

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Truett, secretary of The Bee...

Table with 2 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years, including totals and net sales.

Net total sales \$97,713. Daily average 32,750. Copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1904, was as follows...

The populists of the Second district have also called a congressional nominating convention. What for?

The other local papers have already put out their Ak-Sar-Ben editions, while The Bee's Ak-Sar-Ben number will come next Sunday. And the last will be best.

Judge Parker has concluded to spend one day longer in New York than he did when he last left Esopus. The judge must begin to realize that he is expected to run for office as well as to accept the nomination.

Japan is not sending out many reports on the war, but the fact that it has decided to revise its military laws and create an additional force of 200,000 men shows that the fighting is not all on one side in Manchuria.

A Russian newspaper declares "international law" to be a myth through which the strong nations of the world prey upon the weak. The trouble is to know which is strong and which weak. The most self-satisfied are often fooled.

The American Bar association is casting about for a location for its next annual meeting, the decision being left to the general council. Here is where Omaha should jump in with an offer of entertainment that will prove irresistible.

The United States Steel corporation should be on its guard—Charles M. Schwab has just purchased 20,000 shares of its stock even while engaged in securing property of the late ship-building concern at bargain counter prices.

The newly launched Connecticut is said to be designed to be the most powerful battleship of the United States navy. In the light of experience, however, the most powerful today may not be very powerful against the destroyers of tomorrow.

It is to be hoped no one will attempt to explain the American system of administration of justice to the foreign lawyers at St. Louis. Their time is necessarily limited by the duration of human life and their friends at home may desire to see them again.

The strange part of this bribery talk is that, according to their own stories, only the democratic members of the Board of Public Works were hunted out by the crooked contractors with offers of cash to lead them astray from the path of rectitude and duty.

Eastern democratic newspapers object to Judge Parker's promise to attempt to secure the passage of a service pension law. The promise may be all right in the end it seeks to accomplish, but it is altogether inconsistent with the democratic objection to executive interference with the legislative branch of the government.

No noticeable scramble has yet ensued for the democratic nomination for the judicial vacancy in this district to be filled at the coming election. Most of our democratic lawyers prefer something more substantial than the mere privilege of having their names printed on the official ballot with a foregone assurance of ignominious defeat.

The plan to bring the Nebraska exhibit at the St. Louis exposition to Omaha and put it on public view here is not a bad one. There are a great many more people in Omaha who have not been to St. Louis and will not get there than there are who have taken in the World's fair. The instructive Nebraska exhibit can be brought to them a good deal easier than they can be taken to the place where the exhibit now is.

THE DEMOCRATIC STILL HUNT.

The campaign for the restoration of democracy to supreme power in national affairs is conceded to be a forlorn hope by the ablest politicians of all parties. The election of Theodore Roosevelt by the largest popular majority that has ever been secured by any candidate for the presidency is practically assured. All that the democratic leaders are now aiming to accomplish is the election of a democratic congress. To this end all their energies are bent. By a preconcerted understanding democratic managers are carrying on a still hunt in every debatable congressional district. In this method of stealthy campaigning they are only repeating the tactics by which they succeeded in capturing the lower house of congress in several previous campaigns, notably in the campaign of 1890, when, through indifference and lack of organization, the democrats elected a decisive majority of the members in the lower house of congress.

In view of the fact that the republicans controlled the last congress by a comparatively narrow margin the democratic managers are making desperate efforts to gain control of the house in order to handicap the inevitable, the Roosevelt administration. In spite of all efforts to mask their movements, it is well known that the democratic still hunt is being carried on in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and last, but not least, in Nebraska. The warning sounded by Speaker Cannon during his tour of Nebraska is by no means a false alarm, and it behooves Nebraska republicans in every congressional district to be wary and keep a sharp lookout along the picket line.

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

How does the American workingman stand today in relation to his fellows in any other land to which his condition can properly be compared? The question is one of the most vital interests and ought to command the interest of that great body of wage earners who are the bone and sinew of the industrial system of the nation. It is a question of the highest importance as to whether the great labor element of the nation shall be constantly employed or not. Everybody understands what is meant by idleness for millions of people, such as we had in the period from 1893 to 1897. Those who remember that period of industrial depression and disaster will hardly be in favor of a policy which would have the effect of creating in the country another such experience. Is it necessary to go over that epoch in our history? Can anybody need to have retold the record of the most extraordinary chapter in the devastation of our industrial and commercial experience? No, it is too familiar. Everybody who has attained to manhood in the meantime is familiar with all the facts and does not need any further information. The recollection of the soup house and of other means of caring for the indigent, which was everywhere in evidence in the country, is still in the public mind. That American workingmen will heed the lesson of the four years that preceded the election of McKinley is almost a foregone conclusion.

AS TO SYNDICATE PARK.

In commenting upon the proposed issue of park bonds by South Omaha reference was made by The Bee to Syndicate park under misapprehension of the facts. An examination of the records shows that Syndicate park has never been dedicated to the public, although the lands surrounding the park were sold with the distinct understanding that the park would be maintained as platted on the original chart of Syndicate addition to South Omaha.

It appears also that Syndicate park has been treated as a private park from the outset and taxes have been levied and collected from the owners for each year since 1888. These taxes we find aggregate for fifteen years the sum of \$13,607.55, of which \$6,510.05 represents state and county taxes and \$7,097.47 municipal taxes of South Omaha. Under these conditions the proposed purchase of the lands would be perfectly legitimate if the people of South Omaha desired to have the park thrown open to the public and maintained as a public park.

Incidentally it may be appropriate for The Bee to make its position clear with regard to the proposed South Omaha bond issue. The Bee has always regarded South Omaha as a part of Omaha and will continue to do so whether the governments of the two cities are consolidated or not. The Bee has always been in favor of public improvements and all enterprises that tend to promote the growth and prosperity of South Omaha just the same as if these enterprises and improvements were made in Omaha. It has never interposed objections to the issue of bonds for the erection of viaducts, public school buildings, the construction of sewers or the paving and grading of streets in South Omaha, nor has it any desire to interpose any objection or objection to any other improvements proposed for South Omaha, if convinced that they are needed by that community and will be carried out in good faith.

The Bee opposed the scheme to bridge the Missouri river between South Omaha and Lake Manawa because it regarded the project as a fake gotten up to make political capital for Dave Mercer. Although the bill chartering this bridge passed through congress and was signed by the president the sequel proved the enterprise to be just what The Bee had represented it. The Bee has taken position against the proposed issue of \$100,000 of city hall bonds because it believes that it will needlessly increase the tax burdens of South Omaha, although it may prove profitable to promoters, land speculators and real estate dealers. And this would be its position whether the governments of Omaha and

South Omaha are ever consolidated or not.

If the Bell Telephone company succeeds in securing 4,000 additional residence telephone subscribers at an average of \$2.50 per month, or \$30 a year, the proposed reduction of \$1 on residence telephones will be a very profitable investment. On the one side the income of the telephone company would shrink \$29,772 a year on the 2,481 subscribers on their list and on the other side the new subscribers would add \$120,000 a year to the revenue of the company, which would be about \$90,000 more than the company earns under the present rates. That will more than pay the cost of installation, royalty and service the first year and give an addition to its regular income of more than \$75,000 a year thereafter. In that case the \$1 reduction on residence telephones would not be a losing venture after all.

The New York Post says the letter purporting to have been written by President Roosevelt to President Donnelly of the butchers' union was first published in its columns as an editorial, as a letter which, in its judgment, the president of the United States should have written. The Post is one of the foremost champions of Judge Parker and one can but wonder how nearly the sentiments expressed in the alleged letter meet the views of the democratic candidate.

It is not generally known, but it is, nevertheless, a fact, that the democrats will hold a convention Saturday to nominate a congressman from the Second congressional district. The work of the convention will not be very arduous. Nobody but G. M. Hitchcock would venture to accept a nomination for congress on the democratic ticket in this presidential year.

The American Board of Mission reports a decrease in the number of bequests and an increase in the value of gifts, which would indicate that the American people are gradually becoming educated to the point where they prefer to dispose of their money before they die rather than leave it to be consumed in lawyers' fees.

Since the lieutenants who served under Minister von Plehve have indicated their intention of resigning, now that a new minister has come into power, the exact measure of Plehve's policies may be taken, because Stoltopnik-Mirsky will be as free from old environments as possible for a Russian minister.

Closing the public schools to let the school children attend the horse show is a very questionable proceeding. If the schools are to be shut down for every annual exhibition and parade that strikes the town, their work will be sadly demoralized without any adequate advantage gained.

Instead of shutting up the city market house on the showing it has made, the council should make one earnest effort to make it a success. Market houses in other cities not only pay expenses, but bring in surpluses, and the Omaha market house can be made self-supporting if those in charge of it only half try.

Political Doctors Disagree.

Pittsburg Dispatch. As could have been foreseen the democratic organs regard Parker's letter as a production of masterly statesmanship, and the republican organ considers it empty trash. Singular how deliberate judgments can differ!

Where Reform is Needed.

Washington Post. The scientists in convention at St. Louis have declared that the flat wheel on the street cars is a menace to health. It will probably be removed when street car companies begin operating their lines for the benefit of the health of their patrons.

A Critical Situation.

Cincinnati Enquirer. The attention of Messrs. Taggart and Cortelyou has been called to the fact that an Indiana man has been asleep several weeks, and is not likely to wake in time for the election. While he is slumbering there is no way to tell how he will vote, and such is said to account for him. Anyhow, there is plenty to do in keeping "voters" from Kentucky under chloroform.

Drawing the Long Bow.

San Francisco Chronicle. It is evident that the Parker bureau does not consult the trade papers. The bureau says the country is in the throes of a business depression worse than that of 1893, but R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review says: "Trade expands as confidence increases. . . . There is less idle machinery than at any recent date. Settlement of labor disputes has helped the development of these favorable conditions."

Distinguished Ally of Bears.

Philadelphia Press. Since his Northern Securities corporation attempt to effect a monopoly was upset by the government, James J. Hill, its president, has been a pronounced bear on almost everything. He always was a democrat, but his democracy has been increased in intensity this year. He gave out a statement concerning the yield of wheat, putting it way below the government estimate, and he has now done the same thing with corn. It helps the "bears" in Wall street, and that is about all the value there is in such a "guess," even when it comes from a prominent railroad man.

Another Triumph for Arbitration.

Springfield Republican. It was not from choice that the anthracite coal operators ever submitted to an arbitration of disputes with the miners, and the reason has been growing more apparent ever since—their causes seldom stand the test of an impartial judgment. This proves to be true of the latest case which arose through the refusal of the operators to permit the employment of a check weighmen and check-docking bosses on behalf of the miners at the latter's expense. When a majority at any colliery had voted in favor of having them, the operators took the position that all the miners must agree in the plan if it was to be given effect, and at one time another strike nearly resulted from the dispute, which has just been decided by Judge Gray in the miners' favor. He agrees with the view previously given by Carroll D. Wright.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. Society gossip in Washington, Philadelphia and New York has settled on the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, to Nicholas Longworth, representative in congress from the First Ohio district. No announcement of the engagement has appeared, but gossip insinuates that it cannot be delayed very long. A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune states that the expectant "happy couple" were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mrs. Ogden Mills at her country home on the Hudson last Monday night. They sat side by side. In the course of the meal Longworth showed the daughter of the president a newspaper clipping reporting that they were engaged.

Miss Roosevelt laughed and Longworth laughed, too. The other guests, discovering the cause of their amusement and the purport of the clipping, proceeded to chaff them. Both Miss Roosevelt and Longworth, pressed for a confirmation or a denial of the report, evaded all questions with such skill that at the close of the dinner it was agreed by the other guests that neither Miss Roosevelt nor the congressman had any objection to the report. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that Nicholas Longworth is a millionaire, 35 years old, and old Harvard man, handsome and witty. He is descended from revolutionary stock and is a member of the cream of the aristocracy of the Ohio west. From his grandfather, an his father he inherited considerable valuable real estate in the congressional district he represents.

From the time of his arrival in Washington he has been most attentive to Miss Roosevelt. He was her devoted attendant at receptions, and he accompanied her to places of amusement. During the last summer, when Miss Roosevelt was traveling from place to place as the guest of her friends, Longworth was never far away. He frequently was seen with her and other young women of the Washington administration set at the dining restaurant at the luncheon hour during the last session.

There are thirty-seven vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the United States marine corps, and Secretary Morton will have to fill them by November 15. He will give preference to boys from the west. Applicants must be between 21 and 27, and of good character. They will be a physical examination and then a professional test. The latter will cover such subjects as English grammar, arithmetic, simple equations in algebra, geometry, surveying, geography, history and the contents of the candidate's personal application. Applicants will be given a long way toward determining whether or not he is to pass. On passing the examination the lucky ones will be commissioned as second lieutenants at a salary of \$1,400 a year and sent to Annapolis for a course of instruction at the school of application.

An incentive it is promised that "promotions in the marine corps will be rapid for some years to come."

The government of the Republic of Panama has applied to the government mint for a stock of money of various denominations. It wants \$1,500,000 in native currency, \$1,000,000 in gold, \$500,000 in silver, and \$500,000 in copper. The government of Panama is to issue \$1,500,000 pieces equivalent to our 5-cent piece and an equal number of 24-cent pieces.

Director Roberts gave instructions that the United States government be notified that the United States mint was producing these coins, as well as prepare the dies for them, if suitable designs were submitted. The work will be done at cost. Practically all the South and Central American republics take advantage of the mint facilities of the United States government in issuing circulation. They find it very profitable to get the work done at cost here than to establish expensive mints of their own.

Officers of the navy who have charge of the recruiting for that service have devised a means of extracting money from the federal treasury. The decision is a recent one, and it is a violation of the law to pay the expenses incurred by officers detailed for recruiting duty. He holds that all they are entitled to receive is their mileage, amounting to 8 cents for each mile actually traveled. Mileage will cover the expenses, because most of the journeys are short and the stays in a particular city rather long.

The plan is to send the officers around Robin Hood's barn. When it is desired that an officer shall open a recruiting office in Baltimore for a week or ten days he is to be ordered to St. Louis and then to Baltimore. His stay in St. Louis is to be limited to about five minutes. This is to go on to Baltimore. By the operation the officer comes into possession of about \$160, out of which he has to pay about \$60 for railroad fare. The remainder will pay his expenses for a two weeks' stay in Baltimore.

It is believed that the comptroller will not dare question the discretion of the secretary of the navy to send an officer wherever he thinks his services are required and that the scheme will work. If it will not, then recruiting will have to come to an end until congress can act. That would be a calamity, as the navy needs 1,600 men to man the ships in commission. The seaboard cities are not good recruiting grounds, because there the satisfactory military knowledge about the life of an enlisted man in the navy is to be persuaded to enlist, except as a last resort or as a means of bracing up.

As there is no way for an enlisted man to get a commission so he can become a "gentleman," there is much incentive for an ambitious boy to enlist in the navy as there is in the army, where, after two years' service, he is eligible to be ordered up for an examination, which, if successfully passed, means a commission and a life job at good pay and a pension for his widow and minor children.

A novel proposition has been laid before the postmaster general, involving an entirely new scheme for transporting the United States mails. The element of novelty is almost too great to make the plan feasible, and it is doubtful if the matter will be given serious consideration. The scheme was conceived by a New York man who proposes to utilize the trolley for transporting mail bags over the prairie of the west and in the cities of the east. He wants to construct a string of poles over the proposed post route, connect them with wires from which mail bags are to be suspended. Electricity will be furnished as the motive power. The scheme is modeled after the plan of sending money to the cashier's desk in some of the big department stores. The inventor claims that it can be used in the cities as well as in the open country.

Don't Bank on the Button.

Chicago News. Not every man's political conviction can be safely judged on the button he wears. Men who have the button habit are likely to consider decorative effect than political principles.

DIRECT PRIMARIES.

Objections of Wisconsin Stalwarts to the Rule of the Mass. Chicago Tribune. The Milwaukee Sentinel, the main organ of the Wisconsin stalwarts, thinks that the Tribune underestimated the stalwarts when it said that their way of arguing against a direct primary law was to accuse La Follette of favoritism. It appears, however, to be against a direct primary law even if La Follette had never been born, and they would know why they were against it. Their reasons would amount in number to at least fifteen. Here follow those reasons with comment.

1. Because the direct primary system necessarily keeps out of office everybody but office-seekers, it tends to swell the number of that class.

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4. Because it gives the rich an advantage over the poor.

5. Because it authorizes nominations by minorities which, in case of a large number of candidates, will result in the election of a small fraction of the people.

6. Because it subjects the people to the annoyance and burden of two campaigns instead of one.

7. Because it secures to men in office a manifest advantage over new men and women who seek office.

8. Because it takes from the people the right to draft their own platforms and confers that power on candidates, which is the honor, and it is to be envied by all those who have never had the good fortune to feel the need and duty of doing such work.

9. Because the abolition of the state convention would mean the disintegration and disruption of party organization.

10. Because it enables men who could not get a home endorsement to seek office with the same prospect of success as men in office, and it is to be envied by all those who place their workers in the field.

11. Because it lowers the standards of citizenship when nominations can be secured by the free use of money in hiring workers to circulate petitions and in subsidizing mercenary newspapers.

12. Because it practically shuts out busy men who have no time to consult the bosses but haven't time to consult the electorate will not be misled.

13. Because a system which makes nominations expensive tends directly to demoralize election and graft.

14. Because it lowers the standards of citizenship when nominations can be secured by the free use of money in hiring workers to circulate petitions and in subsidizing mercenary newspapers.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake. It is conceded that Royal Baking Powder is purest and strongest of all baking powders, absolutely free from alum, ammonia and every adulterant. "Royal" makes the best and most wholesome food.

APHORISMS OF ROOSEVELT. When tasks are all important, the most important factor in doing them right is the choice of agents.

A DIVIDED HOUSEHOLD. Parker and Davis Disagree on the Policy of Protection. Baltimore American. For the first time in the history of republican America a candidate for the vice presidency is found to be in direct antagonism to a vital question to the candidate for the presidency.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. She-it must be awful to owe money and not be able to pay it. He-Yes, almost as bad as lending it and not being able to get back.—Detroit Free Press.

CORBIN VERSUS CUPID. Former Talks Out Loud, the Latter Winks and Wins. Chicago Post. General Corbin has taken the field against General Cupid and is likely to get licked. Cupid always has ranked Mars.

THE DIMPLES OF ANNABEL. F. A. Daly in Philadelphia Standard. I have banished young Cupid from out of my den.

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