

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 12¢; Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 17¢; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.50; Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 12¢; Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, 17¢.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary 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 September, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Amount, Total. Rows include 1-12, 13-24, 25-36, 37-48, 49-60, 61-72, 73-84, 85-96, 97-108, 109-120, 121-132, 133-144, 145-156, 157-168, 169-180, 181-192, 193-204, 205-216, 217-228, 229-240, 241-252, 253-264, 265-276, 277-288, 289-300, 301-312, 313-324, 325-336, 337-348, 349-360, 361-372, 373-384, 385-396, 397-408, 409-420, 421-432, 433-444, 445-456, 457-468, 469-480, 481-492, 493-504, 505-516, 517-528, 529-540, 541-552, 553-564, 565-576, 577-588, 589-600. Total: 862,230. Loss unsold and returned copies: 9,486. Net total sales: 852,744. Net average sales: 28,424.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY: Parties leaving the city at any time may have the Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired. Those Hawaiian volcanoes want to demonstrate to the world that they are still on the active list.

After all, the only real objection the democratic organs have raised against Judge Barnes is that he is a republican. Ak-Sar-Ben IX may proudly wear his laurel crown. He was born under a lucky star and fated to be a monumental success.

With over 28,000 Indians attending school, it would look as if Uncle Sam were doing pretty well for the education of his wards' children. The Omaha double-header has left Judge Vinsonholder a left-handed with a feather duster and administered a mild rebuke to Judge Diehlson.

It is to be hoped Commissioner O'Keefe will not fire in his efforts to turn the searchlight on crooked jobs and lawless deals in the court house. The railroads do not plant but they reap. The army maneuvers at Fort Riley will yield a golden harvest, although Kansas may have a large crop of soft corn in the bush.

The candidates who lundel nominations are sure the new republican primary regulations are an unqualified success. Those who fell by the wayside are not so sure about it. As a back salary claimant Judge Gordon has been summarily disposed of by the supreme court. But we fear that has not disposed of Judge Gordon for a political job with a salary attachment.

Nebraska woman suffragists are in session in state convention. For persistence in the face of discouragement the woman suffragists deserve to rank alongside of the constitutional prohibitionists. If he can't get the American cup, Sir Thomas can put up a new international trophy and try for himself if he wants to. He will run great risk, however, of having it lodged beyond his reach if the American yachtmen go after it.

The appreciation of the people of Nebraska of the superb entertainments gotten up at enormous expense every year by the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben is shown by the large attendance at the carnival from all sections of the state. When the coal miners' wages were advanced 10 cents the coal mine operators advanced the price of soft coal 25 cents and the coal dealers promptly advanced the price 30 cents so as to keep up with the operators and the miners and so on to them a better.

ANOTHER STRIKING PROOF.

The prime cause of the tremendous shrinkage of railway and industrial stocks is overcapitalization and over-speculation. The collapse of the stock market was by no means unexpected. Every one conversant with the methods of trust organization and stock jobbing must have foreseen that the excessive inflation of stock and bond issues would culminate in disaster, not only to the holders of these securities, but concerns that have accepted the securities for collateral for money advanced to their owners. Fortunately for the country the general prosperity that has brought about an enormous home consumption and vastly increased exports has confined the liquidation to the American centers of stock gambling. The dangerous methods by which inflated securities have been floated by the promoters of gigantic corporate combinations and trusts are brought to light and shown in their true colors as the liquidation progresses. The testimony given by one of the organizers of the collapsed Shipbuilding trust should be an eye-opener to those who refuse to comprehend the true cause of the slump in the stock market and the general stringency of the New York money market. According to the statement of this promoter of the stock of the Shipbuilding trust, the Shipbuilding trust was underwritten at the instance of Charles M. Schwab of the Steel trust and J. Pierpont Morgan, the head captain of industry, who imposed as one of the conditions that their stock should be marketed before any other stock should be placed on the market. As another condition, Schwab, the retired million-dollar manager of the Steel trust, is charged with unloading the Bethlehem plant upon the Shipbuilding trust for \$10,000,000 in bonds at 90 cents on the dollar. While such a shifting of bond issues is not uncommon, it is the most vicious form of security inflation, because bonds are tantamount to a mortgage on the property of the corporation and interest on bonds must be paid before any dividend can be paid.

If trust promotion were confined simply to the issue of inflated stocks the purchasers of such stock would take their chances upon their ability to earn dividends, but when the bond issues are watered nobody outside of the inside ring ever discovers the inflation until the corporation has gone to the wall and frequently not until after its financial establishments that are the repository of moneys placed on deposit by unsuspecting business men or wage-earners. The imperative necessity for legislation that will prevent bond inflation must be apparent to all who have given the subject any serious thought. FEAR AMERICAN COMPETITION. European fear of American competition has long been manifested, but there has been no indication of it quite so striking as that contained in the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Greenock. He there referred to the report that it is the intention of the United States Steel corporation to send its surplus product to foreign markets and declared that within two or three years there will be dumped upon the British market 10,000,000 tons of American iron "and thousands of British workmen will lose employment for the sole benefit of American manufacturers and American workmen." The former colonial secretary said that while sympathizing with American workmen he was not cosmopolitan enough to wish their happiness and prosperity increased by the starving and misery of the British. This is a kind of appeal which is very likely to have considerable influence with the working classes in the United Kingdom. Allowing for some exaggeration as to the estimated extent of the possible "dumping" of American iron and steel on the British market, it is still practically assured that a very large amount will be sent there and to other European markets within the next year or two. It is the well understood purpose of our manufacturers of iron and steel to do this rather than to curtail production and throw labor out of employment, and if they carry out this reported intention the effect must necessarily be more or less damaging to British iron and steel industries and the labor employed in them. Mr. Chamberlain has therefore presented a point that may be expected to make a good deal of an impression upon what is the most important of British industrial interests and one that is already suffering from American and German competition. But what will the consumers of the products of iron and steel think about the matter? Is it not probable that they will reply to Mr. Chamberlain that this competition is to their advantage and that they are not willing to support a policy designed to shut it out? Is it safe to say that when the opponents of the proposed fiscal reform present their side they will urge that the consumers shall not be ignored and all consideration be given to the manufacturers and the workmen. They will undoubtedly contend that the duty of the government is to have regard for the interests of the greatest number and that a majority of the people are benefited by the competition in which the champion of steel reform sees so much danger. Mr. Chamberlain is getting upon perilous ground when he talks about a possible tariff war. The fact is that hardly any other country is so ill-prepared for such a war as England. She is dependent upon other countries for nearly all of her foodstuffs and for a large part of her raw materials in manufactures. A tariff war between that country and the United States would of course be damaging to the latter, but it would be vastly more so to England. The essential and most direct way in which to destroy her trade would be to engage in a tariff war and Mr. Chamberlain will not help his cause by talking of such a possibility and boastingly asserting that "if a tariff war came, England would not come out second best."

AS TO NAVAL PROGRAM.

Washington reports say that naval officers are not very hopeful over the prospects of liberal appropriations for the increase of the navy at the coming session of congress. Secretary Moody, it is stated, entertains rather unusual opinions as to the duty of a cabinet officer in making recommendations for legislation, his view being that congress should be left to determine to what extent money should be voted for one purpose and another. Therefore it is expected that aside from urging in his annual report that the navy should be increased he will make no recommendation for additional ships. It is said that he will follow the plan pursued last year, that of giving his views on the subject when called before the naval committee and questioned by the members. It is needless to say, however, that the secretary of the navy is in full accord with President Roosevelt in believing that the time has not yet come for calling a halt to the upbuilding of the navy. Undoubtedly the president in his annual message will strongly recommend to congress the authorization of additional warships and this will be sufficient even if Secretary Moody should say nothing on the subject. What the disposition of congress will be in the matter can only be conjectured, but it is probable that the majority will be found favorable to the view of the president. It is unlikely, however, that there will be large naval appropriations at the first session.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS. The fact that a large number of the immigrants that come to our shores concentrate in the large cities has led to the suggestion that something should be done to distribute them throughout the country and particularly to sections where there is an inadequate supply of labor. A contributor to an Eastern paper urges that there is a real difficulty of no small importance presented in the tendency of those who are now coming here to herd together in distinct communities in our larger cities. The writer says that under such conditions they maintain their own language and to a large extent their foreign customs. Little or no opportunity is presented for their assimilation and Americanization. Those processes are endlessly retarded if not definitely prohibited by that racial segregation which is now so marked. It is suggested that this condition is neither well for the immigrants nor safe for us and that a solution is to be found in their proper distribution. But how shall this be accomplished? As to this the writer says: "It is quite within our power and our right to prohibit immigration from other lands as we do from China. It is equally within our power to lay down conditions, as we now do to a limited extent, under which immigrants shall be permitted to enter the country. It would seem equally possible and equally right, both in their interest and our own, to make the entrance of immigrants conditional upon their proper distribution to those points where they are needed, and their exclusion from those centers where there are already too many of them settled." It may be admitted that such a requirement would in many cases be of advantage to the immigrant, but it might also operate as a hardship in some cases, as for instance when immigrants are brought here by relatives or friends residing in the larger cities and who come with the understanding that they will be near their people in this strange land. However desirable, therefore, the distribution of immigrants may be, it does not seem to be practicable. The government should not arbitrarily determine the destination of people who are admitted to our shores.

Nebraska's vice presidential candidate has always been optimistic about the effect of Philippine annexation on America's future commerce in the Pacific. In his Red Oak speech Mr. Webster indulges in the prediction that in the not distant by-and-by thousands of American ships will be employed on the Pacific ocean between the mainland of the United States and the Orient. Mr. Webster may not be aware of the fact that wooden sailing vessels are a thing of the past and iron ships are not multiplying so much in number as they are increasing in magnitude. At the present time it is doubtful if there are 2,000 commercial ocean steamers plying on all the seas of the world and it may take several hundred years before thousands of steamers are employed in carrying on the commerce between the Pacific coast and Asia. Railroad reports all show increased earnings and no diminution of dividend producing power. This is the fruit of the prevailing prosperity in the agricultural sections of the country, on which the business of the railroads is directly dependent. Give the farmers paying crops and the railroads will be paying properties. That, however, will not restore the stocks to the ridiculously high points to which they had been boosted by the speculators and jobbers, because the real value never justified the amount of inflation to which they were subjected. The Omaha club women assembled in annual convalescence at Fremont have created a tempest in a teapot by issuing an emotional disclaimer that contradicts some well-defined rumors about their preferences for officers who are to wear peacock feathers in their hats. Ah, me!

More prison-breaking plots appear to be hatched among the convicts in California's state penitentiary than in the penal institutions of all other states

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketches on the Spot. Washington society anticipates an unusually brilliant season at the White House during the winter. For the first time in years in the White House is a home worthy of the president of the United States. The removal of the executive offices to the wings opens much needed room for social functions. Last season's parties included a succession of teas, musicales and dinners, in addition to the customary state functions, but the wise people who predict things are already beginning to prophesy that the "first lady" is preparing to eclipse her social record in a most signal manner. It is well for Mrs. Roosevelt that she is physically able to cope with the winter's demands, and that Miss Alice Roosevelt's social training has developed her into a valuable assistant. The early opening of congress will give the president and his wife an opportunity to attract attention to the members of that body before the opening of the official season.

Where Hope Glides Despair. Saturday Evening Post. Great Britain need not despair. It may lose a few millions of dollars, but it will still supply dikes and earls for the American demand. The spectacle of armed British soldiers in the streets of Washington, which has not been witnessed since August, 1814, when invading Britishers burned the White House, Capitol and Library of Congress will be seen next Saturday when the Honorable Artillery company of London comes to the national capital, but on much different mission.

Equal to Their Task. Pittsburgh Dispatch. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London and Boston are demonstrating their ability in the heat of engagements with derring and wading in the history of the two nations. An Unhonored Philanthropist. Brooklyn Eagle. Germany has just put up a monument to the inventor of the cyanide gas called steel, yet we unappreciative Americans have never passed the hat to raise a monument to the philanthropist who invented poker. Doesn't Promise to Make Good. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Every man, woman and child in the country is just so certain either that year ago, United States Treasurer Roberts says this is or ought to be, the case, but he doesn't promise to make good the deficit in individual cases.

Nebraska's Good Example. Philadelphia Press. It is in the law in Nebraska, as laid down in a recent decision in the state, that a telephone company which removes, destroys or injures trees planted by an abutting owner along the street adjacent to its property, in erecting poles and wires under a city ordinance, is liable for the resulting damage, though no unnecessary injury is inflicted. This ought to be the law everywhere. Chance of Long Life. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Taking 1,000,000 as a basis of calculation, statistics show that at the end of seventy years there will still survive 212,600 out of 1,000,000 persons. At the expiration of eighty years there will be 107,600 survivors of the original 1,000,000. When it comes to ninety years of existence only 5,811 out of the 1,000,000, or one in 171, will be living. Of the original 1,000,000 only fifty-four will live to see the ninety-nine years, or about one person out of 18,500. The century mark will be reached by only twenty-three out of the 1,000,000.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING. Economy Draws the Merger Policy into Home Affairs. Chicago Tribune. Another experiment, and one that will be watched with much interest, is to be tried in co-operative housekeeping in Brooklyn. Fifty persons have associated themselves in what may be called an eating club. Their scheme is to have a common kitchen provided over by a chef and assistant with a staff of three dinner waiters, and meals at a club restaurant or at home as preferred. Meals at first will be served a la carte and at restaurant prices, but after certain expenses of initiation have been met prices will be reduced, as this is not to be a money-making enterprise. Besides the chef, who will look after the buying and the details of the kitchen, there will be a committee of three, a director, secretary and treasurer, who will attend to the business and financial details. The scheme seems to have been arranged carefully, and if the fifty members can agree and are satisfied not only with each other but with their meals, which is no slight accomplishment, it should succeed, and the members should get good meals for less than they are now paying. Besides this they will escape the source of trouble and make housekeeping easier. The scheme, promising as it seems, may fall, as others have failed, but if so, another plan may yet be devised that will succeed. As the difficulties of housekeeping increase and the servant problem grows more and more exasperating, some form of co-operative housekeeping may be an absolute necessity. Besides, it is on the lines towards which everything in business, in politics, in society, even in the church, is tending. Combination and co-operation are in the air.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING. Result of Investigation Conducted by National Bureau of Labor. Philadelphia Press. The bureau of labor of the Department of Commerce has been engaged for some time in making an investigation to determine how much the cost of living has increased in the last few years, and what relation that bears to the increase in wages. The work is complete and will soon be in print. While a difficult subject to deal with accurately, it is yet possible to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. The bureau is fairly well equipped for such work, as there has not been a suspicion even of partisanship in anything it has undertaken for years.

The inquiry shows that there is not much difference between the increased cost of living and the advantage in wages, and they have kept closely together. Prices of commodities have not advanced as much as many writers assume. The average advance has been about 10 per cent. Colonel Wright, the head of the bureau, says that in years of great prosperity the cost of living generally advances more rapidly than the rate of wages, and that correspondingly in times of depression products and the profits of business fall earlier and more rapidly than wages. But both wages and the cost of living have risen well together in the last few years, so that the condition of the laboring man is better today than ever before in this country. Prices are declining somewhat at present, but that is the result principally of strikes, and not of any real change directly affected in that way, and others suffer indirectly. For instance, there is some stagnation in pig iron and a cut in wages, and a temporary cessation in production is threatened. But that is due to the stoppage of work in the building trades, which is a direct result of men engaged in other lines of business, fearing trouble, are disposed to curtail as much as possible to avoid risks. This has a bad effect on wages. But that is due to the strikes. In general, the workmen are better off than ever before, and they may venture to hope that in the way of strikes they bring misery on themselves.

SCHOOLS. BROWNELL HALL, OMAHA. A Boarding and Day School for young women and girls. Special course requiring two years for such scholars graduate also prepares for any college open to women. Yassara, Walling, Holywell Western Reserve University, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. University of Nebraska and the University of Wisconsin. Admissions without examination on the certificates of the principal and faculty. Exceptional advantages in Music, Art and Education. Well equipped gymnasium is 30 feet. Ample provision for room and board. Inquire at the principal's office. Reopens September 14. Send for illustrated catalogue. Address the Principal, Omaha, Neb.

THE MAN UP AT SALLY.

C. M. Keys in New York Times. There was a young man at the South. Who declared that, nothing would do him. But to build up a trust. That nothing could hurt him. And he built and he built and he built. And the stockholders flocked to the South. And they saw that his dilapidated craft. Was at work in the mines. And on the most modern lines. Was building an industrial plant. Then on this they did diligently chaunt. And their praises would daily resound. For the wonderful man. With the marvelous plan. Who would certain enrich them anon. But one day a cold wind it blew. And it chilled the whole enterprise through. And their money was gone. So they straightaway lit on. Their brilliant young man at the South. They swore they would cause him to rue. The day that he gave them that cue. But he only replied. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it.

WORTHY OF A SMILE.

Your hair is getting very thin, it said the fat barber. "You've got to get it back," retorted the toothy man. "Complacency is so vulgar,"—Philadelphian Ledger. "Ears!" exclaimed the street car conductor, following his way down the damaged aisle. "The established order of things for him take an active part in the government, want to earn my salary?" "That is not necessary, your majesty," they assured him. "None of the rest of it does."—Chicago Tribune. "Young Wife (inspecting the house he has built for her).—This, I suppose, is the library. The shelves are awfully primitive, Herbert, and it seems to me a crying shame to put the library in this part of the building, anyhow." "Young Husband.—This isn't the library, Auntie! This is the parlor." "Young Wife.—You darling!"—Chicago Tribune. "Send me up if you want to, judge," said the hardened vagabond. "I can kill you as well as I can anywhere else. I reckon you may not be able to kill it." "Sounded the judge," but I'll see that you have the opportunity to do so." "In persistence of which his honor gave him 300 months."—Chicago Tribune. "And now," whispered the lover as he caught her in his arms, "what shall I do about the rope ladder? We should leave it hanging there." "Don't worry about it," replied the staid dame. "I'll like to know it, but I'll again so we won't get back."—Philadelphia Press. "You declared that your milk was pure and wholesome," exclaimed the fat housewife, "and yet it is nothing but chalk and water. What sort of preparation do you call that?" "I'd like to know it, but I'll again so we won't get back."—Philadelphia Press. "Well, ma'am," replied the dainty cheerfulness, "I ain't positive, but I guess it's what you folks would call a white."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE MAN UP AT SALLY.

C. M. Keys in New York Times. There was a young man at the South. Who declared that, nothing would do him. But to build up a trust. That nothing could hurt him. And he built and he built and he built. And the stockholders flocked to the South. And they saw that his dilapidated craft. Was at work in the mines. And on the most modern lines. Was building an industrial plant. Then on this they did diligently chaunt. And their praises would daily resound. For the wonderful man. With the marvelous plan. Who would certain enrich them anon. But one day a cold wind it blew. And it chilled the whole enterprise through. And their money was gone. So they straightaway lit on. Their brilliant young man at the South. They swore they would cause him to rue. The day that he gave them that cue. But he only replied. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it. 'Tis my fault, but 'twill rue it.

Waltham Watches. Lifelong friends. "The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request. American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

CHEAP GLASSES ARE NOT CHEAP. What makes a pair of glasses valuable is the BRAINS used in furnishing them. Knowledge is worth money. Our prices are as low as is consistent with best quality and satisfactory individual attention. HUTESON OPTICAL CO., 213 S. 16th St., Paxton Bldg. c k

To Be Well Dressed. Any man who wants to be well dressed at the "Great Ak-Sar-Ben Ball" need have no difficulty in doing so. It's our business to make it easy for him—and as fine as an evening dress suit must be in fit and finish, we can meet every requirement. THE COST, \$28, \$38, \$40— Finished beautifully with silk or satin linings—these suits are perfect examples of tailor's art. Evening dress shirts, shirt protectors, gloves for evening wear, ties, handkerchiefs, suspenders, collars and hosiery, white full dress waistcoats and cruet opera hats—all in keeping with the proper details of good taste. NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS. Browning King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager. 152 FARNAM. We originated the famous "banker's last"—it's worn by business men and every other man, no matter what his occupation. Deatur is a mighty sensible shoe. \$3.50 and \$5.00. Direct from maker to wearer.