never become popular with the lower house of congress, however ardently the senate has espoused the cause. At the session now closing the senate advocates of subsidy legislation made a shrewd move by attaching it as a rider to the postoffice appropriation bill. The proposed subsidy was in the form of authority to contract for carrying the mails in amounts about double what is being paid. It was to go to vessels sailing to South America, the Philippines, China, Japan and Australia and was to be paid from profits of the foreign mail service. But even this modified form of subsidy was rejected by the house and the efforts for subsidy legislation have been abandoned for the present.

One of the strongest arguments in support of the subsidy legislation was the report of a newspaper correspondent accompanying the American fleet on its way from Hampton Roads to San Francisco who asserted that in the 20,000-mile trip he saw but three vessels flying the American flag. It was argued that this would all be changed if congress would pass a bill granting a subsidy to American vessels doing business at South American ports.

If anyone could convince the public that the American farmer or the American producer or the American manufacturer would receive a small value in advance of what he now gets by having his products carried to Rio Janeiro, or to any other port, in an American ship, congress would be unable to resist the pressure for granting subsidies. The opponents of the subsidy insist that the American farmer, manufacturer or merchant loses nothing because his wares are marketed in foreign vessels instead of in American bottoms. They assert that it is owing to other reasons that foreign shippers do this work cheaper than American vessel owners can and that trade can not be forced by subsidies to the carrying vessels. Yet this is the same specious theorizing used in vain against the protective tariff and contradicted by object lessons furnished by other countries that give ship or mail subsidies.

All agree that the restoration of our merchant marine is a consummation devoutly to be wished, although there is yet disagreement as to how to accomplish the desired result. The first interchange in the city council between the electric light company and the street railway company in their efforts to pare down one another's franchise prerogatives produced a resolution declaring that the telephone company had no legal right to do business in Omaha. The second volley, which produced a resolution ordering the cutting of wires and conduits of the respective lighting and street railway companies, shows that the marksmanship of the councilmanic sharpshooters has been slightly improved.

Colonel Scott Bone, editor of the Washington Herald, complains of the cost of living in Washington. No sympathy at all for you, colonel. A man who persists in living in Washington voluntarily all the year round should pay the penalty without grumbling.

The contribution of the Omaha Packing company to the fremen's relief fund in recognition of the good work done by the Omaha fire fighters at its South Omaha fire is another reminder that in spite of duplicate city governments, the two cities are really one.

Former Governor Warfield of Maryland has a promising boom for the democratic nomination for vice president. How much of the enthusiasm in his behalf is based on the mistaken impression that he is David Warfield, the comedian, is not yet measurable.

Nebraska may be accorded the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mr. Taft in the Chicago convention. Nebraska seconded the nomination of Mr. Taft in the 1907 state platform promulgated by Nebraska republicans in convention a year ago.

"The Cost of Elections" is the topic of a learned dissertation in the Kansas City Star. Without reading the Star's story, the suggestion is ventured that headaches and heartaches are the biggest items in the bill.

Texas democrats are laudatory of Senator Bailey and Colonel Bryan; Illinois democrats are laudatory of

Roger Sullivan and Colonel Bryan, and New York democrats are laudatory of "Boss" Murphy and Colonel Bryan. It is a great mutual admiration society.

Colonel Bryan addresses Mr. Taft on the subject of campaign publicity, urging their co-operation for the enactment of a law by this congress, as "leading candidates in our respective parties." Governor Johnson should feel duly squelched.

Russia explains its national debt of \$4,000,000,000 as due largely to "dynasty influence." It is also due largely to dynamite influence, which must not be overlooked in considering fiscal affairs in Russia.

Good Reason for Optimism.

E. H. Hartman is optimistic. But why shouldn't he be? His controls railroads which stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and one of his daughters recently married an American in spite of the fact that there were plenty of titled foreigners left on the market.

An Unreasonable Discovery.

An engineering expert says that the time is not far off when the supply of coal will be exhausted. But with the money nobody not even an expert, can raise a panic with a scare cry like that. He should have substituted ice.

Results Smash Theories.

St. Louis Republican. While officially pronounced unfit for self-governance in this generation, the same Filipinos who voted a cut in the salaries they are paying their American instructors have now forced an extra session with their own pay continuing. This certainly gives no room for the gloomy view that they are incapable of an Ohio education.

A Reward of Merit.

Philadelphia Record. "Uncle Joe" Cannon cannot have the presidency, but he is the recipient of a cigar twenty-two inches in length and worth \$3. In view of his long service in congress and the good he might have done, he is in every way entitled to the gift; and it should be a matter of rejoicing that he has been appropriately rewarded.

Activities of Mayor "Jim."

Buffalo Express. Mayor Jim Dahlgren of Omaha, who is a candidate for governor of Nebraska, is the man who, accused of being a cowboy when he was running for office a couple of years ago, replied: "I was a cowboy; I am a cowboy; and when I become mayor I'm going to use cowboy methods to throw out the grafters." Now he is going to take thirty days off to throw another democratic nomination for governor.

LET US SAY IT OVER AGAIN.

Get-Rich-Quick Plans Are "Sure Things" Losers.

Saturday Evening Post. They say in sporting circles that there is always hope for a gambler until he develops an infallible "system," and, in the street, that a speculator is not utterly abandoned of hope unless he takes to playing "sure things." This is the best advice we can give to those who think one get-rich-quick plan may be essentially different from another because it is differently expressed. All styles change. From time to time modifications will appear in the shape, size, material and ornamentations of the platter upon which gold dollars are offered you for a cent's price. But the platter will disappear substantially as it did in your grandfather's time. To "take a chance" appeals to many. Who does take a chance may sometimes win; but whoever lets himself be persuaded in any phyllophago that he can take the winning without any chance is simply due to lose his money. Since, and before, the preacher observed that the race was not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but time and chance happeneth to them all, many minds have worried themselves trying to find out a law of chance. But whatever you can find a law in is not chance at all, but certainty. You can, if you wish and have the price, find out that "sure things" do not come within the category of chance. They are governed by the law that you lose.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Governor John A. Johnson, democratic candidate for the presidency, likes red neckties and wears them. General Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles has set a new mark. He was a candidate for something or other and the primaries in his own precinct gave him six votes, this, it is believed, constituting a record.

Very Rev. Canon J. C. Moynihan of Chicago who has just celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary, says to live long and keep good health one must eat and sleep regularly, shun tobacco and liquors and banish worry.

Someone has said that King Edward never wears the same suit twice. This is, of course, an exaggeration. He changes his attire about three times a day and consequently would need more than 1,000 new suits a year, costing something like \$50,000, if such a story were true. As a matter of fact King Edward orders about thirty new suits every year.

In the main hall of Mrs. Robley D. Evans' home is a brass image of the stiling Buddha, almost four feet high. This formidable looking god sits, cross-legged, on a modern steam radiator. It seems a fitting throne, and he really does not appear to mind the heat at all. The idol was given to Rear Admiral Evans by Mr. Conger, then our minister to China, and no other spot in the Evans home seems as fitting a throne as the brass heater.

Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance union, has received a commendation from the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union for a tour of Japan and China, with a stopover in Hawaii. Mrs. Stevenson will visit the educational institutions of the countries included in her tour with a view of instructing facilities and student bodies in regard to the temperance measures adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

In one way or another each congress makes a record distinguishing it from its predecessor. The Sixtieth congress, first session, turned into the hopper a greater number of bills than ever before. How the finished product will compare is yet to be determined. Between 5,000 and 6,000 bills were introduced on the first day of the session. The total foots up 2,138-2,063 by members of the house and 1,180 by senators. A great many of these were private pension bills, only a small percentage of which became laws. During the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress only 9,518 bills were introduced in the house and 6,658 in the senate. So one can see the wonderful increase of bills introduced this session. The executive business done by the senate this year easily beats all previous records, being almost three times as much as was ever handled before at a long session. Up to date thirty-four treaties have been ratified and made public. A large number of these are arbitrary treaties, and it is said that only six more remain to be acted on by the upper branch of congress.

The doorkeepers at the capitol, whose lives are rather monotonous, delight in a visit from a genuine Rube from the country and when they get hold of such a one they fill his head full of impossible stories, with which he regales the folks at home on his return. The other day, says the Washington Herald, one of these tenderfoots, after looking all over the capitol, approached a certain doorkeeper and said: "I tell you what it is, son, these congressmen up here do certainly have an easy time of it, now, don't they?" The doorkeeper admitted that they did. "Yes, yes," replied the doorkeeper, "and they are lodged free, too. Did you notice that big building with the gold dome on it that stands on the other side of the park from the capitol?" "I certainly did, sir; I certainly did." "Well, that's where they sleep, and the beds are as soft as down."

"That's all I want to know," said Mr. Rube jubilantly. "I never did take much interest in politics, but I'll be gosh darned if I don't go straight back home and run for congress."

Congressman Champ Clark sent this story on its rounds in the cloak room: An old negro preacher had been invited to dinner on a certain day by one of the prosperous members of his flock, who lived some distance from the home of the parson. The appointment was precisely at 12 o'clock. The parson made a hasty toilet and was about to set out for the feast, visions of fried chicken dancing before his eyes, when a couple came in to be married. If it had not been for the fee this break in the arrangement would have disconcerted him.

He made up the lost time by quickening his gait, arriving just as the folks were arising from the table. Apologies followed and he was invited to sit down to the table and make the best of a bad bargain. He didn't need a second invitation, but before commencing the hostess said: "Parson Jones, won't you please ask a blessing?" "Laying out a wifely eye at what was left of his dreams, he bowed his head and proceeded as follows: Lord bless de owls who's picked dese fowls And left de bones for Parson Jones."

The tabloid rations of the army probably represent food concentration in its highest practical form. A meal consists of a cake of sweet chocolate weighing one and one-third ounces and a bread and meat component. The latter is a coarse powder made of sixteen parts of granulated dry meat and thirty-two parts of crushed oatmeal. It weighs four ounces. The powder may be eaten dry, dissolved in water to make a soup, or moistened and browned until it looks like a croquette. The chocolate and bread and meat component is considered a hearty meal. Three portions of each, with salt and two kinds of pepper, is a day's ration.

The value of sweet chocolate to sustain strength and provide nourishment is well known. Cakes of it are included in the emergency ration prepared by the United States government. The cakes may be eaten at once or dissolved in water and taken as a beverage. The chocolate has not been a success as a substitute for coffee. After a number of tests the men in the army asked for coffee. The chocolate seemed to supply the nourishment required, but the men complained of headaches when the coffee was denied them, so it is now included in the emergency ration. The coffee extract was abandoned for coffee beans reduced to a fine powder.

Four senators puzzled for ten minutes over a memorandum which Senator Dewey found on the senate floor one day last week. "Brownsville, 22.50," it read, and below the first item, "Saturday at one, 2.25." "Must be some scheme to get a vote on Foraker's bill," said Senator Kean. "Better show it to Senator Aldrich and Senator Hale," suggested another, and then Senator Dillingham, coming up, inquired what the result was. "Here is some scheme we can't make out," was the reply. "Looks to us like a plan to catch the administration unawares on Brownsville."

Senator Dillingham took the paper and laughed so loud that the vice president pounded for order. When they had retired to the cloak room he exclaimed: "That is Senator Stewart's writing, and it's no plot, but an account of what he has to pay a clipping bureau to his spot over Brownsville with the president. Up to date he owes \$3.75, and he is keeping an account of what it costs a man \$1 years old to be famous."

The oldest pair of legislative cronies in congress is, without doubt, Senator Nelson of Minnesota and Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin. They have both been in the legislative business for longer than the span of a generation, and the parallel between their experience is a most unusual one.

As boys they both went to Wisconsin, and forty years ago this winter, as young men, they served together in the Wisconsin legislature. They became firm friends then, and the friendship has never wavered. People who know the story of their long friendship, and of the curious parallel of their experiences in politics, are not surprised when they frequently see the two veterans sitting together and conning over reminiscences of old times in the new northwest.

Hopeless. Kansas City Times. Mr. Bryan has 66 delegates instructed for him, with almost half of the delegates yet to be chosen. The effort to defeat Mr. Bryan for the nomination seems to be about as hopeless as the effort to elect him after he is nominated.

A Missing Link. Brooklyn Eagle. The National Manufacturers' association wants a tariff commission appointed to advise congress. The commission idea is all right, if you could only be sure congress would take the advice offered.

Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Features text: "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for nearly half a century has been giving the people pure food—long before a pure food law was thought out for either state or nation." Includes an image of the product box.

LAUGHING GAS. BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD. Sam Walter Foss. (He was a friend to man, and lived in a house by the side of the road—Homer.) There are hermit souls that live withdrawn In the peace of their self-content. There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart, In a fellowship firmament. There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths Where the highways never ran; But let me live by the side of the road And be a friend to man.

Advertisement for Takoma Biscuit. Features text: "10c Size to Keep on Hand 5c Size for Convenience. Children run in from school—'I want something to eat'—Takoma Biscuit—lots of 'em. Cheese sandwiches in the lunch basket. Takoma Biscuit—two at a time—Father likes them with his soup—Takoma Biscuit—more of 'em. Mother says nothing like them for dipping oyster fries—escaloped oysters—cutlets—Takoma Biscuit—still more. Keep on Hand a 10c Package Mrs. Neighbor drops in for lunch. Take a nickel—Takoma Biscuit fresh and crisp. Mary is going to visit Aunt Hattie—A nickel package Takoma Biscuit in the lunch-box. Let's have a picnic lunch on the lawn. The convenient size—Takoma Biscuit—five cents. Takoma Biscuit at your grocer's. LOOSE-WILES." Includes an image of the product box.

Advertisement for Better Cooking Libby's Company's New 60 page Cook Book By Mrs. S. T. ROZER FREE. Includes an image of the book cover.