

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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When Colonel Bryan encountered that Nymeg state judge he caught a Tartar without scratching a Russian.

Moving day is usually May 1, but it is likely to come a few weeks earlier in the district attorney's office.

Harry Lindsay has the satisfaction of having learned to distinguish between his friends and his enemies.

Russian dispatches would indicate that the Cossack cavalry was sent to Copenhagen to retreat after inflicting losses upon the enemy.

The appointment of Judge Baxter as United States district attorney was no April fool joke. At least, that is the opinion of the holdover incumbent.

The advance of 1 cent per pound in the price of spring lamb without mint sauce has caused the Omaha Hearst boomer a spasm in the spinal column.

The mighty kings of Ak-Sar-Ben will look with pleasure upon the birth of the youngest offspring of the royal line, the new society at Deadwood. All hail!

The Nebraska law requiring a man to support his wife or go to prison may have a beneficial effect upon hasty marriages and incidentally upon the divorce evil.

It is not often that one hears of a Vermont feud, but its result seems to be little different from those of the Kentucky brand when one does break loose.

It begins to look as if the boll-woevil was not the only silent partner of the deposed cotton king. The others, however, have not remained silent, but seem to be squealing.

Of course, the World-Herald was the first to suggest the name of Judge Baxter as a compromise, but it was also the last to give up its preferred candidate, William F. Gurley.

There are elements of a successful war correspondent in the Des Moines reporter who sent out a story of a coal shortage at that place before the strike was twenty-four hours old.

Japanese soldiers may be able to wage successful war on a ration of canned salmon, but they will never approximate Yankee grit until they have a more familiar acquaintance with the army bean.

It would have been surprising if the attorneys for Senator Burton had completed their appeal in time for the next term of the appellate court when their failure to do so insures extended freedom for their client.

Omaha's fire department is to be materially strengthened and improved by the installation of new machinery and the organization of new companies. But will the fire insurance rates show any disposition to come down?

Japan has at last permitted the war correspondents to go to the front, while Russia has banished them from Port Arthur. If this does not preface Japanese victory in the near future the power of the press has been grossly overestimated.

The effort of Congressman Hitchcock to insert into the appropriation bill a proviso that United States attorneys shall not draw their salaries if they fail to labor vigorously for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law was designed strictly for home consumption. Mr. Hitchcock knew very well that such a provision in an appropriation bill was unprecedented and could not be entertained under the rules of the house, but that did not matter. He did not offer it with any serious intention, but merely for campaign buncombe.

NO MORE NEED OF DELAY.

The action of the French court in the case of Colombia against the Panama Canal company, favorable to the defendant, is regarded at Washington as disposing of the last legal obstacle to the transfer of the company's property. This is said to be also the opinion in French official circles, where the question raised by the Colombian government has received careful attention. The court held that Colombia is not in possession of the territory traversed by the canal and that bringing the suit that country tacitly admitted its inability to control the canal itself. Therefore the canal company is warranted in accepting the actual situation and disposing of its property as it has agreed to do.

In regard to the injunction proceedings in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, instituted, it is believed, at the instigation of persons at the Colombian capital, by which it is sought to prevent the payment of any moneys to the Republic of Panama or to the canal company, it is said that the few officers of the government feel little uneasiness about the outcome of the case. Two distinct points are raised in the petition to the court, one being as to the constitutionality of the Spooner act and the other as to whether the Treasury department can pay out money appropriated under an act contemplating a treaty with Colombia in pursuance of a treaty made with the Republic of Panama. It is said that this also raises the broad question of international law as to the effect of the secession of Panama upon the rights of Colombia under the agreement entered into between that country and the canal company. It is expected that the matter will be disposed of as soon as possible and that it will not involve a postponement of the canal payments longer than will be required for the investigation now being made in Paris by an officer of the Department of Justice.

The government is prepared to make the payments and the Republic of Panama is anxious to receive the money, having been compelled to float a loan in order to provide for its current expenses. The canal commission has departed for the isthmus to take up its work there and it is manifestly desirable that this shall not be interfered with. In order that it may not be the government of Panama should be promptly paid the money called for by the treaty. It seems probable that the injunction proceedings could have been avoided by a simple amendment to the Spooner act striking out Colombia and substituting Panama. It would be a matter of general regret if the courts should place a new obstacle in the way of the canal enterprise.

THE TEND TOWARD PARKER.

Every day's developments show that the movement for Judge Parker is growing. As heretofore noted it is reasonably assured that he will have the New York delegation to the democratic national convention and it is now said that he is very likely to secure the Pennsylvania delegation. Some of the democratic leaders in that state have come out in favor of the New Yorker. There is also said to be a growing Parker sentiment in several of the New England states and it would not be surprising if that section became solid for him when convinced that Mr. Olney is not a possibility. In the south, too, the Parker boom appears to be steadily gaining, some of the most influential democrats in that section having announced themselves for him, while he also has a considerable newspaper support there. It is said that even Senator Gorman, who seems to have abandoned all outward efforts to secure the nomination, is inclined toward the Empire state man.

The New York democratic state convention will meet April 18 and in the probable event of its instructing in favor of Parker the movement in his behalf may be expected to grow rapidly. The judge remains silent as to political questions, but it is intimated that if he receives the endorsement of the New York convention he will at once resign his judicial office and let the people know what his views are on the issues before them. Unless all signs are misleading Alton B. Parker is the man most likely to be the democratic standard bearer in the coming campaign.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

There is a bill before congress intended to put a stop to fraudulent naturalization and in referring to it the Washington Post says there is no doubt that the naturalization of foreign born persons in the United States is much too carelessly conducted under the present arrangements, the consequences of the system being mischievous in the last degree. The author of the bill, Representative Goulden of New York, charges that naturalization papers are purchased by wholesale and undoubtedly such is the case in some if not all the larger cities of the country. "Surely," remarks the Post, "congress will not connive at a crime as odious as this. We cannot believe that the committees having these matters in charge will fail to recommend remedial legislation. In all the states legislatures are seeking to restrict the suffrage by elevating the standards of eligibility—endeavoring to purify the ballot box, and, therefore, the source of government, by guarding it against ignorance, crime and irresponsibility. Everywhere society is organizing for self-protection against the rabble. Is it conceivable that congress will fail to do its part?" The subject is not new. It is not now for the first time brought to the attention of the congress. For many years the fact that fraudulent naturalization has been a matter of general knowledge and volumes have been written and spoken in deprecation of it. Yet the matter seems never to have made any great impression upon members of the

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The decision of the German government to revoke the order of banishment issued years ago against the Jesuits suggests that the empire no longer dreads the intrusion of clerical influences in politics and also that the spirit of the present intimacy between the Vatican and the court of Berlin is to be continued indefinitely. The attitude of Germany toward the Jesuits and the allied orders which suffered with them under the expulsion decree is in notable contrast to the policy of the French government in pursuing its anti-congregation crusade almost to the extreme of persecution. Evidently Germany proposes to profit by the intolerance of her neighbor and to stimulate the loyalty of a large and influential Catholic population by the revocation of banishment. It can be more liberal in its religious views than a republicanism which is supposed to be in alliance with the holy see. A government which inflicts banishment upon men because they differ from its political opinions, while seeking to make their ideas effective through peaceful methods, confesses to a lamentable lack of confidence in its capacity for self-protection. In permitting the Jesuits to return Germany proclaims to the world that she has outgrown the narrow conservatism and exclusion of the past and that she is ready to exercise of power for prudent administration.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH OMAHA.

The municipal campaign in South Omaha, which will culminate next Tuesday with the election of a mayor, city council, tax commissioner, city attorney, treasurer and clerk, has so far passed without exciting incident or signs of popular upheaval. The issues involved are purely local and present and the candidates of both parties are well known. And yet the outcome of the election next Tuesday will be of great moment, not merely to the taxpayers of South Omaha, but also to every citizen of that town.

South Omaha has in the main been well governed within the past two years, and there is no good reason why its citizens should place their municipal affairs into the hands of men who cannot be depended upon to give them an honest and economic administration. Without attempting to make invidious comparisons and without prejudice or political bias, The Bee does not hesitate to express a most decided preference for Frank Koutsky over Thomas F. Hector. Mr. Koutsky has made a good record as mayor and, even if his competitor were in every respect his peer, established precedent would entitle Mr. Koutsky to an election for a second term.

What is true of Mr. Koutsky is equally true of City Attorney Murdock. From the standpoint of the taxpayer, the office of tax commissioner, too, is of greater importance even than that of mayor. The policy pursued by the mayor and his action may affect the community at large, but the action of the tax commissioner affects every house owner and every man and woman who pays a dollar of taxes. The desperate effort being made by South Omaha corporations and their allies and dependants to defeat Mr. O'Neill, the republican candidate for tax commissioner, affords sufficient argument for bringing to his support the small property owners and the mercantile class upon whom the burden of taxation weighs heavier than it does upon the big corporations who should, by rights, bear their just share of the tax burdens without evasion.

There is no possibility of introducing economy and efficiency into the government of South Omaha without a city council that will second the efforts of the mayor in any measure looking to a betterment of conditions and the protection of taxpayers against reckless waste and extravagance. It is conceded that at least a majority of the republican candidates for the council are in many respects preferable to those nominated by the democrats, and these men should have the earnest support of all classes of citizens regardless of party.

The proposition to refund the floating debt of Douglas county by the issue of a 3% per cent bond does not require the commissioners to issue the whole amount of \$200,000 at one time or at any time. It simply authorizes the board to issue whatever amount is deemed necessary up to \$200,000 to redeem the outstanding warrants and pay off legitimate outstanding claims. The board can issue \$50,000, \$75,000 or \$100,000 in July and hold back the issue of the balance until the delinquent taxes collectible under the scavenger law have been turned in. If the amount collected is sufficient to take up the floating debt, only a fraction of the amount of bonds authorized to be issued need be sold. If, on the other hand, the collections from the scavenger law fall way below the expectation, the board will be in position to take up the floating debt by the sale of the bonds. Should the collection of delinquent taxes under the scavenger act leave a large surplus in the treasury, the board will be in position also to reduce the levy of taxes next year correspondingly, and that is what the taxpayers will appreciate.

It was in accord with the eternal fitness of things for Timothy J. Mahoney, the most pronounced anti-union labor lawyer in Nebraska, to appeal to South Omaha workmen to rally to the support of Tom Hector. Whether the workmen of South Omaha will take Tim Mahoney's advice will be discovered when the ballot box is opened next Tuesday.

In the matter of the pending garbage contract it is a condition and not a theory that confronts the city. It is up to the authorities to make the best arrangement they can to make sure that the scavenger work is effectively and economically done.

Trying to Save the Pieces. Minneapolis Journal. The merger people are trying hard to save the pieces. A more prudent and far-sighted policy would be to try to obey the spirit as well as the letter of the law. The latter the general public does not care much about; they may not be so patient if they find the spirit of the law is still defied. The strange thing is that men of such large intellect are not more solicitous about the favor of the public when it is manifest that it is so important to the security of property and preservation of vested rights.

Who'll Take the Dares? Chicago Post. A judge may be bold enough to tell Mr. Bryan to "sit down," but who will dare ask him to shut up?

An Expensive Fashion. Baltimore American. Medical men say that those who do much walking do not get appendicitis. This may be due to the beneficial effects of the exercise, or it may be due to the fact that a person so port as to be compelled to walk can't afford an operation.

SENATE TALKS POLITICS.

Mr. Beveridge Says "Parker is a Secret" and "Hearst is Improper."

OLD AGE PENSION ORDER CONSIDERED

Mr. Patterson Introduces Bill to Amend Expiring Chinese Treaty, Which He Claims Chinese Have Denounced.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Good Friday was devoted by the senate to almost continuous discussion of political questions. The time until 2 o'clock was devoted to consideration of the Carnack resolution proposing an inquiry into the legality of the recent executive old-age pension order. Mr. Mallory was the principal speaker, but he was frequently interrupted by republican senators. He contended that Secretary Hitchcock had exceeded the limits of executive authority in issuing the order. The latter half of the day was devoted to the postoffice appropriation bill, but no appreciable progress was made with that measure, the speeches on it being in the main political and of general character.

There was a spirited debate between Mr. Simmons and Mr. Beveridge on the question of the propriety of a congressional investigation into the affairs of the Postoffice department.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill for the amendment of the Chinese exclusion act of 1902, giving notice that on Wednesday next he would address the senate on the bill. In giving this notice he said he had received what he considered definite information that the Chinese government had denounced the treaty between that government and the United States and that the treaty would expire December 7 next. Unless the law be amended Chinese can come into the United States after that time without obstruction.

Take Up Postoffice Bill. At 2 o'clock the postoffice bill was taken up, but before consideration could be proceeded with Mr. Perkins presented a partial conference report on the fortifications appropriations bill. He stated that an agreement had been reached on all the items of difference except those relating to the submarine boat and to an elevated gun carriage, both of which matters were still in dispute.

Mr. Simmons admitted that there are now factional differences in the democratic party, but said they would be healed, and the party would give the country a "canon" which would be sober and of a judicial temperament.

A number of republican senators demanded the name of the candidate, and some suggested "Parker," but Mr. Simmons declared that he would "not show his hand."

Mr. Beveridge replied, thanking Mr. Simmons for the warning that the republican party must fight for its life in the next campaign. He then urged President Roosevelt's leadership, saying that it had been so wise and so patriotic as not only to command the united support of his own party in the senate, but also to force a division in the democratic side of the chamber.

Mr. Simmons—Our candidate will be such a man as will insure the support of the large element of your party who will be afraid to support your candidate.

Mr. Beveridge—Then give us his name. Is it Judge Parker?

Mr. Simmons—That is a secret.

Mr. Beveridge—Is it Mr. Hearst? again asked Mr. Simmons.

"It would be improper to reply," said Mr. Simmons.

"Then," remarked Mr. Beveridge, "according to the senator from North Carolina, Judge Parker is a secret and Mr. Hearst is improper."

Mr. Beveridge predicted great difficulty on the part of the democrats in agreeing both on candidates and on issues. The republican party was more fortunately situated. That party would be able to present not only a formidable array of issues, but a leader who would present them worthily. The senate at 5:30 adjourned.

SUNDAY CITY BILL PASSES HOUSE.

Several Amendments Occasion Vigorous Debate Before Final Action.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The house today passed the sundry civil appropriation bill without division.

The report of the conferees on the army appropriation bill then was taken up. The house disagreed to the senate amendment increasing the number of quartermasters from 160, as provided in the house bill, to 250.

Both Mr. Hay (dem., Va.) and Mr. Williams (dem., Miss) opposed any increase in the army. The latter declared that the government was slaving home development every day by devoting money to some 6,000 more soldiers than were needed. He did not believe in putting 100,000 men on a war footing.

Some discussion was precipitated over the senate amendment providing certain increases in the signal corps, but on roll call the amendments were agreed to, 114 yeas, 85 nays.

Senate amendments increasing the number of clerks of the \$1,100 and \$1,000 class at headquarters of divisions and departments, and in the office of the chief of staff were disagreed to.

Mr. Hull moved that the house insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the senate providing for a consolidation of the adjutant general's office and the record and pension office and raising Brigadier General F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the latter, to the rank of major general and putting him in charge as military secretary.

Mr. Parker declared "that because you know a man and think him a good fellow in charge of a bureau it is no reason why you should make him a major general."

By viva voce vote the house disagreed to this amendment.

The senate amendment to retire officers below the grade of brigadier general and who served in the civil war, at the rank and pay of the next higher rank occasioned much debate. Mr. Hull offered an amendment eliminating the clause "but an amendment shall be entitled to the benefits of this provision who received any advancement of grade at the time of retirement or with a view to retirement."

He explained that the section as amended would give to all the officers of the army who served in the civil war, whether they were on the active or on the retired list, one additional grade.

He then offered a further amendment providing that the provisions shall not apply to such officers as have been retired under authority of special acts of congress.

On a rising vote, 54 to 65, the house refused to adopt the Hull amendments and disagreed to the entire amendment of the senate.

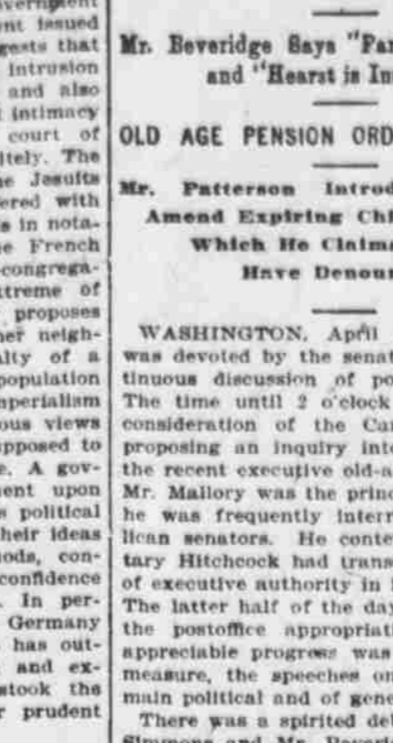
The house got into a spirited debate over the senate amendment appropriating \$500,000 for continuing the construction of a military wagon road from Valdes to Fort Egbert, or Eagle, Alaska.

On a rising vote, 68 to 108, the house disagreed to the amendment of the senate.

Mr. Driscoll (rep., N. Y.), from the committee on elections No. 3, reported a resolution which was agreed to, declaring that William M. Cross, contestant, was elected a delegate from the territory of Oklahoma and that Bird S. McGuire was entitled to retain his seat.

At 5:30 o'clock the house adjourned.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR



POLITICAL TRIFLE.

Senator Burton was born in Indiana, but he learned his trade in Kansas.

Hearst did not realize over one delegate from his investment in New York state.

It is as hard to keep an alderman in jail in Chicago as it is to put one there. The last one sent up was granted a new trial by a sympathetic court.

Chicago republicans have raised the funds necessary to ascertain the republican national convention, but have not yet revealed that truthful frame of mind which will allow the national committee to spend the money.

It is said that strain of stumping for congress has proved too much for Richmond Pearson Hobson. He has broken down and has been compelled to cancel all his engagements. There are some things more strenuous than sinking ships in the harbor of the enemy.

The Kansas Bryan leader, David Overmeyer, who heads the delegation from that state to the national democratic convention, favors the nomination of General Miles. Gold democrats and Bryanites, he says, could enthusiastically support the Miles candidate without humiliation.

City Marshal Patton of Crawfordville, Ind., was created for commemoration last week at the republican primaries, using every pretext in the city save one. This has roused him to hot anger and he announces that for the remainder of his term, which expires August 31, he will rigidly enforce all laws, blue or of other tint.

It is generally conceded that the seventy-eight votes of New York state in the democratic national convention will be cast solidly for Judge Parker for president. Primary elections already held insure him control of the democratic state convention, which meets on the 18th, and it is expected the delegates chosen will be instructed to vote as a unit for Parker.

The most remarkable campaign ever waged within the democratic ranks in Missouri is that of Joseph W. Folk for the nomination for governor. Against him is pitted not only the party machine, but also the various elements of folk reticency pursued by Folk. It is folk against the field, and the prospects are decidedly favorable to the circuit attorney. The country is rallying to his support with such unanimity that the machine is trying to effect a compromise with Folk to avoid total destruction. And the cry of the folks is, "No quarter."

ATTACKING THE HIRED SPIELER.

"Do I look like that picture?" asked the scornful promoter, examining the first print from the negative.

"I would hardly go so far as to say you look like that," replied the photographer, hesitating between his desire not to offend a patron and his regard for truth and the artistic perfection of his work. "But it certainly looks like you."—Philadelphia Press.

THE FACETIOUS CLERK.

Town Topics. The wisecracker struck the cherished stroke and he. From out a warehouse humble strikers flow. Men, women, children, in a scented bunch. Betake themselves with gusto to their lynch.

But one within the warehouse lonely sat. Any word upon the salary you pay? "Trusting you do not think that I presume. The time for lunch is all I can consume."

MORAL. Chaff not your betters. 'tis a futile game; The warehouse payroll now lacks Jones' name.

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