

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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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 2 columns: Circulation category and quantity. Includes rows for Total, Less unsold and returned copies, Net total sales, Net average sales, and Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1903.

International arbitration seems to have gained several laps on industrial arbitration.

If you have not already registered don't fail to do so next Saturday. It will be your last chance.

Yeiser declares he is running for district judge against any and all candidates who stand in his way. Clear the track for Yeiser!

The canine inhabitants of the county will doubtless bark a liberal applause to the Chicago sausage makers, who have voted to go on a strike.

Coming events cast their shadows before. That explains why democratic campaign managers in these parts are depressed by gloomy forebodings.

Prices of farm products and farm animals may go up and down, but the old exploded story about silver and wheat being linked together cannot be revamped.

The last congress, the last legislature and the last city council are always the worst we have ever had, while the last state, county and city tickets are always the best.

Charles M. Schwab may be entitled to credit for the whole job in the ship-building trust deal, but the results show that he has more discredit than credit coming to him.

Don't forget that Judge Barnes was twice appointed to the supreme court commission by unanimous vote of the three sitting judges of the supreme court. He must be a pretty good man after all.

Omaha is the natural market place for the grain that is grown in Nebraska and immediately adjoining states. The grain market can be established and built up if our enterprising people will only go after it right and stay by it.

For once Tammany was wise in its day when it refused to nominate Lewis Nixon as its mayoralty candidate in the New York municipal campaign. It must have scented the wind of the bursting shipbuilding combine.

Alphabetically Bingham will precede Broadwell on the official ballot, and mathematically he should be ahead of him by from twelve to fifteen hundred when the Douglas county returns have been canvassed and summed up.

Business conditions throughout the west are pronounced by all competent observers to be thoroughly healthy and unaffected to any extent by shakiness in eastern money centers. The backbone of the country is all right.

The outgoing member of the county board was elected as a republican, and if a republican is not chosen to succeed him the board of five members will be made up after January next of four democrats and only one republican. That would hardly be a safe proposition for Douglas county taxpayers.

The other Chicago-Omaha lines have discovered that the Chicago Great Western has shaded the grain rate and are considering what action they must take to meet the situation. Information on this subject should by this time have reached the local papers that tried to discredit The Bee's announcement of the cut.

Colonel Bryan says he has made no recommendation as between the two leading candidates for the democratic gubernatorial nomination in Missouri because both of them supported the Kansas City platform. If both of them had only opposed the Kansas City platform he would doubtless refrain just the same from any recommendation.

DUTY OF NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Nebraska is a republican state and Omaha a republican city. While party lines cannot be so tightly drawn in an off year as in a presidential campaign year the outcome of this year's election cannot fail to have potential bearing upon the position of Nebraska in the struggle for party supremacy that will take place in 1904.

No state in the union has enjoyed republican prosperity in a greater degree and in no section of the country is the contrast between lean years and fat years more marked than it is in the state that flaunted the banner of calamity to the world toward the close of the last national democratic administration. The strenuous effort being made by the banner republican state of Iowa not only to hold but to increase its republican majority during the present year affords tangible proof that the party leaders of Iowa realize and recognize the potential efforts of republican majorities in the national councils.

The stimulant of Iowa's example should inspire Nebraska republicans not only to emulate but to excel their neighboring state in rolling up once more the old-time Nebraska majority. There is every prospect now that the most sanguine hopes of the party leaders will be realized not only in the state at large but in this judicial district and in Douglas county. With the rank and file of the party lined up in support of their standard bearers—state, judicial and local—the election of the republican ticket by decisive majorities is virtually an accomplished fact, and with Douglas county heading the republican column a larger majority in the state may be looked for than has been cast in any year since 1890.

AN ENEMY OF PROGRESS.

This is the characterization that is given to Russia by some writers and there appears to be substantial warrant for it. Recent events in the course of the Russian government have made quite evident the fact that the whole policy of that nation is one of absolutely sordid and mercenary motives, in which there is not the least intention to recognize, beyond what is imperatively necessary, the rights and interests of any other power.

The whole Russian scheme in the far east, as it has thus far been developed, is that of aggrandizement by every process that greed suggests or diplomacy can effect. The evidence at hand is that Russia has from the very beginning been playing a game of duplicity and subterfuge and that she has destroyed every claim which she may have had to the respect and confidence of the nations to which she has given assurances. Washington dispatches say that our government still believes that the promises of Russia to the United States, in regard to the open door in Manchuria, will be observed. It is difficult to see upon what ground this faith is based. Nothing that Russia has done can be reasonably regarded as implying a disposition on the part of that power to show any special consideration to the United States. On the contrary the fair supposition is that the purpose of Russia, so far as Manchuria is concerned, is to ultimately control the entire trade of that region, regardless of any treaty rights which this country has there.

It is manifestly the Russian idea that Manchuria, the richest and the most promising of Chinese provinces, is for Russia and that in the course of time—a not very remote time either—every other country will be shut out of that region. Such being clearly the case, the question arises as to what the United States should do in order to maintain its rights and interests in that quarter of the world. It is a very serious question, which is said to be receiving most careful consideration at Washington.

That the present attitude of Russia is one of hostility to human progress can easily be demonstrated, but what power or powers shall undertake to say to her that she must change her position? Can the United States, as some are urging, assume the responsibility of doing so? There is no question that from a commercial point of view this country has a large stake in China and that we cannot afford to lose it, but how far can we expediently go in insisting upon the recognition of our rights and interests there? The question is one of commanding importance and must receive the earnest attention of our government.

DELIMITATION OF THE BOUNDARY.

The decision of the Alaskan boundary commission, which defines the meaning of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, under which this country purchased Alaska, clears the way for the delimitation of the boundary in place, remarks the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and this should be done without any further delay. That paper says that the commission has merely settled the manner of proceeding to establish the boundary and that the actual work of surveying and marking it remains to be done. This, it urges, should be done as promptly as possible, to the end that all possibilities of friction along the border may be completely eliminated. "For example," it is pointed out, "at the head of Lynn canal the situation is one which requires the prompt action. There, merely for convenience and to avoid the certainty of a conflict of jurisdiction, a temporary boundary line was accepted between Canada and the United States, with all rights reserved to both sides. The boundary line so established is far within the limits of what is found by the boundary commission to be American territory. Canadian customs officials are established on American territory and Canadian mounted police are enforcing Canadian mining laws in districts which belong to the United States."

Of course this is a condition of affairs

which cannot be permitted to long continue and it is safe to say that the Washington authorities will take such early action as shall be found practicable to fix permanently the boundary over which there has been so much controversy. The Canadian resentment regarding the decision of the boundary commission is unfortunate, but it is absolutely without justification and will not, it is presumed, have the least influence upon the authorities at Washington. So far as English sentiment is concerned, judging from the expressions of the leading London papers, the decision of the boundary commission is regarded as entirely sound and just, so that the feeling manifested in Canada need not be seriously considered. Obviously the duty of our government is to proceed at once, or as soon as it can conveniently do so, to make a survey which will establish unmistakably the delimitation of the boundary and thus remove all danger of friction or future difficulty. It is to be presumed that the authorities are fully alive to this obligation and will not neglect it.

In the highly responsible position of county treasurer for Douglas county, upon whom devolves the handling of hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money, the taxpayer citizens will prefer experience over inexperience. That is why they will vote for the republican candidate, Robert O. Fink, in preference to the democratic candidate, young Mr. Bauman.

President Roosevelt will of course be pleased to have the advice of the Manila business community as to whom he should name as the successor of Governor Taft, but he will also remember that the responsibility for the appointment rests upon him.

Judge Sullivan pledged himself and his partisans to a clean campaign, but the vilification circulars concocted against Judge Barnes in the interest of Judge Sullivan are already out. But then what else was to have been expected?

In the political chariot race that will come off the first Tuesday in November the republican judicial and county tickets are sure to run a good many laps ahead of the patched quill ticket that is ornamented with the democratic label.

Joseph Chamberlain evidently got out of the British Colonial office just far enough ahead of the Alaskan arbitration award to save his popularity with the Canadian provincials.

Seeing Promotes Courage.

Washington Post. Mr. Charles Emory Smith has just returned from Iowa where he looked the Iowa Idea squarely in the eye and delivered an address on the subject, "Who's Afraid?"

Some Liberty Remains.

Baltimore American. It has taken the supreme court of the state of New York to decide that an intending voter cannot be arrested because he declines to tell election supervisors whether or not he is married. This is a free country, but the greatest liberty in it seems that taken with the individual freedom of citizens.

There's No Kick Coming.

Philadelphia Press. The way in which the Canadians talk about yielding some of their land to the United States amusing. The most interesting two islands of value which they never before owned and they have not yielded anything because there was nothing for them to yield. They were grabbing for something that was never at any time in their possession nor in that of Great Britain. It was the most impudent grab game the United States ever encountered.

Condition of Enlisted Men.

Philadelphia Record. General Funston reports that it will be necessary to increase materially the pay of enlisted soldiers in order to get and retain desirable men. Of course, this situation is in part due to the unusual prosperity of the country and the present high level of wages. But the pay of the enlisted men, especially those who are intelligent enough to be noncommissioned officers—a very important class in every army—is very low except the most depressed times. In twenty-five years a good deal has been done to improve the condition of the enlisted men, but they probably still need more attention from congress than they get.

Get-Rich-Quick Schemes.

Kansas City Star. As a matter of fact, the duke of Roxburghe has some right to fume with the newspaper reporters who waste time on anything so inconsequential as himself. As to his position that he meddle in his private affairs, that is not so well taken, since all of the get-rich-quick schemes are regarded in this country as legitimate objects of newspaper treatment. Still, when it is remembered how touchy the English nobility are on the question of trade, it is scarcely surprising that Roxburghe feels sensitive about the prominence that the American press is giving to the bargain he has made with the aid of his title.

Positive Party Faith.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Those who wonder at the failure of so many Cook county republican candidates in the past to reach the governorship may here find the suggestion of a reason. The average Cook county aspirant seems to have lost sight of the necessity of having a positive party faith which he is not afraid to profess openly. He clings still to the political methods of a past generation, when for a politician to avoid committing himself to anything in particular was regarded as a sign of genius.

Yet the people of Illinois as a whole, regardless of party, are against this kind of politics. They are not impressed with politicians who are always beating about in the brush, afraid to come out and say what they believe for fear of offending somebody or politicians who try so hard to be all things to all men that they stand for nothing positive to any man. What the people of Illinois seek is leaders who come out boldly and say:

"Here I stand. This is my party creed. To this platform I welcome all who will stand upon it with me. Those who will not are my political enemies."

First Day of Indian Summer.

St. Louis, Globe-Democrat. In that gentle and indelible shading off of summer into autumn, when does Indian summer begin? Is it a genuine, authoritative Indian summer if so frost

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has preceded it? Or must the woods light up their banners to herald its advent? An Indian summer that is not born of a few frosty nights may suddenly backslide and become a reversion to summer itself. We can reconcile no ideals of that perfect season and the casting off of coats. An Indian summer of hot days is no Indian summer. It can not come scorching and sweltering as July, August and September, but veiled in blue mists or gray, every day breaking in the same unvarying tints and tones and likewise temperature of the one before it, as if nature had saved her best in the bottom of the basket and were handing out an unspiced one every morning. Indian summer may continue long after the last leaf has fallen and been gathered to its companions in the brown windrows. It is not perplexing to discover when Indian summer ends. It is swept out and washed away in a long, cold November rain, that stretches its warning streamers across the sky for days before it spreads its dripping wintry pall over the earth. But when does Indian summer begin?

BOOMING OF THE WEST.

Gigantic Wave of Genuine Prosperity Settled on the Imperial Domain. Washington Letter in Boston Transcript. Washington correspondents who have recently returned from "the irrigation trip" through the west bring back glowing accounts of the prosperous conditions which prevail in that section. After making all due allowance for the "booming" tendencies of the western people, one may feel sure that the present outlook is remarkably bright, and that the recent depression in the stock market has not reflected real conditions in the heart of the republic.

"It is doubtful if the people of the east," said one of the party today, "have any conception of what is going on west of the Mississippi. In a five weeks' journey through Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Indian Territory I heard not one dissenting voice from the universal acclaim of prosperity. I talked with men in all walks of life from the farm hand to the bank president. Travellers said they could not get goods to their customers fast enough. Farmers said crops were bountiful, and prices all that could be wished. Railroad men said their only trouble was to handle the enormous volume of traffic. Manufacturers said their only difficulty was to have the planters to their plants completed so they could catch up with their orders. The warehouse men had no more room in their elevators; the bankers had vaults filled with deposits and a ready demand for money; contractors and builders had work in sight for a year ahead; even the cattle raisers in the fields in the streets looked sleek. The mortgage on the farm has been paid off, and the farmer has money to loan. Industrials are making money and railroads are paying dividends. The earth has been prolific; buying, selling, carrying, building, developing, all are going forward with a hum of industry that can almost be heard. Confidence is strong and faith in the future is firm.

"Talk about Wall street makes the western man laugh. A banker and a cattle shipper remarked that there was a time, not many years ago, when a situation like the present one in New York would have shaken the industrial west to its foundation. But now the values in which Wall street deals seem largely remote and apart from the real business of the country. Western activities and money are at home. Their business is real. Their crops are in sight. Their local industries, farms, cattle ranches, sugar factories, irrigation reservoirs and business blocks. These values do not shrink in a day and are not matters of sentiment or speculation.

"Nothing short of a disastrous crop failure could check the present prosperity. The wheat now is not in the condition of 1902, when he was carrying a heavy mortgage, and had to borrow from month to month and year to year to harvest and move his crops. Today he is entrenched behind a farm which is paid for, and a bank account which is ample to say nothing of the wheat in his barns and the cattle in his fields. The farmer is prepared to stand off the wolf for a long sleep, and so long as he is prosperous the rest of the country will do very well. It is the farm, and not Wall street, which supports the country."

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