

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1907.

M. B. ... 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.

Exit Broach.

"What is a democrat?" asks the New York World. Why is a democrat?

All good things must have an end—even a reform Nebraska legislature.

Leslie M. Shaw says the stock market in New York has been overstimulated.

It seems that for once Captain Broach has traveled the resignation route.

As usual, the Omaha charter amendments come in only for eleventh hour consideration.

Mme. Emma Eames Story refuses to discuss her divorce case. She is paid for the use of her voice.

Colonel Bryan says he went into politics by accident. However, premeditation seems to mark his stay.

The base ball score card must now be reckoned with by publishers in making up their list of "the six best sellers."

Poor Dog Tray will have to bark pretty loud to get attention in the midst of all these more exciting public sensations.

Cubans refer to Secretary Taft as "the jolly man." He has certainly handed them out a fine line of it from time to time.

A son of Emperor William is to enter Harvard college next fall. The having committee will soon find out if he is a mollycoddle.

Colonel Goethals has been elected president of the Panama railway. He must be qualified, all right, as he was an engineer in the army.

Dr. Gorgas reports health conditions at Panama as perfect since the army engineers have overcome the ravages of the resignation microbe.

Mr. Carnegie's denunciation of Wall street stock speculation leaves the inference that he is not as anxious to die poor as the country has been led to believe.

The "discredited minority leader" had accumulated enough discredit for himself and his followers without offering gratuitous insult to the men who fought for their country.

Just when John Milne, the seismologist, was expressing worry because the country had not had an earthquake for two weeks the Roosevelt-Harriman correspondence was made public.

The Sugar trust pleads the statute of limitations in the conspiracy charge brought by the Department of Justice. It is refreshing to learn that the Sugar trust recognizes a limitation in some directions.

One of the alienists says Harry Thaw is suffering from dreams of "greater grandeur." Senator Dewey must have had something like that when he thought he was going to be appointed ambassador to France.

President Roosevelt intimates that Mr. Harriman wanted to represent New York in the United States senate. Even Mr. Harriman's enemies will hardly deny that he would have been an improvement over New York's present representation in the United States senate.

ABOUT CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Practical politicians of all parties will find in the Roosevelt-Harriman contributions to political literature some interesting revelations regarding the disposition of the funds raised by democratic and republican national committees in every presidential campaign. Both parties employ the same methods in raising their funds and, under ordinary conditions, with little difference in the amounts secured or in the methods employed in distribution. The debate in progress between the president and Mr. Harriman discloses the fact that in politics, as in business, New York makes a specialty of using other people's money for its own advancement. Mr. Harriman makes this point perfectly plain in this statement:

The president sent me a request to go to Washington to confer with him upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the national committee, under control of Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee.

Mr. Harriman then goes on to show that he and his associates raised \$200,000 for the republican national committee, which promptly turned the money over to the New York state committee to defray the expenses of the local campaign.

Accepting the Harriman version, politicians outside the New York clique would like some explanation of how the national committee came to owe the New York state committee "a large amount," \$200,000 or any other sum of money. There is no claim that the state committee had advanced any money to the national committee. The only inference is that the national committee was hoodwinked into giving the New York crowd money raised under pretense of national campaign contributions. No financial aid was necessary for the success of the republican national ticket in New York. Mr. Roosevelt's triumphant re-election was assured, and the state contest in New York had no more bearing on the result than the municipal election at Broken Bow.

Out of the debate now running, aside from the point of veracity between President Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman, will probably come a change in the methods of handling national campaign funds that will put New York on the same basis as other states urging claims upon the treasuries of the national party organization.

THE COLOR LINE IN WASHINGTON.

While negroes constitute one-third of the population of Washington, the national capital has been particularly free from race troubles, although the provocation has been often great. The color line, however, seems to be irremovable and Washington now has a case of trouble over the operation of the civil service law. When a negro, recently appointed after passing a civil service examination to a position in the draughting room of the supervising architect of the Treasury department, appeared for work other draughtsmen in the room refused to work at the same table with him and appealed to the department authorities to have him transferred to some other branch of the service. The intimation came back promptly that pressure of such request would result in the dismissal of those making it. Now the protestants are appealing to their "influence" to secure the removal of the negro.

The problem is a troublesome one, with small promise of solution so far as government employment is concerned. The government is pledged by constitutional amendments to recognize no race or color distinctions in American citizenship or rights, and so long as the negro can pass the civil service examinations the door of federal employment is open to him. Practical demonstration of this fact, as shown in the case cited, may have the effect of curing some of the young men and women of the country of their deluded notion that a government clerkship is the most select of all positions open to those seeking clerical employment.

SWAMPED BY EXPANSION.

Out of the immense mass of data relating to railroads incident to the discussion over state and national regulation James J. Hill is finding abundant proof in support of his recent assertion that it will require an expenditure of at least \$5,000,000,000 in the next ten years to enable the railroads to keep pace with the industrial growth of the nation. The railroads have been simply swamped by an industrial expansion in which they have been a great factor in bringing about, but whose development, which they have so enthusiastically and industriously promoted, has turned out to be a veritable Frankenstein.

While railroads have not been standing still, their development has not kept pace with growth in other lines. The railroad mileage of the country increased from \$5,247 in 1850 to 146,793 in 1890, and to 194,242 in 1900. At the close of 1906 it was estimated that 223,000 miles of railroad lines were being operated in the United States, exclusive of double tracks and the thousands of miles of sidings and terminal facilities. The equipment has no more than kept abreast of the construction of new tracks. In 1895 there were 1,265,293 freight and passenger cars in use on American railways and this number was increased to 1,798,434 at the end

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Hippies on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. A novel, beautiful and impressive incident of Elster was the "sunrise serenade" to Mrs. D. Sankey, the blind and bedridden singer, at his home in Brooklyn. It was an impromptu affair in which a score of friends, admirers and sympathizers participated. The service was led by Rev. Frederick Mills, the singing evangelist, with a large choir from the Hanson Place Baptist church. Mr. Sankey heard the first notes of "God Will Take Care of You," and asked that all the windows in his room be raised and his chair rolled to one of them. In succession the singers sang Mr. Sankey's favorites, "Onward, Christian Soldier," "When the Mists Have Rolled Away," "No Shadows There" and many others, while the blind evangelist wept.

More than 121,000,000 pennies were saved one by one in the last eighteen years through the influence of the Penny Provident fund, which has recently published its annual report. The number of persons whose savings are represented is only 8,111. The report also shows that \$106.87 was deposited last year, although more than that amount was withdrawn. This decrease in net deposits is attributed to the constantly increasing cost of the necessities of living and higher rentals.

OMAHA'S NEW POLICE BOARD.

Governor Sheldon has officially announced the membership of the long-awaited new police board for Omaha. The names of the appointees will surely commend the judgment of the governor as to the character and caliber of the board which is to be in charge of the administration of fire and police affairs from now on.

Robert Cowell is one of the few of our business men of first rank who does not shirk political duty. When it was found impossible for him to serve as railroad commissioner, to which he was elected last fall, the governor immediately insisted he would want him on the police board.

John L. Kennedy has just finished a term in the national house of representatives, having failed of re-election only by the fortuitous injection of the telephone franchise fight. His ability and high purpose will be conceded by all.

While the records of the two democratic appointees are less conspicuous, they are both highly recommended by those who know them. W. M. Gillier is an attorney who stands well at the bar and has never held office. E. C. Page is another attorney of like good position in the profession who once aspired to a place on the district bench.

Force of Example.

Washington Star.

Railway magnates complain that labor is becoming independent. The workmen are getting much opportunity to learn humility from the heads of that particular business.

A Grant of Satisfaction.

St. Louis Republic.

The corn belt of the United States takes pride in raising enough hogs to regulate the pork quotations of the world. Let there be many hogs, and all of them four-footed ones.

Too Swift for the Camera.

Philadelphia Press.

It took Speaker Cannon only seven hours to go over the whole of the Panama canal route. Going at such a pace he could hardly have any time to be photographed in the act of climbing a steam shovel.

Cause for Lamentation.

Kansas City Times.

But if Harriman did contribute \$50,000 to the campaign fund to help Roosevelt, you really cannot blame him for lamenting the fact. For he certainly has not been able to get his money's worth out of the administration since.

A Stable Surplus.

Indianapolis News.

The government surplus for the fiscal year up to March 1 was \$1,200,000,000 as compared with \$1,000,000,000 for the same period last year. But likely enough it will prove some two large when the appropriations of the last session begin to reach into the bag.

A Pottinger Leader.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is not the most agreeable thing to say about William J. Bryan, but the rugged truth seems to be that he is "pottinger." He has only one remedy for one distress, and he is not in favor of applying that for a good many years. Mr. Bryan should seize the abstract question of the tariff before Mr. Cleveland gets entirely away with the prize.

RAILROAD TALK OF RUIN.

An Instance Illustrating the Shallowness of Assertions.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The railroads would have less trouble with state legislation for reduction of rates if they were more considerate of the principle that maximum rates should be based on lower instead of higher charges. They are quick and adept in figuring out a revenue advantage from rate increases, and very dull and slow in discerning a revenue advantage from rate decrease; and it is probably not an extreme statement to say that the theory of the railroads is that the actual revenue gain from rate reductions which might have been considered ruinous, it has usually been forced upon the roads by the power of the public authority.

SCARCITY OF UNSKILLED LABOR.

St. Paul Globe.

Strong as the demand is for trained and educated men in different industrial capacities, it is insignificant compared with the urgent need of unskilled workmen. Commissioner Sargent of the bureau of immigration at Washington calls attention to the conditions in the labor market by answering a complaint from the south. The manufacturers and planters of the southern states have been making strenuous efforts to turn the tide of immigration in their direction and have appealed to the authorities at Washington for aid in that effort. Mr. Sargent has replied that nothing can be done until the south offers better pay for unskilled workmen. He asserts that farm laborers are getting \$2 a day in the western and northwestern states and that unskilled laborers on railroads and in factories are getting pay that a few years ago was considered high for skilled workmen.

THE LABOR MARKET.

St. Paul Globe.

The labor market seems to be worldwide. It must be because the enterprises of the world are running ahead of the labor supply.

Just to recall that all his state papers are not written by proxy, our rope-throwing mayor has expressed his opinion of the Roosevelt-Harriman roundup in response to a request from a New York paper, with a verbose opinion winding up as follows:

It looks as though Harriman had quit the herd and gone to the wild bunch.

Why should the Commercial club spend \$25,000 to advertise Omaha when Mayor "Jim" can break into the New York prints over his own name in this fashion without chipping in a red cent?

Roll call on the brewery bill in the house discloses the fact that of the sixty-seven affirmative votes twenty were cast by fusion members, so that the bill would not have had the requisite constitutional majority had

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Philadelphia man who wore the first straw hat may have been after a Carnegie medal, but all he got was eggs.

Telegraph companies have raised their rates because upon mature consideration they believe they could use the extra money.

The late Elmer Smith was worth \$1,000,000 when informed that he had inherited \$500,000 more. He continued to say nothing, and his biographers are unable to discover that he sawed any wood.

Mrs. Clara Gottschalk Peterson of Asbury Park, N. J., a sister of the noted pianist and composer, Louis Gottschalk, has presented to New Orleans a splendid marble bust of the great composer, as well as one of his most valuable decorations and other priceless mementoes.

Queen Victoria of Spain is a sad trial to her maids of honor. Educated in England, her majesty is an ardent believer in having windows open at all hours. This is something almost revolutionary in Alfonso's domain, but, of course, the attendants do not dare to complain.

Captain E. F. Griswold, a veteran of the union army living at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and drawing a federal pension of \$13 a month, has made an extraordinary proposition. It is to the effect that he will turn over to any confederate soldiers' charitable association monthly the amount of his pension, the only condition being that the association accepting the offer will apply the money to the relief of indigent confederate soldiers. Captain Griswold says he does not need the money, but knows there are many ex-confederates who do need help.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of telephone fame has the other day in Washington, where, as he strolled along Pennsylvania avenue, his snow-white hair and beard, ruddy face and easy carriage attracted much attention. A newspaper correspondent, long known to the professor, joined him and in the course of their chat asked Mr. Bell's opinion of newspaper men. "You know professor," said the correspondent, "but for us great inventors you would be so widely known." "That's very true," concurred Prof. Bell, who added dryly: "And do you know, I sometimes think you newspaper men are the greatest inventors in the world."

HIGHER TELEGRAPH RATES.

Reasons for the Rate Lack Financial Support.

New York Times.

The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies have advanced their rates, but have not thus far seen fit to take the public into their confidence by a statement of reasons. The public is manifestly interested in the matter, for a prompt exchange of communications between near or distant points is of business and social necessity. The telegraph companies are public service corporations.

An advance of rates for any kind of transportation, whether of passengers, goods or messages, is something of a novelty. For a generation the tendency has been the other way. The strongest point, the most effective argument, made in behalf of corporations subject to government control against attempts at regulating them has been based upon the progressive diminution of their charges. Now comes a halt, and charges are increased. It is well understood, of course, that the cost of supplies, like the cost of living, has of late gone up. President Clowry points out that there has been an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent in the cost of copper wire and other telegraphic materials, and that general maintenance is more expensive than it was a few years ago. These specifications count for something. There is an impression, however, that labor-saving inventions and new devices have materially lowered the cost of telegraphic service. The public, which supports the telegraph companies, would like to know whether their financial condition, whether the relations of earnings to capital, make the increase in charges necessary.

The United States Steel corporation has won much favor by its policy of issuing full and detailed statements of its business. We are not aware whether the telegraph companies are in a position to follow its example, but in these days, when there is so much talk about the regulation of rates, the prevention of stock watering and the general control and supervision of service corporations, it would, we think, be wise for the Western Union and the Postal company to submit to public examination and judgment the financial grounds of their decision to increase rates.

Boat in Telegraph Rates.

New York World.

When the Western Union Telegraph company celebrated its semi-centennial a year ago there was an interesting comment on the fact that for twenty years its message rates had remained practically unchanged. That trouble is now removed. Announcement is made of an increase on day messages amounting to about 23 per cent. Cost of maintenance has increased, it is said officially, without corresponding increase of business. Some figures will be interesting while we are listening to the sorrows of this poor old telegraph company: Western Union profits for 1895 were \$3,790,254; for 1905 they were \$1,188,964.

Municipal Ownership in Chicago.

Kansas City Star.

It must be remembered that Chicago turned down municipal ownership of street railways only when it had the alternative of limiting private franchisees to twenty years, being the right to purchase the street at its cash value and securing to itself 65 per cent of the net earnings. Sentiment in favor of municipal ownership does not make much headway against satisfactory private service at the hands of a private corporation. It is at best, usually a last resort.

FLASHES OF PEN.

Railroad Magnate—What state do you think is worse for us in this matter of alleged legislation? Astute Lawyer—The state of suspense.—Baltimore American.

"You don't seem to consider my opinion very valuable," complained Mrs. Clatter.

"My dear," replied her husband, "I consider them so valuable that I choose me to see you giving them out so promiscuously."—Philadelphia Press.

Distinguished Visitor—Let us now discuss the subject informally. President—Obey the law (severely)—That cannot be, sir. We are all ladies here, and the subject must be properly introduced.—Washington Herald.

"What would you call Mrs. Gayleigh—a blonde or a brunette?"

"I don't know. I haven't seen her for several weeks."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Are you going to favor government control of railways?"

"That depends," answered Senator Borah.

"On the preference indicated by the men whose votes I need."—Washington Star.

"Can't you realize that you're merely wasting my time and your own?" complained the busy man.

"Why so?" asked the insurance agent.

"I told you some time ago that I was insured by you, but a man will say most anything to get rid of an insurance man."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Come, come, my little man," exclaimed old Mr. Chesley, "I wouldn't cry like that."

"All right," replied the boy, through his soiled teeth, "I was struck an eternal rock with the car with a stone like I got an eye how you'd do it."—Philadelphia Press.

"The prisoner was going at the rate of 300 miles an hour," said the policeman.

"The arrested chauffeur smiled.

"Look here," said the court, sharply, "you know the busy man of auto for this tribunal of justice, a officially knock of 300 miles and fine the prisoner \$100 for the sixty."—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE FINANCIAL VAMPIRE.

A fool there was, and he bought some stock.

(Even as you and I)

He was told it was strong as eternal rock (We called him a lamb of the newest sock);

But the fool he bought an enormous block (Even as you and I)

Oh, the risks we take and the deals we make,

And the spots of our head and hand belong to the magnate who knew too much (And now we know that he knew too much)

But we didn't understand.

A fool there was, and his stock he sold (Even as you and I)

And then, with a sound it upward rolled (At the word of the magnate who controlled),

But the fool was scared and his feet got cold (Even as you and I)

Oh, the toll we lost and spoil we lost, (And the excellent gains we planned)

Belong to the magnate who knew too much (And now we know that he knew too much)

But we didn't understand.

A fool there was, and his stock he held (Even as you and I)

And the price went down like a tree (That's what the magnate's surplus spelled),

But ruin for (Even as you and I)

And it isn't the dross and it isn't the loss (That things like a red-hot brand),

It's coming to know that we don't know much (Seeing at last we can never know much)

And never can understand.

WHEN THE SHIP COMES IN.

I want to be waiting upon the shore (When the beautiful ship comes in)

I want to be waiting to see it sail (Over the seas of the fairy tale)

Leaden with treasures of gold for me (And my heart as young as it used to be)

When the beautiful ship comes in!

Oh, I shall know of the golden room (When the beautiful ship comes in)

I've watched for its coming through all the years (Watched it with smiling and wailed with tears)

I want to be there when the ship comes home (When the beautiful ship comes in)

"We'll all be happy," we used to say (When the beautiful ship comes in)

"We'll all be happy," the great throng cried (When the beautiful ship comes in)

Who wailed with us by the golden tide (For, oh, so many are waiting, dear)

Day after day and year after year (Till the beautiful ship comes in)

Old or young, I will hobble down (When the beautiful ship comes in)

Old or young, I will chase the gleam (Of fairy fancy and hazy dream)

And all of my troubles will vanish, some (When the beautiful ship comes in)

When the beautiful ship comes in!

Lighter Colors THE TENDENCY IN MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS THIS SPRING IS DISTINCTLY TOWARD LIGHTER SHADES IN GRAYS, BROWNS, BLUES AND GREENISH MIXTURES. PLAINS, SQUARES AND STRIPES IN GENIOUS COMBINATIONS MAKE UP A NOVEL ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS. THE COATS ARE LOOSE AND BUT SLIGHTLY FORM FITTING AND THE LAPELS ARE BROAD AND LONG. WE'VE HALF A DOZEN DIFFERENT MODELS IN SACK SUITS. Browning, King & Co R. S. WILCOX, Manager.

The Piano That Makes You a Pianist. The greatest pleasure in owning a Piano is being able to play it yourself. If a daughter or some member of the family is able to play the piano acceptably, say all but the most difficult music—that is certainly an accomplishment to be proud of. But would you not like to be able to play yourself—for yourself—whatever your taste or your mood prompts? How much would it be worth to be really master of the keyboard; not to be limited to "easy pieces," but to wander at will amongst the treasures of Schumann and Chopin, Beethoven and Grieg? Ten years ago, such a thing was only open to great talent, combined with great perseverance. Eight hours a day for years of the hardest kind of drudgery was the price many paid—and even then success was only relative. Today the purchase of an Angelus Piano carries this wonderful ability with it. There are thousands of people who would buy an Angelus Piano at once if they fully comprehend how much pleasure it would bring into their daily lives. Let us let you our booklet on the "Angelus Piano". Angelus Piano \$450-\$700 up to \$1,950. Sold on easy payments. A. Hospe Co. One Price—No Commission. 1813 Douglas Street