

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes categories like Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Total.

Net total sales, \$82,415. Daily average, \$28,485. C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1905. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

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

South America can now recouperate the martial stage with its election campaigns.

According to reliable crop forecasters, Nebraska's potato crop will be a hummer.

The "Hidden Fortune" having proved true to name, stockholders may try to discover just who hid it.

When Farman street puts on its new asphalt coat its oldest friends will have to be reintroduced to it.

Old Sol ought really to be more accommodating in the thing of his eclipses if he is anxious to draw a full house.

If Omaha is to be in on the big job printers' strike that is now brewing at Chicago, the sooner we know it the better.

Should Uncle Sam feel the need of a coat of arms he could appropriately assume the dove of peace couchant upon the "big stick."

What fun Secretary Shaw and Governor Cummins could have if each were only editors of rival newspapers printed in the same town.

Considering the strenuousness of his vacation, one can understand why the president decided not to call an extra session of congress.

For some reason or other the campaigns in Virginia and Ohio this year fail to attract the attention of either the politicians or the betting public.

The city authorities of Council Bluffs are moving for an ordinance to regulate automobiles in the city across the river.

The "official" proceedings of the conference will be made public in due course, but it is to be hoped none of the plenipotentiaries will undertake to write magazine articles.

Governor Mickey has returned from Portland and resumed supervision of the state house. Demo-pop papers, whose chief stock in trade consists in berating the governor, will take notice.

Representative Barthold's proposal of an international congress to consist of two houses would indicate that the tension between the two ends of the capitol is not as strained as was imagined.

The problem of aerial navigation does not seem to be so much to get into the air as to stay there, and so far the penalty for a mistake is too severe to make the experiment specially attractive.

"Gush and grind" may have a different meaning to Chancellor Andrews, but to some Omaha school teachers it will recall mainly memories of watch presentations and close attention to bookkeeping.

After Mr. Calhoun has examined the Venezuelan court records in the asphalt case, he might learn something to his advantage by looking over similar cases in some of the courts of the United States.

Judging from Japanese newspaper comment, the mikado may find an interesting "internal situation" when the peace terms become known, but it is probable that those comments are such as the American public long have known.

THE PEACE AGREEMENT.

Peace at last. Peace with honor. Russia can say. For Japan a peace that means greatly augmented power, increased prestige and security for the future.

Japan is stronger in the respect of the world for having preferred peace to indemnity. Justifiable as was her demand for reimbursement of the cost of the war, it was the part of wisdom to relinquish it rather than to continue hostilities.

She had gained all and more for which she went to war. Russian power in the far east has been so broken and shattered that it can scarcely be recovered in half a century, if it be possible ever to do so.

The military prestige of Russia has been greatly damaged if not destroyed. The fear which she inspired in other nations no longer exists, not even in Turkey, and for a long time she will have no more influence in world affairs than any of the smaller nations.

and none at all in Asiatic affairs. Benten and humiliated by a power which she regarded with contempt and believed she could conquer with little effort, Russia's dream of dominion in Asia has vanished and all the hundreds of millions expended in the effort to realize her ambition are lost to her.

Japan has nothing more to fear from Russian intrigue, duplicity and rapacity in the orient. For whatever Russia seeks or desires in that quarter of the world hereafter she must consult the nation whose victory over her gives it the dominating power and influence in Asiatic affairs.

Having accomplished this and thus placed herself in a position that assures her future security, at least so far as Russia is concerned, Japan could well afford to drop the claim of indemnity, rightful though it unquestionably was.

Under the peace agreement China will be restored to her territory which Russia practically wrested from her, after having deprived Japan of it as the price of conquest.

The preponderance of Japanese influence in Korea will be recognized, which means that the peninsula will be wholly dominated by Japan and developed for her benefit.

The Chinese empire will be relieved of the danger of foreign aggression and its territorial integrity made more secure. Japan is pledged to the open door to trade and it is not to be doubted that after peace her influence with China will be exerted in behalf of this principle.

The diplomatic battle being over, it is to be said that so far as the envoys are concerned the honors are even. President Roosevelt is reported to have expressed great satisfaction with the result, to the attainment of which he contributed more than any other external influence.

It is not too much to say that but for his timely interposition and judicious proposals the conference would doubtless have ended in failure.

A WORLD PARLIAMENT. The proposition of the American delegates to the interparliamentary congress at Brussels for the establishment of an international parliament met with unexpected opposition and was referred to a committee composed of specialists from the parliaments of the various nations.

It appears from the report that the proposition was regarded by some of the delegates from European countries as being somewhat radical, one of them remarking that "Europe was not sufficiently advanced to accept the American plan without careful consideration."

The probability is that the committee of specialists who will consider the proposition will not report in its favor, for the reason that the European governments are not yet ready to enter into a plan for submitting questions affecting their foreign interests to a permanent world parliament whose decisions as to matters submitted to it should be final.

Several of those governments have entered into treaties for the arbitration of differences of a certain character, but the American plan contemplates something far more comprehensive than this—an international parliament to which the nations would agree to submit practically all disputes and differences and abide by the verdict of the parliament.

The time may come when such a body will be established, but it is remote. The educational work in that direction, however, is certainly making progress.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE. There is apparently a tendency in some quarters to doubt whether President Roosevelt is as earnest now as formerly in his attitude regarding railroad rate regulation. An eastern paper remarks that recent utterances of the president seem to show that his attitude on railway matters has been substantially modified since the adjournment of congress and says: "Whereas, at the last session, he called loudly if somewhat ambiguously, for positive legislation on this subject, and was well pleased with the bill passed by the house, he now asks vaguely for an act that will merely correct railway abuses."

We are not aware of any recent utterance by Mr. Roosevelt that would justify the opinion that he has substantially modified his attitude in regard to railroad rate regulation. In his Chattanooga address, about three weeks ago he said: "I do not believe in taking steps hastily or rashly, and it may be that all that is necessary in the immediate future is to pass an interstate commerce bill conferring upon some branch of the executive government the power of effective action to remedy the abuses in connection with railway transportation." One of the abuses constantly complained of is unreasonable rates and undoubtedly the

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who was raised from a humble station to guide the destinies of the nation at the supreme crisis of its existence grows greater and more widespread as the magnitude of what he did becomes better and more generally appreciated.

Touching the Bottom of Things. Baltimore American. It is no surprise for the American public to learn that the president went down to the bottom of Oyster Bay in the Plunger.

He is accustomed to going to the bottom of things years for an immersion, why that same public has put him at the top of them.

Hoch, How Could You! Boston Transcript. Governor Hoch, perfidious to his name but not to his principles, has at last christened the Kansas, and with a bottle of water drawn from the "John Brown spring" in Linn county, Bu. Ala., there are those who say that John Brown never had a spring in Linn county, and others who feel that, even if he had, his open spirit would have given him a good coup by which the governor produced his water bottle at the very last moment.

American Invasion of Canada. World's Work. Now the American immigration question in Canada has reached a climax. It takes only three years for an immigrant to earn a vote in Canada, and 75,000 former American voters will soon come into their Canadian suffrage.

There are in round numbers 100,000 males more than 18 years of age in western Canada who formerly lived in the United States, 150,000 of whom are old enough to vote. There are now between 750,000 and 800,000 settlers, with a possible voting population of 200,000, a high percentage, because many cattlemen without families are emigrating from Montana and Wyoming. By the end of 1906 the American vote in the Canadian west will be overwhelming.

In eastern Canada thousands of people believe that this invasion means the ultimate annexation of western Canada by the United States. It is called "the coming nation."

ROOSEVELT'S "SPORTING BLOOD." His Trip in the Plunger to "The Bottom of the Sea." Philadelphia Press. It does not take much argument to show that a president of the United States has no business to go down to the nether seas in a submarine.

It is not his job. His life is valuable. He risks it for nothing and a sensation. If the "Plunger" with a president inside of it had stayed down, as have three submarines in a year, all the world would have been the poorer. Value would have been shaken on nearly every market. Peace would have been more distant in the far east. War more certain. No one could have found excuse or apology for Theodore Roosevelt if his trip to the bottom of Long Island Sound had had no return ticket.

But all the same, nobody with an ounce of red blood in his veins but was glad that the president did it. It is, doubtless, illogical, but more correct and just, but we all feel that way. After all, "sporting blood" is worth having. The men who lack it lack the best part of a man's life, and many women will be quick to add: "Of a woman's life, too."

Theodore Roosevelt where he is and why he does because he is chock full of "sporting blood." He takes risks. He makes precedents. He does not hesitate to "butt in." The submarine trips which he has been taking for a week by way of cable messages to Tokyo and St. Petersburg, and the way, more risky for the "President of the United States" and fraught with as many perils as the bodily trip of "Theodore Roosevelt" in a submarine; but both were worth doing, and the same qualities led to both.

"Civilization is the work of the kicker." Civilization is the work of the kicker. It is a comfortable, ordered and padded lives men go stale before they pass. They cease to take physical risks. Life becomes tamed and gray for them. It is a good thing to be reminded of the worth of risk for risk's sake. The man who is not a kicker is the man who is not a man. The world's manifold ways does not now and then take the daily dare nature gives and enjoy a sheer and perilous risk for the happy sense of having done it.

A president who does this puts a little red blood into a dull gray world. He hears all in the navy or out of it, whose daily duty is risk, and to all the youth of the land in those precious years when risk and peril are the heaven of life, he has given a new sense and example of the value of "sporting blood."

PHILOSOPHY OF KICKING. A Very Useful Human Trait When Intelligently Applied. Chicago Chronicle. Civilization is the work of the kicker. There can be too much intelligent and honest kicking in the world. The man who is not a kicker is the man who is not a man. If it had not been for his humanity would still be living in caves, wearing skins and going out with a stone hatchet to kill something for dinner.

The world never has received an impetus from the man who is satisfied with things as they are. A Chicago philosopher was once so profoundly impressed with this truth that he declared that every man who reaches the age of 45 should be taken out and executed because, as he alleged, men of that age become satisfied with the status quo and thus act as a clog upon the wheels of progress.

This, of course, is an extreme view of the matter, but the principle which it embodies is correct. Kicking is another name for dissatisfaction with existing abuses—either active or passive kicking is consequently the agent of reform and progress.

Coming from generalities to particulars, it is absolutely true that the American people suffer because they are averse to kicking. When the Englishman is bulldozed by a policeman, robbed by a cabman or overcharged in a restaurant he kicks—vigorously, manfully, successfully. The result is that the Englishman, living under an "effete despotism," is emancipated from a thousand petty impositions, impertinences and downright steals to which the citizen of this enlightened republic submits with bitterness in his heart but no energy in his legs. He confounds kicking with "squalling," which is a very different thing. There is nothing weak or unmanly in standing up for one's rights. The man who does not kick is the man who is not a man. The American citizen is awakening to the power of the kick judiciously employed.

When he becomes fully aware of it there will be an improvement in a whole lot of things which are now passively accepted as necessary and irremediable nuisances and impositions.

The only phase of kicking which is not commendable is that which is furnished by the political demagogue who imagines that a kick is a good enough platform to run for office on. The professional kicker is a nuisance.

Kicking is desirable at the right time and in the right place. The people who kick all of the time lack discrimination and, therefore, have little influence.

AMONG THE PEACEMAKERS.

Duration and Probable Cost of the War Now Closing. After two weeks of diplomatic maneuvering, the envoys of Russia and Japan apparently have reached a satisfactory agreement on the principal terms of peace. It is in order therefore to count the cost of the war and foot up gains and losses. The war began February 8, 1904, a total of 572 days to date. Estimates of the financial cost of the war vary greatly and are mostly guesswork. Assuming the cost to average \$1,500,000 a day, the cost in money to Russia would be \$864,000,000. Some calculators place the cost at \$1,875,000,000. The first calculation is based on the fact that the Russian war loans amount to \$770,000,000. The financial cost to Japan was much less, but the cost to her in lives and property was \$1,000,000,000. Japan's war loans total \$500,000,000. The loss to Russia in killed, wounded and missing in both army and navy is placed in round numbers at 400,000. Japan's losses are estimated at 170,000. Russia lost 42 warships of varied grades, estimated to cost \$1,000,000,000. Japan lost nine ships valued at \$100,000,000.

Japan won every battle fought on land and sea, destroyed the Russian navy in the Pacific, and drove the Russian army out of Manchuria. Every point for which Japan contended was won from Russia by force of arms and the similar raises from a fifth rate to a world power of the first magnitude.

M. Pokotloff, the giant minister to Peking, has met the American laundry at Portsmouth, and it is his. We have a most charmingly irresponsible laundry up here. When you give any clothes you make out two lists, one for the hotel and one for yourself. You add your name, date of birth, mother's maiden name, color of your eyes and hair, state of weather and general remarks. The negro bellboy carries it away. A few weeks later, straggling in the morning, Pokotloff inspects it; it is your shirt, all your shirts, still there.

Pokotloff wears starched white coats in the morning. Last washday he sent four of them to the laundry. The washing came back, but not the coats. He kicked at the desk. The clerk said he had no coats. Pokotloff insisted that he had an American, offered the bellboy 25 cents for every one of the coats which he, the bellboy, dug up. "And now," said M. Pokotloff, "I have recovered seven white coats, all fitting me perfectly."

They had a dance at Port Constitution the other night for the enlisted men. It was largely attended by the help at Wentworth. Some chambermaids, through an interpreter, invited Lin, M. Pokotloff's Chinese servant. Lin accepted on the spot. He wore for the occasion his most gorgeous and expensive suit. He was a dandy. Lin never has been taught to wait, but that fact did not discourage him. When the first dance partner he walked over to his favorite chambermaid, and as he saw the soldiers doing, he gave her a look. He mauve robe and his high top shoes. It was a little while before he got a two-step. It was described as a four-step with five-step interludes. Now and then Lin would cast one of his feet aside. Then he would stop, carve out a free space in the midst of the dancers, resume his shoe, and rejoin the giddy whirl. Lin was the hit of the evening.

A little debate in the palm garden Saturday set us to talking and thinking seriously of the affair at which we are assisting here, relates the New York Sun correspondent. It is hard to remember that this is for the future of nations, that upon its issue hangs the possibility of 100,000 tragedies in the paper houses of Nippon or the huts of Muscovy. And we fell to marveling at the contrast between the game and its field. At Tokio, at St. Petersburg, in the chamber of the czar, the originator of the Concord grape. Mr. Bull found the grape vine growing wild in the woods and transplanted it in a yard in Concord, Mass. From that vine, which is still growing in the place where Mr. Bull set it, has sprung the entire Concord grape industry. Autumn and grapes will soon be here. It is an appropriate time to start such a movement.

It is proposed to secure enough money by voluntary contributions here to put up a monument to Mr. Bull and to give perpetual care to the old vine which he tended with such skill and effect. Grape vines are extremely long-lived. In California there are some which are certainly several hundred years old. There seems hardly any limit to the time they will survive and remain healthy and fruitful if properly tended. The plan of maintaining Mr. Bull's vine in perpetuity is not, therefore, so impracticable.

Here in Newcastle, N. H., in a wooden hotel built by a plain Yankee citizen for a summer resort, four men in frock coats representing a big slice of the brains of the Japanese and Russian governments, are meeting in the office of the general stores building, living amongst summer girls and tennis men, getting their washing mixed with shirts, collars and lingerie of a family in the wholesale grocery business at Portland, Me., and having their dress waistcoats mixed with those of Pittsburgh people in the steel business.

In the immediate background are impromptu dances, bridge whist tournaments, and all the flow, frolic and flirtation of a summer hotel. In the less immediate background are two quaint, sleepy, friendly New England towns. For pomp and parade there are five marines who sit by the gate to the Kittery navy yard. When the corporal in command sees the automobiles of the envoys coming he calls to his men, "At out you," and the marines fall in a salute—if the chauffeur isn't too fast for them. There are also six secret service men in straw hats, an automobile buckboard, one man in white flannels and yachting cap, who represents the majesty of the state department, who goes ahead to make the arrangements.

If these are not contrasts, the back stairs conferees won't take a cent. Lawson Coppers His Prophecy. Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Lawson—of Boston—issued a pronouncement the other day, declaring that copper, the metal, would sustain an immediate slump in price and that Copper, the Amalgamated, would forthwith descend the Stock exchange toboggan with great speed. Thereupon, copper, the metal, advanced 4 cent per pound, and Copper, the Amalgamated, shot up in the quotations. The cognoscence of Wall street now figures out that Mr. Lawson is a fool, but the inference is not necessarily justified. Being a copper expert, it is altogether likely that he "coppers" his own predictions. The result would thus be satisfactory and profitable.

Pay of Genius Mounting High. San Francisco Chronicle. A novelist is credited with a suggestion and patent, the use of which will enable those on a submarine boat to spy out what is doing on the surface of the water while they are moving beneath the waves. It is said that he is to receive \$50,000 for his idea. Shakespeare, who hinted at the possibility of the cable when he made Puck declare that he would put a girl on the earth in 24 hours, has lately received pay for his manuscript, and a continuous effort is being made to rob him of the credit of the plans which bear his name.

Always at the foot of the class

Do not blame the boy for being dull and stupid. You are the stupid one! Stupid because you never thought about his liver. There is where all his trouble lies. A sluggish liver makes a sluggish mind. A boy cannot study when his blood is full of bile!

Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. They are all vegetable, sugar-coated. Dose, just one pill at bedtime. Sold for 60 years. Always keep a box of these pills in the house.



Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, AYER'S CURET FOR RHEUMATISM, AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, AYER'S PLEASANT PILL FOR COLIC, AND AYER'S GENUINE CURE FOR ALL GRADES OF GRAPE CULTURE.

Advertisement for Ayer's Pills, featuring an illustration of a boy and text describing the benefits for a sluggish liver and mind.

PERSONAL NOTES.

By the will of Mrs. Julia E. Hackley, widow of the late millionaire philanthropist of Muskegon, Mich., that city gets \$300,000 as an endowment to be known as the Julia E. Hackley memorial fund for the poor.

The shah of Persia has his own ideas of fun. At Oatend the other day he cut the string of 100 hot balloons as women was offering for sale. Having laughed heartily at her distress as the balloons rose into the air, the shah paid her for them.

William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon societies, announces that he has received a check for \$10,000 from a well known man of the financial world, the money to be used in furthering the objects of the organization.

Green McCurtain, governor of the Choctaw nation, will take his place among the millionaires ere long. He settled up the affairs of the tribe recently, involving the sale of coal lands worth \$40,000,000. Of this purchase price Governor McCurtain will receive 10 per cent as commission, or \$4,000,000.

Mr. Edison has but one speech to his credit. He was to lecture on electricity before a girls' seminary and was to be assisted by a friend named Adams to work the apparatus. He was so nervous when he arose that he simply said: "Ladies, Mr. Adams will now address you on electricity and I will demonstrate what he has to say with the apparatus."

Boston is somewhat ahead of Washington in furnishing the sultan of Sulu with a desire to possess an American girl for a wife. Marie Sweet, daughter of Colonel Owen Jay Sweet, U. S. A., who subdued the Moros in the sultan's territory, is the one first coveted as a bride. Miss Sweet, who is now Mrs. William H. Baker of Boston, is the proud possessor of some rarely beautiful pearls sent by the sultan in 1886 at the time he sought her in marriage.

Proposed Tribute to the Founder of a New Industry. Chicago Tribune. A movement has been started looking to the erection of a memorial to Ephraim Bull, the originator of the Concord grape. Mr. Bull found the grape vine growing wild in the woods and transplanted it in a yard in Concord, Mass. From that vine, which is still growing in the place where Mr. Bull set it, has sprung the entire Concord grape industry. Autumn and grapes will soon be here. It is an appropriate time to start such a movement.

It is proposed to secure enough money by voluntary contributions here to put up a monument to Mr. Bull and to give perpetual care to the old vine which he tended with such skill and effect. Grape vines are extremely long-lived. In California there are some which are certainly several hundred years old. There seems hardly any limit to the time they will survive and remain healthy and fruitful if properly tended. The plan of maintaining Mr. Bull's vine in perpetuity is not, therefore, so impracticable.

What is your idea of a reformer? "A reformer," answered Senator Borah, "is, in my opinion, a man who stands out in the road and makes a terrific fuss in the hope that a machine will come along and give him a lift."—Washington Star.

"Then you don't consider him an expert fisherman?" "Of course not. Why he hasn't any imagination whatever."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A THREAT. Washington Star. The trust promoter says that he has come around to stay. He's at the dollars and he won't be shoeed away. We'll tell his retribution's bound to come his way to last. An' he'd better mind his manners an' be 'thinkin' 'bout his past. He doesn't mind. He keeps on gettin' richer year by year. It makes no difference how the other folks complain of sheer. But the time is surely comin' when he'd better look about.

He'll git investigated if he don't watch out. An' then he'll have to interrupt his golf or his stay. At home when he had planned to take a pleasant holiday. They'll see the picture, too, an' make it uglier than sin. An' write up things about him as sarcastic as his kin. An' maybe they'll keep talkin' 'bout his 'way he got his pelf. 'Till he has to go to Europe 'fore he kin enjoy his self. He'd better mend his manners, 'cause there isn't no one to protect him. That he'll git investigated if he don't watch out.

Origination of Concord Grapes. Proposed Tribute to the Founder of a New Industry. Chicago Tribune. A movement has been started looking to the erection of a memorial to Ephraim Bull, the originator of the Concord grape. Mr. Bull found the grape vine growing wild in the woods and transplanted it in a yard in Concord, Mass. From that vine, which is still growing in the place where Mr. Bull set it, has sprung the entire Concord grape industry. Autumn and grapes will soon be here. It is an appropriate time to start such a movement.

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Browning, King & Co. CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS.

SCHOOL SUITS.

Next week with books and slate under his arm, the boy will go trudging off to school—defying the powers of ignorance.

HOW ABOUT HIS CLOTHES? Bring him in and let us fit him out with one of our serviceable suits, built strong to stand the strain of school boy pranks—our reasonable prices will certainly appeal to you, and besides, we guarantee our school suits in every way.

They range from \$5.00 to \$8.50.

SPECIAL. Some medium weight and light weight suits, if you prefer, that are greatly reduced, to close this season.

"Boyhood," said Beau Brummel, "is the spring time of life—let it be freshly clothed."

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. School Suits, featuring an illustration of a boy in a suit and text describing the quality and price of the clothing.

Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. B & K OMAHA N.E.B. Broadway at 22nd Street NEW YORK Factory, Cooper Square