

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, A. D. 1903. Notary Public.

Stealing streets in Omaha used to be a prerogative of the railroads. Now it is coming to be a side line with the practice of law.

All that the president said in his message is so manifestly correct that the democratic press is forced to the wearying extremity of attacking what he did not say.

One theory in explanation of the suicide of an Ann Arbor student is that he was driven to it by over study. And it isn't hard to guess whose theory that is.

In contemplating war in Panama the reading public is distressed less by the prospective fatalities than by the prospective wrestle with the unpronounceable names of the battlefields.

It seems to be an Iowa idea that a congressman, a governor, a cabinet member or a vice presidential possibility is a pretty commonplace individual as compared with a champion rownsucker.

The Bill Posters' National alliance has decided that all locals hereafter shall have home rule—from which it is apparent that the national alliance isn't acquainted with the Omaha Real Estate exchange nor with the Omaha city council.

Senator Tom Patterson not only stubbed his toe, but fell down at full length in the municipal charter commission contest at Denver. As a consequence the red ink supply of his two newspaper publications is in imminent danger of running dry.

Should the plan materialize for a bunch of American congressmen to invade Paris as the guests of the French deputies we may confidently look for a continuous executive session with reporters barred while the visitors are doing the gay capital.

In view of the fact that the building inspector pronounces the Coliseum unsafe and untenable, the suggestion for an early merger between the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben and the Auditorium company for joint control may not be regarded as premature.

The Board of Review for 1903 is nearing the close of its labors without having had the benefit of a supreme court decision on the mooted questions of the new revenue law. If the court would leave it all to the board the result would probably be just as satisfactory.

The librarian of congress in his report notes an immense increase both in the contents of that institution and in their use by the public. It is a little early yet for a demand for an enlargement of the congressional library building, but that is sure to come in the due course of time.

It might be well for the Postoffice department to have a few photographic copies made of the documents relating to the postal frauds and scandals in order that investigators at both ends of the capital clamoring for the original papers may be accommodated simultaneously.

A movement is on foot in Iowa to safeguard posterity by requiring preliminary physical examinations before the issuance of marriage certificates. Why not move up a step or two closer and place the examination before the man is permitted to go courting or the woman to entertain company.

Our amiable popocratic contemporary has now discovered that The Bee is "the old party organ." Before long, however, it will resume its tactics of trying to prove that The Bee is not a republican paper and is not entitled to speak for the party. And The Bee will continue to pursue the even tenor of its way.

AMERICAN MARINES IN PANAMA.

The landing of American marines in Panama, while said to be intended merely to give the men practice in camp building and relief from confinement on the war ships, will undoubtedly be very generally regarded as a precautionary movement, in the nature of a warning to Colombia that the United States government will resist any attempt on the part of that country to invade Panama.

Our government desires to avoid trouble with Colombia. It has informed that country of the readiness of the United States to exert its good offices in behalf of an amicable settlement between Colombia and Panama. It has also given Colombia to understand that the new republic, recognized as an independent state, must remain as such and not be interfered with.

Therefore even if it be a fact that the landing of marines is really a precautionary movement there can be no doubt that it is wholly legitimate and defensible. If it shall have the effect to prevent a military movement on the part of Colombia there is no one, it is reasonable to assume, who will not commend it. The latest reports are that Colombian troops are moving on Panama, though there is no authentic information to this effect.

SECRETARY ROOT'S RECORD.

All comment of the annual report of Secretary Root is marked by cordial commendation of his administration of the War department. He is soon to retire from that position and his final report affords a timely opportunity for referring to the fine record he has made in the office, the duties of which he had not the slightest knowledge of when he accepted the post. There were not a few who doubted the wisdom, under the then existing conditions, of appointing to the head of the War department a man without military knowledge.

Conditions in the army were anything but satisfactory when Secretary Root took office and as soon as practicable he set about remedying them. In this, though he had to battle against a powerful opposition, he was successful, so that the military establishment is now on a better basis, according to expert judgment, than ever before.

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OUR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The report of the secretary of the navy is a matter of fact document, but contains much that is interesting for those who take a pride in our naval establishment. It is a fact not generally known that during the last fiscal year, which ended with June, 1903, the effective force of the navy was increased by the addition of twenty-five new vessels, while further additions have been made since the close of the year, the total making a very decided increase in the sea power of the United States.

Secretary Moody believes that we should continue building up the navy, saying as to this that "careful consideration given during the past year to the question of the continuance of naval construction confirms me in the views expressed in my last annual report that the upbuilding of the navy should be continued by the annual authorization of new vessels." He does not, however, make any recommendation as to what the annual increase should be, simply remarking that "as a nation we are able to possess a navy of such size and cost as our national interests and duties require; on the other hand, we should not be tempted by the abundance of revenue to increase the navy beyond our needs, or expend a dollar unnecessarily." This doubtless reflects the general public opinion. A navy such as our interests and duties

require no one can reasonably object to, but there should be no reckless expenditure in this direction.

An interesting feature of the report is the statement that the percentage of citizenship in the enlisted force of the navy is steadily growing. At the end of the last fiscal year there were about 80 natives of this country out of every 100 men in the service. Of the remaining 20 no fewer than 11 were naturalized. Only 9 per cent of the enlisted men of the navy were foreigners who had declared their intention to become citizens.

On the whole the report of Secretary Moody is highly satisfactory. In its showing of the present condition and efficiency of the navy. Improvements, he points out, can be made in the organization of the department which would be serviceable in its administration and it is to be expected that the suggestions and recommendations in regard to these will receive due consideration from congress.

LOCKING HORNS WITH THE MEAT TRUST.

It is announced from St. Louis that western cattlemen and local capitalists are about to lock horns with the Meat trust that now dictates the price of live stock and virtually regulates the retail price at which meat is sold. The first step in this direction is the proposed establishment of the stock yards and packing house industry on the St. Louis side of the river which is now carried on in the town of East St. Louis on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river.

An independent stock yards company, said to be the first in the United States to enter the lists against the Meat trust, has been organized in St. Louis and promises to be in operation by the first of the year. The St. Louis Union Packing company, closely allied with and to a large extent dependent upon the stock yards company, will also begin operating by January 1, 1904.

Competition for the republican national convention seems to be narrowing down between Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg. As the last convention that nominated a president was held in Philadelphia, giving it to that state again would be bunching favors. The convention will have to come west.

Unnumbered Prosperity.

Spain, with a surplus of \$40,000,000, and no means to waste any of it on, is in a position to face the Christmas season with a large and cheery smile.

A Seasonable Tip.

Persons in moderate circumstances who desire to make Christmas gifts of radium will be pleased to know that the price is only \$100,000 an ounce, instead of \$400,000, as has been quoted.

Riches Up to Date.

Nome, in Alaska, has proved itself a true blue American city by joining in the hurrah "for the old flag and an appropriation." A bill has been introduced in the senate to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at that arctic city.

Where Poor Lo is Well Off.

The richest nation in the world is not the United States, but a nation within the United States. The Geages of Indian Territory are credited with bank accounts that amount to nearly \$500,000,000. Individual and the average holding of land is eighty-seven acres, valued at \$10 per acre. Here, then, is a case where "Lo, the poor Indian," is better off financially, than even the white citizen of Massachusetts, the richest of American commonwealths.

Advantages of the Farmer.

The advance in the price of food products of which consumers complain again and again, is not to the farmer's disadvantage. Meat is high, but the farmer raises his own hogs and cattle and can slay them as he needs them. The farmer's wife can supply the household with butter and eggs and take enough to market to buy sugar and coffee and tea for the family. She can even occasionally treat herself to a new gown with the products of her dairy and henhouse. The farmer can grow his cane and make his own syrup and sugar. Sorghum is a lot better than dependence on commercial growers. In a pinch the farmer can produce his clothing. Tow and linsey-woolsey and home-made cassimeres were worn by many generations of Americans who were as fine and of as much account as the people of the present time. The farmer can find all the fuel and lumber he needs for his own use, leaving him little but glass and iron to buy for building. When you come to think of it, there are mighty few things the farmer needs that he cannot produce, while everything that he grows is needed by somebody else.

THE SHAME OF ALL CITIES.

Billboards and Signboards Offensive to the Public Eye. Philadelphia Press.

The defacement of walls and fences and the sides of buildings by unrefined and hideous posters is quite generally admitted to be an evil. When these signs are erected over the most attractive bits of scenery through which the railway traveler passes they become doubly offensive; offensive for what they are and for what they mar.

The practical value of these signs to the man who spends largely of his money for their erection and maintenance is an open question. Many of the most successful advertisers in the country refuse, purely on business grounds, to patronize this form of publicity. Experience has taught them that the waste of money is not worth the result. A signboard waits for people to come to it; a newspaper advertisement goes after the people where they are.

The objections to which the various forms of signboard advertising are open do not obtain in the case of the printed advertisement. None of the advertisements in a careful publication are objectionable on any ground. On the contrary, readers frequently testify that they find the advertising pages as interesting as those devoted to reading matter; it is no uncommon experience to find magazine readers turning first of all to the business announcements on the back pages. Advertisements that offend good taste and good morals there never should be.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Canal Policy Right.

Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.) The president points out, as this newspaper frequently pointed out, that our present policy on the isthmus is not a departure from, but a clinging to, the policy defined in 1848, and reasserted by Lewis Cass in 1858 and by William H. Seward in 1866. Whatever may be the fate of the canal, the policy is right.

Strong and Wise.

Detroit Free Press (dem.) We do not believe that any American citizen who reads the president's message carefully will have good reason for thinking the less of his country, its government and its chief executive. It is a message which deals with great questions and deals with them adequately, and is by far the strongest and most virile of Mr. Roosevelt's official documents since he entered the White House.

Constructive Work.

Chicago News (ind.) President Roosevelt's message is noteworthy rather as a record and review of achievements already effected than as an outline of new work to be done. Reading his concise summary of recent national history, one cannot fail to be impressed with the large amount of constructive work actually accomplished by the executive branch of government, both with and without the aid of congress.

Put on the Brakes.

Minneapolis Times (ind.) In view of the steadily dwindling surplus the president counsels economy in congressional appropriations, but it remains to be seen whether congress will act in accordance with his advice. Ever since the advent of this country of ours was dubbed a "billion-dollar" one congress has been endeavoring to live up to and beyond that designation and the habit will be a hard one to abandon.

An Illuminating Document.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.) President Roosevelt makes an illuminating survey of all the country's important domestic and foreign interests. Every person who wants to be informed about the nation's internal and external concerns by the man who knows most about them and who has the largest audience than any other single official upon them should read carefully and intelligently every line of this communication to congress and people.

A Significant Omission.

Minneapolis Journal (rep.) The most remarkable thing about the president's message is his omission of all reference to the tariff question, whether in the form of reciprocity or revision. Ever reciprocity with Cuba is not mentioned. That, of course, may be regarded as settled, but there is no such explanation for the omission of all mention of a subject that is of such general public interest. The omission proves, if any proof were needed, that the republican leaders have secured the endorsement of the administration for their program of studious neglect of the tariff question until after the next election.

Intensifies Public Admiration.

Kansas City Star (ind.) The presidential message laid before congress Monday should convince the small coterie of dissatisfied republicans of the utter futility of trying to defeat Mr. Roosevelt's nomination next year. A document of such scope, wisdom and fearlessness would give even a hit-and-catcher like nothing so formidable strength. In the case of President Roosevelt it but intensifies an admiration and confidence that were already thoroughly established in the public mind.

PERSONAL NOTES.

There is a tremendous row between Hanna and Roosevelt—in the democratic papers. A Washington paper believes that Adam owned the first talking machine, but Adam never said a word until Eve arrived and began it.

Democrats of the house complain that Speaker Cannon has treated them with "outrageous injustice" in the matter of committee appointments. The serious business of congress is inaugurated. A Quaker thing in the Philippine islands is "Christmas literature" from the United States, with holly wreaths and Santa Claus in furs sleighing over the housetops. You can't acclimate Santa Claus or the publishers of "Christmas literature."

A 29-year-old girl has shot and killed a notorious outlaw at Williamson, W. Va., who attacked her in the telegraph office where she was working. There is a growing suspicion that the desperate reputation of some of those mountain terrors has been exaggerated.

William Butler Yeats, an Irish poet, must have had the time of his life. Boston is showering upon him every attention and Wellesley girls donned their most beautiful garments, decorated their receiving parlors with sprays of pink apple blossoms and received the poet by the softened light of Japanese lanterns. It is not every day that college girls are favored by the presence of a real live poet.

Boston papers announce that Governor Cummins is booked for a speech in that city. When the governor of Iowa meets the governor of Massachusetts there will be something doing. Should the conversation be prolonged beyond the twilight hour, when navigation in Boston becomes difficult, all the governors of Iowa needs to do is to call a policeman and give the password—"Massachusetts Institute of Technology." Proper enunciation insures safe conduct to his hotel.

At the annual banquet of the Middlesex Bar association in Boston last week Congressman Samuel I. Powers spoke of the value of lawyers in the national legislature. He declared that as a whole congress was composed of most earnest and loyal men—men who made great sacrifices by remaining in house and senate. Mr. Powers instanced Senator Hoar, who, when he went to Washington, was worth \$100,000; now he is able to live only by exercising the closest economy. "Congressman Hepburn of Iowa," he said, "has been in congress twenty years, is now 76 years of age and is worth not more than \$2,000. He has three times as much remained at home they would now be leaders of the bar in their respective states."

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Two judgments amounting to \$16,000, growing out of the Park tunnel disaster, were paid by the New York Central railroad last week. The judgments were obtained by the estate of Alfred M. Perrin, president of the Union Bank company of New York, and Ernest F. Walton of the brokerage firm of Decoppett & Doremus of New York. Mr. Perrin and Mr. Walton were killed in the Park avenue tunnel accident. A verdict for \$75,000 was awarded in the Perrin case and of \$70,000 in the Walton suit. The appellate court sustained the verdicts. In the Walton case, besides the amount of damages, \$3,000 was paid as interest. The tunnel accident has so far cost the New York Central the sum of \$1,250,000 and several cases are still pending.

It has been revealed by the will of Miss Alice O'Brien, who died at 74, that she accumulated \$4,000 while working as a family servant at \$4 a week. Over her little fortune she had a falling out with St. Monica's Roman Catholic church in East Seventy-ninth street, the family of Francis Fox of Yonkers and Mrs. Bridget Hennessy, a cousin of Miss O'Brien, of 89 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

A few days later she came to New York City to live in the home of Mrs. Catherine Ledwith, 521 East Seventy-seventh street, and attended St. Monica's church.

On July 13 she made a second will bequeathing \$100 each to Father Lennon, the pastor, and Father Coniff for 100 masses, \$20 each to Father Credon and Father Prout for fifty masses and the rest of her fortune to St. Monica's church. Undue influence is charged by the contestants.

A woman who was riding uptown on a Broadway car the other afternoon proved her possession, of at least a modicum of wit. When the conductor passed up the aisle on his quest for fares she handed him a quarter, he giving her in return two 10-cent pieces. On his return from the forward end of the car she said:

"Conductor, one of these dimes is a Canadian piece and I will thank you to give me another piece of money for it."

The conductor evidently had received his training on an East Side route, for he immediately began to bluster.

"What's the matter with it? Ain't that good enough money?" he demanded.

"The woman quietly said, 'I would prefer American money if you please.'"

"Well, I wish I had a thousand of 'em!" grumbled the conductor, but he made no motion to comply with her request.

"Very well," was the instant reply. "I will give you this one to start your collection."

The laugh that greeted this thrust was too much for even the Hibernian wit of the conductor, and he quickly fished out another dime and then made his escape to the rear platform.

An oddly dressed man of middle age walked into Tammany hall, drew a photograph from his pocket and struck a dramatic attitude before Maurice Ahern.

"I would have speech with my Murphy," he declared. "He has need of my services."

"For what do you want to see Mr. Murphy?" asked Ahern.

"I desire to present to him my compliments and to suggest that he appoint me commissioner of corrections. I am not unduly anxious for the position, but I believe my term will be long."

"Give this to the Murphy," he continued, "in order that he may recognize me when I come again. I wear a different suit every day, and hence was forced to have myself photographed in birthday attire. Good bye, last it."

Ahern said it was, and told Goughran that the Wigwam leader would not wait the headquarters.

"Convey to him this message," concluded the applicant, his voice dropping to a whisper.

"Say to the Murphy that I warn him not to bathe in the same bathtub with Croker and McLaughlin. If he does he will be contaminated. This is my final word."

Goughran left the photograph, and with a flourish walked out the door.

"Announcement is made," says a New York dispatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat, that about 46 per cent of the \$9,000,000 stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, holding about 25 per cent of the total stock securities of that corporation, are women and children, and that countrymen hold about one-third of the stock. This statement has significant bearing in the light of recent developments in the war of revenge now being waged by the Rockefeller-Gould interests. The fight by them for control to oust President Cassatt and his associates as managers of the railroad. The stock exchange is the battlefield. From \$70 the share value of Pennsylvania stock has been hammered down to around \$15. The Rockefeller-Gould brokers have quietly gobble up every share of stock which has been forced from the hands of frightened holders.

"A panic prevails among the old-time shareholders. The farmer who had invested in 100 shares of Pennsylvania stock a year ago counted his capital at \$17,000, while today he figures the market value of his securities at the depreciation of about \$5,000 from that amount. The loss to women and children by the tremendous bear drive amounts to something like \$2,000,000, and to farmer stockholders about \$4,000,000. In March, at the annual meeting of the company in Philadelphia, tangible results of the warfare will be known. A new director of the company will then be elected to succeed the late William L. Elkins, and a Rockefeller representative is expected to be named. It is estimated that at least 15,000 men have been thrown out of work by the Pennsylvania railroad within the last three months. The great majority of these are workers for con-

FLASHES OF FUN.

Jack Nervey—I'm going to kiss you when I leave this house tonight.

May Kutsey—Leave the house this instant, sir—Philadelphia Press.

Sergeant—What did you arrest this man for?

Officer Keegan—For his own safety, sergeant. He was too drunk to protect himself and insisted on going home!—Puck.

"If some men," said Uncle Eben, "would put in half as much time studying de ten commandments as dey does studyin' seven-by-dar would, we might see much police court doin'."—Washington Star.

Prudence—Why will you be so careless, Joy? When you lifted your train for the last time, you left your garter.

Joy—Horrors! Blue with a pink gown, I dressed in a hurry. I hope no one else saw it—none of the women, I mean.—Tynon Topics.

"I don't believe in paying fancy prices for custom made clothes," said Kloseman. "Now here's a suit I bought ready made for \$7. If I were to tell you I paid \$20 for it wouldn't you believe it?"

"I might if you told me over the telephone," Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Highmuss—I can't say I think much of the new kitchen girl's cooking.

Mrs. Highmuss—I know she isn't a first-class cook, but she's a good one. I like to reflect that she's perfectly bald.—Chicago Tribune.

"Why don't you try to do something for your country?"

"My dear sir," answered Senator Sorghum, "I am doing all I can for my country; I am going to the front to spare it the disgrace of having posterity say that one of its most prominent officials died in comparative poverty."—Washington Star.

"Life to me," said the very young man, "was but a desert until I met you."

"And is that why you dance like a camel?" asked his fair partner in the waltz.—Chicago News.

FIXING THE FURNACE.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

When pa starts to fix the furnace all us children have to be quiet. Just as quiet as if mother had a headache—or a tea.

First pa takes his coat and vest off, then you hear him cough and say, "Pay to him to tell you I paid you!"

New children, run away;— (That's the way the stars to work.)

Mother smiles a sort of worried smile, and shakes her head and sighs; Then she takes us in the parlor, where to read alone she tries;

But the racket pa is making drowns her voice and so she goes On upstairs to make the beds or mend some of our winter clothes.

From the cellar she sends a noise Like a dozen red hot boys!

After while his work is finished and pa comes upstairs again; Cut and bruised and black as any of those tummy rollers again;

Great big lump upon his forehead, thumbs all mashed, both eyes black, Like a dozen red hot boys!

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Great big lump upon his forehead, thumbs all mashed, both eyes black, Like a dozen red hot boys!

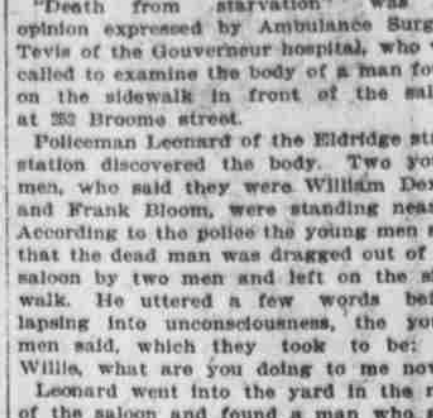
Mother meets him with witch hazel, bandage and salves and soap; Says, "I'm awful sorry, misterick, though I'm very sorry."

Pa just sits and chews his mustache, then he draws up for that—but still Has to have the doctor come and patch his hands and back and head;

Has to put for that—but still Furnace man won't send a bill!

SOLOSS

TRADE MARK



If you wish to give a lady friend, young or old, a pair of Sorosis at Christmas time, buy a certificate from us and it will be good for a pair of those ready-to-wear shoes at this store or any other in the United States where Sorosis are sold at any time it is presented.

\$3.50 Always

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Frank Wilcox, Manager.

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I Want a Man

Who can talk straight business to farmers, feeders and merchants and get results. A reliable man with snap can find a steady job with a reputable established business. Write fully. S. F. S. Bee, Omaha.