

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily (with Sunday), one year, \$5.00. Illustrated Bee, one year, \$5.00. Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50. Saturday Bee, one year, \$2.50. Twentieth Century Farmer, one year, \$1.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily (without Sunday), per copy, 5c. Daily (with Sunday), per copy, 10c. Sunday (including Sunday), per copy, 10c. Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 75c. Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week, \$1.00. Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets. Council Bluffs—Pearl street. Chicago—100 Wabash Building. New York—100 Home Life Insurance Building. Washington—601 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, drawn on Omaha or eastern exchanges not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss.: C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily (without Sunday), Daily (with Sunday), Sunday, Saturday, and Total. Total circulation for July 1905 is 802,230.

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. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Russian soldiers are said to be indignant at Japanese peace terms, but sometimes it is better to be indignant than to be defeated.

A clarion call has gone out which should place every Montana democrat on the firing line. Senator Clark says he has too much money.

Army officers need not be surprised if a new military hero arises upon the horizon. General Baldwin has killed a grizzly bear with a knife.

Marking time at Portsmouth may be hard on the special correspondents, but neither the summer girl nor the attaché seems to have cause for complaint.

With five sets of twins recorded in the birth statistics of Omaha for the month of July, the Twin cities to the north of us will have to look to their laurels.

If lightning continues to destroy oil as it has recently done, electricians may find a new field of usefulness that will connect them with the Standard Oil treasury.

The new primary election law promises to come high when the bills are all in. The only question then will be, whether in view of the results it is worth the money.

Now that cholera is reported in Manila experts and mosquitoes at New Orleans may not be so closely followed, for the Asiatic disease is a still greater source of dread to civilization.

If the Panaman merchants succeed in having the United States sell nothing but necessities of life to canal diggers, it will be interesting to see what is placed upon the proscribed list.

That New York cashier who played the races may have received a run for his money, but it will be nothing beside the run to be made by those who trusted him before he is landed in prison.

Since Japanese peace commissioners have begun to inspect American cotton mills, the islanders will probably get value received for money spent even if the indemnity fails to materialize.

The Spanish military officer who is watching the rifle competition at Sea Girt may be the first of his nation to learn the real reason why the late Spanish-American war did not last longer.

In avoiding the gallows three times after date for execution has been set "Bluebeard" Hoch demonstrates that he still owns the mascot which made it possible for him to marry so many women before being caught.

Miss Terbell has finally put Omaha in one of the Standard Oil mysteries, but inasmuch as her independent oil man, supposed to have been shut out by the Standard, has been doing business here without apparent interruption, there may be room for a postscript to her story.

Omaha's standing candidate for mayor has a new speech. He has now laid "Fifty years of Omaha" on the shelf and is regaling improvement clubs with a recitation on "municipal ownership." He is careful, however, not to explain why he opposed municipal ownership when the proposition for a municipal lighting plant was before the people.

PRESIDENT'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Whatever the result of the Portsmouth conference, President Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of peace raise him to the highest place among contemporary statesmen. It has been remarked that in assuming the position of mediator he disregarded all precedent and did what no European ruler would have dared to do. When Mr. Roosevelt saw what he regarded as a commanding duty, when he felt called upon as the chief magistrate of this great nation to do something, in the interest of humanity and the universal welfare, for terminating a terrible and destructive conflict, he did not look for precedents. A crisis in the peace negotiations had been reached. A rupture at Portsmouth seemed imminent. There was world-wide fear that the conference of the envoys would suddenly end in failure.

The hour had come for interposition or mediation if it was ever to be offered and Theodore Roosevelt was prepared. He had kept himself fully informed regarding the progress of the negotiations. He knew the feeling and sentiment on both sides and when the crucial point would be reached. When that point was reached he was ready with a proposal and without hesitation submitted it. It was a judicious recommendation, but was not acceptable to the Russians, yet it served to avert the danger of a sudden rupture. It is very probable that but for Mr. Roosevelt's interposition the peace conference would now be a past event and the indefinite prolongation of the war determined. Delay in this matter is believed by many to make for peace and the president's action caused delay. Mr. Roosevelt did not stop by submitting his proposal to the governments of the belligerents. Perhaps the head of the European nation would have dared to do this, but the United States occupies a very different position in relation to the warring powers from the countries of Europe. Our attitude is one of absolute disinterestedness and impartiality. This government is friendly to both Russia and Japan and each has reason to feel confidence in the good will of the United States. They received the suggestion of President Roosevelt without a shadow of doubt as to its sincerity or as to his earnest desire to promote the cause of peace. They would not have so felt respecting any proposal or recommendation from a European ruler.

The peace conference may end in failure. The outlook at the last adjournment was not such as to greatly encourage hope. Still it is possible that a way to peace will be found. In any event President Roosevelt has done all that he could do in the interest of peace and in a way in the highest degree honorable to himself and to the country.

THE FOREST SERVICE.

The creation of the forest service in connection with the reclamation service promises to have the most beneficial results. At the irrigation congress held in Portland Mr. Pinchot, forester of the United States, made an address in which he pointed out what is aimed to be accomplished by the service of which he is the head and the importance of which is understood by all who are interested in the care and conservation of the national forest reserves. He said that when created this service was given charge of all the forest work of the national government and with it the opportunity to have and execute a definite and consistent policy. That policy, he explained, so far as the forest reserves are concerned, is not only intimately related to the work of the reclamation service at every point, but it has also the closest relation to every interest and industry of the whole west.

Mr. Pinchot stated that the streams which are being used, or will be used, for the irrigation of the arid west rise in the forest reserves. The first duty of the forest service is to protect the forests against fire, and the streams against the disastrous effects of fire. This very necessary protection, which hitherto has not been very well provided for, will be supplemented by other methods of forest conservation. There will be less trespassing than has been the case, to the material injury of the forests. It is further intended to get more revenue from the timber, thereby materially reducing the cost to the treasury of forestry work. Mr. Pinchot said: "To sum up the new policy in few words, the forest service is trying to combine a knowledge of forestry and local conditions with business principles and common sense, in the effort to give the reserves their highest usefulness and by so doing to make them pay their way."

This is the correct policy and it has not been adopted any too soon. Such a method of forest management has long prevailed in some of the European countries, where the question of forest protection and preservation was forced upon attention many years ago and has been successful. Here the matter has been to a great extent neglected, but now that the government has undertaken the task of reclaiming the arid lands the necessity of caring for the forest reserves, which are indispensable to successful irrigation, has become imperative. The streams are mainly fed from those reserves, the destruction of which would consequently be fatal to irrigation. It will be the duty of congress to see that the forest service, which was created only last February, does not lack ample provision for making it efficient.

Ex-Congressman Hitchcock seems to be greatly interested in the recent reciprocity conference now that it is all over, and especially in the part played by the delegates appointed from Nebraska. But Mr. Hitchcock has not yet ventured to explain why he failed to show up as a member of the delegation after he had been duly appointed by the various Iowa cities that have shown a popular loss as compared with the

obligations to the republican governor whom he has constantly ridiculed and reviled? Or was it because he wanted to find out first how the editor of The Bee would stand so that he might take the other side? Or was it simply due to the cowardice which he ascribes to all members of congress?

What's the matter with our new Automobile club projecting and carrying out an automobile show? The automobilists are just as much entitled to take advantage of the spacious Auditorium which Omaha has erected at great expense as the horse fanciers.

Shoe on the Other Foot. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. England thinks that "Japan is entitled to the fruits of her victory." But England, when Russia had Turkey completely vanquished in 1878, did not think Russia entitled to all the fruits of hers.

Pitching Times. Chicago Record-Herald. John W. Gates wants the city of New York to pay him \$25 for damages to his automobile. It is supposed to be the first time that Mr. Gates has ever considered anything less than a million.

Valuable Data Available. Washington Post. Scientists are now debating whether a man can live after his neck has been broken. It is considered a possibility on the last democratic national ticket might furnish some data on the subject.

An Evil Combination. Chicago Chronicle. If Great Britain shall encourage and incite Japan to maintain demands which can only result in the renewal of hostilities in the far east, then Great Britain must be jointly indicted for the crime against civilization which will thus be perpetrated.

Tail Blowing and Ditch Digging. St. Francisco Chronicle. The charge that Americans are rushing and pushing people will receive a rude shock if they do not move a little faster in the neighborhood of Panama. We did some tail blowing about our ability as canal builders, and it is up to us to make good.

Hot Air from the South. Chicago Tribune. If Castro will be kind enough to quit talking and wait till the crop moving, the peace conference may be better than the Dalrymple report and the Taggart case are out of the way. Uncle Sam will try to find time to listen to him and prescribe for whatever it is that ails him.

To Whom It May Concern. New York Sun. In spite of all that is written and much that is believed about the power of political machines and the skill of boozers, there is nothing more fragile, doubtful, evanescent and uncertain than a boom for president. The one man with that bee in his bonnet keeps under cover as much as he can and hides the buzzing from his neighbors.

Main Question Already Settled. New York Sun. William J. Bryan, on his trip abroad, is to make a study of conditions in the Philippine Islands. His report will not be official, and it will no doubt be different in other respects from any report Secretary Taft has ever made. The chief value for our purposes is that the main question appears to be already settled. We are to govern them indefinitely as dependencies, just as Great Britain governs its outlying possessions. And the more we do for our dependencies the more we will like the country that has set the colonial pace for us.

Magical Work of Taft. Cleveland Plain Dealer. It would be interesting to learn just what it is in the climate of the Philippines that can accomplish such miracles as the transformation of Bourke Cockran, once the most resounding opponent of "benevolent assimilation," into a staunch "imperialist," and within the same period into Charles H. Grosvener and Seneca E. Payne to father free trade bills that were so recently their abomination. But, of course, things look different on the other side of the world, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the narrow vision of the standpatter will not be restored by his return to this side of the globe.

LEST WE FORGET. Threatening Danagers Sure to Follow Mangled Prosperity. Wall Street Journal. Prosperity forgets. It dulls, as by an anesthetic, the memory of past offenses. It stills the conscience. Men repent when danger threatens, when the ship begins to sink, the house burns, the panic rages, the crops fail, and ruin stares in the face. They are normally narrow visioned when the times are hard; but they are apt to forget abuses when they are making money and the whole country revels in prosperity.

Therefore, let us not forget now that we are rejoicing in unequalled crops and widespread activity. Certainly the Almighty is on the side of the United States. Never was a country so favored. Peace, prosperity and power are its portion. Nature is emptying her cornucopia of plenty upon us. Such wealth of crops and mines and products will never be showered upon a single nation. So far as the human mind can penetrate the future, there is at least a year of prosperity before us. We can depend on that, base all our business calculations upon it, and be no more disappointed than we have been in the past.

Two years ago we were immersed in depression, and even this year there were conditions that seemed to be working for revolution and panic. "If the crops fail us," said some, "God help us." Well, the crops have not failed us, and all is secure. Shall we then proceed to eat, drink and make merry and forget all about the causes of our recent dismay, and the laws of right living and sober economy?

What are we in danger of forgetting? 1. The proper use of our prosperity. Even a short time ago we became painfully aware that we were living too fast; that we were feasting upon luxuries, that we were dissipating our strength, with the reckless and reckless gambling that we had. But it appears that our resources are inexhaustible. The earth has bequeathed us another fortune. Shall we forget all our recent experiences?

2. Abundance of wealth begets over-optimism and reckless gambling. During the whole train of attendant evils. Shall we forget the lesson of 1907?

3. Speculative inflation leads to overstraining of credit. The last time prices reached their present height the money market was strained almost to the breaking point. Shall we forget the experience of 1907?

4. We have had a period of "social unrest." That is what we called it. In reality it was a period of moral awakening. The revelations of graft in business have shaken confidence in our financial leaders. There has been a loud cry for government regulation of the corporations, and for a more rigid supervision of the money market. Shall we forget the lessons of 1904 and 1907?

France will have a new president at the end of President Loubet's term next year, for the very good reason that a second term for a French president would give him fourteen years in office. The republic could not stand two terms, and the reason is obvious. The cry of Caesarism would be raised, not without justification.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Foreigners now may not only travel in any part of Japan, but may reside and do business anywhere. Their status in Japan is almost identical with that which the westerners have in another country among themselves. The law of Japan governs every person who finds himself in the land.

One of the Chinese ministers stationed abroad, who keeps himself in touch with Chinese students studying in various countries, having just returned to China there will be an agitation for parliament, has taken time by the forelock by writing to Prince Ching and suggesting his advising the throne to grant a parliament to the republic.

The government is also closed to foreign investment, and partners with Japanese or may own shares in a Japanese mining company. There are some banking and shipping companies in which foreigners cannot participate. These are exceptions.

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POLITICAL DRIFT.

Steelmaster Frick of Pennsylvania is boomed for United States senator. Some people think that Boies Penrose did not get a life job when Matt Quay made him senator.

Senator Clark of Montana has so much money that he does not know how to keep it within bounds. Let him start a few democratic newspapers and watch his pile grow beautifully less.

The New York Sun is shouting for the reelection of Mayor McClellan and District Attorney Jerome. The opposition to McClellan is gravitating toward former Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn.

Some heartless enemies of General Grosvener are trying to throw him down while he is out of the country. The famous prophet of Ohio will be home next month and then his opponents will jump into their cyclone cellars.

San Francisco promises to give Milwaukee a lively run for the graft record. Grand juries in both cities are giving the political small fry a rest and "going up higher." Mayor Schmitz and Mayor Reese are now under fire.

Robert M. Burnett of Boston, who is frequently spoken of as a possible democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, is a wealthy and leading business man, who has long rendered efficient service in keeping up the party organization in his state.

Delaware furnishes the saddest spectacle in the crooked politics of that state. Boss Adkies is shooting the chutes at a furious yack and his model dairy farm has been seized for debt, and his old henchmen faithful while his money held out, are chasing other sources of provender. For twelve years the gamman struggled for the leadership and spent money lavishly, but in vain. The failure of money to land the prize is conspicuous by its rarity.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, a Tammany congressman, is back from a trip to Europe chock full of information which he dispenses in short-arms chunks. Here is a sample: "If we had municipal ownership in New York, Tammany would be in power for the next 150 years. Chicago imported a Scotchman to instruct the Chicagoans in municipal ownership. He came from Glasgow, I think. Why, say, in Glasgow they are talking of disfranchising the employees on the tramways because the workmen over there—they're ones on the outside, just like they are here—say the votes of the men are controlled by the party in power. Give us municipal ownership in New York and Gabriel will bid Tammany ruling New York when he blows the wake-up horn."

KNOWS RULES OF THE GAME. Governor Mickey's Definition of "Ringers" Withstands All Tests. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Recent comment along the line of defining the rules of play in pitching horse-shoes has started a somewhat virulent discussion in the Nebraska press. A few of the more ardent supporters of Mickey are insisting that the strictest definition of what constitutes a "ringer" is necessary, in order to shut out pretenders and all who cannot claim the very highest excellence. The inference left, though not expressed, is to induce you fellow man to divide with you—Puck.

Bella-Profe. Muggins tells me that the first great principle of socialism is to divide with your fellow man. "Aye—No, as I understand it. On the contrary, the first principle of socialism is to induce you fellow man to divide with you—Puck."

Madame Fly—Do you know that you are an hour and a half late to your engagement? Mr. Fly—Excuse me, dearest, but I got stuck on a piece of paper in the office, and couldn't get away—Johnnie Free Press.

"Was I scared?" exclaimed Miss Lacey, "well, I should say! My heart simply sank down into my boots." "I couldn't possibly get past your waist."—Philadelphia Press.

Parke: "I hear your boy is a great athlete. How do you and college are you going to send him to?" Lane: "Can't tell yet. We are waiting to see which college offers him the most."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Budd—Didn't I overhear Mr. Hanson remark to you that I was "a pretty young woman?" Miss Chelius—Yes, and you really are pretty young, of course, but you'll out-grow that. —Philadelphia Ledger.

THE FOOL'S IDENTITY. S. W. Gilliam in Baltimore American. You may try to find a reason for the things some people do. You may tolerate a figure were you they could not be tolerated below. You may charitably argue that they had a good excuse. For their idiotic capers that annoy you like the deuce.

You'll find the average citizen impatient, as a rule. And inclined to call each cranky chap a Fool. It's the shortest way of naming, and it saves a lot of time. While the "gentle," you'll notice, peevy Every man that reaches the age we call "accountable" should know.

There are certain worldly standards we should never get below. So each new matriculant in experience's school Should be wise, or wear the label of a Fool.

But—and here's an observation you have maybe never made—All the other forms of folly are by themselves dispensed. Every break we make is justified as easily as an excuse.

And the clump who criticizes us is talking through his hat. We can always trace the wisdom in our very thinnest droop—And it's always t'other fellow that's the Fool.

COMPREHENSIVE GOOD TIMES.

Prosperity of Progress, of Development and New Enterprises. St. Louis Republic. All hands are busily at work everywhere, the indisputable evidences are for enormous crops, trade conditions are of the best and the general outlook for prosperity could scarcely be improved.

The Tom Lawsons and Ida Tarbells have had their say and the fabric of things remains unshaken. The country will not go to pieces yet for a while. The Equitable's troubles have created no more than a ripple on the general surface of affairs. Bank presidents have defaulted and succeeded, but the system of banks is intact and sound. Get-rich-quick concerns have gone under, but confidence remains unimpaired in legitimate business. All together the signs tend to bolster up optimism.

If there ever was such a condition as is described by the term "good times" the condition would seem to be at hand. The country has never enjoyed a more general and comprehensive prosperity. It is the prosperity of progress, of development, of expansion and improvement and new enterprise.

Underneath our general and profitable activities are the firmest foundations of national trade, of finance, credit and gold production. In a word, our enterprise is generally and substantially financed. The country is in a position to push forward and succeed.

Under such circumstances the man who is not an optimist does not deserve to be in business. He is incapable of reading the signs of the times. He lacks not only courage but common intelligence. He is of no advantage either to himself or to his community. Business would be better off without him.

At this time one of the pessimists to be reckoned with is the man who asserts that because we have had several years of prosperity we are due for an interruption and a reverse. This "reasoning" is empty of logic. Certainly it can have no force when the foundations of commercial and financial strength are so evident as at present.

WHITTLED TO A POINT. Hook—I don't think Longbow always sticks to the truth. Nye—I should say he doesn't. Why, that fellow lies like a tomestone.—Philadelphia Record.

"Do you read Shakespeare much?" "But you said you admired him." "Yes. What I chiefly admire about him is that he was a perfectly safe in social plays are great without going to the trouble of reading them."—Washington Star.

Caller—And what will you be when you grow up? Little Girl—A cook, then nobody will dare wake me in the morning.—New York Sun.

Customer (handing over the money)—I want to buy a pair of shoes. Can you guarantee that absolutely, ma'am—if you can get them to take it according to directions.—Chicago.

"I see it's no use to try to be decent and respectable," murmured the blond, new #1 bill, as it saw itself folded carelessly into a roll with the various bills of the same denomination. "I've got my bill snatched from the world thus far, but now I am wanted for the rest of my life!"—Chicago Tribune.

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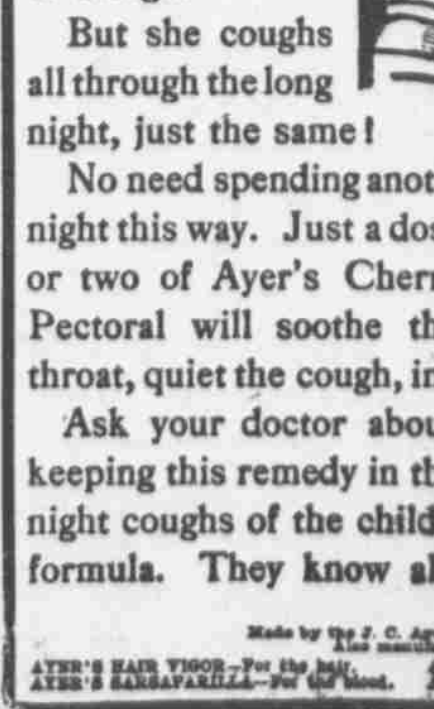
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You walk with her, you rock her, you give her sugar, you try all kinds of things!

But she coughs all through the long night, just the same!

No need spending another night this way. Just a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will soothe the throat, quiet the cough, insure a good night's rest.

Ask your doctor about the wisdom of your keeping this remedy in the house, ready for these night coughs of the children. Doctors have the formula. They know all about this medicine.



Advertisement for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, including the text 'You walk with her, you rock her, you give her sugar, you try all kinds of things!' and 'But she coughs all through the long night, just the same!'.