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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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ROOT AS ROOSEVELT'S SPOKESMAN.

Secretary Root's affirmation of the Monroe doctrine in his Kansas City address will, under the circumstances, be taken as an authentic declaration of the policy of the national administration, and at this moment must be interpreted, as it was doubtless intended to be, as an explicit repudiation of the sensational utterance of a distinguished American professor in a recent lecture at Berlin, to the effect that that doctrine had become "obsolete."

But, aside from the maladroit Berlin incident, the time was ripe for a signal reaffirmation of our part of the substance of the historic new world policy. Not to speak in general of the advanced stage of international influence upon which we have entered as a result of the war with Spain and of our stupendous development in industry and trade, internal and foreign, the actual construction of the Panama inter-oceanic waterway, and the new era of commercial relations now at last auspiciously opening with the countries to the south make opportune, as a business as well as a political matter, an unequivocal pronouncement in favor of the inviolability of the whole new world by European aggression.

However, doctrinaires and scholarly recluses may theorize or dream to the contrary, the primacy of the United States in new world affairs, commercial and political, as well as its prestige generally in world affairs, is practically dependent now more than ever upon uncompromising maintenance of the position so explicitly avowed by Secretary Root, on the one condition. It is to be added, that we at the same time foreclose the other American republics against apprehension of aggression on our part. Secretary Root himself, as the highest national representative, has just returned from a memorable mission, the purpose of which was to remove such apprehension and to safeguard conclusively against its revival and spread. And that mission, fortunately, was notably successful.

Recurrence, therefore, to the Monroe doctrine, in the most solemn and positive manner, follows at this juncture in logical sequence, and it may safely be assumed that it will be reinforced and clinched by veritable action by the Roosevelt administration as occasion may arise. While the implied practical course may, as an international policy, seem remote to many, there is a growing national consciousness stirred by the business outlook southward, that this doctrine now and prospectively involves our most intimate and vital interests.

THE SUGAR TRUST HIT HARD.

The prompt conviction and severe punishment of the Sugar trust for accepting rebates, following so swiftly conviction of the New York Central for granting them, is a notable and welcome mark of progress in enforcing the law against transportation discriminations. The fine of \$108,000 imposed by the court for the violations covered by the indictments, the amount illegally received by the Sugar trust being only \$28,000, may be a severe penalty from its standpoint, especially when the expenses of defense against the prosecution, including the fee of high-priced lawyers like former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, are considered, but it is none too severe.

The efficiency of the law is indeed being asserted when it has thus become dangerous to violate it. One of the main roots of the evil which has so aroused public resentment has been that powerful trade conspiracy like the Sugar trust, controlling huge quantities of freight, could to their own profit and to the undoing of weaker competitors coerce railroads into granting illegal advantages in rates. It is only by making the wrong unprofitable to the trust that the evil can be cut out by the roots, although of course relentless prosecution of the rebating carrier also helps.

The protest of the trust's attorney, Mr. Choate, that such a heavy fine is unprecedented is sophistical. All the penal precedents harmonize on the principle of preventive and exemplary purpose, the amount of fine being a mere means. Accordingly an assessment of \$108,000 against the Sugar trust is in fact an incomparably lighter penalty than a small fraction of that fine would be to an ordinary offender. To impose upon a criminal trade conspiracy, whose annual lawless gains mount up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, money penalties on the scale appropriate enough for poor and weak common culprits would be simply a farce.

The public is therefore to be con-

gratulated upon the Sugar trust's outcry when the court passed sentence, because it demonstrates that the arm of the law has struck home and that, so far at least as the pocket nerve of the monopolizing combine is concerned, the penalty in some degree fits the crime. The trust's officials and agents ought rather to consider themselves lucky that this prosecution had to be under the old law instead of the new, which, in addition to fine, provides the penalty of imprisonment for such offenses.

HERMAN KOUNTZE.

In the death of Herman Kountze the financial circles not only of the west but of the United States have lost a familiar and commanding figure. Mr. Kountze sedulously avoided publicity and for this reason the extent of his personal influence in business affairs was not generally known. As a member of one of the leading banking firms of the United States, whose existence extends over half a century, he was a part of the great development of the country during its period of most remarkable expansion.

He had made his home during this time in Omaha and in a large degree his interests were centered here, but his connection with the firm of Kountze Bros. of New York and the bank in Denver placed him in a position where he had a direct influence on the larger monetary and commercial affairs of the country at large. The well known conservatism of the Kountze firm was reflected in the personal life of Herman Kountze. He was careful and judicious in all his dealings, and as such frequently exercised a beneficial restraint on those around him. At the same time he was not unprogressive, but always gave his support to forward movements that were really well calculated for the good and upbuilding of the city and the country.

Herman Kountze will long be remembered in Omaha for his participation in the movements that have resulted in the growth of the city from the condition of a frontier trading post, such as it was when he found it, to its present aspect of metropolitan solidity and beauty. He will be greatly missed by those personal friends who were admitted to his intimacy, and his death will leave a large vacancy in the local business world.

GOLD FROM ALASKA.

With only little more than one month remaining of the calendar year, the director of the United States mint is able to estimate within the narrowest margin of possible error that the total output of the Alaskan gold mines during 1906 will be close around \$26,000,000, against \$14,650,000 last year, which exceeded by \$5,000,000 the highest previous record. When it is remembered that it is less than a decade since the public became aware of the gold resources of Alaska some idea of their richness and extent may be derived from the fact that the gross amount of gold produced within a twelve month is about three times the price paid by William H. Seward to Russia in 1868 for the whole vast territory.

The developments of the year now almost ended complete the demonstration that the Alaskan gold output will be henceforth not only greater than even the remarkable figure now reached, but also more reliable and yielding a higher net profit on the capital and labor employed. For while the older placers are not yet by any means exhausted and new placer locations will probably be found, a large and increasing proportion of the gold-bearing quartz is known to exist in immense quantities, and a point has now been reached at which the large capital necessary is forthcoming to utilize it, so that with improvement of transportation facilities the far northern western possession is to be reckoned as one of the vast sure gold-producing regions of the world.

WHY THIS DELAY?

The people of Omaha are receiving a very excellent object lesson in the fruits of delay. The break in the overtaxed supply main between the pumping station and the reservoir shut off the water supply from a large section of the city and also reduced the service throughout the city. Just how long this condition will prevail no one can tell, but even though the repair to the broken main be made quickly it does not relieve the citizens from the menace that hangs over them.

The fact has been apparent for many years that the single main running down from the Florence pumping station is not sufficient to supply the continually increasing demand for water in the city of Omaha. The water company has long known that an additional main would have to be constructed and, in fact, had made arrangements to build the main when the Howell compulsory purchase bill cast its shadow over the enterprise and called a halt on the movement.

President Woodbury of the water company long ago offered to the Omaha Water board what appears to be a fair and equitable proposition. It is that the company would install a second line of main pipe between Florence and Omaha without prejudice to the city's right under the Howell bill, asking only that it be stipulated that the city should add to the price of the water plant the cost of the main with 6 per cent interest from the time of completion until the time of purchase. This proposition has twice been laid before the Water board, but no response whatever has been made. In the meantime the city rests in contin-

ual danger of an interruption of the water service through the breakage of the main that is daily being subjected to a service beyond that which it was originally intended to supply.

WHY THIS DELAY?

Douglas county legislators have selected seats from which they will be able to easily catch the speaker's eye during the coming session. Douglas county legislators must remember, however, that the eyes of more than the speaker will be on them during the term of the legislature. As a matter of fact, no legislative delegation ever went from Omaha to Lincoln charged with work of greater importance than that which devolves on the present membership. The people who elected them have every faith in their integrity and ability, and it only remains that they prove to the people of the state that their local supporters are not mistaken in their fidelity.

The complications that have arisen in connection with the pay of Congressman Pollard indicate that it is a great deal easier to get money out of the United States treasury than it is to put it back. Those who were so strenuous during the campaign in their demand that Mr. Pollard put it back probably had no conception of the difficulties he would encounter in case he should endeavor to return the salary in question. The disbursing officer of the house of representatives is now wrestling with the problem and Mr. Pollard's conscience is clear, whether the money reaches the treasury again or not.

The condition that exists in regard to Omaha's water supply is duplicated by the conditions which surround the Omaha gas supply. At present any accident that would shut down the gas works twenty-four hours would deprive the city of its gas supply. The city councilmen who are juggling with the gas company's desire to erect larger works and provide means for supplying the city with gas in necessary quantity should take this fact into consideration. Should Omaha suddenly be found without gas the responsibility will not rest on the company or its officers.

Omaha is glad to welcome the bankers of the state at this time. The outward and visible signs of prosperity were never more in evidence in the metropolis of Nebraska than now, while the hospitality for which the city has long been noted will be found even more gracious. The men who direct the financial affairs of the great state realize the importance of Omaha to Nebraska and unquestionably appreciate the conditions that now prevail. They are indeed very welcome.

Former Comptroller of the Currency Eckles gives the bankers of the world as well as those of Nebraska some very good advice. His long experience in the larger financial world enables him to speak with a voice of authority on these questions, and the attention which he receives is flattering not only to the speaker but to the listener as well.

Secretary Hitchcock has announced his determination to make the prosecution of the Nebraska cattle barons his closing labor. The cattle barons will probably be as well satisfied if Mr. Hitchcock would allow them to go over under the head of "unfinished business."

Should Chicago negroes succeed in silencing Senator Tillman they would demonstrate a power terrifying in its possibilities, as the democratic party and the republican administration have been unable to control the voice behind the pitcher.

The czar is now called upon to decide between the advice of reactionaries and the demands of foreign money lenders. As has been the case from time immemorial, the borrower will be found the servant of the lender.

WAVING BORROWED PENCE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The old trust may fancy that it knows something about the legal aspect of its affairs, but its attempt to say what is moral will strike the country as a burlesque.

HARMLESS IF LET ALONE.

Washington Post. According to one statistician the wealth of the United States, if converted into the moon and back again thirty times. Luckily, statisticians are harmless if you let them alone.

A POSSIBLE RECONSTRUCTION.

Chicago Tribune. It would complicate matters if Mr. Bryan, who has said that free silver is dead as a political issue, should be compelled by his heaven-born radio into life again and bring out his cross of gold for another public inspection.

FOLLY AND REPENTANCE.

Baltimore American. The troubles abroad lately of the American wives of foreign peers show very conclusively that the coveted coronets have not proved the satisfactory substitutes they were thought to be for domestic peace and happiness. And yet, in spite of the object lessons so plainly given, these same coronets continue to be snatched at by foolish American women, and the same old story of repentance for folly in misplaced ambition is continually being told.

RAILROAD EXPANSION AND PROFITS.

Boston Transcript. James J. Hill compares the increase of railroad business since the period of prosperity opened with the increase of railroad mileage at the same time, to the contrast between an sugar and a gimlet. This is plain better than anything else the ability of the railroads to earn more for their stock holders and also to pay better wages, while transportation rates are in the passenger field declining, and in freight traffic probably about stationary. The fixed charges involved in maintenance of the railroads are distributed over a vastly larger volume of general business, with great resulting economy of operation.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

Indian Commissioner Francis E. Leupp has so arranged his office that should his thoughts turn to subjects more alluring than Poor Lo, the Indian surroundings bring him back to the duties of his job. All the furniture and fixtures in his office were made by Indians. His desks, tables, porches, bric-a-brac, etc., came from various tribes of the west. In most cases, Mr. Leupp knows the maker of each article. His residence, too, abounds in fine specimens of Indian handwork. Mr. Leupp makes a visit every year to the principal tribes, is intimately acquainted with their chiefs and leading men, and has no false or sentimental notions about the Indian character. He has introduced no innovations in the management of the office, unless his treatment of the Indian, as a distinct race, different in its ideas and views from the white man, can be considered an innovation. One of the first things he did when he quit his valuable and influential newspaper connection to accept the commissionership, at the earnest solicitation of President Roosevelt, was to remove the order that had been made by his predecessor for the Indians to cut their hair and otherwise attire themselves as whites. He found that this order, simple though it seemed to people unacquainted with the Indian character, was causing more dissatisfaction among the Indians of the west than any action that had been taken by the government affecting them in many years.

Of swarthy complexion and stern features, is William Dulaney, who enjoys the distinction of being the White House barber. This, of course, is not Dulaney's official title, though just what title is placed before his name on the public payrolls is not known. Naturally, however, Dulaney must be more proud in his distinction as the president's barber than in other honors that attach to service at the White House.

Promptly at 1:15 every afternoon when President Roosevelt is in his official residence, reports the Washington Herald, Dulaney will be seen to enter shortly the small ante-room that separates the presidential sanctum sanctorum from Secretary Loeb's office. If the president is not there Dulaney waits patiently and Secretary Wilson, who is his distinguished customer, will come along very shortly. When the president arrives, usually bounding in through the door from his office in a great rush, Dulaney takes his chair at the back of a big upholstered chair patterned after all the chairs commonly used in the executive department. Back into this chair the presidential form is stretched, which is the signal for the silent Dulaney to begin his operations. First a thin layer of lather is spread, and without "rubbing it in," as most barbers do in the case of their ordinary customers, Dulaney begins to scrape with a keen razor of ordinary make.

Frequently the president enters a late morning caller while being shaved, and though the chief executive keeps up a constant fire of talk, it seems not to perturb the calm-voiced Dulaney in the least. "Once over" is the standing order with Dulaney, and he completes the daily task usually in eight minutes by the watch. The president is then ready for luncheon, and away he goes. As if greatly proud of having performed his public function satisfactorily, William Dulaney glides noiselessly from the room, speaking not a word the while.

Last year when congress met the public houses for the first four months of the current fiscal year showed a deficit of \$14,421,462. This year when congress meets the public houses for the first four months of the current fiscal year will show a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$16,421,462, or a gain of \$2,000,000. Inasmuch as the government receipts are invariably much greater during the last half of each fiscal year than during the first half, it is estimated by the treasury experts that by the end of the fiscal year, or June 30 next, the surplus from increased developed into a cash surplus of \$50,000,000, but you must not tell this to any congressman whom you may chance to know.

During the summer and fall months a busy corps of contractors has been engaged upon the task of putting in repair the capitol building for the meeting of congress. The work so now completed shows the result of their efforts. Painting, decorating, the putting up of new doors in some rooms and the putting up of new stairways, others has been carried on over the entire building.

The rooms of the committee on Immigration, public buildings and grounds, railroads and canals, military affairs, rivers and harbors, labor, the postoffice and the office of the sergeant-at-arms have been thoroughly painted and redecorated. In other committee rooms and corridors the paint has been renewed and the senate and house chambers painted where needed.

When the supreme court has been touched up throughout, oil supplementing much of the calcimine work. Mahogany revolving doors have been installed in the senate and house basements, in the rotunda and the west main entrance, and swinging mahogany doors in the rooms of the committees on Philippines, military affairs, public buildings and grounds, coast defenses, agriculture and invalid pensions.

A general overhauling and reconstruction, including new plumbing, tiling and walls, has been effected in the restaurant kitchen. New cooking apparatus has been put in the senate kitchen, and great improvement in the house kitchen has resulted from its enlargement and a rearrangement of the cooking furniture.

When "Fiddling Bob" Taylor of Tennessee puts on the toga now worn by E. W. Carmack the senate will have in its membership one of the best story tellers in the United States. It is doubtful, however, whether the incoming senator is a better narrator of droll tales than the outgoing senator. Senator Carmack is the author of nearly as many good stories, which, started at Washington, have found their way all through the country, as even so noted a raconteur as Private John Allen. Mr. Carmack's humor, like that of Mr. Allen's, has a genuine southern flavor.

Bad Men of the West.

Portland Oregonian. Searchers for real western color with which to illuminate their tales of the frontier have for some time been complaining that all the snap and ginger of the old life in the west had departed. To a certain extent this is true. The genuine Indians have nearly all followed the buffalo over the divide into the happy hunting ground of the great spirit. The modern cowboy is less careless with his shooting iron and his branding iron than he was the old days, but it is an error to believe that all of the picturesque devilry which gave color to early days in the west has been eliminated. The bad men with the gun on the fringe of civilization are fully as bad as his predecessor of earlier years.

A Novel Theory.

Brooklyn Eagle. The theory that a treaty between Japan and the United States can be made to conform to the policy of the San Francisco Board of Education is absolutely novel. Could it be established, the measure of federal power over state and municipal action would be extended to a degree that for 117 years in this country has been unthinkable.

The Water Necessary For Hot Weather. DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL FOOD. Drink only when thirsty and you will have no digestive troubles. Dr. Price's Food can be eaten every day in the year.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who by order of the government was denied access to Tibet from the side of India, is making good his intent to western Tibet from Chinese Turkestan.

Governor-elect James H. Higgins of Rhode Island, 30 years of age, is the youngest governor of the smaller states. Higgins is popular in the extreme and even his political enemies have for him only respect. His habits are exemplary and he uses neither tobacco nor intoxicants in any form.

Frank Waskey, Alaska's first delegate to congress, who has arrived in Washington, is about to make his "initial offense in national afterthought." He was elected as a real miner and is therefore well equipped to encounter "the frost" at the national capital. He has a number of original ideas about law making.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture is the nestor of the cabinet and is now the only member who was one of the original group composing it at the beginning of Mr. McKinley's administration. Secretaries Root and Hitchcock were each members of Mr. McKinley's cabinet, but both entered it toward the close of his first term.

Francis H. Gates of Chittenden, Madison county, New York, spent \$1,200 to be re-elected senator in the Madison-Oswego district. The office pays \$1,000 per year. Senator Gates, who is a millionaire and a republican, was turned down for re-election to control every American steamship line in the Atlantic coastwise trade. He already controls sixty-six steam vessels, the total displacement of which fleet is 133,483 tons. Mr. Morse is 56 years old and his first business enterprise was as a "candy butcher" on an excursion boat in Maine.

At the end of this season Camille Saint-Saens, the composer and conductor, now for the first time in America, will abandon the concert stage. He will then have conducted concerts for sixty years and he believes that is sufficient for any man. He will spend most of his summers at his home in Paris and his winters in some mild climate. It is probable that on his return to Paris he will have a farewell concert.

Champ Clark, the somewhat erratic Missouri congressman, has two ungrateful ambitions. As a boy he yearned to be either a college professor or a politician, but instead developed into a clever politician. "I don't mind admitting," he said the other day, "that I would have been a success in the prize ring." Anyone looking at his giant frame, deep chest and square chin will have no difficulty in agreeing with the Missourian.

RAIL AND FAREWELL.

Remarks Await the Approaching Doom of the Railroad Pass.

Indianapolis News. It is announced that the railroads of both the Central and Western associations have decided to cut off all passes and free transportation January 1. The new law passed by the late congress forbids the issuing of passes for interstate travel, except in connection with interstate commerce. This law could hardly be effective if the railroads were to continue to issue passes for transportation within the state. So the Interstate Commerce commission has ruled that where interstate transportation is used for the purpose of making an interstate journey the issuance of such transportation will come within the prohibition of the statute. Naturally the railroads have decided to take no chances.

Their decision is right from every point of view. If it were wrong for a railroad to give a pass from Indianapolis to New York, it is quite as wrong for it to give one from Indianapolis to Richmond. The principle is the same in both cases, and in both cases it is vicious. A pass is almost never given except with the thought of getting some when it is given to a judge, a member of the legislature or any other public officer. There is always an obligation on the man who travels free, an obligation which is only too often performed to the letter. It is far more effective than the direct giving of a sum of money greatly in excess of the price of the ticket. Many men like to travel free, not only because of the money saved, but because of a sort of distinction which the privilege is supposed to confer. The average American, thanks to the prevalence of the pass evil, is reluctant to pay fare. All other services he expects and is willing to pay for. But he thinks that the railroad should serve him without charge. For these reasons the pass has an influence out of all proportion to the money saved.

The decision of the railroads is wholly in the interest of sound morals and clean politics. They should be sustained in it by the people, who will be far more cooperative in every possible way to make it effective. The pass evil has lasted too long. Now is the time to end it. The railroads can render no better service to the people than by adhering strictly to the decision which they are said to have made.

WEBSTER AND THE WEST.

The Great Daniel a Poor Prophet in His Day.

Daniel Webster made a speech in the United States senate in 1825 on a resolution to build a post road between St. Louis and Washington territory. He said: "Few Senators: Neither my voice nor vote will be given for this resolve before this body. What do we want of that enormous tract of barren land, stretching to the westward for hundreds of miles of that gray-clad mountains, capped with eternal snows? What do we want with that sea-coast of 1,200 miles in extent, with scarcely a harbor on it? No, gentlemen of the senate, my voice and vote are opposed with this resolve, and mine I will not vote to bring San Francisco one inch nearer Boston than it is at present." Well, Daniel Webster was not to blame. Probably there were many other senators and still other well-informed men who agreed with him that St. Louis was sitting ungraciously on the edge of civilization, looking darkly over a country that was positively wild. The time of which Webster spoke was sixty-eight years ago. That is a longer period than a lifetime. What has been done in that time can never cease to be an interesting study. The world was wonderful enough in a state of nature, but human hands and brains have added to its conventional happiness and made of the people who live on the countless acres of this great domain the most remarkable and thrifty.

Daniel Webster and his contemporaries have passed away, though it doesn't seem so long since they lived. They did their part in the general development, but it is almost painful to read the evidence that they knew so little in comparison with the practical knowledge that has been fairly knocked into the heads of men and women in their own day. There was a life in the old days as polite as aristocratic. If you please—as there is now, but we have more enlightenment and so much better means of transportation.

There has been as great a change in the next sixty-eight years as there has been in the sixty-eight that have elapsed since Webster made his speech against the post road? "Triples light and airy." "Wags—The last I saw of you Youngpop was talking you to death, but I don't see how did you get away from him?" "Wags—Oh, some fellow came along with him, I don't know who, but I introduced them and made my escape—Philadelphia Record.

"I've come to pay my bill," said the patient, "I believe." "Right," replied the doctor, "making a total of \$12." "Er—I don't quite understand." "Er—I charge it up to date, including today. I don't get it for office visits, you know."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dingus—Shadbol! What's your telephone number? Shadbol—One O, double five green. Dingus—That reminds me. Let me see you a renchie from my pocket. I see you again.—Indianapolis News.

"I declare!" exclaimed the duck, "look at the rascal who says that young turkey gobler is strutting in front of me!" "Yes," replied the wise goose; "it's getting near Thanksgiving day." "Well, he wants to appear tough."—Philadelphia Press.

"Halfback Smausum says that foot ball players should not be allowed to wear head protection." "On what does he base his argument?" "Why, he is out of the game with a lame foot, and he is kicking one of his opponents on the nose gear."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I have cashed the check," cried the forger, exultantly, as he left the bank with his spoils. "And I," said the detective, seizing him, "will give you a check to check the cash."—Baltimore American.

"What you have," said Dr. Newman "is just a common cold and all you need is a good sweat." "Sir," cried Miss Blugore, haughtily, "I beg pardon! It's a fashionable cold and what you need is a good perspiration."—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Goodson—Pan gets her complexion, you know, from