

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ad-

Globe Publishing Company, herein "we" sworn

says that the actual number of full and

complete copies of *The Daily Morning*

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1.....	28,000
2.....	28,000
3.....	28,000
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5.....	28,040
6.....	28,000
7.....	28,050
8.....	28,040
9.....	28,050
10.....	28,050
11.....	28,050
12.....	28,110
13.....	28,020
14.....	28,010
15.....	28,010
16.....	28,050
Totals.....	820,230

Less unsold copies.....

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Net total sales.....

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Daily average.....

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to

before me this 31st day of August, 1905.

(Seal) M. B. HUNIGATE, Notary Public.

WHERE 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.

The ovation received by M. Witte at St. Petersburg indicates that the Russians have been hearing from Tokio.

Mayor Moore thinks the city tax rate should have been higher. That is where the taxpayers disagree with the mayor.

The gates of the Gate City are now wide open to all who desire to pay their respects at the court of King Ak-Sar-Ben.

One thing is certain, if the municipal cow runs dry for lack of fodder there is no apprehension that the city council will go on a strike.

The Taft party heard many stories of American unpopularity in the orient but as usual it was always at some place the delegation was not to visit.

Dynamite in the Suez canal seems to have been worse in its power to scare persons than in its explosion; but the returns are not all in at this time.

Issuing a subpoena for Chauncey Depew the New York insurance committee does not necessarily intimate that it desires an after dinner speech.

We presume we are doomed to endure the confetti nuisance again. It will be hard, however, to put the brakes on firmly against rowdyism and ruffianism.

Now that Congressman Williamson has been convicted in Oregon the government can afford to rest on its laurels until it learns whether the convictions will stick.

Looking at the inspection fees heretofore paid by life insurance companies it is no wonder state insurance commissioners object to federal control of such institutions.

The desire of French bankers to participate in loans to Morocco shows that the sultan is not as near the end of his resources as the Perdicaris incident led Americans to believe.

If King Ak-Sar-Ben has any influence with the man in charge of the electric light dynamo he will induce him to turn on a little more volt energy into the incandescent street lamps.

General Stoessel is said to be paralysed. The difference between the reception accorded M. Witte and that accorded the "hero" of Port Arthur must have proved too great a shock.

If Judge Vinsonhaler insists on resigning no one can stop him, but why should Judge Vinsonhaler insist that he be allowed to name his successor? Is the county judgeship hereditary?

Fusion having failed in New York it is now "up to" the republicans to find a man who can make a run against Tammany on some platform other than that of the political leaven and fishes.

President Stickney of the Great Western says President Roosevelt is at sea in his attempt to regulate railroad rates. But Mr. Stickney forgets that President Roosevelt is an excellent mariner and even willing to take his chances under the waves in a submarine.

Kansas City bought its water works ten years ago for \$3,100,000. It is figured out that the plant in ten years has earned \$2,000,000 over and above expenses. But suppose Kansas City had been compelled to pay \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 for its plant instead of \$5,100,000, by reason of the rise in price of material and labor and the enlargement of its boundaries?

Another false alarm has been sounded from the city hall. There is no danger that Omaha will be left in Egyptian darkness and without police protection for the next three months, even if the brakes are put on to prevent overlaps in the police and gas lighting funds. Some way will doubtless be found to bridge the chasm. But even if the gas and electric light companies are compelled to snuff out some of the street lamps, and policemen to discount their pay for three months, there is no danger of a strike on the part of the gas and electric companies or the police.

One thing is patent, however, that in

THE RATE-MAKING QUESTION.

An exaggerated importance is given to the recent utterance of Senator Foraker in regard to the rate-making question. No one familiar with the public record of the Ohio senator should have been in the least surprised at his announcement of dissent from the position of President Roosevelt on this subject. Mr. Foraker has always been identified with the railroad interest. His political success has been to no inconsiderable extent due to that fact. The influence of the railroads was a factor in making him governor of Ohio, and it assisted materially in sending him to the national senate. Ever since he became a member of that body he has been loyal to the power that helped him reach that eminence. He has always figured in the list of the railroad senators and he has never lost an opportunity to show his devotion to that interest. In his speech at the opening of the Ohio republican campaign, in which he declared opposition to the legislation recommended by Mr. Roosevelt, Foraker simply reaffirmed his previous utterances. He asserted new views that he had more than once expressed in the senate and elsewhere. But he does not in this represent the opinion of the rank and file of Ohio republicans. The majority of these concur in what was said by Secretary Taft as chairman of the state republican convention, heartily and unequivocally endorsing the position of President Roosevelt and which was approved by that convention.

Senator Foraker's leadership in Ohio is not so strong as formerly and this fact is largely due to his corporation affiliations. This may not materially affect his influence in the senate, though even in that body he is doubtless less influential than before his alliance with and subservience to the corporations became well and generally known. Mr. Foraker will continue faithful to the obligation which he owes the corporations. He will still labor zealously in their cause. But the indications are that he and those associated with him in antagonizing the president and an overwhelming public sentiment will find that they have a much more difficult task than hitherto. The people are determined to have legislation of the character which Mr. Roosevelt has urged and they will secure it. According to reports from Washington Senator Allison is of the opinion that an effective rate-making measure will be passed at the coming session of congress. While recognizing the fact that the members of the interstate commerce committee of the senate have diverse views concerning the fixing of railroad rates, the Iowa senator believes that the differences will be composed so as to result in a measure that will conform to President Roosevelt's ideas.

This opinion is shared by others who have given careful attention to the situation. Thus an eastern paper which has the most favorable opportunity for knowing sentiment in corporation quarters remarks that the regulation of railway rates being the subject nearest to the president's heart, it will be carried to a successful issue through congress, in spite of the senatorial opposition. It is yet to be determined how well this opposition has been organized. It is possible that it is not as strong as for the last congress, that it has been somewhat weakened under the influence of public opinion. But it undoubtedly is still formidable and may be expected to put up a vigorous and persistent fight.

TIME TO STOP THE HUMBUG.

As originally organized the various improvement clubs of this city were designed in good faith to create popular interest in needed local improvements and concentrate the influence of the residents of the various sections of the town upon the mayor and council, the park board and the various public utility companies for the betterment of conditions and abatement of abuses. Within the last year, however, the improvement clubs have been utilized by political mountebanks and corporation cappers to disseminate misinformation and create a false public opinion on municipal issues.

Meetings of this and that improvement club are called on short notice, and resolutions are passed and promulgated as expressing the sentiment of the membership of the club when, in fact, the meetings are attended by only a handful of people, most of whom are trained stool pigeons, paid to make capital for or against any particular proposal.

That was the character of the public improvement meetings last fall when the municipal electric lighting proposition was before the people of Omaha. The same tactics are being pursued now in the improvement meetings called to debate telephone competition. Instead of a free and full discussion of the advantages and drawbacks of two telephone systems the public improvement club meetings have degenerated into wordy encounters between paid and unpaid emissaries of both sides, and the resolutions adopted for or against simply show that the one party or the other party had succeeded in packing the meeting.

It seems to us high time that the officers and members of the improvement clubs put their foot down firmly against this abuse; otherwise the public improvement clubs will be impotent to mold public sentiment when their respective localities are vitally concerned in securing action by public officials.

ANOTHER FALSE ALARM.

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The democrats are now making an effort to fight this battle over again and to saddle the guilt on the republicans. They are denouncing the corporation officers as wretches for not contributing to the democratic campaign funds, but the real scoundrels are the men who have been sent to the legislature to represent the rich and poor alike and made it suicidal for any wealthy person or corporation to contribute a dollar to democratic success.

revising the city charter the next time no account should be taken of the royalties on gas and electric light consumption. The levy for public lighting should be specific and cover the entire cost of lighting, and the levy for fire and police should be large enough to enable the city to maintain both departments without periodic shortages. The royalties should be turned into the general fund.

As a matter of fact, the dumping of the royalties from the gas and electric light companies into the public lighting fund has resulted in an increase in the number of lamps, not because they were needed, but because the public lighting companies insist upon transferring their contribution to the city out of one pocket and into the other pocket. For example, when the electric light contract was extended for five years last winter, the reduction in the cost of arc lights was immediately followed by an increase in the number of lamps besides the savings besides the expected royalties for the year, and the taxpayers held the sack.

Congressman Pollard is not only a foreclosed farmer and fruit raiser, but he is displaying commendable foresight politically. Instead of waiting for the adjournment of congress for his fence mending, he has taken pains to set his fence stakes firmly before assuming the duties of congressman.

The "discovery" made by the Japanese that sailors should put on clean clothing before a night is really no improvement on the method in the "old" navy of the United States which provided that the men should strip to the waist before the firing began.

The president of the United States may possibly possess autocratic powers but the Norwegian who discovered it in Paris should give the subject more study before posing as an expert.

Russia's Consolation.

Minneapolis Journal. Russia figures that she lost \$113,000 worth of ships in the late disagreement, but she has the consolation that they were pretty poor ships and had barnacles on them.

Shouting for Their Salaries.

Chicago News. Some of the able railroad attorneys have now worked themselves up to a pitch of excitement which enables them to see in the rate-regulating bill a scheme to confiscate all the railways' earnings.

Going Through the Motions.

Pittsburg Dispatch. When Senator Allison commits himself to the proposition that the senate will pass some sort of a rate regulation bill it is plain that the compact Fathers have been forced to perceive the necessity of going through the motions.

Topics in Abundance.

Philadelphia Record. President Roosevelt is busy writing his messages. The American people are busy furnishing him topics. Since we have become a world power foreign as well as domestic housekeeping comes within the sweep of the big stick. The message is sure to be interesting.

Competition in Telephones.

Kansas City Star. In 1899 an agitation began in Kansas City for the creation of dual telephone systems. The Star opposed it. It told the people that a dual system would not only be an additional expense, but a nuisance. Now we have the two systems, and that is the exact condition we have today.

Business men are paying as much as ever for the old phone with the additional expense of the new ones. A banker said to me recently: "I believe sometimes these two phones on my desk will run me crazy." when he answered the wrong one about the fifth time. The telephone business is about the only competition that does not compete.

Brave Fight of New Orleans.

Springfield Republican. New Orleans' fight against yellow fever shows beyond a doubt that another epidemic ought never to occur. During the last weeks of the struggle there have been but 35 deaths from the disease, which is a remarkably low record, compared with the epidemic in 1878, when, during the same season of the year, the deaths numbered 2,178 in a much smaller population. The immense reduction in mortality this year has unquestionably been due to the advance of medical science in the handling of yellow fever; and hereafter, with the discovery of the alert and protected against the stegomyia mosquito, the epidemic of 1905 should be known as the last of the plagues.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Phase of the Question Ignored by Democratic Critics.

Chicago Chronicle. Corporation contributions to political campaigns are to be criticized from three widely different points of view, according as the complainants emanate from the people, from stockholders and policy holders or from political parties.

At the present time there is a popular prejudice against corporations and great alarm is expressed at their alleged contributions to campaign funds. Concerning this feeling it is sufficient to say that we live in a corporation age, in which everything is done through corporations, and it is inevitable that political expenditures shall be provided for like everything else.

All things considered, no more money is raised for ordinary campaign funds than has always been raised and campaign funds are not one whit more apt to be diverted to dishonest uses than they were a generation ago.

The most groundless and ridiculous complaint could be made against these contributions emanating from the democratic party, and this complaint need not go much that the corporations contribute to political objects as that they now confine their contributions to the republican party.

Up to the campaign of 1896 the democratic party received as many corporation contributions as the republican and it has taken all it could get ever since, but without the former publicity.

Admitting for the sake of argument that the corporations for the last ten years have not contributed one dollar to the democratic treasury, who is to blame for it? Most assuredly the party has no one to blame for it but itself.

There is still the national democratic convention of 1896 the party has advocated, though with waning enthusiasm, financial policy which would not concern financial, commercial and industrial interests, but ruin them. Wealth, whether private or corporate, was openly menaced as long as William J. Bryan was that party's leader, and its fears have not been allayed by anything that the party has done since.

If Bryan had been elected in 1896 the result would have been the greatest financial convulsion in the history of the world and its effects would have been felt around the globe. The greatest sufferers of all would have been widows and orphans and wage earners, but the mightiest financial sufferers also would have toppled from their thrones.

It would have been strange, indeed, if every great corporation in the country had contributed funds to assist in bringing this about. It is not at all strange if these institutions from that moment avoided the democratic managers as wreckers, conspirators and revolutionists and contributed their funds to aid in the overthrow of a colossal infamy.

The democrats are now making an effort to fight this battle over again and to saddle the guilt on the republicans. They are denouncing the corporation officers as wretches for not contributing to the democratic campaign funds, but the real scoundrels are the men who have been sent to the legislature to represent the rich and