

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes rows for Total, Less unsold copies, Net total sales, and Daily average.

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. Subscribing in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 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 requested.

Oyster Bay will now retire from the date lines for another six months.

What weight should a court injunction have in computing scales dispute, anyway?

The Salton sea proves that the railroad corporation has little advantage over King Canute when it orders the tide to recede.

The alleged discovery of counterfeiting in the penitentiary of Missouri naturally raises a question as to the success of applied Polkism.

Organizations in doubt as to the proper way to dispose of unexpended balances in San Francisco relief funds might turn their attention to the gulf coast.

The statement that President Palma retires to private life poor shows that he had not learned the first principles of officeholding as practiced in the tropics.

Political rancor has surely reached its extremity in the factional fight in the Hawkeye state since Governor Cummins has been called the "Heart of Iowa."

Governor Mickey is going into the cement business a trifle late. No amount of adhesive plaster will make his gubernatorial Honors stick after next January.

Russia's declared desire to prove that its internal troubles have no effect on its foreign policy must really be a desire to discover if the statement is true.

Secretary Taft's request for fewer battleships and more men will probably be utilized by congressmen this fall in an effort to reduce expenditures for shipbuilding.

With the greatest production of coal and coke in the history of the United States, consumers last year learned that the law of supply and demand is still subject to exceptions.

King Ak-Sar-Ben this year furnishes his subjects with three street pageants in place of two, which had become the usual number. This is indeed a year of plenty and prosperity.

A religious festival has again interfered with the reception of Ambassador Lelshman by the sultan, proving that a union of church and state is not without some advantages in the orient.

The complaint of Banker Stensland that he was treated "as an ordinary thief" would indicate that New York and Illinois officials treated him with greater leniency than his case warranted.

The hearing on the Union Pacific grain elevator allowance cases before the Interstate Commerce commission is to be resumed at Chicago. Omaha people will probably hear over there a lot of things which have happened at Omaha that they did not previously know about.

Omaha will not take a back seat now with any city of its size in point of substantial retail establishments and unexcelled facilities for retail shoppers. Neither will its wholesale district suffer by comparison with the best. In fact, Omaha as a commercial center is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect.

GARFIELD FOR PUBLICITY.

The address of James R. Garfield before the New York university students, presumably summing up his experience as commissioner of the bureau of corporations, is especially notable for the stress it puts on publicity as the true remedy for corporation evils. "Secrecy in the affairs of a corporation," he says, "we have come to learn, simply means that something that should be known is being hidden," and the whole tenor of his exposition is to the effect that the major part of the real progress that has been accomplished in corporation amendment is due directly or indirectly to publicity through legal requirement or the compulsory force of a weakened public opinion.

Concealment under corporate forms has certainly gone far to destroy the old-fashioned sense of individual responsibility, so that men have been willing to do or cause to be done what they would not do as individuals. Moreover, they were thus able to conceal the evidence and record of acts for which, as individuals, they would have been condemned. Precisely from this point start the opportunities and temptations to wrong minority stockholders or stockholders in general or the public or all at once, since in the prodigious growth of incorporate wealth the interests of all overlap and interlace, involving government as well in all its ramifications.

It is significant that a man of Mr. Garfield's practical experience in this field, while not depreciating other remedies, should be so impressed with the value of publicity and settle upon it as the most effective principle. Excluding the moral question, it is not true that the directors of large concerns are legible to public opinion, but on the contrary they are of all men most responsive because most dependent upon it. When confronted with the certainty that their acts cannot be hidden, the things that offend the public sense of fairness and justice and strike at public interest will not be done.

It by no means follows that the intimate processes of business are to be unfairly exposed to competitors, although a multitude of honest men in corporation affairs who really have most to gain by the policy of publicity have persisted against all reason in imagining the contrary and in cooperating with wrongdoers who had everything to fear from publicity to prevent it. But among them there is fortunately evidence of a substantial change in favor of taking the public within rational limits into confidence and thus establishing the protection of enlightened public opinion against abuses, frauds and evasion of the law which Commissioner Garfield is profoundly convinced will ultimately solve the problem.

AK-SAR-BEN HOSPITALITY.

This is the week for Omaha to play host for thousands of out-of-town visitors attracted by the Ak-Sar-Ben festival. Unless all signs fail, the number of people who will utilize the occasion to come to Omaha, joining business with pleasure, will be a record breaker. With prosperity prevailing in the highest degree throughout the territory tributary to Omaha and the assurance of still further prosperity as the result of the marketing of unexampled crops, the people are in position to accept the tempting invitation of Ak-Sar-Ben and are certain to do so.

It devolves upon every loyal citizen of Omaha to constitute himself a reception committee of one to see to it that the guests are properly entertained and that no one is allowed to go away dissatisfied with his treatment here. Not only are the name and fame of Ak-Sar-Ben at stake, but also the reputation of Omaha for hospitality. Every guest, whether here for the first time or not, should be convinced of our appreciation of his presence and converted to faith in Omaha and its future. The visitor, who returns home singing the praises of Omaha, is one of the best advertisements of our enterprise and public spirit that we could have. In bringing about this much desired result every man, woman and child who live in Omaha can contribute a proportionate share and claim a part of the credit.

SHORTENING PENSION ROLL.

A net decrease of 12,470 in the pension roll of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, the largest decrease in the history of the country, is in line with the records of the Grand Army of the Republic and the sad evidences which were so obvious at its national encampment at Minneapolis, admonishing all how rapidly the veterans of the civil war are passing and how much more rapidly they must pass henceforth. For the great majority of the vast number whose names have been erased by death from the pension roll during the last fiscal year were soldiers of the war for the union.

Pension legislation and expenditures have been the subject of extensive and even bitter criticism, and it is true that no other government has been so liberal as our own the last half century in providing for its defenders and their dependent wives and children. But it is provision that they more than richly deserved, and thereby the nation has also protected its stability for all future time by irreversibly establishing the certainty that all who stand by it in danger shall be safeguarded against the consequences. In his immortal address at Gettysburg

IN MEMORIAM.

Was Never Crushed. Commercial Telegrapher's Journal. Mr. Rosewater was an insatiable fighter and never knew when he was whipped. He was victor in many political battles and often met decisive defeat, but was never crushed. His lifelong ambition was to go to the United States Senate, and he had been a candidate before several legislatures.

THE SUBTERFUGE EXPOSED.

The official announcement that the line built by the Great Northern, popularly known as the Ashland Cut-off, is to be operated as a division of the Burlington and to all intents and purposes as a part of the Burlington system exposes the subterfuge by which the attempt was made two years ago to make the public believe that the Ashland Cut-off was to be separate and distinct from the Burlington and have nothing to do with it.

The building of the Ashland Cut-off was from its inception part and parcel of a scheme of Jim Hill to monopolize the long haul by taking traffic around Omaha, where some of the profits might be diverted from the Hill pocketbook by competition of the other roads entering here. Some advantage has also doubtless been gained by acquiring the rights-of-way in the name of the Great Northern rather than of the Burlington. The trick may have fooled some people at the time, who wanted to be fooled, but even they must now open their eyes to the fact that the Burlington and the Great Northern are simply parts of the Hill system with no special interests to identify them with Nebraska, except to get the biggest share of the business and give the least possible in taxes, etc., in return.

According to the local democratic organ the democratic mayor and council were "gold-bricked" by the new universal street car transfer ordinance. The statement, to be a little more accurate, would be that the people of Omaha were "gold-bricked" when they let themselves imagine that the election of the democratic city ticket would really bring them relief from all their municipal ills.

What are the city authorities going to do about compelling motor cycles to display lights when traversing the streets at night? The fast running motor cycle carries elements of danger, even under the best conditions. It is a wonder that we have not had some disastrous collisions already, in view of the utter absence of the enforcement of safety precautions.

The order of Attorney General Moody directing the institution of suits to recover penalties from railroads violating the safety appliance law includes the prosecution of the Chicago & Northwestern in the district of Nebraska. The question is, Are the other railroads operating in Nebraska innocent or simply lucky?

That special grand jury to investigate illegal trade combinations will soon be ready for business. Those who have been talking so loudly about trusts and combines have a chance to avail themselves of the opportunity as witnesses and make good in the jury room.

Facing a shortage in the municipal general fund, the statesmen at the mouth of the Kaw will have to decide between drawing their regular salary in defiance of injunction and going hungry in righteousness.

A Favorable Omen.

Philadelphia Record. Bryan was lucky. The Buffalo convention that nominated Hearst refused to endorse Bryan for the presidency.

Advisors Pass By.

Chicago Record-Herald. It must fall the officials of the sugar and tobacco trusts when they consider this Cuban business and remember that they were not called upon at any stage of the game for assistance or advice.

Emergency Fuel.

Chicago News. Possibly those railroad records were burned up because the locomotives were short of coal. The business of railroading is quite intricate and a mere commission is not expected to be able to understand it in all its branches.

Stretching the Currency.

Washington Post. The addition of a small quantity of rubber, according to a paper manufacturer, gives greater durability to our bank notes. But think of the distress that would be caused by people who are in the habit of burning their money.

The Head at the Wheel.

Portland Oregonian. President Roosevelt "didn't want to interfere," but he thought Mr. Hughes was a man who met the requirements of the present situation. Mr. Hughes was nominated unopposed. Is Mr. Roosevelt losing his influence among republicans?

White Man's Burden.

Philadelphia Record. Heavy, indeed, is the white man's burden. The Dutch troops in East India have been obliged to round up a lot of the aborigines and shoot 400 of them. The English are flogging Chinese laborers in South Africa and using the lash and the rifle on every negro who ventures to talk about Ethiopia for Ethiopians. We are pegging a way at the Moros. It is a burdensome task, this serving as a trustee for civilization.

Smashing the Cordage Trust.

Philadelphia Record. Fifteen years ago the farmers were wroth at the prices for wine demanded by the Cordage trust, whose collapse was the immediate occasion of the panic in 1892, and demanded that their states make twice in the penitentiaries. Minnesota was the first to do this, but had great difficulty in starting its prison factory because it found all the makers of machinery in a deal with the Cordage trust and bound not to sell machines. Ultimately it got them, however. Several states have followed the example of Minnesota, Indiana being the latest of them.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register. No more so-called company exchanges will be permitted in the army and an order to this effect, calling attention to paragraph 215 of the army regulations, will probably be printed for the guidance of commanding officers and others. Unauthorized exchanges will be positively forbidden. The necessity for such an order arises from the protracted correspondence in regard to the details of company exchange of Company M, Thirtieth Infantry, against which there is an unsettled debt to the amount of about \$22, claimed to be due an Omaha firm. The history of the exchange is mixed up with the transaction of Homer E. Lewis, formerly a second lieutenant in the Thirtieth Infantry, and the Leavenworth penitentiary. It is finally held that this particular exchange was a private business enterprise, entered into by certain officers and the War department cannot collect and pay over private debts due by officers; it was an exchange of the honor of the government; the company fund cannot be drawn upon to discharge the debt and the only thing left for the creditors is to take the claim into the civil courts.

Influence Was Marked.

The Congressional and Christian World. The most eminent of all Bohemians who have taken up residence in this country undoubtedly was Edward Rosewater, proprietor and editor of The Omaha Bee, whose death last week removed an independent journalist, whose influence in the Mississippi valley has been marked. Oberlin, Honore and Clay, himself, he was a high shaping life ideal in his life while he was a telegraph operator there in his youth.

One of the Immortals.

The Viking, Fremont, Neb. In the passing away of Edward Rosewater, the people of Nebraska sustained an irreparable loss. The fearless, outspoken, aggressive and influential champion, protector and defender of their interests is gone. There is no one who can fill his place.

The Bee, the leading paper of the west, which has been known as the paper founded by Edward Rosewater, the embodiment of his personality, was dreaded and hated by corrupt politicians of all parties.

Mr. Rosewater abhorred rotten politics, and corruptionists and looters of the state treasury. Honore and Clay, himself, he selected the same high ideal from others. He has two imperishable monuments—The Bee and The Bee building—grand products of his genius and labor, and the impress left by him upon the state and nation can never be effaced.

In journalism, he was the Horace Greeley of his generation. He kept his eyes on the target, asking no quarter, and giving none—the La Follette and Folk of Nebraska.

Had the republican party of this state always listened to and heeded the advice of Edward Rosewater, it never would have lost the state or been called upon to pass through the valley of political humiliation. Had Mr. Rosewater been a little less subservient to corporation influences as he was loyal to the people, there would have been nothing in the way of political reform but what he could have had. But the people are proverbially noted for leaving their charging and fighting to the hands of political disappointments while they, thoughtlessly, turn their faces toward new and untired rising political stars.

We firmly believe, had a direct vote of the people been taken, that the plain, honest, telling masses of Nebraska would have elected the man who kept his eyes on the target and his hand on the plow—the La Follette and Folk of Nebraska.

He Stood Unrivaled.

The Enterprise, Omaha. When one realizes his meagre educational advantages in his native land and the handicap under which he began his career in this country and compares his intellectual achievements with those of other men, one's admiration for the man increases. He was the master of several languages and an authority upon economic and political subjects. As an editorial writer he stood unrivaled. He belonged to that old school of great journalists whom only a few survivors, who indelibly stamp their personality upon their newspapers. His reputation was international. No man has done more for the advancement of Nebraska and Omaha than Edward Rosewater, the much maligned in his day and age, but who will fill the hearts of Nebraska's "Grand Old Man," Edward Rosewater.

RISE IN COST AVERAGES.

The Squeeze on Homekeepers Measured by Figures. Baltimore American. It is not a surprising statement that is issued from the government bureau of labor, indicative that there has been a gradual and steady advance in the average cost of living in this country since 1890. The figures are being made to keep anything like a fair comparative estimate of market accounts during that period shows that prices have been gradually rising to a higher level. The farmer is also well aware that there has been an appreciable increase in his margin of profit on all sorts of commodities during the period mentioned. The cost of living generally, there is no reason to question, was, as the bureau statisticians estimate, 17.7 higher during 1906 than during 1890, but if the ratio could be figured out with definiteness it would doubtless be shown that the general prosperity of the country was more than 17.7 higher during 1906 than during 1890. The cities pay more for their foods, but the rural sections are receiving very much more for their enterprise, and, as the average depends in more ways than one upon the rural sections, the situation balances itself to the general good of all concerned. The main thing is that the wheels of the country's industries should continue to go round, and that they have been doing.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Walter Wellman has returned to Paris, where he will remain several weeks to superintend the reconstruction of his airship, which will contain important and new features.

For fifty years Ohio has had at least one member of congress named Taylor. E. L. Taylor and Colonel W. J. Taylor are at present in the same boat.

Bloodgood Haviland Cutler, immortalized by Mark Twain in the latter's "Innocents Abroad" as the poet laureate, is dead at his home near Little Neck, L. I. Mr. Cutler was a member of the legislature of New York, and his name is mentioned in the writing of that book. He wrote verse under the signature of "The Farmer Poet."

Governor Cummins of Iowa and some friends were stranded at a hamlet in the northern part of the state a few days ago. Rather than wait several hours for a train they mounted two hand cars and pumped their way to a station some miles away, where they caught an express. The governor commanded one crew and State Senator Garst the other, both working the lever as hard as their fellow travelers.

The German emperor, who recently added a Spanish uniform to his stock of clothes, has the largest wardrobe of any sovereign in the world. A valet gifted with special knowledge is deputed to look after the Hohenzollern collection of uniforms, which is a truly enormous one, and this man has so well studied his master's treasures that no matter in what guise the emperor may appear he can at once produce the uniform.

KIND OF MAN HUGHES IS.

Charles Evans Hughes looked in other physical fettle yesterday than at any previous time in the forty-four years of his life. That is saying a great deal for the past, when Mr. Hughes looked frail and unable to stand the rough-and-tumble strain of an uphill fight for position and a competency, and with doctors gloomily advising him to go slowly, he always had in reserve the endurance of an army mule, the tenacity of a leech and the mental alertness of a lightning bolt.

During the life insurance investigation, Mr. Hughes stood firm again and again. They told him he was on the verge of collapse, that a Hercules could not withstand the strain to which he was subjecting himself. Yet he went on month after month doing the hardest and most exacting kind of mental labor from twelve to twenty-two hours a day.

Often, after examining witnesses all day on intricate subjects which required the most acute concentration to deal with successfully, he would go straight home, and after a hurried dinner would start to prepare his line of testimony for the next day. The task would often keep him digging away in books of accounts until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning; and then, with three hours or less of sleep, he would be up in time to do some more preparatory work before rushing down town to take up again the examination of witnesses.

No matter how long or hard he had worked during the night or how little sleep he had had, Mr. Hughes always appeared clear-eyed, brisk, energetic and eager to cope with the alert minds of the men on the stand—the great powers of high finance and Wall street.

Mr. Hughes gets his powers of endurance primarily from an ancestry of Welsh, Scotch and Irish. His father comes of the Scotch and Irish, and his mother of the Scotch and Irish. He has developed the heritage, however, by the practice of a theory in which he is a firm believer. He holds that under the right conditions a man cannot overwork his brain. He says a well organized and developed brain is like the muscle of a highly trained athlete. It is only by exercise that it can be made to work. "Exercise the brain" is one of his maxims, and he lives up to it.

Mr. Hughes has been working like a trojan ever since boyhood. Within the last year he achieved a position at the bar which meant large financial rewards if he could command the respect of his jury. He is not a rich man. Perhaps \$50,000 would offset all his material possessions. He has never been a money getter on a large scale.

No stupendous fees have ever come his way. The largest single fee he ever received was the \$25,000 he got from the state of New York for conducting the insurance investigation, and all of that was not by any means clear profit. Down-town corporation lawyers said he was grossly underpaid by the state. Some of them, for the sake of a couple of dollars, the sessions of the investigation on behalf of the insurance companies and listening to the testimony, received fees ranging from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Their work was an infinitesimal fraction compared with the labors of Mr. Hughes, and in high class legal ability most of them were admittedly his inferiors.

MANY SMALL FARMS.

Disposition of Public Lands Within Irrigation Area. Chicago Tribune. It is desirable that the lands reclaimed by national irrigation projects should go into the hands of actual cultivators, and not of speculators. President Roosevelt calls special attention to this in his letter to the national irrigation congress. He wishes to see a multitude of small farms, each sufficient to support one family, instead of a much smaller number of 100-acre farms.

Doubtless the speculators already have their eyes on the lands which the government is about to endow with special fertility. They would like to get possession of extensive tracts so as to profit by the great increase in value which is certain to come. If the reclaimed lands are sold at first in small parcels to genuine cultivators, the speculators will not be able to get in.

No legislation can be framed which will automatically keep the speculators out. For many years unscrupulous men have been able to secure a comfortable living while themselves to choose portions of the public domain. They did so with comparative impunity until the present secretary of the interior got after them. He has prosecuted many and has punished some. He has exemplified the familiar principle that laws are of no value until somebody makes it his special business to enforce them.

The irrigation act says that the limit of area per entry shall represent the acreage which, in the opinion of the secretary of the interior, "may be reasonably required for the support of a family upon the lands in question." In one locality he may consider five acres enough, and in another forty. If this discretion is to be wisely used by the secretary or by the subordinates on whose judgment he has to depend, a considerable degree, there does not seem to be need or room for any additional legislation.

The president says the national irrigation congress can do something toward carrying out the policy of placing on each reclaimed area the largest number of families that can get a comfortable living when the land is well tilled. It can give advice as to the size of allotments. It can assist in the detection of attempts at fraudulent entries. No doubt ingenious men will try through dummies to get control of large tracts. If they succeed, it will not be due to imperfect legislation, but to the laches of the agents of the government.

Railroads in Politics.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It will be necessary to get the railroads out of politics as they are before much headway can be made with the political argument against public ownership. It was only the other day that the president of the Atchison system was publicly defending the railroads against the political attacks on the ground of its being a big taxpayer, and now evidence is being brought out before the Minnesota railroad commission going to show that the Minneapolis & Omaha company spent considerable sums of money in helping the effort to defeat Governor La Follette in the campaign for re-election. It even went so far as to detail many of its employees to work against La Follette at the polls. If any administration under public ownership of railroads should ever venture to get the employees into politics as deeply as that, the fact would be quite known and it would not help the administration with other voters.

"I Told You So." Baltimore American. Spain would hardly be human if she could refrain, in view of the present conditions in Cuba, from a polite "Excuse me while I smile."

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Baltimore American. "There is just not so much being said in Europe now about American greed for the dollar leading to the adulteration of the food supply. Investigation in home markets in the critics' own countries has revealed exactly similar conditions, and the critics aforesaid are sadly coming to the conclusion that adulteration of the food supply is a characteristic of Americans as of general human nature."

FACTS ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

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McKibbin Gloves are their own best advertisements. No amount of talk can convince you so thoroughly as an actual trial and the guarantee which goes with every pair is your assurance that your money is not risked but invested. Per pair—\$1.50 Sold everywhere.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

"Why do you turn in your toes when you walk?" asked the hen. "Do you suppose I want to be mistaken for one of your chicks?" disdainfully responded the piggon.—Chicago Tribune.

Blotches—Queer fellow, that Blotches. "How do you call him a sad dog and he seemed tickled to death, and I called him a miserable cur and he wanted to lick me."—Philadelphia Record.

"A man in public office should not be indifferent to this world's goods." "No," answered Senator Burkhart, "but it is not always wise to let himself be caught with them."—Washington Star.

"Half-headed men should never be put at the head of a kingdom as the ruling power." "Why not?" "Because in the natural order of things they can have no hair apparent."—Baltimore American.

"You look so nice in your new fall suit," said Mrs. Drowse, "don't you think you'd better come to church with me this morning?" "Not on your life," replied Mr. Drowse. "It doesn't do a new suit any good to go to sleep in it."—Philadelphia Press.

"See here," complained Mr. Crabbe, "your shopping is too extravagant. You should never take anything just because it looks cheap." "Indeed," exclaimed his wife, "if I had followed that advice when you proposed to me I wouldn't be Mrs. Crabbe now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

SAND.

David Evans in Baltimore Sun. I watched a locomotive strong climb up a hill one day. It was shrieking, charging, panting along the rugged way. It was scheduled for the summit—majestic seemed and grand. And yet it could not make its base without the use of sand.

It seems that locomotives cannot always get a grip. On the burled, polished runners—their wheels are apt to