

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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NATIONAL AND STATE RIGHTS.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana is apparently much concerned and alarmed over his discovery that the nation is threatened with a "recrudescence of Calhounism" and that the next great issue to be settled at the elections will be based on the doctrine of state's rights. The eloquent Indiana can see nothing in the recent enactments by state legislatures on the question of railway and corporation regulation and control but a concerted effort to interfere with the functions of the national government. He contends that particularly all the ills from which the people are suffering are national ills and can be cured only by the application of a national remedy. In his Grant memorial address at Galena the senator said:

What affects one of us affects all of us. Most of the evils that develop among us are common evils, to be reached only by a common remedy. Scarcely any evil is confined exclusively to one state.

The cheering assurance is given by the senator that no one proposes to wipe out state lines "or destroy local self-government," but he insists that all corporations should be authorized by the federal government and that their operations should not be interfered with "by forty-seven other governments." Senator Beveridge clearly makes the error of confounding Calhounism with the problems that are pressing for consideration today. By constitutional right each of our states is free to try experiments in legislation, however radical, without resulting danger to the country, should the legislation prove to be futile. The states, in spite of Senator Beveridge's advice, will probably continue to exercise control over corporations operating within their borders, assess them for taxes and punish them for law violations. The people and the courts, it is true, are admitting the necessity of a wider scope of federal control in the management of corporations, railway and otherwise, engaged in interstate commerce. No one doubts that the federal authority in that direction will be considerably enlarged, but the Beveridge plan to substitute federal jurisdiction for local control to the extent of obliterating state government is apt to meet with obstructions.

FEDERAL BANK DEPOSITS.

Wall street bankers have discovered another source of grievance against the west. The Aldrich bill, passed by the last congress, provided for the deposit of customs receipts in national banks that had been designated as government depositories, without the necessity of going through the Treasury department at Washington, as had been the practice under the old law. A clause in the bill, however, provided that in making deposits of federal funds in national banks the secretary of the treasury "shall distribute the deposits herein provided for, as far as practicable, equitably between the different states and sections." Under that clause western banks are asking their share of the deposits of federal funds and Wall street is voicing its wrath. The New York Journal of Commerce, echoing this Wall street sentiment, says:

NO DISCRIMINATION.

In making return for the Milwaukee road the tax commissioner of that company very properly calls attention to an unfair discrimination which has been practiced by previous state boards in fixing the assessment of railroads operating in Nebraska over leased lines only. The Milwaukee road has been assessed and taxed on its rolling stock, mileage and trackage privileges in Nebraska, all of the same being in Douglas county, while other railroads likewise running their trains over leased lines or by contracts for joint operation with other companies have escaped listing altogether. The point which the Milwaukee tax commissioner endeavors to make is that the trackage rights of his company should be assessed up to the Union Pacific and that its rolling stock should not be chargeable, except to its own main line. While his protest against discrimination will be recognized as just the suggestion that the discrimination be removed by giving the Milwaukee road similar tax exemption to that enjoyed by other roads on their leased line mileage will hardly strike home. The correct way to remove the discrimination complained of is to continue the assessment of the Milwaukee road as it is, subject of course to readjustment as to amount, and to list other roads for all leased line mileage and trackage privileges on which they have heretofore evaded taxation. The plea that they should all be exempted cannot possibly be accepted, otherwise any Nebraska road by selling its rolling stock to an outside company and making trackage agreements could get out from under the larger part of its taxes, thus unloading corresponding tax burdens onto the individual owners of taxable property in this state. We take it, however, that the state board, as its membership is at present made up, can see through the specious arguments of the railroad tax commissioners as well as do other people.

FRENCH BAN ON AMERICAN MEAT.

The decision of the customs administration of France to reject the new form of meat certificates under the American pure food law and to insist upon a certificate of microscopic inspection must not be construed as even a suspicion on the part of the French authorities that there is anything unwholesome in the American meat supply. It is just another move in a diplomatic game in progress between the two countries since the United States made a tariff agreement with Germany by which certain German products, including champagne and sparkling wines, are to be admitted into the United States at a lower rate of duty than is charged against similar French products. France has already placed a prohibitive tariff against Porto Rican coffee and threatens a general tariff war against the United States, unless concessions are made equivalent to those extended to Germany. As explained by Secretary Wilson, the microscopic examination of meats in this country has been abolished because it cost more than \$5,000,000 a year—more than double the value of our meat exports to France in 1906—and was found to serve no good purpose. So the action of France barring

American meat will work no hardship except in obstructing further development of a trade in that line which does not now amount to much. Thus far the French have placed their maximum tariff rates in operation against American products of which they import only small quantities, but the disposition clearly is to inaugurate a general tariff war unless they are placed on an equality with Germany.

Congress has failed to act upon pending reciprocity treaties with both France and Germany and Secretary of State Root has taken the position that the government has the right, under the Dingley law, to grant special privileges in exchange for privileges granted to us, and that these privileges need not be granted to any other nation. This leaves France the option of seeking an interchange of concessions, regardless of our tariff modus vivendi with Germany, or starting a tariff war. Secretary Root's decision places a broad definition on the meaning of reciprocity and will probably force action upon trade treaties negotiated under the Dingley bill, but which have so far failed of ratification by the senate.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Outspoken Opposition to the Third Term Idea.

The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) The Tribune is opposed on principle to the third term. It stated much in 1890 when it opposed the renomination of General Grant for a third term. It would risk as much in 1908 if it should become necessary to oppose the renomination of President Roosevelt under similar conditions.

The Tribune for one is not willing to admit that there is but one man in the United States, who is capable of serving here, and among them all there must be more than one who will discharge the duties of the chief magistracy. We believe that there must be more than a dozen in the republican party alone.

Moreover, it is by no means certain that the renomination of President Roosevelt for a third term would be followed by an election. The Tribune may be mistaken on this subject, but it believes there is a deep, abiding feeling among the people that two terms are enough for any man. Part of this feeling may be latent. It may not have been aroused. It would be, when the campaign came on. If a popular candidate should be opposed to Mr. Roosevelt on the other side, it would be proclaimed that we were voting toward imperialism, and we would be the reaction in regard to the third term should be broken down. There is no reason why it should not be followed by a fourth or a fifth term, and as Mr. Roosevelt is comparatively a young man, he might continue to be elected for several terms more.

The people are not ready for that. They believe a change in the White House is a good thing, as well as a change in other political offices.

No man is good enough to be president forever, and the Tribune for one will not admit that among the 100,000,000 people in the United States there is not one so good as Theodore Roosevelt, who may be chosen to succeed him in the White House.

Governor Hughes Picked for 1908. Henry Watters, of the Courier Journal, I met governor, then Mr. Hughes, familiarly in Providence during the 1896 commencement of Brown university, which conferred degrees upon each of us. He told me as a fine type of the New Englander, in the prime of his powers, unaffected and sturdy, with a charming twinkle of dry humor. The final evening which we passed together around a delightful board, where there was a good company and plenty of soda water, I said to him: "The republicans will nominate you for governor of New York, Mr. Hughes. They don't want you, but they will have to. They can elect nobody else. Now, when you get to Albany give your days and nights to a close study of the career of Samuel J. Tilden, because you will stand precisely in the relation to a presidential nomination of 1908 on the republican side, which Mr. Tilden stood to on the democratic side in 1876. The issue which made Tilden the democratic governor made him the democratic presidential nominee. The issue which will make you a republican nominee for governor will make you the republican nominee for president. They will no more want you for president than they will want you for governor. But they'll have to take you. The issue of the time and the situation of the party will force them."

Governor Hughes seems to have learned the Tilden lesson pretty well already and the rest will take care of itself. Here then is my guess of the republican ticket in 1908: For President, CHARLES E. SWANSON of New York. For Vice President, JOSEPH G. CANNON of Illinois.

Taft in His Fighting Clothes. Washington Dispatch to New York Times. The key-note of Secretary Taft's character is loyalty, both to his principles and to the men who advocate them, and the interests of his friends. The spectacle of the big barons of the republican party openly organizing for a reaction against President Roosevelt and his policies stirred the fighting fire in Taft's blood. He was appealed to in the name of Roosevelt's friendship and by men to help fight a common enemy. Then came his friends and the brother he loves to beg him to accept the situation and be a certain assistant for the president.

Reluctantly, almost sadly and after the pressure became well nigh irresistible, he yielded. Now that he is enlisted for this fight the country will see a new Taft, the fighting Taft. It is time people got acquainted with this man. The Taft they know is the gentle, laughing, good-natured giant who goes about in a foreign land, patching up troubles, chloroforming revolutions, smoothing down the stiff bristles of anger—the smiling agent of peace.

But there is a Taft whose smile has faded from his lip, leaving a strong mouth set like a steel trap above a protruding, pug-nosed jaw. The blue eyes of this unknown Taft, the fighter, contract to points, points blue with the blueness of burnished steel. His voice is cold, hard and stern, but his lips flash forth in anger as forceful as his other qualities are forceful. It takes a long time to get him "mad," but when effort succeeds it is a sad time for those who have roused him.

The men who follow the fortunes of William H. Taft into this political campaign will find all the fighting they want and he will lead just as long as there is anybody left to follow.

Control of Republican Convention. New York News (ind. rep.). Adhering, therefore, to our conviction, but which we are sustained by a restricted but highly intelligent minority, we hold that it is impossible that Mr. Roosevelt should be renominated, but we unreservedly admit that he will utterly control the convention, and we find ourselves forced to accept the authoritative program which he outlines and defines the functions of that body and the quality and the duties of Mr. Roosevelt's successor.

May we venture to take it for granted that Mr. Roosevelt will see to it that the republican national convention is held before the democratic national convention? He has doubtless foreseen the grave embarrassment that would otherwise be entailed, because it is impossible—at least impossible at this juncture—to conceive how, in the event that the democratic met before the republicans, they could avoid nominating Mr. Roosevelt.

Calamities that are foreseen seldom happen, but it must be confessed that such a contingency might impair Mr. Roosevelt's credit of the republican convention—that is, if any merely human or mundane influences could have any effect upon it.

Third Term Sentiment. Washington Herald (ind.). Third term sentiment astonishes us by appearing in the most unexpected quarters. We hear of it north, south and west, in all parties and among all sorts and conditions of men. Perhaps the people are prepared to smash a precedent and it is conceivable that the third term issue might be as effective in rallying support to Mr. Roosevelt as it would be in consolidating the forces of the opposition. At all events, it would add zest and novelty to our somewhat outworn political controversies, sharpening party differences and offering a new alignment to the perplexed voters of all shades of opinion. But it is yet too early to forecast its value as a party asset.

WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN.

"Pop, what are you convulsive laughing?" "I suppose they are the kind produced by what the press agents call spasms of birth"—Baltimore American.

"I don't believe you ever went to work," said Mrs. Haukebeck. "Of honest, lady, many's the time," replied Weary, "I have covered with such a strenuous letter that every time I start to go to work I clean past it."—Philadelphia Press.

"I want a pair of the most expensive gloves you've got," said Mrs. Nurtich at the glove counter. "I'm afraid the politest salesperson, 'How long do you want them?' 'Don't get insolent, young man! I want to buy 'em, not hire 'em.'—Philadelphia Press.

"Do you think your colleague is concerning himself with the abstract problems of economics?" "I'm afraid not," answered Senator Sargent. "Any problem he figures out will have dollar mark in front of the answer."—Washington Star.

"You don't think advertising pays?" "I should say not!" "Old Richley says it does." "Maid (thinking)—Because, mem, I stand point of the husband of a bargain counter fiend."—Houston Post.

Mistress—Why, Mary, this figure of yours is covered with dust. Maid—Yes, mem. Mistress—Didn't I tell you to brush it off? Maid—Yes, mem. Mistress—And why didn't you? Maid (thinking)—Because, mem, I thought it needed something on it.—The Bohemian.

Mumsey's Magazines. The Weather Prophet writes, and having Benjamen back amongst His Clouds doth sit: "Nor all the Cold Sarcasm of the Press Can hinder Him from thinking 'He is It. And that inverted Bowl we call the Sky He rinds from Day to Day with varied Lid. Lift not your hands to Him for Help—For He As little really knows as You or I!"

Myself when Young did eagerly Peruse The "Weather Indications" in the news For Plenties and for Bails; but evermore What they did promise, I did surely lose. I sometimes think that never grows so Red The Dawn as when the Weather Clerk has said: "Tomorrow—Cloudy; Heavy Winds and Showers."—And Sol comes out Right dazingly, instead.

Ah, Love! couldst Thou and I somehow Conspire To grasp This Weather Bureau Scheme entire; Would we not quickly get onto the Job And then remind it to our Hearts' Desire? For He no Question makes of Ayes and Nods. But anything that strikes His Fancy goes; What Others think is neither Here nor There. He knows about it all—He knows—He knows!

A RED FACE

is often a disfigurement, the capillaries having become enlarged—congested—pushed nearer the surface—giving intense redness to the skin. In extreme cases they will show as red or purple lines on the face.

Pond's Extract Soap soothes and cools; helps to restore normal color. It enters the pores, carrying the antiseptic Pond's Extract which causes the inflamed tiny blood vessels to contract. The cooling properties of the soap combine with the healing Extract to restore the normal glow of health without becoming redness. It is creamy whitens and makes the complexion pure. Preserve a daily color—with Pond's Extract Soap. From Your Druggist.

Armour & Company Sole Licensees from Pond's Extract Company

Where Could You Get Better Piano Values

Facts about the A. Hospe Co. Music Store: First—We are absolutely one price. Every piano in our house is plainly marked with the amount of its value. That price and that price only will buy it.

Second—We give no commissions. Therefore it is not necessary for us to add to the real value of our pianos an amount that must go as profit to a third party. We believe commissions are unfair to our customers. We obtain business on the merits of our pianos and the low prices.

Third—Every piano in our store comes from a factory that is absolutely reliable. They are so arranged in our display rooms that you can make an impartial and thorough inspection before selecting. We can assure you that not an instrument leaves our house which is not worth every cent you pay.

Fourth—In no other store in the country will you find a larger, more varied or more up-to-date stock. Ours is ten ordinary piano stores in one. We are factory distributors and guarantee the lowest prices on the following best lines of pianos: The Krakauer for \$250, the Kranich & Bach for \$375, the Bush & Lane for \$375, the Kimball for \$260, the Cable-Nelson for \$275, the Weyer for \$250, the Kennington for \$225, the Cramer for \$190, the Knabe and Emerson-Angelus, etc., etc.

WE SAVE YOU \$50 TO \$150 ON A PIANO

A. Hospe Co., 1513 Douglas Street

Write for Free Catalogue.

TIRE 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. It is to these women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, comes as a blessing. When the spirits are depressed, the head and back aches, there are dragging-down pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, and resistance to go anywhere, these are only symptoms which unless heeded, are soon followed by the worst forms of Female Complaints.

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.

Mrs. Augustus Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For a long time I suffered from female troubles and had all kinds of aches and pains in the lower part of my back and sides. I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and following the advice which you gave me I feel like a new woman and I cannot praise your medicine too highly."

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A Baltimore physician rises to remark that Americans have too much nerve for their own good. Certainly some of them have. Honore Jaxson of Chicago, for example.

The Department of Agriculture is soon going to issue a bulletin devoted entirely to Boston, and it is believed that every Bostonian will be able to learn a little something from it.

Passengers on the Atlantic steamers have observed red lights in the iceberg district. Managers of the ocean greyhounds are determined to please and provide all the characteristics of home.

Managers of the Jamestown fair jarr'd the historic harmony of the opening by falling to give the Smiths a front seat in the vocal exercises. Is the pioneer family a back number in Virginia?

It is the good fortune of Vermont to have fourteen living ex-governors, ranging in age from 64 years down to half a century. The list of names, headed by Frederick Kolbrouk of Brattleboro, the war governor.

Dr. Nelson C. M. Randolph, aged 74, a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, has just died at Charlottesville, Va. For seventeen years he was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, and for eight years rector of that institution.

Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio has been fighting one way or another ever since the age of 16 he ran away from his home to enlist in the union army when the civil war broke out. As a campaign speaker he has been described as "a wizard and a hypnotist."

Thomas A. Edison has returned to New York after spending a number of weeks in Florida and will at once start in the new line of work he mapped out on his sixtieth birthday. The inventor will hereafter devote his time to the purely scientific side of electrical work.

Senator Carmack, who is rather given to telling characterizations of his colleagues, said of Senator Spooner's change of front on the Philippine policy that the senator from Wisconsin "had endured the annexation of Hawaii, piloted the taking over of the Philippines and embraced the seizure of Panama."

The German emperor has a handsome income, but every penny of it comes to him as king of Prussia and none as emperor. The exact amount is one of the state secrets. The fact of his being at the head of the German empire does not better the king to the extent of a dollar, though there is a certain amount of prestige to be used, only, however, for charitable purposes.

J. P. Morgan is preparing in London, under the direction of W. Williamson, the noted English authority on minatures, one of the most sumptuous and costly volumes ever published. It will contain reproductions in color of Mr. Morgan's unrivaled collection of minatures. Forty copies of the superb book will cost \$2,500 each and forty more \$1,200 each—\$150,000 in all.

For the last eighteen months the ear has been virtually a prisoner in one of his own palaces and in the intervals of state work he has solaced himself with composing music and writing verse. His poetry is melodious and carefully polished and his music is melancholy and inspired by a spirit of fatalism. Some three years ago some of the ear's poems were published under the pseudonym of Olaf, with music by his cousin, the grand duke of D'Assis, but he has himself set some of his verses to music with a considerable amount of taste and a real knowledge of harmony. Nicholas II has a fine collection of violins, of which he is very proud.

Information Withheld. Chicago Chronicle. "At last," says William Jennings Bryan, "we are going into a campaign united on the right side of the questions." Great! Now if the American people only knew "we" are, what the questions are and what the right side of them is how happy they would be!

Chinese Consul Promoted. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Word has been received here that Ho Yow, formerly Chinese consul general at this port, has been appointed by the Chinese government to the position of commissioner of foreign affairs at Canton.

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