

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, City of Omaha, for the month of August, 1904.

Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, and Total. Rows include various circulation categories like 'Copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1904, as follows:'

General Miles is to take the stump for Judge Parker, but he will hardly be as effective in hunting votes as he was in hunting Indians.

Senator Hill renounces his intention of retiring from politics by holding close conferences with Judge Parker. This is only Hill's way of emphasis.

Republicans of Douglas county cannot afford to nominate candidates for the legislature whose records in the last legislature require explanation.

Judge Parker's letter seems to be only less disappointing than his personality to those who expected his written opinion to create active work in his behalf.

A few weeks of wrangling and jangling over paving specifications will make it impossible to repave the principal retail thoroughfare of Omaha this year.

When the Nebraska university alumni team meets the present foot ball eleven on the gridiron the real test of improvement in that institution of learning will come.

The Zimmerman telephone regulation ordinance was tabled twice. It was laid on the table at the Henshaw and it was laid under the table in the council chamber without ceremony.

The manager of the Nebraska Telephone company presented seven reasons why the Zimmerman telephone rate regulation ordinance should not pass, but one reason would have been enough.

The language spoken in society is susceptible to constant changes. A year or so ago all the haute monde in Omaha were parleying in French—now they are horsing one another in jocky lingo.

Press correspondents who have fixed October 17 as the date of the next Boxer massacre are not wise, as they will be unable to market the usual amount of yellow fabrications before that time.

If memory serves us right, in the winters of 1901 and 1903 J. H. Van Dusen represented the corporations in the legislative lobby. Now he wants to represent them again in the next senate.

Democratic and republican state central committees of Missouri have united to punish illegal registration in the city of St. Louis. Fusion along this line should meet no objections in any party.

The unanimity of democratic sentiment is manifest by the nomination for the state legislature by Kansas democrats of a man who said he hoped Parker would be defeated by 4,000,000 votes.

It is to be hoped the two Chinese lawyers in attendance at the congress of the American Bar association will be duly impressed with American ancestor worship as shown by our high regard for legal "precedent."

As neither party to the war in Manchuria will consent to mediation by another power the nations of the world are in a position analogous to the general public in trouble growing out of disputes between a labor union and a trust.

A plot to ruin the hull of the battleship Connecticut, which is about to be launched from the New York yard, is said to have been uncovered. As long, however, as the launching of the battleship Nebraska is not marred we will refuse to become alarmed.

MAKING FOR PEACE.

The speech of President Roosevelt to the delegates of the Interparliamentary union who called upon him a few days ago and presented the resolutions adopted by the union at its meeting in St. Louis, was an earnest and sincere expression of the president's sympathy with the cause for which the organization is working—that of peace and good will among the nations of the earth.

These expressions are entirely consonant with previous utterances of President Roosevelt in behalf of the promotion of international peace and amity and no fair-minded person will doubt their sincerity. There is not an instance in his record since he came to the presidency that gives warrant for the democratic charge that in our international relations he is unsafe and dangerous.

As the commercial metropolis of Nebraska Omaha enjoys superior facilities of distribution and transportation, and people within contiguous commercial territory are attracted to Omaha because of these advantages, the annual Ak-Sar-Ben carnivals, which have achieved world-wide fame, have advertised Nebraska as much as they have Omaha, and they have done more to obliterate petty local jealousies and prejudices against Omaha than any other enterprise ever ventured upon in Omaha.

When a man fools you once you are not to blame, but when he fools you a second time you have only yourself to blame. This applies to politics as well as it does to business. The last delegation to the legislature from Douglas county was a sore disappointment to the taxpayers and to the republicans generally.

Of course no one seriously regards Judge Parker as an authority on the tariff. His relations to politics in the past did not require him to give any attention to that subject, or indeed to any question of national character. Since then his time has been wholly given to judicial matters and whatever ideas he has about the tariff were such as he casually obtained from the utterances of the platforms of his party and perhaps occasionally reading a democratic speech in congress.

It is to be remarked that Judge Parker is not entirely in accord with the platform respecting the tariff. The declaration of the national convention on the subject was compelled by the radical element of the party, which believes that protection is "robbery," and which undoubtedly comprises a majority of the party. The candidate takes a somewhat conservative position, because New York is a great industrial state and several other states which are necessary to democratic success—as New Jersey, West Virginia and Indiana—have extensive manufacturing interests.

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therefore obvious that instability would inevitably follow the putting into effect of the proposed democratic tariff policy, whatever the time that might intervene between its enactment and enforcement.

Lincoln and Omaha are in the habit of "poking fun" at each other, but it is all of a piece in a spirit of jollity, without trace of a motive that is mean. This is Omaha's week and Lincoln will help to make it successful. Omaha is a part of Nebraska, and a very important part. The good points of the largest city in the state are well recognized and Lincoln would not take from that town a single portion of the credit that is due Omaha's fall festivities help the entire state and the business men who do things in the realm of Ak-Sar-Ben are more than local benefactors.

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BEING NOTHING ELSE OF SPECIAL MERIT IN HIS LINE.

Mr. Bennett has withdrawn her opposition, and William J. Bryan will receive the \$30,000 educational trust fund that was bequeathed to him by Mr. Bennett, whose idea was to give a trust to down the trusts.

Nebraska is likely to have a good corn crop, but Farmer William J. Bryan notes with sorrow that the yield of democratic members of the state legislature will be short this year and that his senatorial boom is threatened with a nipping frost.

Mr. Bull is justifiably jolly these days as he watches Japan fighting his battles for him. He naturally expects that if it took him three years to finish 300,000 Boers the job of cleaning up 100,000,000 Russians might have proved somewhat strenuous exercise.

Says Mr. Hays, a distinguished citizen of Japan: "Today we Japanese have battleships, torpedoes, cannon. The China seas redden with the blood of our killed and of those we kill. Our torpedoes roar, our scrapers shriek, our cannon breathe slaughter, and we die and are the cause of death."

The presidential campaign of this year is thus far the most quiet and undemonstrative contest within memory. There are fewer meetings, fewer incidents, less discussion, less activity. There have been no surprise strategy movements, no spectacular occasions. Men talk less about politics when they meet; there is nothing of the roar and tumult which mark some campaigns; there is very little of the usual vibrant stress of a great national struggle.

It is certain, of course, that October will witness something of an awakening in New York especially a very earnest fight will be crowded into the last few weeks. The state nominations have only just been completed, and the lines have not been drawn until now. It is to be remembered, too, that this year the election does not come till November 4, and thus a week is gained in that month for the canvass. But, no matter what additional life may be imparted in the closing weeks, the dominant feature of this campaign is its tranquillity.

But it is not to be mistaken to assume that this signifies apathy or indifference. The early elections in Vermont and Maine gave no indication of any real torpor. On the contrary, the fullness of the vote and the emphasis of the majorities pointed to one of the explanations of the lack of noise and commotion. The explanation is that the people had made up their minds, and did not need or care for demonstration, argument or appeal. Their serenity was the outgrowth not of apathy, but of conviction and satisfaction.

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GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

Persons and Places Prominent in the Struggle. If you wish to be absolutely correct in the pronunciation of certain Japanese words and names it behooves you to digest this chunk of information vouchered for by the Chicago Tribune.

"Togo" is pronounced as if spelled "Tongo," with a strongly suggested "ng" sound to the "g." If you speak to the Japs about "Togo" they will listen politely, but unintelligently. They may even bow profoundly, but they will not know whom you are talking about. But just say To-n-go, with a strong "ng" sound, and their faces will lighten up and broad smiles of pleasure will appear.

"Nagasaki" is pronounced Nagasashi, and "Kogi" is No-kgi. Just try to pronounce "Nogi" without putting your tongue against your palate and then you have it. We worked two days trying to say "ginko" in approved Japanese, and then we found that a "g" at the front end of a word was just plain "g," without any trimmings. Ginko means "bank."

A notable instance of Japanese liberality is revealed in a recent decision of the superior court of the empire affirming the American principle of freedom of the press. At the outset of the war some of the leading papers sharply criticized the government for the severity of the press censorship. The J. I. Ji, for example, demanded greater freedom not only for the native correspondents, but for the foreign as well. "A free press," it said, "is always necessary, but in time of war it is indispensable. He who fears publicity reveals his weakness and justly excites the suspicion that things are not as they are represented to be." To reasonable regulations directly subserving public safety and essential to military success the J. I. Ji offered no objection, but it declared without hesitation that the actual restrictions in force in Japan were unreasonable and needless.

Of these criticisms the government took no notice. Very different was the case of the editor of the Niroku, who attacked the financial policy of the government and the war budget. He was denounced by the ultra loyal press as a Russian agent and the government prosecuted him. A member of the Diet, he found it necessary to resign his seat under fire. The first court which heard the case against the Niroku ordered it to be suppressed and the editor to be imprisoned for four months. On appeal, however, the superior court reversed the decision and quashed the conviction on the ground that there was nothing treasonable, defamatory or seditious in adverse comments upon the government's policies as such. In endorsing this decision a high Japanese official is quoted in the Japan Chronicle as saying that "the people have exactly as much right to criticize the government during war as during peace," and, in fact, that "of freedom of criticism is a necessary safeguard at all times, a state of war requiring no suspension of it."

Japanese labor is coming into the northwestern states in a steady stream. The Portland Oregonian reports that a Japanese syndicate "is securing options on a number of Puget Sound single mills." Japanese labor has for years been employed in the manufacture of shingles and lumber in British Columbia, but thus far the little brown men had not secured much of a foothold in this line of work on the American side of the line. The prowess of Japan as a fighting power on sea and shore cannot do otherwise than increase its commercial and industrial prestige at home and abroad. Its overcrowded islands have long aspired to offer much room for industrial exploitation or to supply employment for its subjects. As a result they have overrun the Hawaiian islands and have been coming into British Columbia and the United States in great numbers. Right in our midst, they are conducting restaurants, stores, barber shops and other similar enterprises.

"Judging their future movements by the past, it is but natural to suppose that they will branch out and open up any avenue of employment that they can find. As a class are today drunk with the wine of victory, and in their exalted condition are ready and willing to go to almost any length that their finances will permit in either territorial conquest. The absorption of Manchuria will offer an outlet for many millions of the mikado's subjects, and in the development of that vast land Japan will quickly recover from the tremendous financial loss of the war. The 'Yankees of the far east' are hard traders, and they will reach out and overrun the world in their quest for business. The Pacific coast offers a fine opportunity for them, for the reason that Japan is much in need of many of our products. If the Japanese laborers, under the supervision of the Japanese foremen, can make shingles and cut lumber for the white man, he can certainly do the same for the capitalist of his own land who has sufficient money to establish the plant."

After Russian naval battles in the far east the women of the empire took up the habit of wearing naval cloaks, which seemed to the government a superfluous reminder of the calamity, and it has therefore forbidden their use. The country could not prevent the women from wearing or its milliners from fabricating such habits as they like shows that its machinery of despotism is in good working order, whatever may be said about its warships.

"General Kuraki" writes Walter Kinston, the artist, to the London Graphic, "is an inveterate cigar smoker and is seldom seen without a weed in his mouth. He is singularly unassuming and unostentatious and often has been seen walking up and down in front of his residence in his very plain uniform and wearing the comfortable Japanese slippers. I do not remember ever to have seen him wearing a sword. Beyond the three stars and certain stripes of narrow blue braid on his sleeves his kit is devoid of an ornament, and is identical with that of any other officer's uniform."

More Trouble in the East. If China ever does win its independence it will be quite able to take care of Manchuria itself and to maintain its supremacy over Tibet or any other territory which it is supposed to control. In the meantime we are likely to see much friction between Russia and Great Britain over this Tibet business, with the chances just now favoring the British. The Manchurian problem may be found serious before the world gets through with it. In short, there is at the present time, as there has been for many years, a great deal that is threatening in the situation in the east. Everything that the powers have done and are doing is bringing nearer the change which must one day come.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A baking powder of highest class and highest leavening strength. Makes the food purer, sweeter and more wholesome. Tested and Approved by the Government.

CANDIDATE PARKER'S LETTER.

Flat. Philadelphia Press (rep.). Not a single trumpet tone in it. Lacks definiteness on almost every vital point. Four Good Qualities. Washington Post (ind.). It is positive, direct, candid and courageous. Lacks Courage. Philadelphia Inquirer (rep.). The letter of a man afraid of his own shadow. A Strong Paper. Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.). A strong paper—direct, clear, unreserved and courageous. Clever Presentation. Pittsburgh Dispatch (rep.). The letter may fairly be considered a clever presentation of the democratic cause. Some Good Qualities. New York Commercial (rep.). Dignified, temperate and conservative, and calculated to win recruits for the cause that he represents. Calm and Lucid. Minneapolis Times (ind.). A calm and lucid exposition of the principles for which the democratic party is now contending. Electrifying. Philadelphia Record (dem.). Brief, cogent, strong, courageous, the letter answers the expectation of the people and will put heart and life into the contest. Political Weak Tea. Denver Post (ind.). Compared with Roosevelt's, the letter from Judge Parker is a cup of political weak tea alongside a steaming cup of good, hot, strong coffee. Weak and Incoherent. Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Parker's letter serves not so much to advance his party's interests as to bring out in the strongest light both his own and his party's weakness and incoherence. A Little More Spunk. New York Sun (rep.). Truth bids us say that there is a little more spunk in Judge Parker's letter of acceptance than in any preceding document of his composition since the campaign began. A little more, but not much.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"He's talking politics, isn't he?" "Yes." "What is he, a democrat or a republican?" "I can't hear what he's saying. I don't know whether he 'votes with alarm' or points with pride."—Philadelphia Ledger. "I, sir, am a self-made man." "Ah, that's where you show your strength of character." "Yes?" "Yes, a fellow with less nerve would blame it on Providence."—Philadelphia Press. "Bigglesworth is a multi-millionaire at last." "How do you know?" "Why, his wife came to church last Sunday wearing an old frock and her last fall's bonnet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "So your daughter is writing a book?" "Yes." "Are you pleased?" "Yes, because she will be disappointed, and if it is the neighbors will probably be shocked when they read it."—Washington Star. "I tell you, sir, the automobile will soon be within the reach of everybody." "I am glad to hear it," said the park policeman. "When they run over a man nowadays the usual way is to get away before anybody can reach them."—Chicago Tribune. "The fools are not all dead." "Wags—No; lots of 'em haven't been born yet."—Philadelphia Record. "Harris—they tell me you have had a very happy escape from death." "Spurr—Yes; they were going to operate upon me for appendicitis, but they discovered in time that I hadn't the money to pay for it."—Boston Transcript. "It is a great mystery to me," said the semi-serious philosopher; "a great mystery." "What?" "That with everybody saying 'down with the war' it is so difficult in getting all the people they want to work for them."

SINCE PA WENT INTO POLITICS.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post. I bet there ain't a family in the world that has as we An' slings' airs at every turn With money in the house to burn. We're livin' now in sumptuous style, An' ma says o'n with a smile They ain't none of us got no kicks Since Pa got into politics. When he was poor an' had to work To make a livin' like a Turk He used to say this old world were a vain delusion an' a snare, An' he used to get all the while, An' a tumble an' the best of luck Falls his way like a thousand bricks Since he got into politics. He says the man that labors is a chump that's not onto his brains They squirt bunsquintum on his hair, To chase him indoors when it rains. He used to be a hardy, old-timer, An' a tumble an' the best of luck Falls his way like a thousand bricks Since he got into politics. He's wearin' clothes that's mighty ripe An' smokes seggars 'stead of his pipe, An' gits shaved at the barber's where They squirt bunsquintum on his hair. He talks about comin' an' rings An' fustion an' some other things, An' he's a-come to a hardy, old-timer Since he got into politics. Pa used to be a Christian an' Could sing and pray to beat the band, An' he used to get all the while, An' a tumble an' the best of luck Falls his way like a thousand bricks Since he got into politics. Ma asked him once if it was right To help the corporation fact, The honest people an' he flinched Some dollars in his hand an' winked. He said she mustn't show the rag 'Long as he stands an' holds the pig The golden plums of politics.

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