

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them.

Wall street's near-panic is creating no concern west of Jersey City.

Are we to have a threat of moving the headquarters every time the railroads want something?

Don't forget that the issue at Lincoln today is whether the people or the railroads will govern Nebraska.

A Paris professor claims that fish can hear. If that's true, they must be awful hot over the yams told about them.

Twenty ornate lamp posts around the postoffice square at Lincoln ought to provide the capital city with a "great white way."

However, Mr. Harriman's hope for peace with the administration has not yet induced him to join the ranks of the third-term boomers.

American exports to Panama now amount to \$1,000,000 a month, exclusive of cash for the construction work and \$100,000 engineers.

Later the stockholder will be casually informed that what the railroads made in 2-cent fares was lost in lawyers and court fees in fighting the law.

The scare talk of the railroad magnates is having its echo in Wall street and the water is gushing forth as it did in Horeb when Moses smote the rock.

The ball teams will soon undertake the task of taking the pennant away from their rivals, who have had it draped over the corner grocery stove all winter.

The Sugar trust is laughing at the man who has brought suit against it for \$30,000,000. The average citizen would laugh at a man who sued him for an amount like that.

Chief clerks will run a good share of the federal offices of the different states in the first week in June, while the Rough Riders are holding their reunion at Prescott, Arizona.

The state railroad commission in Iowa has reduced freight rates to the tune of 18 per cent in Iowa. The railroad standpatters will be more than ever opposed to the Iowa idea.

The extension of one of the great packing houses at South Omaha indicates that the brokers have more confidence in the future of the country than do the railroad manipulators.

The American consul at Bluefields failed to call on Speaker Cannon and will have to explain to the State department whether his failure was due to discourtesy, bashfulness or fear.

According to the Congressional Record only 9,000,000 words were spoken in congress during the short session. It is evident, then, that Senator Morgan did not conclude his speech on the Panama canal.

New York proposes to commence suit to collect \$18,900,000 in back taxes due under the franchise tax law passed in 1900. That's a signal for the franchised corporations of New York to move to Kansas City.

It is peculiar, to say the least, that the chief floor manager of the railroads and the first to repudiate his signed pledge should be Tom Hamer of Kearney, representing the district honored by the choice of the Hon. Norris Brown as United States senator.

LET THEM HEAR FROM HOME.

The performances of certain republican members of the legislature at Lincoln, which would indicate that they have been led astray by the railroad lobby to the point of repudiating publicly-made pledges to the people who elected them, suggests that the members should all hear from home.

Not only should those who have openly allied themselves with the railroad contingent hear from home, but so also should those who have stood up and had themselves counted for honor and honesty, so that they may know that integrity and good faith are appreciated and approved.

In addition to this work-a-day members, who have gone along thus far without yielding to temptation, although perhaps without distinguishing themselves as leaders, should hear from home to strengthen them in their good intentions and to inform them that they are being watched by the friends of good government who sent them to Lincoln and who will condone no sell-outs or backsliding.

The railroads are bringing to the capital all the railroad sympathizers and pass or rebate beneficiaries they can scrape up to make men think that treachery can be respectable, but for every railroad capper brought to Lincoln there are a hundred at home who owe allegiance to no railroad and who will insist upon an accounting when the legislature shall have adjourned.

So we say, let the members hear from home. Let every republican newspaper in Nebraska call attention to the conditions existing at Lincoln and invite its readers to write to their representatives and tell them whether they want them to represent the people or the railroads.

INDIANS AS POLITICIANS.

Those well-meaning, but mistaken, persons who meet over at Lake Mohonk every summer and pass long resolutions asking congress to safeguard the Indians of the country and protect them from being robbed of their birthright by designing white men may see a new light if they will read the proceedings of the constitutional convention in Oklahoma.

The new state will be composed of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, which are about equal in area and have equal representation in the convention. The white population of the two territories is composed of keen, shrewd, resourceful men who have received their political training in other states, and what they do not know about political schemes is not worth knowing.

They had intended to run the constitutional convention in their own way, leaving the Indians, who own most of the land in the Indian Territory, half of the proposed state, to pay the taxes and pick up an occasional political crumb, but the Indians took a hand in the matter and turned a trick that made the would-be political bosses look like amateurs.

The result of the constitutional convention bears abundant proof that the poor Indian is able to take care of himself. By shrewd political tactics the Indian delegates to the convention formed a combination which gave them the balance of power and enabled them to frame a constitution to suit themselves. They captured a good share of the best offices and forced through a county formation bill which will guarantee them reasonable representation in the legislature of the state and a share of the state and county offices.

They showed that the result of their education and training and clearly established the fact that they are capable of self-government and to hold their own in competition with white men. Their work in the convention was marked by intelligence, patriotism and a high regard for the welfare of the people who will become citizens of the new state. The sympathy that has been lavished upon Poor Lo may well be reserved in the future for others who need it.

THE COUNTRY FOR BOTH LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT.

While the average cost of government is perhaps not excessive, the trend of sentiment is all in favor of a general policy of retrenchment and reform, calculated to improve the service with a reduced expense. There is no concerted action along this line, but the records of the legislatures that have been in session this year show much legislation looking to a lopping off of needless offices, a centralization of authority and dismissal of superfluous boards, the holding of fewer elections and the adoption of regulations providing for a more careful inspection and accounting of funds appropriated for the purposes of state and local government.

The cost of the country's government is amazingly large in the aggregate, but there is a cheerful promise in recent and pending legislation that the people will soon be able to feel that they are getting their money's worth.

A TIMELY MESSAGE. Governor Sheldon's message to the senate, calling upon that body to take action against the invading lobby, is timely and to the point.

Nebraska legislators have in the past been frequently overrun with corrupting agents of the great corporations, but probably never before has such an array of railroad manipulators been centered at the state capital as during the last few days, in their desperate effort to head off measures that would compel them to pay city taxes on their terminal property, the same as is levied on other property, and incidentally to defeat the anti-pass law, the direct primary bill, the reciprocal demurrage bills and several other measures designed to give the people relief from railroad oppression.

Governor Sheldon is plain spoken in his message in saying that "this legislature should not only redeem every pledge and promise made to the people of this state, but should also pass a law regulating and controlling lobbying." The railroad lobby is the chief obstacle in the way of redeeming these pledges, upon which every republican member of the legislature, as well as the governor, stood before the people.

The message is especially gratifying as indicating Governor Sheldon's determination to insist on having the legislature redeem every pledge, even if it takes a special session to do it.

MR. CORTELYOU'S POLICY.

The first official order of Mr. Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury, touching relations between the Treasury department and the New York bankers, must be reassuring to the Wall street financiers, who have been fearing the new secretary would adopt a radical policy that would deprive them of the privilege of looking upon the government's treasury vaults as a very present help in time of trouble.

Mr. Cortelyou has just issued a notice that it is not his intention to fix a time for calling in the additional \$30,000,000 which were deposited with the national banks last October, with the understanding that it would probably have to be returned early in March. It is officially explained that there is no present need of the funds by the government and that conditions are such in New York that the withdrawal of the amount might have a tightening effect upon the money market.

It will not do, however, for the Wall street bankers to take it for granted that there will be no change in the Treasury department's policy. Beyond stating that he is keeping a close watch on the situation in New York, Secretary Cortelyou refuses to indicate what his further plans are. It is known in administration circles in Washington that Secretary Cortelyou is determined that he will not follow the path beaten by so many secretaries before him. He proposes using the surplus federal funds as an emergency currency to meet the demands for increased circulation when the demand arises from legitimate business causes, but will not under any circumstances follow precedent in extending relief for speculative banks that have got caught by unwise loans on stocks.

This is an evil which has been tolerated in the past and which Mr. Cortelyou declares must be stopped. It is also certain that he will refuse to overlook the conduct of banks in New York which have persistently in the past violated the banking laws as to reserves and other matters on the plea that the market needs a continuance of free loans in order to avoid a stringency. Many of the New York banks almost habitually report a less sum in legal reserve than is required by the law, an abuse which would place the offending banks in the hands of receivers if the law were strictly enforced. Mr. Cortelyou's determination to adhere to the law will put a new aspect on some phases of the relations between the federal treasury and the national banks that have heretofore been the object of severe criticism.

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BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. Political vocalists of the democratic persuasion inevitably are greeted with the rude bores laugh when they assert with straight faces that prosperity is an idream. When they strike this keynote and solemnly interpret their sorrows, the chorus of workshop and mart translates the dirge into joyous song. Yet there are the voices of sober truth.

Dear Charles: I received your letter requesting a contribution to assist you in the prosecution of your ideal. It is a real pleasure to inclose herewith a personal check for the amount. Allow me to indulge in the pleasing hope that this shall by no means result in "Love's personal check for the amount. You mail me a receipt? Your true friend, SENATOR E. Z. MARK.

It is hard for a man to be a hero to his valet; it sometimes is harder still for a father to fill the role satisfactorily in the eyes of his son, especially if that son be young and that he treats everybody with candor.

Secretary Taft has a son, "Charlie," 9 years old. Ever since his father has held his present position in the cabinet "Charlie" has been an enthusiastic warrior. He and Quentin Roosevelt go to the same school, and might be expected, Quentin being his military superior, to be a part of the last week or two snow forts and snow battles have engrossed their time, so much indeed that "Charlie" Taft's studies have suffered. At last his reports showed such a marked falling off that his father thought the time ripe for a few words of parental reproach. "Charlie" listened with respectful, though plainly unconvinced attention, and was ready with a crushing rejoinder. "Father," he said, in pained surprise, "you talk just like the school teacher. You know that building forts and digging snow forts and things like that are a part of my education, and don't you think that if you had spent more time on such things when you were a little boy you might not be having such a hard time now, especially digging that big ditch?"

It is believed that with the expiration of the Fifty-ninth congress, says the Washington Herald, the last named veterans of the civil war who have served in the national lawmaking body have been retired to private life. Senator Berry of Arkansas, a one-legged veteran of the confederate army, is now in private life after a continuous service of twenty-two years in the other branch.

Representative Roosevelt P. Bishop of Michigan, who wore an empty sleeve as a result of service in the union army, has followed the one-legged confederate into retirement after an unbroken career in the house of twelve years. In both branches of congress there are still many men who fought in the army of the north during the civil war, but none of them, except Senator Daniel, is maimed or crippled. The Virginia had his right leg badly shattered by union bullets, but unlike Senator Berry, he did not lose that member, although he usually walks with the aid of a crutch.

Among the men now in public life who bear the honorable scars of war none is more conspicuous for the number of medals received in the terrible conflict of the '60s than is General J. C. Black, the democratic chairman of the Civil Service commission. General Black, who won distinction in the union army, but who has always been a democrat, was shot more times than probably anybody now on the pension rolls. He drew his pension of \$100 a month. Except for a slight limp in his walk and a weakness in his arms, he shows no effect of his many wounds.

Shortly before congress adjourned a United States senator asked Secretary Taft for some papers on a question which was about to be brought up in the senate. He was told that the papers were not forthcoming. The senator called upon the secretary, who expressed surprise. He pushed a button and a messenger appeared. "You remember I told you to send certain papers to Senator Blank. Did you send them?" he asked the messenger sternly. "Yes, sir. I remember distinctly sending them," was the reply. The messenger was dismissed, whereupon the secretary said with a laugh: "To be perfectly frank, senator, I forgot all about your request for those documents and they were never sent. I pushed the messenger to show you what a perfect system we have up here. Now," the secretary continued, with a chuckle, pressing another button, "I am going to see that you get the documents."

"Foreign relations," said Senator Cullom, the chairman of the senate's committee on foreign relations, "is a delicate state, and must be handled delicately.

"Foreign relations, in fact, remind me of a newly married couple I heard about the other day. "Their life had been very happy for a year. Not a cloud had marred their perfect felicity. Then, one morning, the wife came down to breakfast looking dejected. "She was snappily with her husband. She would hardly speak to him. And for a long while she refused to explain her unaccountable conduct. "Finally, though, the young man, impatient that he had not been told why the wife was treating him so badly, she looked up with tears in her eyes and said: "John Smith, if I dream again that you have kissed another woman I won't speak to you again as long as I live."

HONOR THE FLAG.

Declaring in Omaha Beer Label Case Warmly Commended. New York Tribune. We must regard with profound satisfaction the decision of the supreme court of the United States—though we regret to see that one justice dissented—to the effect that any state may constitutionally enact a law prohibiting the use of the national flag for advertising purposes. It is as sound in morals and in patriotism as it is in law.

If, then, any state may make and enforce such a law, we may add that every state should do so. Every state worthy of its place in the union, as every one of them is, should surely have sufficient regard for that union to forbid the sordid defilement of its emblem. In thus honoring the flag each state will manifest its own sense of self-respect.

In the near future, then, we trust another form of expression may be used on this subject, and that instead of saying any state may pass a flag protecting law, or that every state should do so, we may say that every state has done so in an effective manner.

TIRED AND SICK YET MUST WORK. "Man may work from sun to sun but woman's work is never done." In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo and often suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Keeps the feminine organism in a strong and healthy condition. It cures Inflammation, Ulceration, displacements, and organic troubles. In preparing for child-birth and to carry women safely through the Change of Life it is most efficient.

FREMONT DOES SOME FIGURING. Effect of Terminal Taxation Tentatively Applied to Nebraska Towns. Fremont Tribune. It will be interesting to note what effect terminal taxation would have on the assessment roll of Fremont. The valuation of Union Pacific property in Fremont, as an illustration, since for it most of the figures are at hand. The road was for the year 1906 assessed at \$34,600 for the 1.7 miles of main line within the city limits.

PERSONAL NOTES. Boston doctors profess to have found that the soul weighs an ounce. That is the Boston soul, however. James Lane Allen's old home in Kentucky is again for sale. Senator Bailey of Texas, the present owner, having advertised it.

Admiration for the perspicacity of courts grows apace. A Mississippi judge declares that a boy has "the inalienable right to climb a tree," and an Indiana court denied a decree of divorce to a woman who charged her husband with the crime of saying "O fudge" and other "silly things" in her presence.

SUNNY GEMS. "There goes Mr. Forreman," said Miss Gattie. "My! he looks as solemn as an undertaker these days." "He's going to undertake a wife next week,"—Philadelphia Press.

KINDNESS TO LAND GRABBERS. Significance of an Episode in a Washington Court. Baltimore News. President Roosevelt made his sweeping reservation of forest lands before signing the agricultural appropriation bill because the bill contained a provision that hereafter no forest reserves shall be created except by act of congress.

SEEDTIME PLEASURES. New York Sun. I've just received a catalogue from the seedman's store. A gorgeous book of fruits and flowers and vegetable seeds. And I can hardly wait until the winter's long and snow and frosty weather has passed. To spare and rake and hoe.

Spring Announcement 1907 Guckert & McDonald. We are now displaying a most complete line of foreign novelties for spring and summer wear. Your early inspection is invited, as it will afford an opportunity of choosing from a large number of exclusive styles.

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