

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home...

Secretary Bonaparte is evidently of the opinion that politics should not begin where morality ends.

Thomas W. Lawson has lost his voice in Kansas—but he has not yet lost any money in the Sunflower state.

Now that Africa has all been divided among the powers of Europe, the north pole will have to be discovered to permit expansion.

It is not strange that Rockefeller's donation to education is not destined to aid the Chautauque circle form of disseminating knowledge.

The mutineers sunk their ship before surrendering, which shows the advancement made by the revolutionists over the ordinary Russian seaman.

The loss of voice by "Tom" Lawson is calculated to cause an increased demand for his magazine organ. The days of novelty in advertising have not passed.

One of the problems with which the Douglas county commissioners must wrestle in the not very distant future is the court house tunnel or a new court house.

The Big Muddy has reached high water mark for 1905, and the oldest inhabitant will now point backward with pride to the higher levels of the '50s and '60s.

Several prostrations from heat have been reported in New York. This plan of sandwiching in a few summer days in July is likely to prove fatal in almost any place.

The organization of an international combination to control the steel trade rather punctures another argument of those who declare that the tariff is the sole cause of trusts.

Attention of the packing houses periodically flooded out at Kansas City is respectfully called to the demonstration of South Omaha's complete immunity from Missouri river overflows.

For alleged economic reasons the proposed special election for the voting of sewer bonds in South Omaha will be deferred until the general election in November. There may also be other reasons.

The action of the postal authorities in issuing a fraud order against that St. Louis bank shows a disposition on the part of the government to confine the "get-rich-quick" enterprises to Wall street.

China should not be surprised at not being permitted representation at the peace conference at Washington. Not since the days of Aesop has the lamb been permitted to argue with the wolves.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The Nebraska cigarette law has expanded the traffic in juvenile cigars at Council Bluffs and joyfully increased the profits of the dealers across the river.

From remarks dropped by the Nebraska state papers the inference is warranted that the literary bureau established by the railroads in the New York Life building in this city for the purpose of working the country press with ready-made articles against the proposed rate regulating legislation is not doing a land office business.

RAILROADS AND THE CANAL

Not many will agree with Mr. Yeomans, former member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the opinion that the Panama canal will never be built, but a considerable number will believe his statement that the transcontinental railroads are unfriendly to the enterprise, though there is probably no substantial ground for the view that they control the situation. Mr. Yeomans is doubtless in error in asserting that the railroads influenced the adoption of the Panama route, because they believed that it would be more difficult and take longer to build than one at Nicaragua.

It is doubtless quite natural that the transcontinental railroads should not favor an isthmian canal, but there is no evidence that they are doing or attempting to do anything to interfere with the undertaking. It is difficult to see what they could do if disposed to actively antagonize the project. The government has paid for the canal franchise and for the territory embraced in the canal zone. Congress has made provision for carrying on the work and has given the necessary authority to the president of the United States to go on with the undertaking as vigorously as possible. Over \$50,000,000 have been expended thus far by the government. Neither railroad nor any other influence will now be allowed to interfere with the enterprise. The canal will be constructed, though perhaps the work will take a longer time and cost more money than has been estimated. When the United States government takes hold of an enterprise it carries it through. In this case we have given assurance to the world that this waterway, so important to commerce, shall be constructed and the promise will be fulfilled, at whatever cost. No congress will refuse any legislation which may be found necessary to accomplish this. The American people will approve any action that may be required for the prosecution to completion of this vast undertaking.

It is pertinent in this connection to note the report that the administration of officers connected with the construction of the Panama canal may be transferred from the War to the State Department. An Oyster Bay dispatch of a few days ago stated that the matter of the transfer was under consideration by the president and it was known that Secretary Taft would be quite willing to be relieved of the responsibility attendant upon the direction of the canal affairs. There is no doubt that at present the duties of the secretary of war are somewhat onerous and the new secretary of state, Mr. Root, will undoubtedly be quite willing to have the supervision of canal affairs placed in his hands. It is noted that Mr. Root is deeply interested in the canal work and already has devoted considerable thought to it. There is no lack of interest and zeal regarding the great enterprise on the part of the administration and it is safe to say that it will be pushed with all possible vigor.

ANOTHER BOOM IN COTTON

The cotton market is again in the hands of the speculators and the price of that staple is once more booming, the reduced crop and the danger of injury from foods giving the bulls their opportunity, which it is needless to say they are taking full advantage of. It is stated that this year's crop is the lowest in condition for twenty-five years, except 1903. Such being the case it is by no means improbable that the price of cotton will be run up by the speculators to even higher figures than were reached last year, making a new record and of course raising the price of cotton goods to the consumer. As an eastern paper remarks, the conditions are ideal for speculators and perilous to consuming interests. It is a situation that is quite beyond remedy, yet it is certainly a pity that the price boomers and crop reducers cannot leave the cotton industry to itself. However, as this is impossible, it is a good suggestion that consumers would do well to leave the speculators to themselves and look to the facts instead of to market vagaries for their opinions.

Meanwhile public interest in the cotton situation is somewhat sharpened by the investigation instituted in the Department of Agriculture regarding the alleged cotton report leak. This has resulted in the dismissal of one employee of the department and probably there will be others. The attorney general is considering the question of prosecuting those who may be found to have given out information and they certainly ought to be punished.

THE MIRADO ON PEACE

In his address to the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries the emperor made it very plain that he desires an ending of the war. He said Japan was compelled to resort to arms, despite a constant abiding wish for peace, "and if in consequence of the conciliatory spirit of our opponent, hostilities could be brought to an end, nothing would be more satisfactory than such consummation." He counseled the plenipotentiaries to make every effort to secure the re-establishment of peace on a durable basis. This is regarded as indicating that Japan's terms may not be so hard as some have apprehended and that particularly in regard to an indemnity she will make her demand moderate.

Meanwhile Japan does not appear disposed to favorably consider the suggestion of an armistice pending the meeting of the peace conference. She is proceeding steadily with her military operations and there is every reason to believe effectively, as shown by the descent on the island of Sakhalin. The latest ad-

vices from St. Petersburg note a strong impression there that Oyama is at last advancing for a decisive blow. After all the great preparations which Japan has made for sweeping the Russians out of Manchuria, it is not at all surprising that she should not be willing to have a suspension of hostilities just when she is getting ready for, and which doubtless she believes to be of most vital importance in respect to peace negotiations.

Another great victory for Japan would mean that she could have her own way at Washington and that there would be little delay in securing peace terms satisfactory to her. An armistice now would undoubtedly be very much to the advantage of Russia and Japan cannot be blamed if she refuses to do what would manifestly be a benefit to her enemy. She has been energetically preparing to deliver a crushing blow and does not intend to lose the opportunity for doing so. The carrying out of her purpose means the loss of tens of thousands of her soldiers and those of the enemy, but a decisive victory will also mean durable peace and security, to obtain which any sacrifice is justifiable. It is not to be doubted that Japan fully comprehends what the situation requires of her.

TRYING TO PLAY SAMSON

In his address before the Knife and Fork club of Kansas City in response to the toast on "Frenzied Finance and Legalized Larceny" Thomas W. Lawson pronounced all attempts to curb the power of trusts by legislation as a roaring farce and berated the movement for municipal ownership of public utilities and government regulation of railroads as a stupendous blunder.

According to Lawson the Morgans, Rockefellers, Hills and other captains of industry and railroad magnates control congress, state legislatures and the courts by corrupt use of money, and the only way to combat this gigantic power successfully is by forcing them to the wall through a general slaughter of their securities. With this end in view Lawson advises everybody to sell all the high-priced stocks in concerns owned and controlled by the "system," foremost of which are the stocks in the Steel trust and its allied corporations and the stocks in the great trunk line railroads.

We apprehend the American people, and especially the investors in what might be called "high-grade securities," will not blindly follow the advice of the Wall street plunger. Were they to do so, it would simply mean the greatest and most disastrous panic this country has ever seen. Lawson might succeed in smashing Rockefeller's "system" while playing the role of Samson, but he would also carry down with the wreck hundreds, if not thousands, of banks, life and fire insurance companies and mercantile houses that are dependent upon those institutions for their credit. Lawson's remedy would, moreover, remove the very foundation of credit from our entire commercial and industrial fabric and throw hundreds of thousands of wage workers out of employment for an indefinite period, and by the time the country recovered from the shock Rockefeller and the other captains of industry would manage to recoup themselves by bidding in the securities held as collateral in the various banking concerns at a time at the old stand.

The water works problem is like the 13-14-15 puzzle. If that part of the plant located in South Omaha is included in the appraisal an allowance will have to be made to the water company for the unexpired franchise and contract in South Omaha, inasmuch as the original contract of 1881 did not contemplate a new town back of the old one. If South Omaha is to be excluded, how is the company to supply its people with water after Omaha takes possession of the Florence pumping station? And if the water company, after it parts with its Omaha plant, cannot serve South Omaha, what right will Omaha have to operate its works into South Omaha through water mains and hydrants that belong to a private corporation?

According to Governor Folk, the Sunday dram shop law is enforced in Kansas City to the letter. Governor Folk's statement, however, comes into collision with the reported proceedings of the Kansas City Police commission, which held up forty-eight applications for the semi-annual renewal of licenses last Wednesday for alleged violation of the dram shop law. That would seem to indicate that the Sunday closing law is not so strictly observed in Kansas City as the governor has been led to believe.

Nebraska democrats enjoy the spectacle this year of seeing their state convention make a side show to the vacancy campaign in the First district. Suppose the state chairman voted in some other congressional district, which would be paramount?

Admiral Kruger is the real hero of the Russian navy. Now that he has taken the first warship to be captured by the forces of the czar since the war began, Russia may again demand that the Black sea fleet be released from its landlocked waters. Should prosecutions follow the removal of Assistant Attendant General of the Agricultural department a new era of forced economy will probably be inaugurated in the lives of a number of government employes at Washington.

ING OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

on the subject of cotton statistics. Royal Forecaster. Washington Post. Mobilization of Russian troops for the front has been stopped "as an evidence of the czar's sincere desire for an armistice."

Vanished Banner of War. Pittsburgh Dispatch. When the Stars and Stripes went from the flagstaff of a home for Confederate veterans, as happened in Richmond for the first time this week, there is little room for the man who does not believe the war is over.

Chained to One Chariot. Springfield Republican. The Devil case in Kansas again teaches us that banks which become chained to the chariot of any one person, and most of all to one who is mixing up in all sorts of ventures, are those to be avoided by depositors who value their money.

"Are We the Next Cat." Cincinnati Inquirer. Perhaps it is just as well for Russia that it got so much the worst of the fight it had with Japan. Great Britain saved itself, but if Japan had not succeeded it might have been obliged to go in and help in the castigation. As usual, it had somebody to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for it. We're the next cat.

Nibbling at the Tainted Crib. Springfield Republican. Could there have been a happier device for keeping the small colleges nursing at the tainted crib than this gift of \$10,000,000, the result of which will be distributed (particularly among the minor colleges) as there seems to be need for endowments, buildings, apparatus, current expenses, etc. Is a college likely to speak of charity so boldly when it is doing its best for a bigger share of the fund?

Prerequisite Speculation. Chicago Chronicle. Let us remember that it is still three years until the republican national convention assembles and that we must have the final say in nominating a candidate for president. The assumption that this, that or the other statesman is altogether assured of the nomination is altogether premature—not to say precipitate. Many things may and probably will happen during the next thirty-six months. Let us be calm and sedate.

Germany's Slice of the Melon. Baltimore American. German exports to the United States for the fiscal year ending with the 30th of last June were \$13,305,000, an increase of \$12,000,000 over the previous year, and greater than any one year except 1902, when there was large special stock exports to this country. In view of this large trade it is a reasonable guess that Germany will go with caution in insisting upon special concessions from this country. It is quite apparent that the trade benefits under the present regulations are by no means one-sided.

CATTLE IN TRANSIT

Twelve Hundred Suits Against Railroad for Violating Law. Buffalo Express. Government agencies whose business it is to aid the public in his fight against being imposed upon with unwholesome food have a multiplicity of interests to combat. One such agency has just secured a point in the fight. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, through Attorney George McCabe of Utah, has presented \$200 suits against various railroads for the receipt of prescribed fines of \$50 in each case of charges to be shipped from one state to another must not be kept in cars for more than twenty-eight hours without being fed and watered and allowed to rest for five hours.

It is not possible to give a blank endorsement to all of Secretary Root's acts as a member of the McKinley and Roosevelt cabinets. But it is certain that the sum of his work was for good. Strong, Capable Man. Boston Transcript. It is a subject for congratulation that a strong, capable man, with a familiarity of the national politics, unflinching and willing to take up at once the task interrupted by the death of Mr. Hay. Conscious Qualities. Philadelphia Press. He had that noble unflinching sense and the versatility and aptness which make the rounded man of affairs. Above all, he has the intellectual sobriety, grasp and force which fit him for the higher realm of statesmanship. The country will find full confidence in his management of foreign affairs.

AN INTELLECTUAL POWER

In sheer intellectual power Mr. Root is at least the equal of any man who has appeared in public life in this generation. He is perhaps, also, the most forceful exponent of the new departure in government policy which the United States has pursued since 1902. To the president he will be a real adviser, and the influence of his strong personality and exceptional training undoubtedly will be easily distinguished. Prophets and Prophecies. Chicago News. That the political prophets should be inclined to read a special significance into the appointment is not surprising. The position of secretary of state is one of the traditional avenues through which men prominent in American politics approach the presidency. In filling the office President Roosevelt may have had no thought of the political consequences of his choice, but that Mr. Root's return to public life must put him in a place of peculiar and significant prominence in 1906 seems more than probable. EASY MONEY. The Great and Growing Financial Strength of the West. New York Commercial. It is something more than merely passing significance that the consensus of opinion among the bankers in the New York financial district is that no stringency in the money market may be expected within the next two or three months in consequence of crop movement transfers of currency to the west or south or of any other conditions which commonly provoke predictions of "tight money." Forecasts of impending stringency help materially to create such stringency. But there are none just now—indeed, there is absolutely nothing on which to construct them. The potent, attention-compelling fact is the great and growing financial strength of the west, and beyond and above that the very general prosperity of the entire country. A succession of good crop years in that vast agricultural section has been turning cash into its banks in a steady stream throughout a long period, and the consequent overflow has found convenient and profitable storage in New York vaults and other eastern depositories. Were this the case for bankers in the New York financial district, it might and no doubt would advance the rates of interest here

IN THE LIGHT OF THE LATE DECISION

in defining the position of Kansas in its welfare upon the Standard Oil trust. Governor Hoch makes the following declaration through the Chicago Tribune: "The fight Kansas is making is a fight for fair play—a fight to restore competition and to relieve a great and growing industry from the grasp of an industrial despotism."

The purpose to prove by actual demonstration that the Standard Oil company has robbed the consumer on one hand and the consumer on the other. By engaging in this battle as a state we hope, first, to encourage the location of independent refineries with the assurance that they will have the protection of the state, and second, to resist other states and the general government in a battle against monopolistic tyranny. The proposed state refinery is simply a means to an end—not an end itself. The question of the people of Kansas and the people of the whole country must ask themselves is, Does the end justify the means? Will not frenzied legislation to free Kansas from the grasp of an industrial despotism strain to the utmost the powers that a commonwealth may exercise under any form of government? Are we not liable to sap the foundations of constitutional self-government by rushing headlong into state socialism to escape from monopolistic tyranny? Is not the remedy applied by the state of Kansas in its effort to restore competition very much like sprinkling the potato with paris green in order to kill the Colorado potato beetle. In the midst of great excitement a cool head, steady nerves and clear vision are the qualities most desired in a popular legislator. In the conflict with gigantic combinations the legislator must endeavor to solve the problems not by spasmodic legislation, but by sane and rational supervision and regulation that will hold water in the courts and strengthen rather than cripple the public.

Congress has a right to prohibit combinations in restraint of trade and assume supervision over interstate commerce so that the rights of the people are safeguarded. The states have a right also to prohibit monopolistic combinations and conspiracies to destroy competition under severe penalties, but under our constitutional form of government neither congress nor the states can fix the price of commodities whether they are owned and sold by individuals or corporations. Nor can congress or any state legislature legitimately divert money collected by taxation for the fabrication of any commodity, however useful it may be for the people, in order to break up monopoly by federal or state competition. The people of Kansas have a just grievance against the Standard Oil company for pursuing a reprehensible policy of self-aggrandizement. They are rightfully resentful over the ruinous competition to which the independent producers of oil in Kansas have been subjected at the hands of the Oil trust. Their campaign for a retribution must strike every thoughtful American as fraught with far-reaching consequences. The establishment of a state oil refinery to erode the odious oil monopoly which in the language of Governor Hoch "has

PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Helen Gould has purchased ground adjoining the naval branch of the Bronx. Miss Young Men's Christian association upon which she will build sleeping rooms, and a gymnasium for the sailors.

Peter J. McCabe, former lord high sheriff of Dublin, has arrived in New York to make a comparative study of municipal methods in this country. Besides New York, he will visit Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

As if in protest against the actions of Colonel Henry Waterson, who is hobnobbing with dukes and such like emanations of the "efete monarchies," the Kentuckians have ordered plush car seats out of their state. The Japanese staff had a Fourth of July celebration in honor of Brigadier General MacArthur and other Americans. Being Japanese, however, they conducted it in a rational manner and nobody was either killed or annoyed.

After the cyclone came the auto; after the auto came the motor, but an aeronaut is quoted as saying: "Aerial navigation is rival motor car touring in ten years." The limited express, the Ferris wheel, the loop-the-loop are ancient history.

Nicholas P. Brady, son of the governor of Alaska, attended a sale of condemned fire department horses in New York City recently. He purchased the half dozen animals offered for \$60 and sent them to his farm, where they may browse on meadow grass and other good things for the rest of their days. Mr. Brady says that he will continue to buy the faithful servants of the public because he believes that they deserve the gratitude of citizens.

Theodore H. Price, formerly of Price, McCormick & Co., made \$750,000 in New York on Monday by the sale of 100 bales of cotton. Five years ago he was knocked from the position of "cotton king" but in four days of his wedding and had but \$1,000 left of his fortune. He has just finished paying off \$2,000,000 of debts and ceased to work for a creditor, when Monday's advance made him the first man who has possessed for his own since May 24, 1900. FLASHES OF FUN.

Hicks—Did the lecture you gave your wife on "economy" have any effect on her? Wick—No effect, but the fear in the report of her smile now.—Philadelphia Ledger. Susie—Freddy will be 30 years old tomorrow. Lucie—Are you going to give him anything? Susie—Yes—a good, strong hint.—Cleveland Leader. "Bliggins is painfully attentive to his wife." "Is he then so much in love with her?" "Well, he's not in love with her, but he's afraid of her."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I wish you wouldn't encourage that poor man, my dear. He is ridiculously young." "But he has expectations." "What expectations?" "Well, he expects to be a millionaire." "Miss Butts," stammered Mr. Timmid, sitting at the other end of the sofa, "would you consider me bold if I were to—er—throw a coin at the poor fellow?" "Hold!" she replied, "I'd consider you very 'laxy.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Pat—O! though McCarty was on th' water wagon. Mike—He was, but he went on a strike yesterday, and sympathy wid' himself.—Brooklyn Life. "Say, Jimmie, what are you orderin' all dat beer for? You can't drink it." "Of course not, I want de glasses to grow at de umpire."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"No," said Miss Passay, "I don't like the photo Kammier made for me. They make me look like a 30 year old woman." "Well," replied Miss Peppery, "you should have told him not to touch them up if you didn't want them to look so youthful."—Philadelphia Press.

UNIVERSAL LOVE SONG

Cy Warman in New York Sun. Within a rose clad cottage Beside a southern sea, A mother sat a-singing And her song came to me Upon the scented south wind— The sea, gull soared above, While to her fair-haired baby She sang this song of love:

"I love you when you're laughing, I love you when you weep, I love you when you wake me, And I love you when you sleep. You don't know how I love you, And every day you love me, I love you more and more."

Within a wind-blown wigwam By Lake Temagami's side, A mother sat a-singing, And her song came to me Upon the scented south wind— The sea, gull soared above, While to her brown-skinned baby She sang this song of love:

"I love you when you're laughing, I love you when you weep, I love you when you wake me, And I love you when you sleep. You don't know how I love you, And every day you love me, I love you more and more."

Browning, King & Co CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS Hello. If you heard we were giving away money, wouldn't you come for your share? Well, it's just what we are doing. Notice the cut we have made on spring and summer suits—2 and 3-piece. All broken and small lines odd coats and odd trousers are now to be had at Half Price Here is the bill of fare: \$10 Suits \$5 \$15 Suits \$7.50 \$18 Suits \$9 \$20 Suits \$10 \$25 Suits \$12.50 You can save money by spending it at this sale Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. OMAHA N.E.B. Broadway at 32nd Street NEW YORK Factory, Cooper Square