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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1907, was as follows:

Net total, 1,088,544. Daily average, 34,954. CHAS. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Unofficial reports indicate that the picnic plant has been damaged by frost. Iceland insists upon a flag of its own. Iceland is welcome to the cold wave flag.

Maybe Gilman is making it plain that she is as true as steel dividends to W. E. Corey. And now the Department of Justice is trying to smash the main spring of the Watch trust.

BRINGING THE MATTER HOME. That Kansas wheat and corn is worth about 5 cents more per bushel than the wheat and corn of Nebraska is the striking assertion made by the New Orleans Picayune and proved by figures.

The difference in value is not due to any superior quality of the Kansas products, but is caused entirely by the fact that Kansas is 320 miles nearer New Orleans and has the advantage of water transportation to the gulf port. The Picayune declares that this advantage means a loss of \$5,000,000 to Nebraska on its wheat crop and a total of \$12,000,000 on its wheat, corn, oats and other cereals.

In addition," says the Picayune, "to the proposed channel for commerce between the northern lakes and the Mississippi river, there ought to be first-class through-water transportation from St. Paul to New Orleans, Omaha to New Orleans, from Little Rock to New Orleans, and from all intermediate river points to each of the several terminal stations. This will be done when the necessity of securing the cheapest transportation charges shall be realized and when the up-to-date steam vessels shall be operated on the internal waterways."

The Picayune's figures are slightly inaccurate, as the rate on wheat from Omaha to the gulf is but 1 cent a bushel more than from Kansas City, but the argument is sound as showing the great loss suffered annually by western farmers by reason of the heavy cost of railroad transportation as compared with water transportation in getting their crops to market. Conditions emphasize the importance of securing navigable channels on the streams in the interior of the country as it is to spend millions annually in the improvement of rivers nearer the seaboard. The railroads frankly confess their inability to handle all the traffic offered to them, thus furnishing an additional reason in support of the plan now contemplated by the Inland Waterways commission, authorized by the last congress, for a systematic improvement of all of the rivers of the country that can possibly be made practically navigable.

TWO WINDMILL FIGHTERS. James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general of the United States and now a corporation attorney, and Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago are the latest additions to the long list of able men making startling discoveries to alarm the country. In an address at a bankers' convention in Philadelphia, Mr. Beck, admitting that he is losing his faith in the American people, said:

I believe that never before has class hatred so dominated the public mind as at this hour. In McKinley's time there was an era of good feeling, but I think today a man must be blind who cannot see the feeling, never before so exaggerated, of hatred and envy of prosperity. Mr. Beck is apparently convinced that every man who has a dollar above his immediate needs is the object of envy and hatred and malice on the part of all who are less abundantly supplied with the world's goods. He seems to be laboring under the impression that the common, every-day hard-working American hates wealth for its own sake and is ready to join in any action that would destroy the rich and strangle prosperity. The picture is a dismal one, but is filled with sunshine and sweetness compared with that limned by Prof. Henderson, depicting the condition of the workingman. In supporting a bill before the Illinois legislature for the establishment of a workingman's insurance scheme by employers, Prof. Henderson said:

Workmen are becoming criminals on account of the desperate outlook they are forced to face. This bill must be passed in order to quell this spirit of revolt and win the workingman back to the church, the law, and the government. Class hatred does not dominate the American people and it is difficult to decide whether Mr. Beck is the more foolish when he talks about the workingman's hatred of wealth, or Prof. Henderson, when he chatters about the workingman becoming a criminal when he hesitates long enough to consider his awful position. The wage workers of the nation are not criminals and have no intention of becoming so. They are enjoying steady employment, with their services at a premium, and at better wages than are paid to toilers in any other country in the world. Every development in the commercial and industrial world in the last year shows a noticeable decline of the old, ill-founded suspicion and distrust between capital and labor, and that their relations, while not perfect, are more harmonious than ever before.

INDIVIDUAL DISARMAMENT. One naturally would look for the name of some Texas town as the scene of a raid by police authorities and the capture of several thousand revolvers, hundreds of knives, ranging from the Arkansas bowie to the keen-bladed stiletto, and a general collection of slung-shots, blisses, brass knuckles and other instruments of slaughter. The raid did not take place in Texas, but in New York, where the police authorities have begun a campaign for universal individual disarmament. The crusade is not aimed at any particular class of citizens, but against the custom of carrying deadly weapons that has grown in New York in about the proportion that it has decreased in the wild and woolly west. Several hundred walking arsenals have already been fined heavily as a result of the crusade, and one man, whose collection of knives and deadly weapons would have furnished a starting

stock for a warship, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of three years. The Lincoln Star appeals to Dean Roscoe Pound of the State university law school not to let his patriotism and loyalty to the university be overcome "by anything save an exceedingly large and compelling salary."

The divorce of the Union Pacific from the coal business may foreshadow a serious situation next winter, as the railroad officials insist, but the people affected have all joined a "Don't Worry" club and will not become alarmed until they begin to shiver next fall. Before the election at Lincoln the democrats were appealing for votes to re-elect the incumbent mayor as an endorsement of his nonpartisan business administration. After election they will be heralding their success far and wide as a great democratic victory.

Attorney Wright of the Water board evidently wants to make a show of earning his salary out of the city treasury by doing something besides going to Lincoln as a railroad lobbyist to fight terminal taxation. Sir William Ramsey hastens to deny the report that he has discovered a method of making artificial copper. The get-rich-quick copper operators will have to confine their work to Montana and New Mexico.

No question of labor, capital or politics should be allowed in the Haywood-Moyer trial at Boise. The men are charged with murder and the case should be tried on that issue alone. Court-Martial Wisdom. Minneapolis Journal. An army court martial has decided that to borrow money and fail to keep a promise to pay it back is "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Apparently it applies to both.

A Platform Well Healed. New York Tribune. Mr. Bryan has at last found a platform which will not break down even under his weight. Having ceased discussing the price of silver and wheat, he returns to the price of a soul, on which he lectured in Chicago. He believes lawyers can be prevented from selling their services to corrupt clients. If the world-encircling Nebraska will make a national issue of this reform, he will surely be able to rise up phoenixlike out of the ashes of self-invited oblivion.

Reminders from History. Kansas City Star. Standard "stands pat" for rebates. It has fallen back on the "constitution." In this it can point to many illustrious precedents—the Bourbon aristocracy of France, George III of England, the southern slaveholders, the Russian grand dukes, etc. If this kind of company pleases the Standard Oil, let it be its privilege to choose and to keep it, even in the light of the results which history records as attending that kind of behavior.

Signs of "Jay" Cities. Kansas City Star. A list of all the "jay" features of American cities would first name the bill boards. The bill boards flaunt themselves in the public eye. That is what they are for. Let a man put up a fine house for residence or business purposes, and he is asked as though he ought to be discouraged for doing a good thing. But let him devote a vacant lot to an eyesore or a menace to passersby and there is an eloquent plea about a citizen's right to do with his property what he pleases.

APRIL FIRE LOSSES. A Comparative Showing Far From Favorable. New York Journal of Commerce. The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of April, as compiled from the carefully kept records of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, shows a total of \$21,925,900. The great San Francisco conflagration occurred in April, 1906, so that comparison will naturally be made with the same month in 1906, from which it will be seen that April this year was unusually expensive to the fire underwriters. The following table gives a comparison by months of the losses this year with 1906 and 1907:

Table with 3 columns: Month, 1906, 1907. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Total 1906: \$175,123,800. Total 1907: \$21,925,900.

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Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. If dreaming is the result of bad digestion, the president of the United States must be blessed with a perfect system of interior assimilation, for in reply to a question a few days ago he told a visitor that not since he was a child could he remember having had a dream "white asleep." The last two words are quoted because, as the Washington Herald avers, the president used them. Mr. Roosevelt told his visitor, the Herald says, that he frequently had wondered why his rest at night was not disturbed by dreams, pleasant or otherwise, as was the experience of so many other persons of normal habits, but that he could not recall a single instance since he emerged from adolescence when his slumber was haunted by those strange operations of the mind called dreams. He reckoned his immunity was due to a habit he had acquired after determined effort of throwing all dull care away as soon as he went to bed. It matters not how crowded have been his waking hours, when he has finished with the day's work and drowsiness creeps upon his senses, he gives himself up absolutely to sleep. He has acquired the faculty Napoleon had of completely shutting off the currents of thought, and in a jiffy after he "hits the bed" he is sound asleep, and for an unbroken stretch of eight hours, in normal circumstances, his mind is as inactive as if he were dead. Frequently, of course, he does not sleep eight hours, but this occurs only when the press of public business or other engagements keep him up beyond his usual hour of retirement or necessitate his rising at an earlier hour than usual. Even then he does not have to be called, but wakes promptly at the time set. He says that he has never had to use an alarm clock, and seldom has he had to be called. The visitor says that the president is unable to understand why everybody normally constituted cannot regulate sleep in this way.

Among the rarest of postage stamps are the homely confederate issues used on letters transported through the south in the early days of the civil war. Nearly every one of them is appealing to the eye, yet they are treasured specimens in the collections of those fortunate enough to possess them. At the beginning of the war, relates the Washington Post, no regular confederate stamps were on hand and the postmasters were authorized to receive money in payment for the postage on letters to be forwarded. Small change was scarce and in order to facilitate matters postmasters issued local stamps of their own design and sold them to patrons a number at a time. These stamps could thereafter be presented to the postmaster in payment of postage. Confederate provisional stamps and envelopes include 14 different varieties and the majority are held at a very high premium. Of many varieties not more than one specimen is known, although it is not at all improbable that other specimens of some of these rarities are now resting on old war-time letters stowed away and forgotten. So scarce are stamps and so rarely do they come up for sale that the standard catalogue does not mention the prices at which they are held. When a specimen does come to light it usually changes hands at a private sale and thus not even expert collectors are always aware of the approximate value of rare issues.

A day or two after George B. Cortelyou assumed the duties of secretary of the treasury he was visited by an elderly man who wanted an appointment as confidential clerk to one of the assistant secretaries. Notwithstanding the fact that he was very busy at the time, Mr. Cortelyou gave the elderly person a hearing and the latter could not comply with the request. So, gently but firmly, he intimated to the old man that it was about time for him to go. This, however, did not dampen the latter's spirit in the least. "Now, sir," said he, "I feel myself peculiarly competent to fill all of your confidential clerkships. I hope that you will further consider my application." Then, wagging his head most impressively, he added: "Oh, Mr. Cortelyou, I could be so confidential!"

The models of the large bronze doors which the Washington sculptor, Louis Amateis, was authorized to design for the main entrance to the capitol, need but a few finishing touches before they will be ready to be cast in bronze, reports the Washington Post. The bronze doors at the east entrance of the capitol represent the discovery of America, and the American side and house entrance represent the American revolution and the forming of the nation. The new doors will tell the story in bronze of the intellectual and physical progress of the country, the apotheosis of America. The transom panel shows the figure of America seated in a chariot drawn by lions, signifying strength, and led by intellectual over brute force. On this panel, to the sides of the chariot, are figures representing learning, architecture, literature, painting, music, sculpture, agriculture, mining, commerce and industry.

The four panels on one side of the door stand for jurisprudence, science, the fine arts and mining, and those on the other side for agriculture, iron and electricity, engineering and naval architecture and commerce. The jurisprudence panel portrays a meeting of the first supreme court, presided over by Chief Justice John Marshall. In the science panel is a group of the world's greatest scientific workers, from Hipparchus, the first astronomer, down to Darwin. Fine arts are represented by Homer, Shakespeare, Goethe, Hugo, Beethoven and several others. The mining panel shows a scene in a mine, and the agricultural panel a harvest scene. Men building a railroad occupy the panel on engineering, while the iron and steel panel shows workers in iron and electric factories. Naval architecture and commerce are depicted by a sailor holding a flag with a liberty cap on top, by a boy studying a globe, and by several other symbolic figures.

Statues and medallions of the American side have been foremost in the various professions and arts around the respective panels. Among them are Franklin, Jefferson, Webster, Madison, Henry, Poe, Latrobe, Marshall, Holley, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Howe, Whitney, Peter Cooper, Rowland, Eads, General Cassin, Ericsson, Edison, Charles Graham Bell, Simon Newcomb and others who have won fame as scientists, inventors, jurists or in some other way.

Light of the Future. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. On the fuel question Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says that "Alcohol meets the requirement and starch plants yield alcohol. The farm is ready to supply heat, light and power when other sources fail." It is no longer in order to speak slightingly of small potatoes, sawdust or cash-beeps.

Why Give It Away. Baltimore American. There is likely to be hot discussion over the assertion made in Chicago that throughout the graduates of American medical colleges are incompetent, but it would perhaps be the normal and wiser course for those accused simply to bury the matter in silence.

AVOID The INTERNAL WRONGS of ALUM. Alum in food causes stomach disorders—Its continued use means permanent injury to health. Following the advice of medical scientists, England and France have passed laws prohibiting its use in bread making. American housewives should protect their households against Alum's wrongs by always buying pure Grape Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder is to be had for the asking— Say, plainly ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Buy by name— Royal

PERSONAL NOTES. Charles F. Taft, a former Ohio congressman, owner of the Cincinnati Times-Star, and brother of the war secretary, is credited with a fortune of \$20,000,000. Even in times of peace General Funston can't keep off the firing line. He has just declared himself anew in favor of restoration of the army canteen. Certain people in Montana have sold all their property in view of the impending end of the world, but haven't explained what they intend to do with the money. A great-grandson of George Washington's brother Samuel, Captain Mervyn C. Buckley, is now on duty as an army engineer in Puget Sound. He is believed to be the only representative of the Washington family now in the army or navy. T. A. Jagger, Jr., professor of geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is at the head of a party that left Seattle last week for points in Alaska, where a study will be made of seismic and volcanic conditions in the Aleutian Islands. Through the agency of the United States Consul General Mr. Watts, a train of twenty-nine Siberian sled dogs has been obtained in St. Petersburg for the Wellman arctic expedition. The dogs will be shipped via Archangel to Mr. Wellman's base in Norway. There will be an element of surprise in the advice of Dr. Henry Gannett of the United States geological survey: "If you are old go to Alaska by all means, but if you are young wait." Mr. Gannett gives this reason for his advice: "The scenery of Alaska is much grander than anything else of the kind in the world and it is not well to dull one's capacity for enjoyment by seeing the finest sights first."

MERRY JINGLES. "So your son has taken up the study of instrumental music?" "Does he play on amoret?" "No, sir, he plays the fiddle."—Baltimore American. "I knew that man when he didn't have a shirt to his back," said the old doctor. "Why, I thought he came of an old and wealthy family." "He does, I officiated at his birth."—Chicago Record-Herald. "Don't you think it wonderful that an actress should read real treatise?" "If some actress," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "could see their own performance, I do not see how they could help it."—Washington Star. "You women," complained Mr. Knox, "are forever discussing the faults of your neighbors. If you'd only gossip about your own points it would be more edifying." "Perhaps," replied his wife, "but who'd care to listen to us?"—Catholic Standard and Times. "You ought to be handcuffed!" the woman exclaimed to her son, whom she had caught in mischief. Acting on the theory, she boxed the lad's ears.—Philadelphia Ledger. "What's this first coupon on my ticket?" asked the traveler, bestirring to find a yard of pastebord. "That's our latest wrinkle," replied the genial agent, "and entitles you to a first-class berth."

Easy Terms at the Cash Price \$25.00 With Five 10-Inch Records. New type Victor Talking Machine with tapering arm, complete outfit, \$25.00. Including your choice of five 10-inch Victor records. This handsome new style Victor machine has a large quartered oak cabinet, a noiseless motor that can be wound while running, and a beautifully decorated flower hbrn. It is equipped with the new tapering arm and exhibition sound box. 15,000 RECORDS TO SELECT FROM. If you own a disc talking machine, cut this coupon out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you a package of needles free.

Victor Talking Machine advertisement with image of a gramophone and text: "New type Victor Talking Machine with tapering arm, complete outfit, \$25.00. Including your choice of five 10-inch Victor records. This handsome new style Victor machine has a large quartered oak cabinet, a noiseless motor that can be wound while running, and a beautifully decorated flower hbrn. It is equipped with the new tapering arm and exhibition sound box. 15,000 RECORDS TO SELECT FROM. If you own a disc talking machine, cut this coupon out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you a package of needles free. Come in and Let Us Show You. A. Hospe Co. Omaha 1513 Douglas St. Neb."