

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1906.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

President Castro is apparently converted to the political maxim to let well enough alone.

Wu Ting Fang says China needs foreign help but does not desire it. China is not alone in this respect.

The spirit of conciliation which exists at Algiers is commendable, but it would be more effective did it extend to French and German delegates.

A "no-treating" bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature, but the Ohio railroads have the legislators to it by announcing no more "setting-up" to passenger tickets.

If Judge Sutton would only order the brewers to tap their bar! For Elmer Thomas that embattled patriot might quit trying to conquer the spigot with his civic corkscREW.

Even George Washington is called upon to take part in present day Iowa politics, the Des Moines Capital remarking, "The father of his country was opposed to the third term."

One can but wonder how much of this talk in military circles of fear of trouble in China is caused by a desire to see Congressman Hull's bill become a law with no reductions in the appropriations.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The failure of the ice crop will compel the South Omaha packing companies to install artificial ice plants and materially enlarge the output of the manufacture of artificial ice-making machinery.

"Tom" Lawson, Admiral Schley, A. B. Stickney, J. Adam Bede and Charles A. Towne all spoke at Peoria on Washington's Birthday and Peoria was also largely responsible for some of the remarks made at other places at the same time, although the labels on the bottles may not have told it.

The open winter has kept every mechanic and artisan in Omaha steadily employed at good pay and the wages earned are available for the purchase of needful articles for themselves and families. These conditions ought to make for the best spring retail trade ever known in this city.

That was a scurvy trick they played on Tom Lawson over at Peoria, where they put him down at the tail-end of the banquet menu and then turned lights out when his turn came and compelled him to take refuge in a leave-to-print. But Lawson will not be squelched so easily so long as the printing presses continue to revolve.

According to President Ripley of the Santa Fe railroad stockholders make up about 4.1 per cent of the population of the United States. It is hardly probable that the interests of this comparatively small number of people will be permitted to injure the interests of the 96 per cent who, in some form or other, pay tribute to the common carriers.

All the grist ground out by the blood and thunder fake-mill seems to be going into the Bensonian hopper as naturally as water runs down hill. The verdict of the Pat Crowe jury, the discovery of impure ice on the water works reservoir, the threatened strike of the coal miners and the attempt to substitute are lights of unknowable candle power for xasoline Welsbachs in the suburbs, all have their bearing on the Fontanelle candidate.

PURE FOOD LEGISLATION.

The passage by the senate of the Heyburn pure food bill is a victory for those who have been for years carrying on an agitation against adulterated foods, drugs and liquors that may safely be assumed to assure this legislation, since there is understood to be no very considerable opposition to it in the house. It is noteworthy that there were only four votes against the measure in the senate, thus showing that the efforts of the interests hostile to the bill exerted very little influence with senators. They will now bring pressure to bear upon representatives, but doubtless with no better success.

The Heyburn bill was framed with a view to obviating all reasonable objections to the prohibitions and requirements deemed necessary to secure honest dealing in food products. It received most careful and thorough consideration in committee and as reported to the senate was regarded as being as nearly perfect as human judgment could make such a measure. If the bill becomes law it is quite possible that in operation it may be found to have some defects, but these will be easily remedied. What is desired is that there shall be a national statute that will put an end, as far as its authority extends, to the manufacture and sale of adulterated foods, liquors and drugs. This bill makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded articles under the above heads in the District of Columbia, the territories and the insular possessions of the United States, and prohibits the shipment of such goods from one state to another or to another country. This is as far as the power of congress goes. It is reasonably expected that the States will supplement federal legislation by laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of adulterated and fraudulent articles of food, drink and medicine. Some of them have such laws and doubtless others will enact legislation on the subject, but even should they not a national statute prohibiting the shipment of such articles from one state to another will go far toward putting a stop to their manufacture. The manufacture of adulterated food, liquors and drugs would not be profitable if their sale was confined to the state in which they were manufactured.

The final success of the pure food agitation, which now seems certain so far as congress is concerned, will undoubtedly be followed by general and uniform state laws modeled upon the measure to which the senate of the United States has given its approval by the decisive vote of 63 to 4. The bill may undergo some changes in the house, but there ought to be no question in regard to its passage by that body, for there is no doubt that public sentiment is strongly in favor of such legislation. The people want their food to be pure and the representatives in congress who should vote against the legislation needed to give them this would be very certain to encounter their resentment.

GERMANY'S CONCESSION.

The statement made by the Reichstag by Chancellor von Buelow in regard to the tariff question between Germany and the United States shows a fair and conciliatory spirit which ought to be appreciated in this country, and undoubtedly will be by all the interests having trade with the German empire. The chancellor frankly stated that a tariff war would damage not only Germany's shipping interests, but other important demands of industry. He pointed out the importance of the commercial relations with this country and the intention of the confederated governments to try by every means to settle the question in a conciliatory manner. He also spoke of the importance of maintaining good political relations between the two countries. These considerations forced the government to ask Parliament to consent to the proposal to extend reciprocal tariff rates to the United States until June 30, 1907, "so that we may continue in peace with the United States." The bill for carrying out the proposal was adopted.

This is a far more liberal concession than was expected and as one of the speakers in the Reichstag remarked, will "give America time to think." It gives to Germany the entire credit for averting a tariff and it ought to greatly strengthen the friendship between the two countries, the value of which should be as highly esteemed by the American people as it evidently is by the Germans. What effect it will have at Washington remains to be seen, but it would seem that it can hardly fail to inspire a reciprocal spirit there, manifesting itself in a way to assure Germany that her good will and her unmistakably sincere desire to remain at peace with the United States and maintain good political as well as commercial relations are fully recognized and appreciated by both the executive and legislative departments of our government. In order to do this such reasonable concessions as may be practicable should at once be made to Germany. Of course the action taken by that country does not make this necessary, but it is none the less expedient on the score of international amity.

At all events, our German trade is secure for at least another sixteen months. How important this is the statistics of that trade show. During the last fiscal year we sold Germany a little less than \$214,000,000 worth of merchandise, or nearly 15 per cent of our total exports. We bought from that country goods to the value of \$110,000,000, so that the balance of trade was very largely in our favor. In food-stuffs, which would have been chiefly affected by the new tariff, our trade amounts approximately to \$17,000,000 annually. It has been estimated that had the German tariff which goes into effect in a few days become operative against American products the loss in

trade to this country would have been between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 a year. Of course the loss to Germany, should a tariff war have ensued, would also have been large, perhaps even greater than ours. The danger of such a conflict being now passed, and Germany having shown her earnest wish to enter into a reciprocal arrangement, the question can be considered by our people and by congress with deliberation and it is to be hoped in a spirit of fairness and good will. Germany's very liberal concession, which is more than likely to prove displeasing to the countries with which she has reciprocity treaties, certainly merits the most friendly consideration.

The Bensonian organ, which represents mercenary journalism pure and simple, ventures to instruct republicans of Omaha as to their duty in the selection of a candidate for mayor. Republican voters are admonished that in expressing their preference at the primaries the paramount issue is not which man shall be chosen, but what form of government is represented by the man—in other words, it is not the man, but the government, which is to be chosen by republicans at the April primaries.

Such subtle sophistry is calculated to befog the real issue in the coming campaign. In politics, as in war, the man behind the gun determines the fate of the battle. An upright man at the helm of our city government, who will fearlessly and faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon him, is the kind of man the people of Omaha want. Platform pledges, professions of faith and promises of reform before election count for nothing as against a man's conduct in business and his record as a public official. That is the only criterion to go by. A man may go to church on Sunday and cheat his neighbor the next morning; a man may publicly pose as a foe of corporate monopoly and trusts and privately be hand in glove with the corporations and trusts; a man may loudly proclaim himself to be a champion and advocate of municipal ownership and help to rivet the fetters of public utility monopoly upon the community. We have had that sort of thing in Omaha more than once. It is certainly unbecoming, if not dishonorable, for the Bensonian organ to stigmatize A. H. Hennings as a tool of the corporations and to laud Erastus Benson as their implacable foe. Men are known by their acts and works. Hennings has proved himself an honest and faithful public official in the only office he has held and no one can point to any act that would justify the charge that he is anybody's tool or that he has ever mortgaged himself to the corporations. A great many respectable and good people are supporting Benson, but a great many bad people are also supporting him. It is simply absurd to claim that he is antagonistic to corporate domination in the face of the notorious fact that his campaign manager last year conducted the campaign of the electric lighting monopoly against the bond proposition, which would have given Omaha a municipal lighting plant and relieved the city from all further controversy about lighting the streets with gas, gasoline or electric light company short candle power lamps. Incidentally it may not be out of place to remark that A. H. Hennings is no more responsible for the preferences expressed by equal rights clubs for councilmanic candidates than Benson is for the nomination, on the same Fontanelle ticket with him, of Westberg and John Butler as candidates for comptroller and building inspector. "Everybody has a right to his choice," as the man said when he kissed the cow.

The dogs of war have been almost loosed by the unprofessional performance of a common colonel in making the motion to organize a national guard association without waiting for the aid or consent, or even the personal presence, of the adjutant general. The offence might not be considered so serious were it not for the simultaneous discovery that the rebellious colonel had written a letter scolding the adjutant general for side-tracking young officers seeking promotion in favor of Grand Army of the Republic veterans and politicians with military titles. Nothing short of a drumhead court-martial will restore the status quo of the belligerents, and even then it may take the Nebraska navy, in addition to the army, to prevent bloodshed. Peaceable citizens, however, will be safe in deferring turning their plowshares into swords until after spring planting.

Public-spirited and enterprising citizens of South Omaha anxious to dispose of vacant corners for the long-talked-of and not-yet-materialized city hall are said to be lamenting over the fact of the temporary restraining order that prevents immediate action, especially because the city hall bonds will continue to remain idle and the coupons attached thereto will not be converted into taxes imposed upon the property owners. That would make real estate angels weep, poetically speaking.

According to City Attorney Breen it will likely be two years before the city's contention with the Omaha Water company reaches the settling basin period. Inasmuch as the contract originally entered into with the company expires in September, 1908, Mr. Breen is not a very rash water prophet. A more interesting inquiry is, whether Mr. Breen will be in a position to take a hand officially in the final windup.

Most of the San Francisco papers have been paralyzed by the burning up of the central station of the gas and electric company which has been operated and engineered under one roof

in the California metropolis. The lamentable feature reported as a sequence of this disaster is that all the San Francisco evening papers are without power to run their machinery. The same thing would happen in Omaha with certain newspapers that have been dependent on the gas and electric lighting companies for motive power, illuminant and lubricator.

From now on until the next mayor is elected Omaha liquor dealers will have to take to the woods. If they stay in Omaha they will be bulldozed and clubbed into submission to make political capital for Broatch and bulldozed and whacked over the head and dragged into court to make political capital for Benson. In other words, they will be blanked if they do and they will be blanked if they don't; but at all stages the campaign managers will cheerfully accept their contributions without asking questions about tainted money.

Assistant City Attorney Herdman has betrayed no secret when he declared that he is a good democrat and will not stand out to boost republicans against the candidates of his own party. That was to have been expected, when the republican city attorney, backed by the republican city council, extended his term. Had he done anything else he surely would have been an ingrate.

Democratic senators were willing to report the Heyburn bill without amendment provided they were not placed in the light of establishing a precedent. They seem to be afraid of the caucus since Senator Patterson spoke

The Crucial Test. New York Tribune. The president, apparently is not concerned as to the form the railroad rate legislation takes so long as it is regulation that really regulates.

Perilously Close to Treason. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It is furthermore a mistake to suppose that only men who bear the name of United States Judges can possibly be competent to pass upon a question of reasonableness of rates, even tentatively.

Man's Noblest Work. New York Evening Post. Mark Twain will never be too old to learn, apparently. His latest maxim is a neat summary of recent history: "To be good is noble; but to teach others how to be good is nobler—and no trouble."

Good Thing—Push it Along. San Francisco Chronicle. Igwa's house of representatives has passed a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to discharge firecrackers, toy pistols, revolvers and other explosives on the Fourth of July. The example is worthy of imitation by other states. It is high time that the American people settled upon a more sane method of celebrating the national holiday than the present one, which is full of menace to human life and limb and destructive to property.

POLITICAL DRIFT. Columbia college is to establish a chair in politics. There are a lot of politicians forcibly retired who could hold down that chair.

Congressman Sullivan of Boston has announced his intention not to run again for congress, his reason being that he could not stand the expense of another campaign.

It is hard to contemplate a congress of the United States without the genial prospect and Santa Claus of Ohio, General Charles H. Grosvenor. But it seems no escape from it. The general was defeated for renomination by a beardless youngster named Douglas.

President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth college is prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor of New Hampshire. He does not view the project with great favor, but his supporters believe it possible that he may run, if the right pressure is brought to bear upon him.

Since the Hon. Hoke Smith became a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Georgia on a "down with the railroads" and a "down with the negro" platform, it has been announced that the tax returns from all the counties in the state to the comptroller general show a gain of \$7,894,081 for the state at large. Only three counties show a decrease, and these for inconsiderable amounts.

Governor Swanson of Virginia in his inaugural address spoke of the scarcity of labor in the state, but added: "Better have no immigration, better let much of our land remain waste and uncultivated than to have injected in our population persons whose principles are a menace to civilization and presence a curse to society." The governor referred to alleged efforts to bring European labor indiscriminately into the state.

Thomas W. Lawson, Admiral Schley and three Minnesotans, J. Adam Bede, A. B. Stickney and Charles A. Towne, were Peoria's Washington day orators. Towne, now representing a Tammany district in Boston, formerly represented the Peoria district of Minnesota, from which Bede now goes to congress. In Minnesota Towne originally was a republican, became a silver republican in 1896 and stuck to the toboogan until he landed in the democratic camp.

The recent visit of the prince of Wales to Burma has attracted notice to the wondrously rapid growth in size and prosperity of Rangoon during the last twenty years. Then it had a population of only 20,000, whereas to-day it has one of nearly a quarter of a million and a trade inferior only to that of Calcutta and Bombay. The greater part of its growth dates from the extension of British rule to the upper valley of the Irrawaddy. Its docks and wharves and shipyards minister to a seaborne trade which represented in 1894 a value of over \$2,000,000 and a steam tonnage of 1,500,000 tons. More than a third of the whole export and import trade of Burma passes through Rangoon. The surplus production of the vast rice fields of lower Burma, whose fertile soil in some cases yields as many as three and even four crops in the year, goes to feed the millions of India proper. The oil wells of upper Burma already compete largely with Russian and American petroleum in the Indian markets.

The attitude of the socialist party in the west of war is one of the subjects to be discussed at the meeting of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels next month. In discussing it recently, Herr Bessel said that the German socialists would lately reject any proposal recommending the proclamation of a general strike as a means of preventing war. Such a matter, he said, was for the independent consideration of the party in each country, not for any international decision. In a war between Germany and France, he proceeded to argue, not only "the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine would be in question, but

the conquest of the left bank of the Rhine, a German country with a German population. In that eventuality there would be a question of national independence which would dominate all others and irresistibly impel his proletariat to the frontier for the defence of the national integrity—simply for the defence of their own skins. Ah! you do not know the strength of those currents of opinion which break down and overwhelm all humanitarian resistance. When Liebknecht and myself, in 1870, after Sedan, dared to oppose the continuation of the war, not only the government condemned us to two year's confinement in a fortress, but the workmen, our own comrades, hooted us and expelled us from their meetings through the window. I know that the working class is no longer what it was at that time, but the international union is not yet strong enough to oppose all wars. The primary condition of the free development of socialism remains, in each country, the independence and autonomy of the nation."

Enlarged Yellow Peril. Chicago Chronicle. The Methodist missionaries in China, so far as heard from, see no danger. Perhaps we may as well believe the Chinese minister at Washington, who says there is no danger of a general uprising in China against foreigners and that his government will deal most severely with Chinese who harm worthy foreigners. He is in a position to know something about the situation and his assurances ought at least to be treated with some consideration. We already have strong confirmation of his statement that the dowager empress has become the head of the reformers of China.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The Hungarian Diet has been dissolved and expelled by the police and new elections will be held under liberalized suffrage system imposed by royal decree. By a curious paradox, absolutism forces a more democratic order upon its unwilling subjects: The hope is that a more complete expression of the popular will may result in leaving the extreme Magyarism of the majority party under liberalized suffrage have only strengthened the Nationalist coalition. One may regret the apparently unconstitutional manner in which the Parliamentary knot has been cut, but the alternative was between some such renovation of the Diet or the complete surrender of the king. For a year the independence party, controlling the majority, has declined either to take office itself or to support any appointee of the crown. The contestants stuck hopelessly at the Magyar "word of command" for Hungarian troops and all legislation was at a deadlock. Until the reassembling of the new Diet on the revised suffrage basis the quarrel is technically at a standstill. One can hardly imagine a renovation of the Diet so complete that the Apponyi-Kossuth coalition will not still exercise a dominant influence.

The census of 1900 gave Hungary a population of 16,721,573, but in 1903 the total number of qualified voters was returned as 1,029,242, being no more than 6 per cent of all the males over 20 years of age. How many of these were Magyars available statistics fail to state, but it is safe to say that they formed two-thirds of the aggregate delegation seeing that the election laws are carefully framed to return as many as possible of the Magyar vote to maintain their ascendancy by withholding access to the ballot from the other elements of the community. It cannot be denied that they are the most energetic, intelligent and prosperous of the various peoples composing the Hungarian population, but that this justifies them in practically monopolizing the government is more than need be admitted. Excluding the inhabitants of Croatia and Slavonia, there are in Hungary 7,428,000 Magyars; 2,107,000 Serbs and 2,261,000 Rumanians; 2,094,000 Serbs and 2,565,000 Slovaks. It will be seen from these figures that the Magyars, although they were not allowed to make themselves nearly the whole thing and have made Magyar the official language of the Diet, are actually no more than a minority of the whole. They have achieved predominance through disfranchising the bulk of the other races. It is the purpose of the king to press that wrong and as the Magyars, who have been running things in the Diet, would never enact an electoral reform law of the necessary kind, it is intended that the next general election, which under the constitution, must occur within the next three months, shall be conducted on the basis of manhood suffrage so as to give all the non-Magyar population a chance.

A DIFFERENCE IN LUNGS. In the Edinburgh University three human lungs lie side by side. One is of an Eskimo and is snow white. In life, this would be ruddy with rich blood. Another is that of a coal-miner and is black. The other is of a town dweller and is a dirty slate gray, as are the lungs of most city residents. That's why consumption thrives in cities.

One reason why Scott's Emulsion does so much to keep down consumption is because it helps to keep the lungs clean and supplies them with rich, red blood. It makes the lungs germ-resisting. If the body is run down and health is at a low ebb Scott's Emulsion will build it up quickly and permanently.

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SMILING LINES. "She's the queerest girl I ever saw."

"Of course," remarked Uncle Jerry Poehls, "I don't know by experience what real poverty is, but I should think having a salary of \$150,000 a year cut down all at once to \$50,000 would be about as near to it as a feller ever gets."

"The poor dog watched Chicago Hubbard as she returned from the cupboard empty-handed."

"No, sir, I've heard him confess out of his own mouth that all aces smell alike to him."—Puck.

Riches don't bring happiness, but dey kin give poverty a three-mile start on de road, an den beat him ter de station.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Dwarfs—The lightning calculator seems to be a little off in his work. The Giant—Yes. Ever since last pay day he has been trying to figure out how he can pay a \$10 board bill out of a salary of \$2.50 minus \$3.25 in fines.—Judge.

Browning, King & Co. ORIGINALS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF SIZES IN CLOTHING. SPRING HATS Are Ready Here. Never in the history of our store have we had such a selection of hats to show you. We have picked the choice of all the good makers and have just what you want and what will please you, soft or stiff. There is no limit to our styles, and from \$2.00 to \$5.00, the range of our prices, we feel sure we can please you. Spring Caps, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, etc.

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