

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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Net total sales, \$43,654. Daily average, \$1,458. C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1906. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

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

Omaha's heartiest welcome to the visiting Baptist Young People's union.

Omaha again has a full Water board membership to manage its water works litigation.

If the district attorney at Cleveland is not careful he will be getting the wrong man into the immunity bath tub.

Anyone who wants real amusement without paying for a ticket of admission will take in the city council meeting once a week.

With British consumers balking on American meat and British bread and jam, Battle Creek should be able to run its food factories night and day.

The senate congress at Moscow seems to be particular as to the company it keeps since its advice was rejected by the government a year ago.

The fact that Harry Thaw declares himself sane will doubtless be used as evidence that he is crazy when his lawyers appear before the court to save his neck.

With \$40,000 to pay as a penalty for granting rebates, the directors of the Alton might be justified in levying an assessment on the salaries of executive officers.

Some of the men of Omaha who endorsed the Howell compulsory water works purchase bill and refused to heed the warnings of The Bee have at last had their eyes opened.

If Colonel Bryan is going into the presidential race in earnest he should take care to avoid the gout while serving as guest of honor at so many swell dinners in England.

With all Peoria school inspectors declared illegally chosen, it would seem that Prof. Dougherty failed to try every technically before admitting that he took the cash.

The statement that the revolution in Guatemala is under the direction of reactionaries is hardly in keeping with the fact that it is pressed by men carrying American guns.

A French savant has decided after much time and study that it is impossible to foretell the result of the pending Russian revolution, and yet Frenchmen are not considered conservative.

With practically a million aliens of all ages bringing to the United States more than \$19,000,000, it would seem that the new arrivals are not perceptibly lowering the circulation per capita.

If the services of special attorneys for the Water board are worth \$12,000 for testing the right of the city to regulate water rates before the expiration of a contract, how much will the special attorneys of the Water board charge for litigating the water works apportionment of six and a quarter millions through all the federal courts, including the supreme court?

The caricaturist of the W.-H. has illuminated the town pump and evidently has just discovered that the afforded town pump is in the market for six and a quarter million dollars. But the editor of the W.-H. is as discreetly silent to the irrepressible issue as he has been for the last few years, excepting when Howell was a candidate and had votes to trade.

THAT YORK COUNTY LETTER.

Governor Mickey is represented as very much incensed over the following letter circulated in York county prior to the republican primaries ten days ago:

My attention has been directed to a controversy between the supporters and opponents of Hon. Norris Brown which tends to place me in a false light before the voters of York county. It is absolutely untrue that I have either before my departure for Europe brooked any reproaches, but communication directly or indirectly with any railroad official or anybody pretending to speak for the railroad corporations concerning my candidacy for United States senator. My attitude toward the railroads and all other public carriers is well known and has undergone no change.

For more than a quarter of a century I have carried on the educational campaign of railway supervision and regulation. I was the only Nebraskan who advocated the enactment of the interstate commerce law before the committees of both houses of congress in 1886 and have unwaveringly battled for principles and policies championed by Theodore Roosevelt.

Without disparaging the services of Mr. Brown as attorney general, I need call your attention only to the fact that there would have been no Nebraska railway tax cases had it not been for the fight waged by me.

According to the Lincoln reporter of the World-Herald, Governor Mickey is represented as making these remarks:

What makes the attitude of Mr. Rosewater particularly ludicrous is the fact that he and his paper have both been silent on the last railroad assessment. He seems to have lost all desire to see the railroads pay their taxes and has nothing to say in commendation of Treasurer Mortensen and myself, who favored increasing their assessment to \$50,000,000 this year because it was shown that the net earnings had gone up many millions.

Since Mr. Rosewater entered the race for senator he has lost all interest in the subject and it looks as though he had joined the other crowd.

If Governor Mickey's remarks are correctly reported, it only shows that he is altogether too sensitive and lacking in appreciation of conditions. The railroad assessment for 1906 was made in the month of May, when Edward Rosewater was not within 5,000 miles of Nebraska, and while Mr. Rosewater is verstrait, he is not a long distance editor. As a matter of fact, he did not know what happened before the board and does not know even now at what valuation the railroads were assessed this year.

It is really true that the railroads are undervalued this year, who is to blame? It is passing strange, however, that other candidates for United States senator, who were within easy reach of the state capital, kept discreetly away. Where, for example, was Judge Crouse? And where were the others, and why did no one of these people appear before the board, whether democrat, populist or republican, if there was rank undervaluation?

ELECTION OF INSURANCE OFFICERS. Those primarily and paramontly concerned in the big life insurance companies, namely, the policyholders, wisely show no disposition to abandon their interest in their management, but are bestirring themselves to take full advantage of the multiplied opportunities which new legislation affords for making their influence felt.

The effect of publicity and the resultant legislative changes has been such as to compel the companies to introduce not a few reforms and economies, there is a feeling among policyholders that the interests which were really responsible for the old abuses have by no means been thoroughly eradicated, and at least that prudence requires the management to be actually and conclusively divorced from every vestige of discredited authority.

There is accordingly an arduous struggle on behalf of policyholders in most of the big companies to take complete possession of the boards of directors in the elections for which the new life insurance law of New York provides. The root of most of the old insurance evils that had sprung up ran back to the grasping of power over the companies through a system of proxies and kindred methods of manipulation by a few men who were under tremendous temptation to use the power for their own selfish interest as against that of the policyholders.

The new law, besides rigidly restraining the boards of directors and executive officers, greatly enlarges the chance for the policyholders to choose those in whose hands the affairs of the companies are to be entrusted, and it is wholesome sign that they are taking energetic measures to do so.

That great improvement has been realized is conceded, but men do not willingly let go such vast power as control of the life companies necessarily implies, even though under pressure of aroused public sentiment they may make large concessions. It was inevitable that those who have long been in control should be resolved to retain their hold as long as possible, even when so many officials were compelled to resign. This is what causes the controversy now reaching out to the multitude of policyholders as an individual matter, and however the election of directors may go, it is likely

TO IMPRESS ALL CONCERNED, AND ESPECIALLY ALL WHO MAY COME INTO A FISCAL RELATION, WITH A DEEPER SENSE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY TO POLICYHOLDERS' INTEREST.

INVESTIGATION OF GRAIN SHIPPING. In no part of the country will there be so much interest as in the west in the announcement that the interstate Commerce commission will begin at once the investigation under the senate resolution into the relations between the railroads and grain shippers and elevators, although the taking of oral testimony will not commence till after the reorganization of the commission by the addition of two new members in September.

But the investigation, which is planned to be the most thorough and sweeping ever made by the commission, going into the minutest detail regarding discriminations in handling grain, is already started by calling on all the railroads to answer a long list of questions and to furnish data covering grain contracts, rates and methods. It is proposed to have all the records and information of this character in hand, so that when the membership of the commission is increased from five to seven and clothed with the powers conferred by the new railroad control law, it can go at once exhaustively into the whole subject.

While the existence of widely ramified abuses in grain transportation has been charged the various state authorities have failed to grapple with the subject. The thorough-going investigation to be thus conducted by the Interstate Commerce commission, however, will be reasonably expected promptly to turn on the searchlight of efficient publicity, so that the way will be made clear for action over those phases of the business which require reform.

OUR MEATS ABROAD. The president's response, transmitted through Ambassador Whitehall Reid, to the British grocers' confederation, shows how great a power has been put in the hands of the United States government by the meat inspection law for restoring and extending our canned meat trade in foreign markets.

The British grocers' federation's direct appeal to President Roosevelt was prompted by the damage to our meat trade resulting from the sensational disclosures as to conditions in the Chicago packing houses, since consumers in great numbers suddenly refused to take American preserved meats and meat products. It is obvious that unless means had been supplied by congress, in line with the course urged by the president, to insure the wholesomeness of our meat foods, it would have been impossible to satisfy foreign consumers, and in spite of the fact that the proper legislative means were supplied, they required further official specific assurance.

It is fortunate, therefore, that President Roosevelt is able in the strongest and most explicit manner officially to guarantee to the associated dealers and the consuming public of Great Britain the purity and healthfulness of all canned meats bearing official stamp under the new inspection law. In no other way would it be possible to put life into our paralyzed canned meat trade in that market, for not otherwise could the president have given the necessary assurance to disgusted and apprehensive consumers.

Clearly the new inspection law must operate as beneficially to our packing industry and also to the live stock interest as to consumers, and it can not be seen that the president has been the true friend of the farmer from the first.

The Hitchcock organette never loses an opportunity for exhibiting the malice of mediocrity. Its report of the controversy between Treasurer Fink and the city council is a striking example. It is conceded on all hands that the consolidation of the city and county treasurers' offices would require more room for the efficient transaction of business than has heretofore been assigned in the city hall to the city treasurer alone.

The request of Mr. Fink for additional room was reasonable and businesslike, but the council has seen fit out of political spleen or conceit about its extraordinary powers to turn down Treasurer Fink's request. The latter, without suggestion from any quarter, has notified the council that he would remove the consolidated treasurer's office to the court house. This action is interpreted by the hyphenated smallbore as inspired by The Bee, in order to prevent the relocation of the court rooms from the Bee building to the court house. When it is borne in mind that the consolidation of the city and county treasurers and city and county tax commissioners' offices was first advocated by The Bee and championed by it through the entire legislative proceedings and the subsequent contest in the courts, the insinuation that Fink's demands on the council are inspired by the chief proprietor of The Bee for selfish purposes is simply beneath contempt.

Another attempt has been made by the city council to discredit the city asphalt repair plant. This is simply the preliminary for throwing it over the scrap pile or turning it into some contractor. But the taxpayers of Omaha, and especially the property owners adjacent to asphalt paved streets will not tamely allow its abandonment. The city has invested good money in the plant and the plant has done excellent service. Repairs of asphalt paved streets which formerly took months and even years, have been effected within a comparatively short period and without the red tape

NEBRASKA SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN

Reasons that Favor Rosewater. (Hastings (rep.)) Now that Edward Rosewater is home looking after his own campaign more interest than ever will be manifested in the progress of the senatorial race.

As the situation stands today Rosewater has the only candidate who has developed any strength. Crouse is down and out of it, as the Rosewater victory in Douglas county decided his fate in short order, and incidentally exposed the weak political influence the World-Herald wields outside of its own party. Senator Millard cannot look upon as a candidate for renomination because he failed to permit the people of his own county to vote their sentiment in regard to his candidacy during the late primaries. He knew then whether or not he was a candidate, and if he was he should have given his people a fair chance to express themselves, and if he were a candidate at that time, but has become one since, he is trying to stack the political cards so as to take the nomination of a senator out of the convention and leave it entirely with the legislature to settle. But that little deal cannot be worked at this time. The only thing left for Millard to do is to sidestep in the most graceful manner that is becoming to him, and then let the best man win.

So far Rosewater has a total of 26 votes pledged to his support, while Brown has but 31. Rosewater has 11 from Cedar, 4 from Garfield and 8 from Douglas. Brown has 11 from Buffalo and 11 from York. There are still 15 counties to hear from, with a total delegation of 74.

There are many reasons why Edward Rosewater would make a good representative for Nebraska in the upper house of the United States congress. He is sound on all republican principles, he is in perfect touch with the needs of this state and he knows how to champion the people's rights. Mr. Rosewater has never posed as a radical reformer, but he has persistently fought for equal taxation, opposed corruption and denounced the free pass evil. Mr. Rosewater is open, he never plays to the grandstand that he may be tickled with a little fattery and the plaudits of the people. He is conscientious in his work and the republicans of Nebraska will know where to find him should they honor him with a seat in the United States senate.

Sure of a Good Following. Silver Creek Sand (ind.). In the contest over who should be the senatorial candidate from Omaha, Edward Rosewater won out about 2 to 1. He is a candidate in the United States senate, and will go into the state convention with a good following. If the railroads can beat Rosewater and Brown both out they will do so. If they can't, they will prefer to defeat Brown to Rosewater. Sand would like to see the virile young attorney from Kearney in the United States senate, but it is not opposed to Rosewater, for he will be a senator among the best, if he gets there.

Comes Out with Flying Colors. Tekamah Herald (rep.). Edward Rosewater came out of the Omaha contest with flying colors. He will have a solid delegation from his home county to the state convention. This will make Brother Rosewater the strong candidate, entering the convention with eighty-three delegates from Douglas. It looks to us that the choice for United States senator is between Edward Rosewater and Norris Brown. In either event the people of the state would have a good representative. They both stand for a square deal and clean things in politics.

Gives a Big Lease. Schuyler Quill (dem.). E. Rosewater secured the entire delegation from Douglas county to the republican state convention. This gives him a big leverage over other candidates for United States senator. Rosewater has a good following in this county.

Type of Man Needed. Bloomfield Monitor (rep.). Of course it is true that Mr. Rosewater's candidacy for the endorsement for United States senator would look much better could he come down to the state convention with the solid backing of Douglas county. That fact alone would cut a big figure in the result. But, when did you ever see that bunch harmonious enough to achieve any great results? There is too much of the rule or ruin policy among the politicians of Omaha. We do know, though, that whether Douglas county would have it or not, that Edward Rosewater would make Nebraska the best senator that could be found this year, or any other year. He is a man of and for the people. He is a republican and a harmonious co-worker with the president. He understands our every need and his intimate relations with the administration, he is in a position to accomplish more and get better results for his state in two years, than any other man could hope to in this. There is no man in this day and hour of our country who understands our every broader conceptions of the workings of our internal developments and resources, with clearer and cleaner knowledge of our foreign relations, than Edward Rosewater. He is the type of man needed in the senate of the United States in this day and hour of our adopted country's greatest triumphs and achievements, when strong men are needed at the helm. He is the strongest man in the state by many, many lengths, and for immediate, effective and wholesome work in that august body of men he is the peer of any man in the nation today. These are facts, and not one or a dozen of the lesser lights in Omaha who are constantly blocking his progress, through fair means or foul, but are adding dignity and lustre to his name before the rank and file of the people of this state. If Omaha and Douglas county go down to the state convention with another wrangling and inharmonious delegation, the people outside of Omaha should nominate him anyhow. That is our ticket this year of our Lord, A. D. 1906.

Looks Much that Way. Sioux City Journal (rep.). The Rosewater senatorial boom is now being driven about in a brand new vehicle that looks very much like a band wagon.

Neither the Railroad Choice. Grand Island Independent (rep.). Republican county conventions have been held in less than a dozen counties, three of which have declared for Rosewater and two for Norris Brown. In the others "favorite sons" have the preference of the rank and file for senator on the block for barter and they may possibly be apportioned off between Rosewater and Brown delegations for votes in the gubernatorial contest, which follows the senatorial selection. But the developments are such as to confine the contest to Norris Brown and Editor Rosewater, neither of whom can be regarded as the ideal candidate from a railroad standpoint.

A Good Strong Head. Scott's Bluff Republican (rep.). Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, secured the entire Douglas county delegation to the state convention at the primaries held in that county on July 3. Rosewater now leads in the senatorial race and it looks as though his lead is such that it cannot be overcome at the coming state convention.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Bipples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. Over 200,000 children tramped into New York's vacation schools, which opened for the summer season last Tuesday. The attendance last year passed the half million mark and a much larger number will be given instruction this year. Accommodations are provided for 80,000 children. School hours are much shorter than during the regular sessions and play is given a larger share of the day's duties. Studies include sewing and domestic science for the girls, industrial work for the boys, basketry and city historical excursions and kindergartens and connecting classes for the younger children. At the playgrounds there are gymnastics, athletics and kindergartens work, and libraries and game rooms are also features.

A supplementary feature of the vacation school system—one that commands a vastly greater attendance—is the vacation playgrounds, which were opened on the same day. The latter include roof garden, where band concerts are given in the evening and where dancing is allowed, roofed piers on East and North rivers, reserved sections of the parks, and many school grounds. All these places are in charge of men who preserve order and give all children opportunities to participate in the various games provided. Three million people, young and old, enjoyed the public playgrounds last year.

Two men, dressed in the uniforms of Jack tars, one wearing a cap with Gloucester inscribed thereon, while that of his mate indicated that he was a midly on the Manhattan, rolled up Broadway and stopped in front of a fashionable apartment house. They both had considerable gray around the ears and were dressed in the style of the big Gloucester to have a thirteen-inch gun sighted upon him. The crowd bit hard. The uniforms of the "sailors" came from Baxter street and they covered two professional yeggs. "Those fellows were crooks," said the cafe detective as they were disappearing. "One of the fellows a big fellow was injured in the subway two weeks ago and was sent to a doctor's office. After he was patched up the police wanted to send him to his vessel. At that time he said he belonged to a government revenue cutter. He remonstrated and after some little investigation it was learned that the pseudo sailor never did a stunt on a salt water boat in his life." The officer explained that any kind of a uniform can be purchased in Baxter street, the pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers charging high prices for "stage" goods.

"Completed plans have been filed in the building department for the new Singer building with its forty-one-story tower," reports the New York World. "The location is to be the site of the present Singer building, enlarged by adjacent property. The tower will be 225 feet high, the highest commercial building ever known and higher than any church spire in the United States. Its construction will present no novel problem, except in the engineers' calculations for resistance to wind pressure. The erection of the walls, the provisions for their lateral strain and the foundation can all be readily planned. "With the limited area of the financial and business center of New York and the high cost of land it will become more and more necessary to build every tall office building to secure adequate returns on investment. If a 40,000,000 building will give twice the floor area of a 20,000,000 building, and the land in either case costs \$2,000,000, it is obvious that an additional investment of 20 per cent will double the rental income. The financial argument makes the new Singer building only the pioneer of taller office buildings."

An interesting compilation of figures has been made to show how great an army of "commuters" invades New York City from New Jersey every day. There are about 20,000 of them, and in the evening they swarm back across the Hudson river again, so that their time is fairly divided between the two neighboring states. To the stranger in New York one of the sights of the city is the rush-hour crowds that stream down the streets that lead to the North river ferries. For more than two hours this great throng, pouring steadily westward, resembles a great army marching upon Jersey in various divisions.

On the Jersey side, the transportation of the army to hundreds of towns and villages is a difficult problem in transportation. Five railroad systems, each with many branches, and scores of trolley lines are needed for the work. During the crowded afternoon hours trains leave the railroad terminals and in an hour or two are between two and three minutes. This is a thorny period of the day for the train dispatchers in their lofty towers in the terminal yards, for the yardmasters and for the legion of assistants, each a necessary cog in the machinery of the terminals. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of eighty trains an hour, during the rush, bear the Jerseymen homeward across the meadows.

New York City, at a cost of several million of dollars, is soon to have a parental school that will be a model for all the world. The plans have the enthusiastic endorsement of City Superintendent Maxwell, the members of the Board of Education and of Mayor McClellan and the heads of the city who must appropriate the money.

The school is designed for the instruction of boys who are orphans and for those who may be committed to it from the children's court of the city. It is one development of the socialistic idea that the municipality should be the protector of all its wards. In many respects it is a new departure, and it is being watched with the greatest interest by students of philanthropic efforts throughout the country. The school is to be on a tract of 170 acres on the hills which form the backbone of Long Island near Flushing avenue, in the borough of Queens, half way between the former villages of Flushing and Jamaica. The school is designed to give the boys sent there the advantages of a home life, a common school education, together with manual training.

PERSONAL NOTES. Andrew Carnegie's gifts to libraries in the United States last year numbered 211 and amounted to over \$2,000,000. At any rate, Mr. Cleveland's indisposition did not arise through exposure experienced while riding in the Bryan band wagon. E. A. D. Puter of Oregon was when sentenced to prison for larceny fraud. Evidently he desires to live up to his initials.

President Roosevelt denies that he is tired, but tacitly admits that he has contributed to the weariness of certain members of congress. President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale will lecture in Berlin in the winter of next year in connection with the scheme of exchanging professors between Germany and the United States.

Dexter M. Rogers, assistant state superintendent of the work against the gypsy and brown-tail moths, a Massachusetts man, has just been appointed head of the national campaign against the gypsy and brown-tail moths in New England. The emperor of Austria was the first royalty to have a newspaper specially condensed and written out for his private reading. This was started some thirty years ago. Nothing which concerns him, whether pleasant or the reverse, is omitted.

The son of the late Marshal Basaine of France is an officer in the Spanish army. He will soon publish a book intended to vindicate his father's memory and show that Marshal Basaine did not act as a traitor and coward in surrendering Metz to the Germans in 1870.

SMILING LINES. "You coughed an army of men to work for you," exclaimed the reformer, "in order that you may roll in luxury." "You are a stricken captain of industry," I will let all of them go and procure machines to do their work." "You inhuman monster!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Had a good time on the Fourth, I suppose." "With his one sound hand Johnny pushed his handkerchief aside." "You bet I had," he answered. "But how about your burns?" "Huh! I don't care. It was the very last cannon explosion that blew me up."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Mrs. Goodform is always prepared for any occasion, isn't she?" "With his one sound hand Johnny pushed his handkerchief aside." "You bet I had," he answered. "But how about your burns?" "Huh! I don't care. It was the very last cannon explosion that blew me up."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"She's no happy-go-lucky, but she's a strange! The last time I saw her she told me she had found her ideal." "Yes, but unfortunately she married it."—Indianapolis News.

"Pop," inquired Tommy, "is a Colt revolver a little horse pistol?" "Of course." "Well, pop, is the garbage man mad when he gets in the dumps?" "Just tell me this, pop, and I'll stop. If the grapple of the deep the ocean's rocky bed."—Baltimore American.

SOMEWHERE. Milwaukee Sentinel. There's a whisper in the branches of the heaven rearing pines. A purple blossom slipping from behind the clinging vines. There's the chatter of a chipmunk, as he passes from the trees. While the daisies yonder whisper: "Come out here and play with me."

There's a path, a winding ribbon, just the clover field beyond. That goes stealing through the meadows to the distant picketed pond. There's the cool, dank, grateful shadows; And I fancy them a-saying: "Come out here and play with me."

There's an orchard where the fragrance of the fields comes blowing sweet; And each feathered throat is singing of its song at the end of June! There's a quiet, old-fashioned garden with its pees and hollyhocks. Its blushing, loving roses, timid pansies and its ferns. And a sweet old-fashioned lady, with a blossom in her hair. Winding in and out among them, watching every one with care.

And the dear old-fashioned lady, with her crown of wavy sun. Beams a smile and hums a love song as she patterns up and down. And it's oh, an sweet—the dreaming! The sweetest of life's a part. For they've somehow found a dwelling here within a rugged heart.

DO PLEASE YOUR HAIR

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? Better please it by giving it a good hair-food—Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair stops coming out, becomes soft and smooth, and all the deep, rich color of youth comes back to gray hair.

The best kind of a testimonial— "Sold for over sixty years."

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also Manufactured of Ayer's Hair Vigor. AYER'S HAZEL PECTORAL—For coughs. AYER'S AGON CURE—For malaria and ague.

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