

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. C. C. Rosewater, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the circulation of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows for each day of the month, showing daily circulation figures and a total for the month.

Net total sales, \$62,540. Daily average, \$2,017. C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

To the visiting implement dealers: Make yourselves thoroughly at home while in Omaha.

Despite all the fatherly advice from the local popocratic organ, Chancellor Andrews seems bent on pursuing the error of his ways.

The republican state committee is to be congratulated for pulling itself out of debt, but at the same time warned not to do it again.

Germany and Austria are so closely touched by the demand of Russian Poles for autonomy that the revolution may become an international incident.

The man who "taught Wall street" was given fourteen months in the penitentiary. Others who endeavored to teach Wall street are serving life sentences in the poor house.

Chicago now proposes to have a convention to agitate for government regulation of insurance. Steps should be taken at once to avoid a split between the friends (?) of the idea.

The suffering of the Jews in Russia offers a glorious opportunity for Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller and several other multi-millionaires, who are threatened with the disgrace of dying rich.

Railway employes who find a threat of reduction of wages in government regulation of railway rates are unnecessarily alarmed unless they are willing to admit that present wages are excessive.

The United States has brought suit against the St. Louis Terminal company to break up an alleged monopoly on bridges at that point. "The big stick" seems to find considerable work in Missouri.

That Milwaukee beer case in the federal courts reminds us that the freight rate for shipping beer from Omaha to Norfolk, about 150 miles, is more than double the rate from Milwaukee to Norfolk, 600 miles.

James H. Hyde on the stand in the insurance investigation says that he had been trained from youth as an insurance man. Evidently his instructors failed after all to teach him how to insure his \$100,000 job.

Inasmuch as Ernest Stult has been transplanted from the First into the Tenth ward, the venerable Ike Haswell proposes to contest for the place now occupied by Peter Back in the city council, and there are still others.

The deputy insurance auditor for Nebraska has gone on record that national supervision of insurance will never work out satisfactorily. It surely would not be satisfactory to those engaged in state supervision who would be displaced from their jobs.

The Bennington case is now in the hands of the judge advocate general of the navy; and Ensign Wade and Captain Young are probably awaiting their next assignment with more anxiety than they felt when there was a chance of facing the guns of an enemy.

When W. R. Hearst returns to congress, look out for a battle royal between those democrats who rally round the standard of John Sharp Williams and "individualism" and those who support the flag of government ownership of everything which will tend to put its advocates in office.

SUPPORTING THE PRESIDENT.

Sentiment on the Pacific coast strongly supports the position of President Roosevelt in regard to railway rate regulation. The San Francisco Chronicle, referring to the efforts which the railroads have been making to create public opinion on the coast adverse to the president, says they have been unavailing. It says that the Chamber of Commerce of that city stands by the president, as does the Commonwealth Club of California, an organization as representative of public opinion as any other in the state.

That section has had an experience with railroad discrimination and other abuses which it would be very strange if it had not created a practically unanimous public sentiment in favor of legislation intended to permanently put an end to such conditions. The coast has suffered at least as much as any other portion of the country from the unlawful and exacting course of the railroads, and all efforts hitherto made to secure relief have to a large extent been fruitless. Now that the business interests there see an opportunity to have conditions remedied, through the policy advocated by the president, they are a unit in giving adherence to that policy and will throw all the weight of their influence to secure its success.

This and other evidence shows that the cause of railway rate regulation is stronger today than ever before and is steadily advancing. Its supporters fully understand that they have a fight before them, that the railroads are prepared to use every device to defeat the proposed legislation and that they have earnest and determined friends in the national senate that will battle for them to the last ditch. But the friends of the regulation policy have faith that the attitude of President Roosevelt, sustained by an overwhelming public opinion, must eventually triumph and they await the contest in congress without any great misgiving respecting the result.

PHILIPPINE RAILROADS.

In a few weeks the War Department will receive bids on the new railway projects in the Philippine islands. The act of congress providing for this is quite liberal in its terms, but whether capitalists will so regard it can only be known when bids are received. There has not been as yet any notable interest manifested in the matter in quarters where an effort has been made to create interest. The question of railroad construction in the Philippines, when submitted by Secretary Taft to railroad men, did not meet with an altogether favorable response, but that was before congressional legislation and it will possibly be found that opinion regarding it has changed. Philippine industrial and commercial development will necessarily be slow until modern transportation facilities into the interior of the islands are provided. Railroads are imperatively necessary to the material progress of the islands. It will be no small task to provide them, however, and the question as to whether or not they would prove a profitable investment is of course the primary one in the consideration of capitalists. Secretary Taft has made an earnest effort to induce capital to look with favor upon Philippine railway projects and it will be greatly disappointing if his work in this direction shall prove futile.

TO WATCH EXPENDITURES.

Reports from Washington are to the effect that a general investigation of the expenditures in the various departments of the government and in the Panama canal commission will be one of the notable features of the coming session of congress. It is stated that members of congress who have reached the national capital are discussing the advisability of urging the speaker to revive the still extant committees on expenditures of the various departments and to create a committee on Panama canal expenditures. According to the correspondent of the New York Tribune, members who favor this policy argue that there are numerous matters in connection with the expenditures of the executive departments and commissions which should be investigated, and that these committees, most of them already standing committees of the house and the senate, can easily perform the function for which they were created, without any suggestion of scandal or the notoriety which would attend any general investigation. It is urged that careful work by these committees would inevitably result in a large saving in all the departments of the government, would close many loopholes for extravagance, and doubtless point the way for legislation needed to legalize necessary expenditures not within the purview of the law. Such evidence of a sentiment among congressmen favorable to a judicious

economy in government expenditures gives promise of something being done in this direction. The administration is showing that it favors such a course. We have already referred to the large cut made by Secretary Taft in the War Department estimates and it is understood that other departments will follow this example. It has been stated that the president will recommend a curtailment in the printing expenses of the several executive departments—which will save approximately a million dollars annually. No one desires parsimony in appropriations or a policy of economy—which might have the effect of impairing the efficiency of any branch of the service. But it is not to be doubted that expenditures can be reduced in some direction without injury to the business of the government and it must be done if additional taxation is to be avoided.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY—PROVIDED.

The Water board has won another victory for the citizens of Omaha. The high priced special attorneys have scored a decision from the federal court that will compel the water works appraisers to separate the head and tail of the cow from the body of the animal that the lawyers have been milking, although the milking process is to continue for 'steens years to come. Under the decision the plant must be appraised as a whole, but the Florence distributing district, which constitutes the main plant of the works, viz., the pumping station, the power plant and machinery and the settling basins, is to be computed separately, and then added up against the city, provided— And the valuation of the mains, stand pipes and hydrants and their appurtenances in South Omaha, Dundee, East Omaha and Benson are to be lopped off, as it were, after they have been appraised, and the residue will constitute the correctly appraised value of the water works, provided— It is also ordained that in making the appraisal the good will and going value of the concern should be computed, in addition to the value of the plant segregated—in other words, when it has passed through the skimmer.

Power of an Independent Press.

Not the least notable result of the recent election is the fact that it has changed the mind of Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania regarding the influence of the press. Governor Pennypacker has worked on the theory that the press was wicked and needed to be muzzled. He has discovered that it is impossible to muzzle the press and that the great newspapers of Philadelphia were the real leaders of the people in the overthrow of the corrupt political machine which so long has controlled the city. The power of the independent press has advanced above par.

REAL PROMOTERS OF SOCIALISM.

It would be a big mistake to give Mr. Hearst and the handful of municipal owners who nominated him the credit for creating the public sentiment which found expression in the Hearst vote in New York last Tuesday. It would be an equally big mistake to think that all the people who voted for Mr. Hearst are in entire sympathy with his radical principles. The true makers of the sentiment back of the vote for Mr. Hearst were the political bosses and the high finance grafters whose methods have recently been exposed. His most efficient lieutenants were Murphy, the suddenly enriched boss of Tammany; Odell, the boss of the republicans, and men such as Chauncey M. Depew, John A. McCall and Richard A. McCurdy, who, after enjoying for years reputations for respectability, have lately been found to be white-separators. George W. Perkins' testimony showing the connection between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the New York Life company had its influence. So did the disclosures of the life insurance companies' campaign fund contributions. The Hearst vote was in the main the protest of an exasperated people against graft and dishonesty in high places.

REAL PROMOTERS OF SOCIALISM.

The sentiment of which the Hearst vote was an expression is not confined to New York City. It is to be found in every part of the country. It does not owe its existence to the misconduct of men in any particular business, although the life insurance disclosures have done most lately to create it, but to peculation, mismanagement and tyranny in various businesses. Inferior service and corruption of city councils by municipal public utility corporations have caused some of it. The extortions practiced by the beef, coal and other trusts have caused part of it. Railway rebates and discriminations and the stubborn and corrupt resistance made to every attempt to bring the railroad business under reasonable public control have contributed much to it. The people are getting tired of being tyrannized over and held up and are beginning to give utterance to their feelings at the ballot box.

Underwriters of some syndicates, grafting officials of life insurance companies and beneficiaries of predatory trusts and railroads regard the public opinion evinced by Mayor Dunne's election in Chicago and the Hearst vote in New York as "socialistic," or at least hope to make it odious by calling it so. But the public sentiment which is protesting against the corruption in American public and American business life is not mainly "socialistic" now, and it is not going to be put down by ridicule or epithets.

The people have found that there are grave abuses, and while casting about for remedies they are putting on record their condemnation of the abuses. What policies they will ultimately favor—whether they will plunge the country from the frying pan of corporate graft and tyranny into the fire of socialism—will probably depend mainly on the vigor and success with which the men who are responsible for present conditions oppose the adoption of reasonable reforms. The most potent promoters of socialism in this country are not and will not be the Hearsts and the Dubois, but the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Deweses, the Hydies, the McCurdys and the McCallas. That there will be remedies for present conditions is certain. Whether they will be worse than the disease remains to be seen.

big barons got off with \$300 and a supper with the United States marshal. But it was the most cruel sentence that could possibly have been imposed upon their lawyers.

People are becoming more and more careful of the kind of reading matter they introduce into their family circles. That is why The Bee is preferred, for its cleanliness and conservatism, as the home newspaper over the poison-breeding yellow journals that teem with fake sensations.

It is said the czar has taken a lesson from the fate of the French king who by leaving Versailles put his head under the axe. It is to be hoped the Russian people have taken a lesson from the same event which proved that a dictator follows as well as precedes anarchy.

Some interesting side lights on the campaign just closed may be expected when the committee treasurers file their sworn financial statements—interesting as much in showing who did not put in to help foot the bills as in showing who did put in.

Judge Letton's official plurality out of Douglas county is 3,785. That is decidedly better, proportionately, to his total for the state than the ratio of representation allotted to Douglas county in the state legislature.

Some Cause for Wonder.

Philadelphia Record. When Colonel Bryan returns from his world tour, will wonder how it all happened without him.

Getting Together.

Washington Post. "I am quite sure that congress will pass some kind of a railway-rate measure," says Senator Elkins, "but just what kind it will be nobody knows at this time." The railroads are naturally hoping that if a bill must be passed it will be of the senate kind.

Liberty in Small Doses.

San Francisco Chronicle. If the Russians get all the liberty asked for by some of the extremists they will not be in as good shape as they would be if they absorbed the blessing in moderate doses. Liberty is a great boon, but it takes a liberal education and some experience to make the best of it.

A Pointer for the Future.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The statement is made that "in administration circles in Washington it is thought the elections possess no national significance." This is true in the sense that they do not hold the same almost savage nature force as conceded a consummate diplomat. The president addressed me with a foreign accent, but said, in faultlessly correct German: "I don't speak a word of German. It is true, but I read German a great deal, and like German poetry beyond anything."

Illinois continues to be the banner rural free delivery state.

The number of routes in the state on November 1 was 2,508, an increase from 2,336 on June 30, the end of the last fiscal year. Illinois' closest competitors are Indiana, with 2,100 routes, and Ohio, with 2,000 routes. The state having the least number of routes is Nevada, which can only boast of one, with no petitions for others pending. The number of petitions for routes in Illinois that were referred for investigation in 1905, 103 of these and there were 147 petitions from Illinois pending on the first day of this month, which affords ample room for the further extension of the rural delivery service in Illinois.

Commissioner Yerkes is making preparations to put into effect on December 1 his order requiring dealers in and manufacturers of patent medicines of distinct alcoholic properties and of various essences that are so freely consumed in prohibition communities to pay license fees as liquor dealers.

Mr. Yerkes has had some curious correspondence with the patent medicine and essence manufacturers, and has received calls from representatives of a number of these concerns, says a dispatch to the New York Post. He admits that he may have difficulty in drawing the line between those compounds containing too much whiskey and too little medicine, and those having some medicinal value. He has received numerous "tips" from the manufacturers of whiskey compounds that if he decides their mixtures contain too much whiskey and too few other ingredients to be termed medicines, they will promptly throw in another handful or two of herbs of a harmless nature and thereby reduce the proportion of whiskey. Some of them say plainly they have no idea of letting up in their widespread advertising in newspapers and elsewhere, and that they will circumvent the decision in such case by adding more medicine, thereby, if possible, coming within the line that must be drawn. Many of them admit that it is the whiskey that makes the medicine attractive to the public. Buyers of the stuff are not sufficiently well versed in medicine to know whether they are getting some stimulants of appetite and digestion from whiskey or medicine. The temporary benefits are ascribed to the medicine and not to the whiskey.

The agitation of the subject will probably result in the drawing of a bill to be fathered in both branches of congress that will take these medicines solely on a basis of the alcohol contents. One proposition that has received endorsement is that a maximum of alcohol will be allowed to patent medicines before they can be taxed, say 20 per cent. This is about six times more alcohol than is contained in domestic beer, which pays a heavy tax.

Commissioner Yerkes will base his action in many cases on the fact, well known to collectors of internal revenue, that certain medicines and flavoring extracts and essences are sold in prohibitive communities almost openly for the alcohol they contain. Letters have reached the office of the commissioner indicating that in many prohibition communities, notably Kansas, the "dummy" patent medicine habit has become confirmed as the opium habit among the Chinese. Many a prohibitionist keeps in splendid health, not to say spirits, on his morning and evening doses of palatable patent medicine, many of which are the compounds of local druggists who understand the local demands and meet them with just the right sort of preparation. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont furnish customers for millions of bottles of widely advertised compounds that bring sunshine to varied afflicted souls and banish pains and aches.

King Corn's High Record.

Pittsburg Dispatch. It is now officially reported that the farmers of the west have harvested the bumper crop of the United States. Times have been when corn was so abundant that it was burned for fuel, but now the price is so good that, though there may be corn to burn, the farmers can buy cheaper fuel and turn their corn into beef and pork.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

The interior department has put correspondents of various newspapers next to a number of schemes designed to lift a few bundles of money down east and soak it in bogus irrigation enterprises in the west. In connection with the hint is the wise observation that there is an abundance of money in the west and anything that is good is not permitted to get away. Hence any western proposition seeking a handout in the east is a poverty stricken wildcat. From complaints now coming in it appears that the wide-spread advertising which has been given to the government's work in reclamation furnishes a channel by which shrewd operators get hold of small eastern investors.

A description of President Roosevelt and the White House has just been communicated to the Viennese public by Hofrat Dr. Jakob Minor, who is publishing the records of his American travels in the columns of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna.

"The White House in Washington," says the court doctor, "will always remain something never to be forgotten, not only on account of the honor paid us by the president at our reception, but also on account of his reception by the president carried out. A somewhat numerous but not needless company of attendants in the anteroom, and no police, no military. In the reception room itself there was no one present but we ourselves, the visitors. Introduced by the president and the vice president. Soon the doors open and Roosevelt appears between two civilians, evidently secretaries—adjutants, perhaps, I should say.

"He showed great animation in his answer to the president of congress, who first addressed him, leaning forward, with his right foot well advanced, gesticulating vivaciously and articulating his words sharply, almost snapping his teeth together while speaking. The impression one at once feels from him is that of some elemental force of nature, and this feeling is increased when the ordinary round of the visitors with its accompanying handshakings, is begun, something corresponding to what is known in the style of European courts as a cercle. Only here it is not merely a case of a question put by the visitor, but a question put by the president answered by the person receiving the audience. A very animated conversation is often developed, into which the president draws those who stand around him or the adjutants by his side. Very little is heard laughing a bit too loudly; now he gives a man a hearty clap on the shoulder that is almost audible; then again he brings his hands together with a smack. There is nothing in the way of majesty about him; one feels that he lets himself go completely, and then again remarks that he holds this almost savage nature force in concealed a consummate diplomat. The president addressed me with a foreign accent, but said, in faultlessly correct German: "I don't speak a word of German. It is true, but I read German a great deal, and like German poetry beyond anything."

"An Ohio town elected as mayor a man with two wooden legs, on the theory that he had a different sort of head.

A Chicago autoist butted into a patrol wagon and was promptly run in. But more patrol wagons on the highways and watch the autoists climb a tree.

Ah, those clever little Japs! News comes from Hawaii that American money is easy to pass in the orient, and none more able at counterfeiting it than certain Japanese experts.

A man who loads geraniums has been elected mayor of Providence, R. I.; a professional violinist has succeeded himself as mayor of San Francisco and a novelist was chosen mayor of Toledo.

The visiting prince thinks a fleet could blow New York off the map as quickly as a cook could properly construct an omelet. However, a fleet with the intention of doing this would not be invited to anchor in the track of the local ferries.

Canon Newbolt preached the annual "lion" sermon before the lord mayor of London and the sheriffs recently. Two hundred and fifty years ago Sir John Gayer, afterward lord mayor, was pursued by a lion in an Arabian desert, but was delivered by prayer. In his will he left funds for an annual service as a thank offering.

Tai An, dowager empress of China, has shown extravagant fondness of flowers and such that she is a bloodthirsty old woman. In her private apartments she always has masses of the most beautiful flowers and the same is true of her throne room, her loge at the theater and even the great audience chamber when she transacts affairs of state.

PUBLICITY BUREAU CLOSED.

Railroads Grow Wary of Hired Hot Air Producers.

Kansas City Times. The railroads have learned and confessed that it is futile to try to fool the people on the subject of the proposed government adjustment of disputed rates. The costly bureau maintained in Chicago, with branch bureaus in many western states, has been closed. And what is more, it is admitted by at least some of the higher officials that the propaganda of these bureaus has done the corporations vast harm and practically no good.

What was thought at the time to be a grand triumph of railroad bureau diplomacy, the organization of the "rump" convention in Chicago to oppose the regularly called meeting to indorse the president's adjustment of the United States senate, where the opposition convention was so openly and flagrantly a corporation movement that it served completely to unmask the railway scheme where it had not been previously understood. Some of the delegates to the convention were confidential allies of the railroads, while others were innocent victims, having been deceived by the specious arguments of the railway representatives.

With the closing of the western bureau it may be said that the people have forced the evacuation of most of the outworks of the enemy. There are still several eastern bureaus, but they will probably be abandoned. The exponents of special privilege have fallen back to their strongest fortifications, the United States senate, where they will be assailed by the commanders of the square deal as soon as congress convenes.

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure. DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER. It does not contain an atom of phosphoric acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

PERSONAL NOTES. LINES TO A SMILE. An Ohio town elected as mayor a man with two wooden legs, on the theory that he had a different sort of head. A Chicago autoist butted into a patrol wagon and was promptly run in. But more patrol wagons on the highways and watch the autoists climb a tree.

Studies in Graft. Charles A. Hamilton writes to McClure's Magazine. "You have given us studies in graft; you have made possible the present uprising all over the country against the Boss; you have vivisectioned the trusts. We feel that there is a broad educational purpose behind your magazine beyond mere money-getting."

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