

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 18th day of April, 1907. (Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, 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.

Still good advice—when inclined to take a flyer in wheat, don't.

The Omaha Elks have proved that they are old stagers at stags without staggering.

An English physician has discovered the English girls wink the left eye. That is one of their rights.

San Francisco now has proof that it spoiled a mighty good orchestra leader to make a mighty poor mayor.

It's a poor locality that cannot break into print these days through the aid of a green bug or a bug of some other color.

The new husband of Ellen Terry may discover a little later that he is her leading man only when on the stage.

Of course Mr. Bryan's money is all clean as he asserts. He has done little for several years except to clean up money.

Secretary Taft vouches that the Jamestown exposition will be all right when it is finished. So will the Panama canal.

Senator Platt says he is sorry he made Mr. Roosevelt president, but the rest of the country is glad Senator Platt is sorry.

"General Kuroki saw everything worth seeing in Washington," says the Washington Herald. He did not go to the ball game, then?

"Chewing tobacco makes a man think," says President Woodrow Wilson. Yes, and it makes his wife do more than think.

There is talk of a bread famine if the price of wheat continues to soar. In that case we may have to fall back on breakfast foods.

The crowds that lined up in Ohio waiting for the Foraker presidential boom to pass a given point have evidently gone home in disgust.

Some of the Wall street magnates suspect that Mr. Harriman juggled the letters and handed them a lemon when he had promised to cut a melon.

Scalpers have been enjoined from doing business at Jamestown. The original colony at Jamestown also had trouble in settling the scalping problem.

The country's apparent anxiety to forget the Corey-Gilman episode may be expected to spur Pittsburg up to the point of offering something equally as good.

The bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Nebraska has renounced all the pecuniary emoluments of his office. There is no immediate danger, however, of his example becoming contagious.

A Milwaukee dispatch tells what a woman of that city said when she discovered that she had exchanged her suit case with a burglar by mistake. What the burglar said will never be related.

The outgoing deputy state oil inspector has turned over \$40,000 of excess fees of his office into the state treasury during his four years' incumbency. His predecessors under fusion regimes did not turn in enough excess fees to warrant a separate ledger account.

THE TARIFF AS AN ISSUE.

In an authorized interview the venerable Senator Allison of Iowa, the acknowledged leader of the United States senate in matters pertaining to finance and revenue raising measures, asserts that tariff revision will be an important, if not the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. He intimates further that it may be taken up for consideration at the next session of congress, in order to give the country information on the policy to be pursued by the republican party in the next administration. The senator admits that sentiment on the advisability of considering tariff legislation at this time is divided, some sections demanding a revision of schedules, while others are strongly opposing any "tariff tinkering." This makes it the duty of congress, in Senator Allison's opinion, to investigate the demands for revision, ascertain what the people want and where serious inequalities exist so that a later congress can proceed intelligently.

This official notice that the "Iowa Idea" still persists will carry special significance to politicians who understand Senator Allison's relations with the administration at Washington. The Iowa senator is evidently speaking with the knowledge of President Roosevelt, who has always favored a reform of the tariff, but has deferred urging action on the subject for other more pressing reforms which he has urged successfully upon the national legislature in the last four years. Political gossip has had it that the president was compelled, four years ago, to agree to leave tariff alone in order to get the support of Speaker Cannon and the pronounced standpatters in congress for the railway rate bill and allied reform measures adopted in the last two congresses. That compact, if such there was, has been fulfilled, and with Senator Allison's declaration that congress will now take up tariff revision comes a report from Washington that the administration forces are urging Congressman Burton of Ohio to enter the race for speakership against Mr. Cannon, to secure a man at the head of the house organization who would not use his great power to block measures looking to tariff revision.

Senator Allison insists that the tariff must be revised by republicans. He calls attention to the difference between tariff revision and tariff destruction, explaining that the republicans want to revise the tariff along protection lines, reducing the rates to a protective basis in all cases, while the democrats seek to destroy protection entirely by reduction to a strict revenue basis. In the meantime the mere decision of the republican leaders to investigate the subject of tariff revision places the democrats at another disadvantage. The democratic leaders, with the exception of Mr. Cleveland, whose authority is not generally recognized by the rank and file, have ignored the question until now, when if they decide to take up its championship they will find themselves again indorsing another proposal in which the republicans have taken the lead.

ARGUMENTS FOR PEACE.

The international peace congress at The Hague will meet about the middle of June for the purpose of considering what has been accomplished in the past year that furnishes encouragement for the fulfillment of the dream of universal disarmament and world-wide peace.

One document that should prove of special interest to the delegates is a review, just published by a naval paper, of additions made to the war fleets of the world in 1906. This shows that 215 war vessels of all types were launched during the year, of which 41 per cent were battleships, 37 per cent armored cruisers, 12 per cent torpedo craft and gunboats and 10 per cent protected cruisers, submarines and auxiliaries. Russia led with a contribution of 33 ships, with Great Britain, Germany, Japan, United States, France and Italy in the order named. According to the report, all the nations are abandoning the armored cruiser and the battleship of the smaller type and devoting their attention to the construction of warships of the Dreadnaught type, making them bigger and more destructive than ever before. The naval budget of every world power is larger than ever before in history, except in time of actual war, and there is nothing to indicate any desire or intent of any power to curtail its expenditures for naval and military equipment.

PASSING OF THE GRAPTEE.

The confession of Abe Ruef, for years the political "boss" of San Francisco, is significant principally in showing the good results for civic betterment that have followed the unearthing of frauds and corrupt methods in the administration of the nation, state and municipal affairs. While attempts were made, in the early days of the anti-graft crusade, to manufacture political capital from the disclosures and prosecutions, it long since developed that graft is nonpartisan and that the crook has no politics. Official corruption was a natural outgrowth of civic indifference for years most pronounced, particularly in the conduct of municipal affairs. The business and professional men and what is known as "the better element" have not, until recently, given attention to municipal matters, with the result that official control has been left largely to less competent and less honest classes. The penalty has been paid in loot.

Within the last six years the civic

conscience has been aroused. Starting with the exposures in St. Louis by District Attorney Folk, now governor, the spirit of inquiry has spread throughout the country and resulted in a general official house cleaning. City aldermen and other officials have been indicted by the hundreds in Milwaukee, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati and perhaps a score of other cities. Uncovering of the land frauds, postoffice frauds and other abuses under the federal government followed and their perpetrators were punished. The inquiry has extended to railroads and other corporations engaged in a quasi-public business and the whole official and public life of the nation has been subjected to investigation with resulting elimination of the most flagrant abuses from which the people have too patiently suffered.

The San Francisco graft cases are not different from others that have been exposed, except perhaps the participants in the frauds displayed more than usual zeal in taking advantage of their opportunities. Ruef's confession shows that the city officials, scores of them, shared with the owners of corporations the idea that franchises and public concessions were matters of barter and sale and the officials of "Frisco" had become experts in seeing that nothing went to the lowest bidder. The confession will have its effect in San Francisco, as similar exposures have in other cities, in putting a keener edge on civic interest and spurring honest people, who are everywhere in the majority, to greater activity in public affairs.

PAROLE LAW ABUSES.

The parole by Governor Cummins of Iowa "in the interest of good government" of a professional burglar serving his fourth penitentiary sentence and admitting the commission of other burglaries here in Omaha and elsewhere for which he has not yet been punished, suggests the question, What's the matter with the Iowa prisoner parole law?

The whole theory of the parole system is that it affords the means of giving convicts not yet steeped in crime an opportunity to reform by setting them free on probation with a view to helping them once more to their feet. The Nebraska prisoner parole law makes these conditions pre-requisite. The power vested in the governor in this state to order the release of convicts on parole is strictly limited to those "imprisoned under a sentence other than murder in the first or second degree, who may have served the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which they were convicted and who have not previously been convicted of felony and served in any penal institution within the United States of America." In a word, the Nebraska law permits paroles to first-timers only and no such reckless use of the parole power could be legally made to turn loose on the public a convict confessing to four terms in as many different state prisons and to additional offenses subjecting him to as many more prison sentences if he could be prosecuted for them.

The same considerations which made the Nebraska parole law bar professional criminals serving a succession of penitentiary sentences should prevent the liberation of such prisoners even where the letter of the law permits it as it does in Iowa. It is certainly remarkable that anyone professing to be working "in the interest of good government" should ask for the parole of a four-time penitentiary bird no matter how useful he may have been in supplying manufactured testimony for the prosecution of trumped-up charges against the chief of police of Omaha.

THROWING PHYSICS TO THE DOGS.

Dr. William Osler certainly has the courage of his convictions. As a matter of fact, as in this case, his convictions are not his but are forced upon him, for when the public put a false interpretation upon his statement as to the initiative of the man of forty, he took his medicine without a murmur. He knew if he talked and denied the people would think he was trying to justify himself, so he waited until common sense showed what his attitude really was.

Grim Truths Hurlled at an Audience of Doctors.

Some doctors, more tied to their dignity than to the real healing purposes of their profession, may find like fault with his utterance at Johns Hopkins the other day, when before an audience of physicians he said that he put his faith in hope and nix vomica. Then, as if willing to put himself adversely and aggressively on record, he added that he knew of only four drugs that had any curative values.

THE WORLD-HERALD SAYS THAT THE DEMOCRATIC CITY PROSECUTOR HAS NEVER HAD ANY MONEY IN PAYMENT OF HIS SALARY OR FEES FROM THE GUARANTY BOND COMPANY THAT ADVERTISED HIM AS ITS LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE IN ORDER TO SECURE BUSINESS FROM SALOON KEEPERS LIABLE TO POLICE COURT PROSECUTION.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL MARTIN HAS COME TO THE RESCUE OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA BY ADVANCING \$1,800 TO BE APPLIED ON CONTRACT FOR THE PURCHASE OF LOTS FOR THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, FOR WHICH THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION IS NOT YET AVAILABLE.

THE BEST ESTIMATES ON THE BASIS OF FIGURES AT HAND ARE THAT THE GRAFT ENJOYED BY DOUGLAS COUNTY SHERIFFS SUBLETING THE COUNTY JAIL AS A LODGING HOUSE HAS AVERAGED FOR MANY YEARS MORE THAN \$1,000 A YEAR. THIS GRAFT SHOULD NOT ONLY BE STOPPED FOR THE

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance, regarded at the outset as a triumph of British diplomacy, is not likely to prove permanently profitable for the British empire. The moral support which the alliance brought to Japan, supplemented with financial backing during the crucial days of war, were potential forces in the struggle with Russia. In thus contributing directly and indirectly to the crippling of its ancient enemy, Great Britain calculated on a long respite from Russian influence and intrigues on the borders of India and undivided dominance in the commercial affairs of China. But the expectations of Great Britain are not being realized according to calculations. Russian influence in China and Russian intrigue on the borders of India are destroyed for the present. Yet Great Britain has not profited thereby. On the contrary the arm which Great Britain upheld in the contest with Russia has become the inspiring symbol of Oriental awakening and Oriental strength. Japan's triumphs are an inspiration to allied races. The life currents of China have begun to arouse as never before and military preparations are going forward with energetic determination. The remarkable impulse felt in China has also thrilled India and is regarded as the chief cause of the threatened rebellion in the Punjab.

Senator Dick's action rescinding the call for a political harmony meeting in Ohio shows that he has not forgotten how to back-pedal when he strikes a down grade.

Milwaukee has a \$5,000,000 estate with no heir to claim it. There is also a \$5,000,000 political conspiracy estate down at Washington that no one seems to care to own.

It will now be charged that the Wisconsin legislature has compromised and broken its deadlock by picking an understudy of Senator LaFollette to succeed Senator Spooner.

From One Purse to Another. St. Paul Farmer. Don't get excited over those fortunes won in wheat. Every one of them came out of somebody else's pocketbook.

Industrial Perplexity. Washington Herald. We are only keen for sure whether we meant it we would know whether or not to keep on manufacturing those teddy bears.

Playing in Great Luck. New York Commercial. The Taft boom to be thoroughly impregnated with genuine "Roosevelt luck." Former Senator J. Ralph Burton has delivered a broadside against it.

Honors Are Even. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr Foraker does not want the indorsement of Secretary Taft for senator, and Secretary Taft will try and worry along without Senator Foraker's indorsement for president.

Definitely Located. Washington Post. The Omaha Bee comments on the fact that Bryan's Commoner gives thirteen reasons why democrats should support their party's position. By the way, what is the democratic party's position aside from one of supplication at the pie counter?

Value of Industrial Education. New Orleans Picayune. The really able and upmost fact in the public services of Booker Washington is that he recognized at once the supreme importance of educating the negroes in industrial arts rather than in literature, philosophy and professional courses. Leading negroes everywhere are now insisting on the higher education for their fellows, while Washington, almost alone, realizes the value of practical every-day industrialism for them. This is real wisdom and he is the wisest man of his race. But industrial education is good not only for the negro and as time goes on the fact will be generally recognized.

Question of Inferior Balls. Springfield Republican. Quite a hue and cry has been started by the railroads against the Steel trust on account of the unusual breakage in rails which is being experienced. The question was up at last week's meeting of the Union Pacific board and the fault was laid on the door of the United States Steel corporation. Officials of that concern reply warmly that better rails were never made than the heavy ones it has been turning out, whereupon the manager of an eastern railroad system says that his records show that the board of the eighty-five-pound rails laid five or six years ago stand the wear and tear of present heavy traffic better than the heavier rails more recently laid. So much testimony of this kind is coming forward that the steel men have concluded to confer with experts from the railroads regarding the matter.

Capital and Labor Gradually Getting Together. New York World. According to former Labor Commissioner Anson, a result he attributes to the growth of confidence. Certainly there have been no labor conflicts of recent years comparable in violence, in the numbers engaged and in the magnitude of property losses with the railroad strikes of 1877 or 1894 or with the Homestead disturbance of 1892, relatively small though the number was of those participating in that bloody quarrel. The sight has not been seen in a long time, as in 1886, of an entire labor organization ceasing work because of the charge of a single employe, nor has a Debs called out a great army of workmen in sympathy since the strike of the Pullman troubles of 1894. Less is heard of armed Pinkerton detectives in the field or of militia companies waiting orders in armories. Capital and labor have each learned the lesson of the folly of using their giant strength like a giant, and the gain is great.

Both Right and Ready. HE laggard may make up for lost time here. And the suit that he has put off ordering till now is ready to wear today at our store.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

TERRORISTS MAKE BIG HAUL.

Four Persons Killed and Nine Injured in Robbery that Netted Five Thousand Dollars.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, May 17.—A band of terrorists held up the city office of the Vistula railroad on Duga street at 10 o'clock this morning and got away with \$5,000 after a severe fight, in which four persons were killed and nine wounded. The office was full of people at the time and soldiers were guarding the approaches, but the terrorists attacked them with revolvers, killing two and injuring four of the guards before they reached the place where the money was kept. Then, snatching up a bag containing \$5,000, the men ran out of the office. The soldiers fired a volley at the fleeing terrorists, but only succeeded in hitting some bystanders, two of whom were killed and five wounded.

MOSCOW, May 17.—Belonoff, the man who carried out the great Moscow bank robbery March 30, 1906, when a band of terrorists seized \$2,500,000, and who escaped from a train while being extradited from Switzerland, died in the prison hospital here yesterday of consumption. The general belief has been that the police allowed Belonoff to get away on condition that he betray his accomplices and others, and that he has solemnly man under police protection ever since his "escape" was announced. Belonoff was possessed of the dementia that several terrorists were trying to kill him for betraying his comrades.

SMILING LINES. "Is young Softy going a fast pace?" "Is he? You just ought to see him run up a hill."—Baltimore American.

Teacher—"What is meant by the wave of popularity?" "It's that Marcel wave, ain't it, teacher?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Buttrick has been a good deal in the public eye, hasn't he?" "Yes, in the sense that he gets himself blown into it once in awhile."—Chicago Tribune.

"What do you consider the chief danger of war?" "The chief danger is that it will stop the other fellow will have it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You reckon these fault-finding brethren go to heaven?" "Some of 'em will have to. The other place is too full of 'em."—Atlanta Constitution.

Mrs. Knicker—Has she clothes for all climates? Mrs. Bocker—Yes, except the one her husband mentions when he gets the bill.—New York Sun.

"Now here," said the enthusiastic real estate agent to the prominent politician, "is one of the most desirable houses in the capital. It has exposure all around." "Good heavens!" cried the prominent politician, "what a start of dismay. 'That's just what I'm trying to get away from.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Late Arrival—Who is that man over there, Mrs. Upmore, that everybody knows is to be seen on earth?" "Hostess—Is it possible you don't know? That is Mr. Percollum, the man who wrote a short story for a start of dismay, without putting an automobile in it.—Chicago Tribune.

"Papa, are we all worms of the dust as the preacher said?" "Yes, perhaps we're all worms, but some of us are shy on the dust."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Floorwalker—I'd be ashamed to let my trousers bag as yours do. You ought to have them made up like mine. Bookkeeper—if my shirts were as sharp as yours I wouldn't have any more trouble in keeping my trousers creased than you do.—Chicago Tribune.

JUST ORDINARY.

J. M. Lewis in Houston Post. He never scaled no summits nor stood out upon the brink. And his name was never blazoned on no page in printers' ink. And no one in the next county never knows he was on earth. And a mighty little money would have bought all he was worth. But his bones yielded a welcome when he comes into the barn. For he's entitled 'em, loved 'em, an' he never grinted 'em. Never grinted 'em. Ner used any other swear word, ner laid on 'em when he was a kid. When 'th pullin' was too heavy; he jest lightened up their load.

And his babies run to meet him when the workin' day was done. An' he carried 'em, he saw 'em, and he helped 'em romp an' run. And the harder the day's work was and the heavier the boots he wore, the broader grew his wrinkles an' the smother grew his smile. And his wife was never worried fear he'd come home out of sorts. For he never lost his temper and he never made no fuss. That would hurt a body's feelin's, he was always just the same. Though no one in the next county ever knowed him nor his name.

So, although he scaled no summits an' was quite unknown to fame, Yet I think the hosts of heaven flew to meet him just the same. An' they bore him on their plinths to be adored, an' they put him on a pedestal. Where the lovin'st and gladdest and the gentlest spirits be. And although the world kept rollin' when he smiled an' said goodbye, An' there ain't no big mausoleum to show where he does lie, Yet the world's a whole lot better for his livin' just being. His children are proud of him 'cause he was just like he was.

PASSING OF GREAT STRIKES.

Capital and Labor Gradually Getting Together. New York World. According to former Labor Commissioner Anson, a result he attributes to the growth of confidence. Certainly there have been no labor conflicts of recent years comparable in violence, in the numbers engaged and in the magnitude of property losses with the railroad strikes of 1877 or 1894 or with the Homestead disturbance of 1892, relatively small though the number was of those participating in that bloody quarrel. The sight has not been seen in a long time, as in 1886, of an entire labor organization ceasing work because of the charge of a single employe, nor has a Debs called out a great army of workmen in sympathy since the strike of the Pullman troubles of 1894. Less is heard of armed Pinkerton detectives in the field or of militia companies waiting orders in armories. Capital and labor have each learned the lesson of the folly of using their giant strength like a giant, and the gain is great.

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