

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$6.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$8.00.

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha, City Hall building, Twentieth and N. Streets.

Chicago: 146 Unity Building, Washington St. Fourteenth Street.

NEW YORK: 100 Park Street, Bioux City, 43 Park Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES. Remittances by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee, published during the month of September, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes Total, Paid, and Unpaid circulation figures.

Noted total paid circulation, \$104,608. Net daily average, \$7,149.

Subscribed to by presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of October, 1906.

One vision of the dark days from 1893 to 1896 should be all that is needed by the people of Omaha who went through that period.

The public debt shows a decrease of \$3,122,435 during the past month—another evidence that this is not a democratic administration.

Roosevelt certainly has as much right to talk in Bryan's state as Bryan to talk in Roosevelt's state, so honors between them will be easy.

Now watch the typewriter supply agencies scramble for the privilege of installing their machines into the High school commercial department.

The prohibition special campaign train is heading for the southern states. Wonder if it expects to break into Bryan's title to the electoral vote of the solid south.

The whites in Hawaii are fearful that the natives will control everything at the approaching election. Southern democracy could show them a way out of their difficulty.

German papers attribute the less hostile attitude of the Chinese to the influence of the arrival of Count von Waldsee. Perhaps they fear he will use his bath tub on them.

Omaha's school enrollment shows an increase of nearly a thousand over the enrollment of a year ago. This does not look as if there were any shrinkage in the city's population.

A record of nearly 75,000 admissions to the musical festival during the period of a month is pretty good evidence that Omaha has a colony of music lovers of no mean proportions.

The census figures for Los Angeles give that city 102,479 inhabitants. This is closer even to Omaha's 102,555 than St. Joseph's 102,379. Three cities could hardly be more closely bunched.

Like their Chinese prototypes, the Colorado Boxers who assaulted Roosevelt are trying to shift responsibility for their acts upon someone else. Their next effort will probably be directed to proving that Roosevelt assaulted himself.

Congressman Sulzer has been drafted to join the Bryan party in the hope that a little ginger may be injected into the tour. Unless things improve a consultation of all the democratic political doctors will have to be summoned very soon.

Ex-Senator Hill has come out for Bryan. The best antidote for Hill's present indorsement is the speech he delivered in the Chicago convention four years ago. In that speech he made an unanswerable arraignment of all the wild doctrines which Bryan represents.

The fall of the republican ticket is creating more interest and drawing larger crowds than the lead of the popocratic aggregation is able to muster, even with the incentive of state pride. Nothing could better exemplify the decadence of popocratic sentiment in the state.

Bryan has the finest collection of par amount issues of any man who ever ran for the presidency. He has one for each state in which he speaks and, as no notice has been posted that the factory has closed down, several new ones can reasonably be expected before the end of the campaign.

NOT COUNTING ON BRYAN.

The Boston Transcript remarks that it is plainly apparent that the farmers of the west and northwest who are hoping for dollar wheat are not looking to the election of Bryan. "The upsetting of business conditions which would follow," says that paper, "the uncertainty which results from a change of political leaders when business conditions have been satisfactory would put aside all hope of dollar wheat. The sure way for the farmers of the northwest to help along the cause of dollar wheat is for them to vote in accordance with their own interests, perpetuating the conditions of general business prosperity."

There is no doubt that most of the intelligent farmers of the west and northwest fully understand this. They have had three years of prosperous conditions, during which they have paid off all of a large part of their obligations and increased their assets. Many of them who were in debt four years ago now have bank accounts. Such farmers do not want a change. They do not want free silver, which would debase the currency, and they do not want free trade, which would be disastrous to their home market. They know what is to their own interest and they are not in the least alarmed by the twin bogies of "imperialism" and "militarism." Let no one doubt that the level-headed and prosperous farmers of the northwest will look out for their own welfare on election day.

ALL ABOUT THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

Four years ago the chief burden of Mr. Bryan's speeches was the conspiracy of the money power. As depicted in his lurid language this conspiracy was an indescribable monster alternating his abode between Wall street and Lombard street, devastating the country and consuming the produce of the people. The great object of the conspiracy of the money power, according to Mr. Bryan, was to make money scarce and interest rates higher. The money power was opposed to the free coinage of silver because that might have increased the money supply and deprived it of some of its insured profits. The succession of events since 1896 has proved the absolute bosslessness of this fiction about the conspiracy of the money power. Instead of making money scarce, money has become more plentiful. Instead of forcing interest rates up interest rates have gone steadily down. If there was a conspiracy of the money power it has certainly proved a most ignominious failure. No wonder, then, that the conspirators, in Mr. Bryan's imagination, have been compelled to turn to other fields. Instead of a conspiracy of the money power it is now a conspiracy of the trust power on one side, and a conspiracy to overthrow the republic on the other. The conspirators have simply extended their fields of operation and multiplied their movements, of course with the same dire object of crushing down the people. The imaginary conspirators work overtime all the time and the pernicious plots they plan out keep the watchful Mr. Bryan on the jump night and day. What would Mr. Bryan do without conspiracies all around him on which to build up his political fortune?

DISPLACING THE GOLD STANDARD.

There not being a reasonable doubt that Mr. Bryan, if elected, would do all that is possible to displace the gold standard, to which he has declared unalterable hostility, yet there are some who think he would be powerless to enforce his ideas and are willing to take the risk while admitting that if the monetary policy of the Bryanite party should be enforced it would be disastrous to the country. Secretary Gage and other competent authorities have clearly shown how a Bryan administration could practically nullify the gold standard law and thereby produce financial disorder and incalculable injury to the industries and business of the country. The Financial Chronicle, a very high authority on a question of this character, points out that even if Mr. Bryan were unable to carry out the purpose to which he is pledged during the first two years of his official career, that would not end the risk. He would continue to push his ideas and even if, after all, says that journal, "he should be defeated in his chief purpose, how shall the public face the continuing feature of his tireless spirit, always seeking to change our standard of values. From the day of his election to the day when he laid down his office he would be plotting, planning and scheming to advance his ideas. Business could not flourish, enterprise must be at a standstill, while this revolutionary, unsettling influence existed and prevailed."

The currency standard being the part of our industrial organization the stability of which is most keenly sensitive to the slightest suspicion of weakness, let only a doubt on that point take possession of the public mind and a drain on the treasury gold would begin and business paralysis would be an immediate result. There would be a sudden contraction in trade transactions and bank exchanges would drop to a minimum. The revenues of the government would necessarily decline and the reduced activity of business, since the productivity of taxes depends upon the degree of prosperity the country enjoys. With a deficit in government revenue the gold standard would be at the mercy of whoever happened to be secretary of the treasury. An administration that desired to maintain the gold reserve could do so, but one bent on silver payments could find just enough discretion under the law to permit the change to silver to be apparently a natural and not a forced event. Such a course would be at once followed by drawing out the gold from the treasury and as the loss of surplus revenue would prevent any automatic replenish-

ing of the gold reserve there would soon come the necessity for selling bonds.

An administration committed to free silver would probably have some difficulty in selling bonds. They would certainly have to be made payable, principal and interest, in gold, and would a Bryan administration do this? Would it not rather find in such a situation its opportunity to displace the gold standard and put the country on a silver basis? At all events, it must be apparent to all practical men that the menace of these things involved in the success of the Bryanite party cannot fail to produce conditions most damaging to all interests.

LAWYERS AGAINST BRYANISM.

Prominent lawyers of New York have organized a sound money campaign club, of which John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury in the second Cleveland administration, is president. The membership includes such prominent democrats as Francis L. Stetson, who was a law partner of Mr. Cleveland; George Hoody, formerly governor of Ohio; Wheeler H. Peckham and Franklin Bartlett. These men still believe in the principles of true democracy, but they repudiate Bryanism. The resolutions adopted by the club oppose not only the free coinage of silver, but condemn the Chicago platform as a whole, declaring its doctrines to be revolutionary, involving, as they do, the honor, prosperity and welfare of the country. They declare that the integrity, honor and purity of the judiciary should be maintained and the supreme court should remain beyond the power of political intriguers to influence or coerce; that contracts, public and private, should be inviolable and that the government and individual citizens should meet their just debts and obligations in the best money of the world; that it is the duty of the president to see that the laws of the United States are enforced, and "that, in our opinion, the defeat of Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson is essential to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the gold standard of value in this country."

Hard Lines of Gold Hunters.

The sufferings of the stranded miners at Carson have not been greatly increased within the month, the effect of storms which might have been foreseen, but against which the dwellers in the tent city on an exposed beach were powerless to protect themselves. Since the government, in its effort of humanity, has refused to bring out this destitute, shivering, hungry multitude, it may be hoped that the task will be completed without needless delay.

In First Rate Company.

Philadelphia Record (ind. dem.)—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle has been elected president of the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign club of New York City, composed of leading members of the bar of all shades of political opinion. This organization has adopted strong resolutions condemning the attacks in the Kansas City platform on the single gold standard and on the independence of the supreme court, and declaring that the maintenance of the gold standard is essential to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the gold standard of value in this country. Mr. Carlisle, it will be observed, stands politically where he stood four years ago—and a noble company of true democrats and public-spirited citizens stand with him.

Democratic Assumption that Insults German-Americans.

Portland Oregonian.—The democratic campaign managers seem to have deemed the German-American voter fair game. They proceeded on the assumption that the German-American citizen of German antecedents has less intelligence and more superstition than anybody else, and is therefore afraid of ghosts. The hobgoblin of militarism has been danced before the eyes of these German-Americans, and the law has been enacted that they have seen large numbers of them flee in a state of panic into the democratic camp. They have caught the German, they think, or they say they think, by playing the old threepenny jack-of-all-trades trick at the window of his fears. Problem: If an army of 60,000 seasoned American soldiers is unable completely to subjugate 100,000 more or less ignorant, untrained and poorly armed Filipino rebels, how long will it take an imperial American army of 100,000 soldiers to conquer 60,000 American citizens who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them? The German-American is a citizen of sense and sobriety. He knows a silver hawk from an imperialist hawk, and he is the reason that in 1896 he turned his back on the democratic party and voted for sound money. By the same token he will be able to reach his own conclusions about "imperialism." When he inquires among his neighbors, he is not able to say he is an imperialist; and he knows that his friends and acquaintances are not lying when they declare that they do not propose that the republic shall be transformed into an empire. Who is an imperialist? Who can one be found? Who can smoke out anybody of whom a reasonable suspicion may be entertained that he prefers the despised purple of kings to the glorious white and blue of the land of the free? So we find that the German-American is not going to be stampeded. Now the good people of the town are laboring to have the honor of giving his name to the avenue transferred to Prof. H. L. Boltwood.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

From John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, in the Outlook. Theodore Roosevelt is one of the interesting personalities of our day and generation. He is a picturesque figure, and was so before the rough rider uniform and hat existed, and would be even if he had never worn them. A puny child, whose health was despaired of, he grew to be a stalwart athlete. Within him was a vital spark that has flamed into perfect physical vigor. This is characteristic of force. This is the natural quality. But with this are an honest mind, right motives, readiness and directness of speech, frankness and courage, and high ideals of public and private duty and service. It could not be otherwise. He is not a man who should not only be the popular eye, but command the popular favor. The people like a bold man, a square man, a strong man, and they know instinctively that he is all these. But this is not all. A man might have all these qualities and yet fall under the test of actual performance. But Roosevelt was not only a legislator, police commissioner of the great city of New York, United States civil service commissioner, assistant secretary of the navy, commander of a regiment in battle and governor of the Empire state. In all these positions—covering an unusual variety of service and testing the practical capacity and ability of their holder—he has made his mark.

Admiral's Supreme Gravity.

New York Tribune.—The "supreme gravity" of the issue about which Uncle Adlai writes is not equal to the supreme gravity with which he writes about it. In his popular letter of acceptance he is not frightened in the least and may be seen going about the streets as chipper as if he were not trying to use an "overshadowing issue" as an umbrella.

Deeds Versus Words.

Portland Oregonian.—In referring to the regulation of trusts Governor Roosevelt says: "Words do not hurt; deeds do. In the same year that the republican legislature in New York passed a law taxing franchises a democratic legislature in Missouri defeated a similar measure. In New York there is republican action; in Missouri democratic wind."

A Continuous Performance.

Indianapolis Journal.—In his speech at Grand Forks, S. D., Mr. Bryan said: "I am a young man, and in several years I may say this for the benefit of those republican papers which pitch into me as if they thought this was their last chance." The American people are not accustomed to hearing that kind of talk from a candidate for president.

Hard Lines of Gold Hunters.

Philadelphia Ledger.—The Pennsylvania State Banking department reports that in May, 1906, the aggregate deposits in the state banks, saving institutions and trust companies were \$29,022,477.97. In November, 1905, they were \$21,864,457.44. The deposits in the savings banks, consisting principally of the earnings of labor, in November, 1905, were \$7,429,547.87. When the menace of Bryanism against the deposits began to increase in May, 1906, they had reached \$10,416,823.93.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Collis P. Huntington estate will enrich New York's coffers with \$200,000 inheritance tax.

Joseph Jefferson has given \$1,000 to the Galveston relief fund. He attended school in Galveston when a mere boy.

The missionaries who recently traversed the desert of Gobi have failed to report any signs of the Mahatmas supposed to reside there.

Robert Hoe, the manufacturer of printing presses, has had a medal designed to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg. The inventor of printing, who was born at Mainz in 1400.

Captain Martin Conrad, the new president of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, is one of the best forestry experts in the country and had charge of the Illinois exhibit of forestry at the World's fair.

The transport Burnside, formerly the Spanish prince, which sailed from Brooklyn for Manila this week, takes out 600 miles of telegraph cable for use in the Philippines, which islands the government intends to girdle without "the consent of the governed."

Years ago Evanston, Ill., named one of its avenues after a prominent citizen, who at the time was foremost in all good works, a pillar of the church, and superintendent of a Sunday school. Unhappily, he swindled many people and committed forgery. Subsequently, and in regarding his varied career, he was sentenced to the penitentiary. Now the good people of the town are laboring to have the honor of giving his name to the avenue transferred to Prof. H. L. Boltwood.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

He has a picture of the rough rider and the rough rider uniform and hat existed, and would be even if he had never worn them. A puny child, whose health was despaired of, he grew to be a stalwart athlete. Within him was a vital spark that has flamed into perfect physical vigor. This is characteristic of force. This is the natural quality. But with this are an honest mind, right motives, readiness and directness of speech, frankness and courage, and high ideals of public and private duty and service. It could not be otherwise. He is not a man who should not only be the popular eye, but command the popular favor. The people like a bold man, a square man, a strong man, and they know instinctively that he is all these. But this is not all. A man might have all these qualities and yet fall under the test of actual performance. But Roosevelt was not only a legislator, police commissioner of the great city of New York, United States civil service commissioner, assistant secretary of the navy, commander of a regiment in battle and governor of the Empire state. In all these positions—covering an unusual variety of service and testing the practical capacity and ability of their holder—he has made his mark.

Nest Eggs of Good Times

Philadelphia Ledger.—The Pennsylvania State Banking department reports that in May, 1906, the aggregate deposits in the state banks, saving institutions and trust companies were \$29,022,477.97. In November, 1905, they were \$21,864,457.44. The deposits in the savings banks, consisting principally of the earnings of labor, in November, 1905, were \$7,429,547.87. When the menace of Bryanism against the deposits began to increase in May, 1906, they had reached \$10,416,823.93.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Collis P. Huntington estate will enrich New York's coffers with \$200,000 inheritance tax.

Joseph Jefferson has given \$1,000 to the Galveston relief fund. He attended school in Galveston when a mere boy.

The missionaries who recently traversed the desert of Gobi have failed to report any signs of the Mahatmas supposed to reside there.

Robert Hoe, the manufacturer of printing presses, has had a medal designed to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg. The inventor of printing, who was born at Mainz in 1400.

Captain Martin Conrad, the new president of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, is one of the best forestry experts in the country and had charge of the Illinois exhibit of forestry at the World's fair.

The transport Burnside, formerly the Spanish prince, which sailed from Brooklyn for Manila this week, takes out 600 miles of telegraph cable for use in the Philippines, which islands the government intends to girdle without "the consent of the governed."

Years ago Evanston, Ill., named one of its avenues after a prominent citizen, who at the time was foremost in all good works, a pillar of the church, and superintendent of a Sunday school. Unhappily, he swindled many people and committed forgery. Subsequently, and in regarding his varied career, he was sentenced to the penitentiary. Now the good people of the town are laboring to have the honor of giving his name to the avenue transferred to Prof. H. L. Boltwood.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

He has a picture of the rough rider and the rough rider uniform and hat existed, and would be even if he had never worn them. A puny child, whose health was despaired of, he grew to be a stalwart athlete. Within him was a vital spark that has flamed into perfect physical vigor. This is characteristic of force. This is the natural quality. But with this are an honest mind, right motives, readiness and directness of speech, frankness and courage, and high ideals of public and private duty and service. It could not be otherwise. He is not a man who should not only be the popular eye, but command the popular favor. The people like a bold man, a square man, a strong man, and they know instinctively that he is all these. But this is not all. A man might have all these qualities and yet fall under the test of actual performance. But Roosevelt was not only a legislator, police commissioner of the great city of New York, United States civil service commissioner, assistant secretary of the navy, commander of a regiment in battle and governor of the Empire state. In all these positions—covering an unusual variety of service and testing the practical capacity and ability of their holder—he has made his mark.

What It Will Cost to See the Star Performer in Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.—The democratic state committee has decided that when Mr. Bryan makes his tour of Illinois next week his train can stop only at towns which are willing to pay roundly for the privilege of hearing and seeing the democratic candidate. This is a business-like decision. It costs money to run special trains and it is natural that the towns getting the benefit of Mr. Bryan's eloquence should defray the cost of the coveted article. If one town is willing to pay the tax that is its own affair, and if another town is not willing to pay a Bryan speech rather than pay an inflated price for the article, it is also its own business. Four years ago Galesburg paid \$200.00 for fifteen minutes of Mr. Bryan's oratory, which at that time was probably a bargain counter price, for Mr. Bryan was in demand in that campaign. This year the democratic managers recognized the fact that Bryan oratory is not worth quite so much per word, so they made Galesburg the specially low offer of one hour of Bryan for \$100.00. Through the campaign managers, but the outside world cannot help drawing one of two inferences. Either the Galesburg people, having feasted their eyes and ears on Bryan once, have concluded that one is enough, or else they believe the real value of Bryan oratory is much lower than even the democratic managers are willing to admit. At any rate, Galesburg will go without a speech from Mr. Bryan, while Abingdon is booked for fifteen minutes of the silver candidate at the rate of \$100.00 a minute. The difference between Galesburg and Abingdon is that the one has had its curiosity satisfied and the other has not. By waiting four years Abingdon is now able to buy for \$150 what Galesburg paid \$200.00 to get. To be sure, the article it is purchasing has grown somewhat shoddy, but if the Abingdon democrats think they want it at the price named they can have it. Galesburg evidently believes it has had enough of Bryan to last four years longer.

CHAFF TO CHEER.

Somerville Journal: Home without a mother is even worse than an editorial office without a waste basket.

Harpur's Bazar: Unnoticed—"Listen to me!" roared the stump orator. But his words were in vain. Without knowing it he was addressing an audience made up almost entirely of cable car conductors.

Boston Transcript: Richard-What's got into Bryan? He goes in bathing half a dozen times every day.

Robert-The doctor advised him to take a drink of whisky, upon coming out of the water.

Detroit Free Press: Here's an instructive article on "The Preservation of Forests."

"Oh-so 'way; what I want to see is an instructive article on 'The Preservation of Cold Pies."

Philadelphia Press: "Yes, sir," said the politician. "I've got to write a letter that would expose the biggest political scandal in the history of the world."

"Indeed," remarked the man who knew him, "what is the letter, if?"

Somerville Journal: "What a difference little things make!" exclaimed the man on whom triptons had recently been bestowed.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I saw an item the other day, in which it was stated that 'Bob' Hobson had shaved off his mustache."

"If that's true the girls who welcome him home will find that kissing a man has grown such a ticklish operation after all."

Chicago Post: "He suggested that possibly I might learn to love him," said the splinter.

"Of course," returned her dearest friend. "Doubtless he realizes the truth of saying that 'one is never too old to learn."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "If I thought that dear pa would cough up handsonly I'd get married, wouldn't you?"

"The marriage with you, dear boy, is his pa's—'nough issue!"

Chicago Tribune: Democratic Committee—We are making an effort, judge, to secure the stump of the train and a few remarks from Colonel Bryan as he wades through our town next week, and we thought—

Democratic Capitalist (drawing out his pocketbook and counting the contents): How much of the "effort" am I expected to put forth?

Maud as a Goller. Detroit Journal.

Maud Muller, in the summer sun, Goller led sixty and called it fun.

"Will you kindly get me a pair of shoes?"

But the judge replied, with manner bland, "My dear Miss Muller, you're a girl."

And Maud concealed her wounded heart, Laughed and said, "You think you're smart!"

TEDDY'S HAT.

W. J. Lampton in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Scott: "What's that?"

Teddy's hat?

Oh, that's a straight.

And it's full of lead.

Set square.

It's the top end of a backbone.

That sticks right up through it.

Like a tent pole.

And he's had that backbone with him.

Than in war.

And you can wage.

You'd had.

Old Glory.

Who's taking issue from it.

To the spirit of the wine.

There isn't a man.

From Madrid to Manila.

Who would attempt.

To haul down the American flag.

That's the kind of backbone.

Teddy's is.

It's hung right up on it to stay.

If anybody wants.

To point the finger of scorn.

At Teddy's hat.

It's perfectly liberty to do so.

For this is a free country.

But if he doesn't hear from it.

It will be because Teddy.

Is a busy with bigger game.

Now does Teddy lead.

Through his hat, either.

He's got it, he's got it.

For that purpose.

Notwithstanding.

Price and low citizens.

There are others.

Who don't seem to know.

What else.

Their hats are for.

Teddy's so slowly, either.

Even if his hat be.

And it's mighty near time.

To obviate the necessity.

Of putting up the sign.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE!

It's the kind of backbone.

As most of us have.

But that ha.

Isn't one of them.

And as long as he is under it.

Some say he'd better stand from under.

Themself.

Or the first thing.

They'd be right.

There they are at.

So!