

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss: George H. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Bee printed during the month of August, 1907, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and quantity. Includes categories like 1. 36,750, 2. 36,940, etc., totaling 1,138,320.

Net total, 1,138,324. Daily average, 36,254. GEO. H. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Advertisements will be changed as often as requested.

When out of town. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

If Iowa succeeds in abolishing the baby farm other states may well follow.

The argument as to whether it is "vodeville" or "vawdville" may now be resumed.

Watermelons contain 93 per cent water and must, at present prices, contain about 98 per cent profit.

E. H. Harriman it still catching trout, thus spoiling the impression that he never fishes for anything but suckers.

It is only fair to United States senators who have been indicted to say no one of them has ever jumped his bail.

Senator Borah of Idaho will now have an opportunity to find out how it feels to face a jury from the standpoint of defendant.

Evidently Walter Wellman's balloon is not the kind that can be inflated with hot air, or he would have not delayed his start so long.

Friends of Vice President Fairbanks want it understood that Senator Platt's indorsement of him for the presidency was unsolicited.

It is probably not true that future meetings of the board of directors of the Illinois Central will be held under Marquisburg rules.

It is announced that the president is shortly to become a Redman. The railroads have an idea that he has been on the warpath for a long time.

Senator Borah of Idaho is the latest addition to the list of senators who will have to think whether to answer "present" or "not guilty" when the roll is called.

None of the nations object to occasional meetings of the peace conference at The Hague. No harm has been done by the meetings, if no good has been accomplished.

Allum Nireddin Adesa Abbeddzis of Turkey is making a tour of the country. The fact is not important, but is used just to make trouble for the despised profeeder.

There is no comparison between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, says Secretary Taft. That is complimentary to both or either, depending on the viewpoint.

Omaha Commercial club boosters find themselves in great demand, and rather too popular when it comes to being invited to Council Bluffs and Lincoln on the same day.

The visit of the Kansas railroad commissioners to Nebraska bore fruit early. If Kansas would follow Nebraska's lead more closely in other matters it might stop the "bleeding."

"The republicans want to keep Colonel Bryan to the front as a safe and sure man to defeat," says Editor Waterson. It is almost impossible to get a conspiracy through any more without discovery.

Secretary Wilson says the western farmers are sending money to New York for investment. It would only be turn about and fair play if the Nebraska and Kansas farmers should get a few mortgages on choice New York real estate.

THE NOMINATION OF REESE.

Although it may be some little time yet before the exact majorities are known, it is plain that the republicans of Nebraska have chosen as the candidate to head their ticket for supreme Judge Manoah B. Reese of Lancaster county. Judge Reese receives this high honor directly from the rank and file of the party, who have for the first time under the new primary law made their expressed desire effective without the intervention of delegates or other intermediaries.

Judge Reese has served six years on the supreme bench, being retired in 1889 at the close of his first term as a consequence of the manipulation of hostile railroad politicians. Ten years later, just before Nebraska had fully emerged from the dark age of populism, he was nominated a second time, but succumbed to a coalition of democrats and populists on a fusion opponent. In this preliminary primary campaign Judge Reese's candidacy was being championed by the self-styled "progressive" element of the party, demanding for him restoration to his former place in vindication of his previous sacrifice to the cause of reform.

The Bee has already recalled the fact that it had supported Reese as its party candidate twice just as it had supported Judge Sedgwick six years ago and could conscientiously support either again, even though it saw no good reason why Judge Sedgwick should be deprived of his second term. The Bee has also recited in this campaign what it had said of Judge Reese when he was last nominated in 1889, and it reiterates again, as follows:

In Judge Reese the republican party proposes to the people of Nebraska a candidate who has often been tried and never found wanting; a man who laid down the judicial ermine he had worn for six years as a sacrifice when he first donned it. Coming unthought and, in fact, in spite of repeated declinations, the nomination of Judge Reese by unanimous vote of a representative and harmonious convention is an honor rarely conferred. It is an expression of confidence and esteem that comes to but few men in a lifetime.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FLEET.

The guns of the democratic newspapers and some of the anti-administration organs are trained on President Roosevelt for his final decision to send a monster fleet of battleships to the Pacific ocean early this winter. Some of the opponents insist that the action constitutes a direct challenge to Japan or any other nation that may take offense at the presence of a fleet of battleships in peaceful waters, while others are figuring out what the trip will cost in the way of coal purchases and how many poor families might be saved from suffering this winter if the money that must be spent for fuel on the trip were distributed through the regularly organized charity associations. Some of the more radical opponents of the president profess to see a scheme on the part of the republican leaders to create a situation by sending this fleet to the Pacific that will force the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt for president next year.

It is a direct insult to the intelligence of the American people to assert that they would support a man for the presidency who would deliberately offend a foreign power for the purpose of manufacturing political capital. It is an insult to President Roosevelt to suggest that he would attempt such a foolish thing. Some facts exist relating to the sending of the fleet to the Pacific that should not be ignored. The fleet is not going anywhere for the purpose of carrying a menace to any foreign power. If the trip to the Pacific has any effect upon international politics it should tend to preserve peace rather than to destroy it. In the first place, the United States has an unquestioned right to send its fleet to the Pacific or to any other point where American interests lie. It is admitted, secondly, that the nation has never properly guarded its rights and interests in the Pacific, interests that have become highly important since the American acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines. Again, a naval force is maintained as a guarantee of peace and, in order to be effective, must be thoroughly drilled and ready for every emergency. If no excuse for the Pacific trip existed other than the assertion of the Washington authorities that it was needed for practice purposes, the nations of the world would have to accept that statement in good faith. The right of the country to order the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific, without giving offense to any power, is beyond question.

Back of all that, however, is another fact that makes the Pacific transfer a movement of wise diplomacy. It is no longer a secret in diplomatic circles that conditions in the far east are in a chaotic and dangerous condition. China is sending troops into northern Korea, now in possession of Japan, and is openly arming its forces to resist further encroachments of Japan in the territory heretofore dominated by Tsu An, the empress dowager of China. It is accepted as a signal for all kinds of trouble in the orient, with a likely probability that all of the great powers of the world, whose interests in China are large, will be involved in the settlement. Conditions in China are most acute and the explosion may come at any moment. In such event,

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The New York Herald has come to the aid of the Anti-Imperialist league of Boston in the effort to make the Philippines an issue, more or less prominent, in the next presidential campaign. The anti-imperialists, who came painfully close to treason in their campaign of four years ago, are now insisting that the Philippines be given their full and immediate independence and that the United States withdraw from the islands on the briefest possible notice. The Herald does agree with the Boston agitators, but demands that the deal be placed on a commercial basis and that the islands be sold to the highest bidder. The Herald's campaign is the more interesting, as it has been soliciting opinions from public men throughout the country as to what disposition the United States should make of the islands. Some of the democratic statesmen of the south are urging the sale of the islands and occasionally a republican of prominence goes so far as to suggest that it would be a good riddance if the United States could get rid of the Philippines upon some honorable terms. The proposition, however, is finding few advocates among the men whose opinions are entitled to serious consideration.

An interesting conflict, by the way, arises between the views of the anti-imperialists and the Herald. The anti-imperialists declare that we should give up the Philippines because we never had any right to them. The Herald insists that they should be sold. If we had not right to take them, we have no right to sell them, which raises a question that the Herald and its Boston allies may settle between themselves. Aside from this attempt to inject the Philippine problem into the national campaign, the country as a whole is rather indifferent to the question. Mr. Bryan tried to make it an issue in 1900 and the overwhelming opinion of the voters of the country was expressed in favor of the republican plan for governing the islands. There has apparently been no marked change in sentiment on that proposition. Down in Missouri the other day Secretary Taft, in addressing a large meeting, asked, "How are you on the Philippines? Do you want to surrender them? Do you want to give them up?" He received a chorus of "No" that made the woods ring. That is the way, we predict, that any further agitation of the question will be met by the people.

Some things about the Philippines and the Filipinos are pretty clearly understood by the American people. In the first place, the Filipinos are not yet fit for self-government. To grant them independence would be but to invite a repetition of the Cuban experience. To sell them would be an act of international cowardice, as they could be sold only to some nation that would desire the final subservience and serfdom of the natives instead of following the American plan of lifting them to a position where they may be able to govern themselves. Humanity demands that the United States should hold those islands until the Filipinos are capable of managing their own affairs. Even then our responsibility will not end. For many years the islands, even after they achieve their independence, must be under the protecting hand of the United States so long as its services are necessary in the spread of civilization.

SPADES ARE TRUMPS.

Charles P. Neil, United States Commissioner of Labor, sums the situation up in a nutshell when he explains that the trouble in the labor market is that "the world has bitten off more than it can chew." He explains, dropping the vernacular which all understand that "widespread prosperity and the unparalleled undertaking of the age have led to the undertaking of more great projects than can be completed within a reasonable time."

It is the old law of supply and demand working again, with demand doing the suffering. The difficulty is all due to the fact that jobs have multiplied faster than workmen and the situation is becoming positively serious. The United States wants a steady force of 40,000 workmen on the Panama canal. Canada guarantees steady work for five years for 60,000 men on the improvements decided upon by the Canadian railway managers. Russia has decided to double-track the Transiberian railway, a job that will require the services of an army of men for a half dozen years. New York city has started work on a new water works that will involve the expenditure of \$160,000,000, most of which will be paid to workmen, and New York state has begun work on a large canal that calls for the disbursement of \$101,000,000, most of which will go to the man with the spade. England is building a railroad from the Cape to Cairo and syndicates have already made contracts for girdering South Africa and China with a system of railroads built after the American plan. Three or four big tunnel propositions are under way in New York and nearly every state in the nation is calling for workmen on railroad extensions and betterments. It is estimated conservatively that fully 1,000,000 workmen with shovels would not

BEING MADE FOR LABOR IN THE DIRT-MOVING LINE.

The call of the world is for the brawn of the man with the spade.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. The souvenir fiend, whose number is legion in Gotham, swooped down on Prince Wilhelm's cruiser, the Olga, last Sunday and worked overtime. The belt to the throne of Sweden gave a farewell public reception on board his ship of state, and the acquisitive public responded numerously and did did things. The only things the visitors did not try to take away were the smoke-stacks and the big guns, according to the men of the Olga. In one instance, it was said, the sword scabbard of one of the senior officers of the cruiser was stolen, while wine glasses, spoons and other small articles are missing by the dozen.

At nightfall officers declared that even the latch of one of the big guns had been tampered with by a souvenir crazed crowd. Pieces of rope spikes and other articles, in fact, every item of small property on the deck was carried away.

Protting by Abruzzi's experience, the cabins and private quarters of the officers and crew were locked, so that the uniforms of the prince and his men were not cut up piecemeal, as was the experience of the Italian duke.

That there is a real method in the seeming madness of the mob of apparently raving maniacs who follow maniacs to the curb of Broad street, New York, may be gathered from an article by Frank Marshall White in the current Broadway, which tells something of the system by which various stocks amounting to a hundred millions annually are handled by the curb brokers. As a matter of fact, says Mr. White, the curb market today is as reputable an institution as the comparison is flattering to the other according to the point of view of the Stock exchange.

The rules of the New York Stock exchange prohibit its members from becoming members of any other stock exchange, or from associating in business with a member of any other such exchange, and it enforces this rule rigidly for its own protection. The Stock exchange is, in fact, a quasi public institution. Every stock listed is subject to an investigation; periodical reports and balance sheets are required, and fees exacted. There are numerous stock companies, however, whose officers do not care to place their securities on the exchange, and it is these outside securities that are dealt in on the curb.

Practically all the business of the curb market comes from the great Stock exchange houses, notwithstanding the fact that the outside market exists without any organization and without officers, constituting a jostling and making it difficult for the members of the exchange to trade through the curb brokers without violating its rules.

Curb brokers when they make a trade are required to give the name of a responsible brokerage firm as the real principal in the transaction. Thus whenever a trade is made the buyer and seller exchange the names of recognized brokerage houses, and these houses subsequently confirm transactions with one another precisely as is done on the Stock exchange.

The proprietor of a downtown cigar store, when he moved into new quarters, rented one-half of his space to a fountain pen establishment, under the impression that his business would not require all the room. Very soon, though, he discovered his error, for trade poured in so rapidly that his half of the shop was insufficient to accommodate all the customers. He politely requested the fountain pen man to move out. But the fountain pen man had opinions of his own on the subject. The position of the store was as advantageous to him as to the other, and he declined to move. In reply to threats, he produced his lease.

Nothing daunted, the cigar store man bought a stock of fountain pens, which he widely advertised to be given away with purchases. For instance, the man who bought three 10-cent cigars was to get a pen with them. The fountain pen man retaliated by cutting rates correspondingly. Barkers were obtained by the rivals, and lurid signs were posted. They drew crowds and still draw them. The policeman on the beat always wears a worried expression on his face at the noon hour, and many a downtown business man is wondering how his office boy is able to carry a handsome pen, while the passerby are chucking and hoping the fight will last until Christmas.

Under the new law regulating the sale of cocaine it is now unlawful to sell that drug or any of its admixtures except upon the written prescription of a reputable physician, and that prescription shall be filled only once. Also under the new law wholesalers may supply the drug only to licensed pharmacists or licensed druggists, registered practicing physicians, veterinarians or licensed dentists. It will be necessary also to label packages containing "apsras" as poison, and to display distinctly the name and quality of the cocaine or its admixtures. Violations of this law are punishable by imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

Four women pushed their way up to the glove counter and importuned the solitary saleswoman to wait upon them. When the girl finally turned her attention their way one of the women said to the other three: "Are you shopping in case?" "They said they were not." "Well," said she, "I am. I pay \$3 an hour for it. Every minute that I waste means 5 cents thrown away. Since you will lose nothing by waiting a few minutes I will kindly let the clerk wait on me first."

The three women gasped, but sat quietly while she selected her gloves.

A recent craze for mutilated coins—cents preferred—can be ascribed directly to the job of turning around the old Montauk pier in Brooklyn. The building is sliding slowly along on little rollers which travel on heavy steel rails. The other day a woman in the crowd of onlookers told her escort to put a piece of money on one of the rails so that the rollers could pass over it. "Just to see if it would be smashed," she said. "It took nine minutes for the roller to pass completely over the coin—and it was smashed. The young woman put it in her purse as a souvenir. That mated the fact, and now there are lots of coins and trinkets of all sorts being mutilated to be kept as mementoes of the big horse moving."

Turn of the Tide. Baltimore American. Hitherto big trust magnates have shown great reluctance toward going on the witness stand. Now the government will furnish no more free immunity baths, the tide may turn and the rush be into the arms of the press servants and onto the stand.

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MEN ADMIRE. A pretty face, a good figure, but sooner or later learn that the healthy, happy, contented woman is most of all to be admired. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Miss Emma Runtzler, of 631 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., writes: "For a long time I was troubled with a weakness which seemed to drain all my strength away. I had dull headaches, was nervous, irritable, and all worn out. Chancing to read one of your advertisements for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I decided to try it and I cannot express my gratitude for the benefit received. I am entirely well and feel like a new person."

PERSONAL NOTES. Prince William of Sweden thinks this is the greatest country on earth, and he has been only the fringes of it. It is reported that already whiskey is being shipped into Georgia labeled "Patent." Before the prohibition law goes into effect the state is likely to have a rich carmine hue. Mrs. George West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, is about to write a book of recollections. Her literary talent is well known and she aided much in the preparation of Lord Randolph's biography, written by her son, Winston Churchill. Lord Alverstone, who is now on a visit to this country in company with many other distinguished jurists of Great Britain, has the reputation of having made the longest speech ever delivered by a lawyer. This was when he appeared as counsel for Great Britain in the Venezuelan arbitration matter. His address, which covers nearly a British case thoroughly, occupied sixteen days. Prof. A. K. Skinner, chief astronomer of the United States Naval observatory, who will soon retire on a life pension, was appointed to the position in 1870, since which time he has discovered or determined the places of about 9,000 stars, besides doing an immense amount of work in the field of applied astronomy and mathematics. He will be succeeded by Prof. Herbert L. Rice, formerly in charge of the Ephemeris and now assistant astronomer.

DEMAND FOR LABOR DOWN SOUTH. Unique Experience of a Shipload of Immigrants. Springfield Republican. One cannot be surprised by the rush of European immigration to this country, in view of such scenes as that at New Orleans last week when the steamship Soda Hokenberg arrived at that port. There were landed 294 immigrants, the bulk of them being able-bodied men from Germany, Hungary, Greece, Italy and other Mediterranean countries. A New Orleans society for promoting immigration welcomed them and provided a lunch for the entire shipload. The pier was thronged with employers and agents of planters, who bid against each other for the labor of the newcomers. The men, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "were beset with offers at wages ranging from \$10 upward." And "immediate employment could have been furnished to ten times the number" that arrived on that boat. The effect of such welcomes must quickly be felt in the old homes of the immigrants as soon, indeed, as they can communicate with their relatives and friends by the mail. It isn't hard to believe that recent story of the little town in Hungary which had mayor, because every one had gone to America.

FAVOR FOR RICH CROOKS. Philadelphia Record. It would serve to assuage the fears of trust magnates and of lesser grafters who have made themselves rich at the public expense when they read of the laxity shown by the government to two distinguished criminals under sentence of five years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$5,000 for embezzlement. Pending application for a rehearing, John F. Gaynor and Benjamin Greene, supposed to be in jail at Macon, Ga., have had all sorts of privileges. Gaynor is at a pleasure resort for his health. Both culprits have gone on a hunting and fishing trip in the streets will, and have taken their wives out driving. The only restraint on these pleasers is the compulsory attendance of United States marshals, who must be paid for their extra services pending the determination of the courts. If a rascal has money to fight extradition and to litigate indefinitely after trial and conviction, fine and imprisonment do not count for much.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW. Detroit Free Press. Father sits and chuckles, Mother comes back; Even now she's peeking Over the railroad track. Father worked a brand new trick, Best he ever saw; Says that Mr. B's obeying The unwritten law. Father wrote and told her, Things were going right; "Cept he lost a lot of sleep Almost every night. In his letter, father Said that she might stay; Although he was lonesome With his wife away. "If the air is bracing, And is helping you, Don't be in a hurry. Stay a week or two. It's a cold that's set in. Somewhere on my chest; But I wouldn't worry— Sit and get your rest." "Have a good time, mother," Father wrote to say; "Though, of course, I miss you. Mother get his letter. Need it to explain, Mother packed her trunk and ran Straightway to the train." Father sits and chuckles, Laughs the whole day through; Says that ma would not have come, But he knew she'd hurry. When his note she saw; Father's found a way to use The unwritten law.

September First. EANS put away the Straw Hat. We are prepared to show you the prettiest and swellest line of Soft and Stiff Hats that you can see anywhere. We wish to call your attention especially to the "Mallory Cravenette" Hat, for which we are sole agents for Omaha. We carry this hat in both Soft and Stiff shapes and it is absolutely rain and sun proof. We make this celebrated hat under our \$3.00 special die and it is the best hat at that price that can be had. LET US SHOW YOU Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.