

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall building, Council Bluffs—100 Pearl street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 34,430, 2. 30,380, 3. 31,080, 4. 30,820, 5. 30,370, 6. 30,720, 7. 30,480, 8. 30,940, 9. 30,470, 10. 30,800, 11. 30,340, 12. 30,430, 13. 30,350, 14. 30,500, 15. 30,500.

Net total sales, 927,942. Daily average, 30,928.

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager. 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.

What seems to be needed along the South Atlantic coast is a wireless telegraph system which will work in a storm.

Candidate Shalensberger served one term in congress, but no one has ever heard of any anti-pass bill fathered by him.

At any rate, Fort Robinson troops in Wyoming are likely to have as much of a taste of real war as the army of occupation in Cuba.

Great Britain may raise its rate of bank discount, but the remittances will go to America as long as the British must be fed and clothed.

With Ecuador joining in the contest against yellow fever, the next American statesman to visit South America may find no border line he fears to cross.

When that select committee of bankers can prepare a law which will suit all the members of the bankers' association, its prospect for converting congress will be brighter.

Many persons will think Boss Murphy unjustly treated if he is required to "make good" on all remarks he may make during the peculiar campaign in New York.

Attorney General Moody's determination to intervene in a test of the employer's liability law shows a desire to co-operate with congress not always found in executive offices.

Whatever else he gets out of his race for the New York governorship, Candidate Hearst is gathering in the kind of free advertising that he could not get otherwise for all his money.

The conviction of a number of directors in a defunct Pittsburg bank is proof that "reform" in Pennsylvania has substance as well as noise, even if the governor refuses to admit the fact.

Mexico may be showing leniency to American fishermen just to prove that law should not stand between friends, with a view to further requests later for suppression of revolutionary newspapers.

If the report from New York to the effect that President Roosevelt will run for office again if Hearst carries that state was true, the trust magnates would have difficulty in deciding how to vote.

As the Standard Oil jury failed to specify the number of days that concern has been guilty of restraint of trade, it may escape the maximum penalty of \$5,000 for each day, and John D. Rockefeller may yet die rich.

Senator Long of Kansas, in making political addresses at home, occupies considerable time "roasting" Senator LaFollette. Evidently "senatorial courtesy" is not elastic enough to cover both the Kansas and the Wisconsin statesman.

The suppression of the scalper was, as everyone understood, to be followed on the part of the railroads by extension of stopover and time limits on regular tickets and the multiplication of excursion rates and reduced fares on special occasions. Has anyone discovered any change in the railroad ticket business that indicates fulfillment of these predictions?

FROM SELFISH MOTIVES

It is reasonably certain that after March 4 next, neither of Nebraska's two United States senators will reside in Omaha. The endorsement by the republican state convention of Norris Brown as the preferred candidate of the party means that with the republicans controlling the coming legislature—and all indications point that way—he will receive the senatorial commission to succeed the outgoing incumbent. Should the legislative majority by chance fall to the democrats, their choice will have been made for them by the endorsement of W. H. Thompson for senator in the democratic and populist state conventions. The senatorship, therefore, which Omaha has held since Nebraska was admitted to the union, will in all probability be transferred to Kearney or by some possibility to Grand Island instead.

The prospective loss of the senatorship cannot fail to make the representation from this district in congress all the more important to Omaha. True, Omaha is in no danger of losing the congressman, too, but without either of the two senators personally identified with us by residence, it becomes practically essential to all the elements and interests here to have a representative in the lower house at Washington not only competent and qualified to look after our affairs, but also in political harmony with the administration in power.

Theodore Roosevelt will occupy the White House for two years more, which will cover the entire term of the congress about to be chosen, and he will be the dominant force in every department of the federal government. That the republican candidate for congress, Hon. John L. Kennedy, will surely represent us better and keep in closer touch with the Roosevelt administration than could his democratic opponent, will hardly be gainsaid by anyone. Mr. Kennedy has had the benefit of service in the present congress in which he "stood with Roosevelt" on all the notable reform legislation for which that body has been so universally commended, and it goes without saying would be more likely to secure favorable attention for Omaha's and South Omaha's needs from the president and his department heads than any democrat we might send, who has been constantly and chronically carping at the president and is politically out of tune with all the powers that be in Washington.

If the circumstances were reversed, the people might pass over the striking superiority of Mr. Kennedy to his democratic opponent in ability, in experience, in familiarity with pressing public questions and in habits of industry, but even if they were to choose between them now from purely selfish motives as to which could accomplish most for them as their business agent at the national capital, Mr. Kennedy would have the support of every voter in the district who is not completely blinded by partisan prejudice.

Omaha and South Omaha will be only standing up for themselves when they return John L. Kennedy to congress.

SELF-DEFENSE AND UNWRITTEN LAW.

A false and dangerous impression is created by confusing the right of self-defense with "the unwritten law," as is frequently done and as an Ohio judge has actually just done from the bench. The right of self-defense, even to the extreme of homicide, if clearly necessary, arises from the written law, and not the unwritten law. The statutes of every state in the union recognize and define the right, and any man who slays to save his life from felonious destruction, the peril being obvious, is justified by the law.

The case is utterly different from private vengeance, for whatever cause, even "the one crime," or from lynching in any form. These and similar practices are what has been viciously styled "the unwritten law," and what it is sought to extenuate by classing with justifiable homicide in self-defense or in other conditions specified by law. But all these practices are unlawful and are punishable as crimes and are in fact the very essence of outlawry.

The deceitful and pernicious sophistry of the phrase, "the unwritten law," lurks in the term "law," which glosses an act of substantive and specific crime so written on the statute book. The courts wisely regard with suspicion and scrutinize with caution even the plea of self-defense under the law lest it be carelessly or feloniously abused.

MAXIM GORKY.

As to Maxim Gorky, who has shaken the dust of this country from his feet, it may be truly said that nothing has become him more than his departure. The moral phase of his domestic relations, the exposure of which was almost simultaneous with his arrival last spring, need not now be dwelt upon, but it was the occasion of timely revelation of his character, not as a protestant against political oppression in his native country, but as an ill-balanced malcontent and transcendent egotist, frittered upon by his appearance here by the application to him of the social code which, whatever he may think of it, is nevertheless the decree of our people, and which he would have taken due account of in advance if he had been a wise man, he forthwith began to indulge in indiscriminate and contemptuous denunciations of our institutions, forgetting the cause to promote which was the only excuse for his coming at all, and which his own folly disqualified him from serving here. His embittered railings against

American adjustments and ideas of order could do only harm, because of the tendency to create the impression here that Gorky was a representative of the Russian "reformers" and that their aim is destructive of all order rather than of mere abuse.

Our people have profound sympathy for any people struggling for relief from grievous oppression, and are ready to extend a helping hand in sane and permissible ways to the Russian progressionists, and they therefore resent the more keenly the presumption of a vain pretender like Gorky, a leveller and moral anarchist, masquerading in the name of liberty. Whether he can be of more service to "the cause" in Europe, as he asserts, he has certainly promoted it in this country by taking himself off.

BANKERS AND CURRENCY REFORM.

For the improvement of our confessedly defective currency system any proposal representing the mature and general judgment of the bankers of the country would be entitled to and would receive most serious consideration. But whatever may be said of the plan prepared by the legislative committee of the American Bankers' association for national bank issues of credit money, either as a whole or in its separate features, it does not come with the prestige of substantial agreement even of the association's membership nor as a system evolved by thorough discussion. On the contrary, the committee's report instantly produced a babel of protests, and after a brief hour of debate the association signified its indetermination by again shunting the whole business off onto a special committee.

This is only a way, although a significant one, of confessing on the part of the associated bankers that they as a body have yet no plan to suggest to cure currency evils, particularly in the point of inelasticity, of which they are incessantly and loudly complaining. The currency schemes proposed are indeed innumerable, but they come principally from individuals, special interests and localities, and no two of them agree in substance or in detail. All the proposals that have had the greatest vogue, a few having received considerable endorsement in one quarter or another, and even having been pressed in congress, have also been strongly criticised and resisted in banking circles. It is not easy to move congress to remedial currency legislation save under pressure of great emergency, but with bankers themselves in palpable disagreement, to say nothing of lack of general public judgment on divers conflicting plans that are most agitated, they cannot reasonably expect practical results.

The various propositions in the scheme suggested by its legislative committee to the association, however, will serve to stimulate discussion, although like other schemes, the discussion is likely to remain more or less academic. Nor is the removal of that handicap probable in the near future unless the bankers of the country can bring themselves to substantial unanimity or some great peril to business, of which there is now no serious portent, should move congress to action, which, however, would as heretofore represent general public rather than special banking thought and interest.

MEANS OF PURE FOOD ENFORCEMENT.

One thing yet remains since the formulation of the departmental regulations under the pure food law in order to secure its full benefits to the people, namely, financial provision by congress for strict enforcement. The law itself is drastic in its salient requirements for protection against fraudulent and impure drugs, foods and drinks, so far as they enter into interstate commerce, but it goes still further in conferring discretionary power upon the heads of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Treasury in the matter of regulations. It is agreed by experts and all who have studied the subject that these discretionary powers have been most scrupulously employed to carry out the spirit and main provisions of the law, and that the regulations, if congress supplies adequate means, will very prevent the banned commodities from being carried from state to state.

The regulations, however, will not enforce themselves, and Secretary Wilson, whose zeal for enforcement is as great as for strict regulations, will ask congress for \$250,000 for that purpose from January 1 to June 30, and \$750,000 for the next fiscal year. It is credibly reported that precisely at this point will be made the next great opposition effort of the wealthy and powerful interests which fought first to defeat the enactment of the law and now have been so thoroughly defeated in the effort to secure weak and loose departmental regulations. Their very stringency and efficiency, which is as well known to those who are hostile to pure food as to those who want it, will naturally stimulate energy to defeat the necessary appropriations by congress, the sole thing now lacking within the jurisdiction of national authority to make the means of honest and wholesome subsistence a fact.

While the possibility of real danger may seem inconceivable, yet the selfish interests involved are most formidable, and the public sentiment that has sustained the movement for pure food and honest commerce so far ought not at this critical stage to fail to assert itself. Such assertion in favor of adequate appropriations by congress will also operate powerfully upon the state legislatures which meet this winter to forward the state

legislation necessary to supplement national action and to secure complete protection for the public.

CARNEGIE HERO REWARDS.

The distribution of Carnegie medals and pecuniary rewards for heroic acts may stimulate the newspaper paragrapher to sarcasm and gale, and not unlikely inequity and absurdity may afford ground for criticism in some cases, but, nevertheless, the effect upon the whole is beneficial. Certainly no act of true heroism is caused by hope of money reward, nor will a true hero, though he properly may receive the marks and benefits provided by the Carnegie benefaction, be apt to flaunt them or otherwise be a self-advertiser.

It is also true that only a few among the great total of heroic acts that are performed can receive the benefit of such formal provision, and that even the selection of those few may seem capricious. The accidental character of any recognition by the world is inherent. Circumstances determine largely the notoriety of any exploit of heroic devotion. Where the deed of one who saves another from imminent peril at peril of his own life is blazoned to the world, equal self-sacrifice has been shown by a thousand, although without the world's knowledge. The reward of fame and public approval thus is as fortuitous as that of honorary medal or more substantial meed.

But reward in the one form as well as in the other serves a useful purpose as an educational influence bearing upon the nobler impulses. These are exalted and strengthened by special, even though in large part accidental, recognition of representative acts of heroic self-sacrifice. In their representative character indeed consists their whole significance.

The scramble for proxies for the big New York life insurance company elections is now on in dead earnest and the little policyholder has suddenly discovered how important is his voting privilege, which up to this time he neglected as a valueless asset. It is theoretically possible, at least, that the policyholder may actually determine who is to manage these big insurance companies, but in practice the election resolves itself, like political elections, into a canvass for votes on the part of the campaign committees promoting opposing sets of candidates for positions as directors.

A dispatch from Havana describes the late rebel general as urgently requesting Secretary Taft to give them official positions under the provisional government. They feel, it is said, that their hopes will be in vain unless they voice their ambitions before Taft leaves the island, as they think it their obligation to do so, inasmuch as their because of their assistance in disarming their followers. Failing to impress this understanding upon the secretary, General Castillo has advised his colleagues to hold their horses, evidently a threat to return to the field if the jobs are not forthcoming.

Castillo and his friends will do well to "hold their horses," not in the sense they mean, but in the colloquial interpretation. They should go slowly, if they attempt to repeat the bluff so successfully worked on Palma, they will find the American officers a more obstinate foe than the moment. The exposure of these patriots begging and threatening for office ought to dispose of the mythical high purpose with which they were invested. They were and are simply hungry office-seekers, frantic for a place at the office pile counter and unworthy of respect or consideration. Palma, at least, was actuated by the ambition to give the island a stable government and to establish his country as a self-governing nation. The actuated by the ambition to give the Cubans matter for thought before again mistaking the insurrectionary itch for office for patriotism.

POSTOFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Review of the System in Operation in Great Britain. Philadelphia Ledger. It is a pleasant compliment to the manner in which the banking business of this country is conducted and a testimony to the opportunities already afforded the frugally minded elements of the population, that the United States is one of the two great nations of the civilized world which have not adopted the postal savings bank system. Germany is the other. That country, too, may be entitled to the implied testimonial as to the excellence of its financial machinery, but, notwithstanding the situation both in Germany and America for the introduction of the system is sufficiently insistent to cause wonder as to how long they will maintain their present exceptional position.

Blessed Be the Peacemaker.

The United States is now sustaining two armies of pacification, which ought to get it a share in the blessedness that belongs to the peacemaker.

Anxious Days for Bryan.

Colonel Bryan seems disposed to keep quiet for a while until it is seen whether there is anything left of Hearst after the New York election.

High Ideals Out West.

The democrats in Wyoming received father a blow in the declination of a man there of a nomination on the ground that he would rather be a Christian.

Ripe for Exclusion.

It seems that the trusts have conceived the brilliant idea of having their offices abroad to evade the laws here. This is spoken of as complicating the situation, but it ought to simplify it instead. Why not exclude them completely as undesirable immigrants?

Troubles Trooping In.

The price of diamonds for Christmas presents will go up considerably, which will help to add to the privations of the deservingly poor at the gladsome holiday season. But as yet no philanthropist has started a charitable diamond fund to bring them within the reach of the needy.

Prosperity's Drawing Power.

The tide of immigration still sets strongly toward the United States. It is now certain that the arrivals for 1906 will exceed the unprecedented total of 1905. Yet they are swiftly swallowed up by the insatiable demand for more labor on the farms, in the mines and in manufacturing and for household service. Until there is a slackening in our great industrial activity there will be no falling off in immigration.

Securing What You Pay For.

There is a great deal of trouble over our new pure food law, and the vigor of the kicks of those who do not like its terms indicates that they fear that it will be offensively enforced. It will undoubtedly cause some inconvenience, and incongruous features are sure to be discovered, but on the whole the good in it is likely to be immensely greater than the bad, so we may felicitate ourselves that it is on the statute books, and that we are likely to be some near getting what we think we are buying than we ever did before.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Drouth has caused an increase in the price of milk in St. Louis.

Ohio trust busters are pushing the road roller over the rocky road. It is their hour to smile.

The Kaiser referred to the late Herr Krupp, the great armorer, as "saluted," probably because he canonized the empire.

An unfeeling grand jury in Tennessee has drawn an indictment of 123 counts against the Standard Oil company. Tennessee, like Ohio, needs the money.

A California professor has perfected a language free from swear words. It is labeled "Mankind must have a vocal note to emphasize real hot air."

The fateful word comes from New York that whiskers are once more in fashion. The duration of the fad largely depends on the result of the election for governor.

St. Louis boasts of a saloon keeper who does not drink, smoke or use profane language. The saloon is in violation of his abstemious habits is the fact that he was born outside of Missouri.

"All" Adams, the deceased gambling king of New York, is said to have been a direct descendant of John Adams, second president of the United States. Considering his career the descent was quite marked.

Two young men in Ohio claim to have solved the problem of aerial navigation, but maintain secrecy about the details. "Twas ever thus. Every young man and old one, too, who have had a high old time, rarely give it away."

The campaign in Wisconsin is seriously disturbed by the demand of the state food commissioner for odorless limburger. Manufacturers say fumigation of the favorite confection is impossible. Meanwhile the commissioner holds his nose and persists.

An explorer of Egyptian grave yards finds that Ramses II. who died 4000 years ago, chiseled a notice of one of his marriages on the castle walls. Evidently the messenger tarried too long at the wassal bowl and was unable to reach the city editor in time for the regular edition.

James Keeley, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, earned and secured the reward of \$5,000 for the capture of Bank Wrecker Stensland, and turned the check over to the receiver of the looted bank for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Keeley's idea of professional duty bears the right stamp. More power and penetration to his upper story.

HOLDING THEIR HORSES.

Cuban "Patriots" and the Ith for Omeo. Pittsburg Dispatch. By degrees the truth about that Cuban revolution is coming out. It has now been found that the sensational reports regarding the destruction of property and the killing of Americans were widely exaggerated by certain interests for the purpose of inviting intervention. And now the patriotic pose of the insurgents in taking up arms against gross oppression with an eye single to the redemption of their country is being exploded.

A dispatch from Havana describes the late rebel general as urgently requesting Secretary Taft to give them official positions under the provisional government. They feel, it is said, that their hopes will be in vain unless they voice their ambitions before Taft leaves the island, as they think it their obligation to do so, inasmuch as their because of their assistance in disarming their followers. Failing to impress this understanding upon the secretary, General Castillo has advised his colleagues to hold their horses, evidently a threat to return to the field if the jobs are not forthcoming.

Castillo and his friends will do well to "hold their horses," not in the sense they mean, but in the colloquial interpretation. They should go slowly, if they attempt to repeat the bluff so successfully worked on Palma, they will find the American officers a more obstinate foe than the moment. The exposure of these patriots begging and threatening for office ought to dispose of the mythical high purpose with which they were invested. They were and are simply hungry office-seekers, frantic for a place at the office pile counter and unworthy of respect or consideration. Palma, at least, was actuated by the ambition to give the island a stable government and to establish his country as a self-governing nation. The actuated by the ambition to give the Cubans matter for thought before again mistaking the insurrectionary itch for office for patriotism.

POSTOFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Review of the System in Operation in Great Britain. Philadelphia Ledger. It is a pleasant compliment to the manner in which the banking business of this country is conducted and a testimony to the opportunities already afforded the frugally minded elements of the population, that the United States is one of the two great nations of the civilized world which have not adopted the postal savings bank system. Germany is the other. That country, too, may be entitled to the implied testimonial as to the excellence of its financial machinery, but, notwithstanding the situation both in Germany and America for the introduction of the system is sufficiently insistent to cause wonder as to how long they will maintain their present exceptional position.

Blessed Be the Peacemaker.

The United States is now sustaining two armies of pacification, which ought to get it a share in the blessedness that belongs to the peacemaker.

Anxious Days for Bryan.

Colonel Bryan seems disposed to keep quiet for a while until it is seen whether there is anything left of Hearst after the New York election.

High Ideals Out West.

The democrats in Wyoming received father a blow in the declination of a man there of a nomination on the ground that he would rather be a Christian.

Ripe for Exclusion.

It seems that the trusts have conceived the brilliant idea of having their offices abroad to evade the laws here. This is spoken of as complicating the situation, but it ought to simplify it instead. Why not exclude them completely as undesirable immigrants?

Troubles Trooping In.

The price of diamonds for Christmas presents will go up considerably, which will help to add to the privations of the deservingly poor at the gladsome holiday season. But as yet no philanthropist has started a charitable diamond fund to bring them within the reach of the needy.

Prosperity's Drawing Power.

The tide of immigration still sets strongly toward the United States. It is now certain that the arrivals for 1906 will exceed the unprecedented total of 1905. Yet they are swiftly swallowed up by the insatiable demand for more labor on the farms, in the mines and in manufacturing and for household service. Until there is a slackening in our great industrial activity there will be no falling off in immigration.

Securing What You Pay For.

There is a great deal of trouble over our new pure food law, and the vigor of the kicks of those who do not like its terms indicates that they fear that it will be offensively enforced. It will undoubtedly cause some inconvenience, and incongruous features are sure to be discovered, but on the whole the good in it is likely to be immensely greater than the bad, so we may felicitate ourselves that it is on the statute books, and that we are likely to be some near getting what we think we are buying than we ever did before.

Here's Splendid Jewelry Values! Why Hesitate? When you can buy Diamonds on Easy Payments? You have absolute control over your investment. They are as good as U. S. government bonds. Remember that A Dollar or Two a Week Will Do. I deliver all goods on the first payment.

Jewelry advertisement featuring images of watches and diamonds. Text includes: 50c a Week, Your Eyes, \$1.00 a Week, \$4.50, \$30, \$25, \$35, \$1.50 A Week, \$1.25 a Week, \$2.00 a WEEK, MANDELBERG, OMAHA'S LEADING JEWELER, 15-22 FARNAM ST.

Humorous column titled 'SERMONS BOILED DOWN' and 'DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES'. Includes jokes like: 'No man ever found his father by shutting out his fellows.' and 'Dianthods are going up, I notice.'

Humorous column titled 'NEBRASKA IN THE FALL'. Includes jokes like: 'I'm longin' for Nebraska, for Nebraska in the fall.' and 'With the deep blue sky above her, smilin' friendly on us all.'

A Plain Piano Talk. If it's Hospe's talk it must be a plain one, for this is a straight-from-the-shoulder house. We want to put a plain question to you today: Why don't you settle that much mooted question in your family by buying a piano—NOW? Talking about it won't put it into your home; will not stop the importunities of the young folk. Let us guess why you are procrastinating. You want a piano; you feel the need of it, but you can't spare the money to pay cash just now and you think you can save money by waiting until you can spare it. And you wait and wait. You are wrong. No man, no matter what his station in life, can buy a piano in our store for less money by paying cash down than the man who takes advantage of our little-month plan. Every piano on our floors is marked the spot cash price. If you want to borrow the money to pay for it, we will lend it to you. Cash or time, the price is the same. We will sell you any piano you may select at the spot cash price and give you 20 to 30 months to pay for it in. Suppose you tried to save the money to pay cash. The chances are NO, and in the end you would be without a piano. Think it over. Buy a piano today. Get acquainted with the Hospe way of selling pianos and the standard lines handled by the Hospe house. Let us talk with you. No tricks; the only one price, no-commission piano and music house. A. HOSPE CO. 1513 ; ; ; Douglas St. Now Have Your Piano Tuned. Only \$2.50