

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 15th day of August, 1907.

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

Nebraska's best season of the year—the Indian summer time.

Mr. Taft says there are too many millionaires, but most of us wish there were just one more.

The cotton crop is said to be worth \$90,000,000. Now you know what the term "solid south" means.

A dressmaker declares that the curvaceous woman will be in style this winter. More joy for the angular girl.

Ex-Governor Taylor refuses to return to Kentucky while a low political barometer reading is shown in that state.

It is up to those dilatory paving contractors to make a spurt on the home stretch to get ahead of Jack Frost.

Cleveland might try a reunion of the republicans who have sought political fame by running against Tom Johnson for mayor.

A woman has been arrested at Kansas City for trying to starve herself to death. Evidently the poor no longer have any rights which are respected.

That siren whistle is not doing its duty these days. The Farnam street pavement has been finished and Omaha has won the base ball championship.

Managers of the Jamestown imposition are out with a formal announcement that the last buildings will be finished before the closing day of the show.

Addicks of Delaware still insists that he is for Cortelyou for the presidential nomination, although there is nothing to show that Cortelyou ever tried to harm Addicks.

One of the chief recommendations of this man Chanler whom the New York democrats are touting for the presidential nomination is that he can make a noise like a barrel.

The democratic national platform will doubtless contain a plank demanding the preservation of the forests. Democrats have to have some tall timber to go to every November.

The railroad presidents who declared that the new rate law would kill their business are now explaining that shipments are being delayed because the railroads have more business than they can handle.

The republicans are going to run a man named Burchard for governor of Rhode Island. It was a man named Burchard that kicked the republican fat into the fire in the national campaign in 1884.

With grand jury indictments for land frauds catching one lawyer for the prosecution and another lawyer for the defense in the Haywood case, honors must be easy among the legal lights of Idaho.

Representatives of "the only good railroad in Nebraska" will soon be explaining that they got tangled up with the bad railroads in that injunctive case quite by accident and not knowing what they were doing.

Judge Gary, head of the Steel trust, says "The time has gone by for the great corporations to ignore the public and the public interests." There is a suspicion that the public learned that fact before the corporations did.

NO LETTING DOWN THE BARS

With the approach of the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival pressure is being brought on the authorities to let down the bars for a number of shady enterprises which would not be tolerated in Omaha as regular day in and day out performances.

Promoters of thinly-veiled gambling propositions want to sneak in under the license accorded to Ak-Sar-Ben fun-makers in the hope that they may run the gauntlet of the law through the era of good feeling.

Having put the ban on the gambling slot machines the police board cannot consistently wink at gambling concessions for carnival week, whether the winnings are promised in money, cigars or candy.

The same protection against bunco games afforded to strangers throughout the year should be extended to Ak-Sar-Ben visitors.

What is said here applies equally to the projected prize fight exhibitions which an attaché of an alleged reform paper is trying to engineer disguised as boxing contests.

We have had these boxing contests before and know that if they are not fakes they are prize fights. In either case they are prohibited by law, and even if they were not, they are not needed as carnival adjuncts.

COST OF RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION. Charles H. Cochrane, a constructing engineer, recognized as a high authority in his profession, has compiled some interesting statistics relating to the cost of railway construction.

Railway managers do not agree upon this proposition, the claims that are made of the physical cost of railroads varying to such an extent as to make the figures usually offered absolutely worthless in an effort to strike an average approximate cost.

There can be no fixed rule for the mileage cost of railroads. The cost of the Denver & Rio Grande, much of which was bored through granite mountains, bears no relation to the cost of roads like the Rock Island, running for the most part through level prairie regions.

Mr. Cochrane has, nevertheless, gone to great pains to arrive at something like a general average cost per mile of railroad construction in this country.

Poor's Manual, also a high authority, places the average cost of construction at \$69,443 per mile, but this includes the cost of rolling stock and terminal investments, which can hardly be included in construction cost.

Mr. Cochrane, taking sections of all the leading railroads in the country, selecting those whose cost varied greatest, concludes that the average cost of railroad construction is \$49,000 per mile.

The Cochrane statistics show that a typical railroad can be constructed through a rolling prairie country at \$21,000 a mile, and he declares that \$15,000 a mile will cover the cost in the level prairie regions, where most of the new rail roads are being pushed.

The conclusion is forced, from Poor's figures and those prepared by Mr. Cochrane, that the railroad managers are in fanciful mood when they insist that the construction cost of American railroads legitimately exceeds \$125,000 per mile.

THE DUTY ON WHITE PINE. Lumber dealers' associations and builders in different parts of the country are organizing in an effort to induce congress to repeal the tariff schedule which places a duty of \$2 per thousand on white pine lumber.

The agitation for the removal of the duty is also causing speculation as to why it was imposed. The duty was laid ten years ago, at a time when our white pine forests had been practically denuded.

At that time Canada was sending about 700,000,000 feet of white pine lumber to this country every year. The duty was calculated to be prohibitive and accomplished that purpose, as but little white pine has been received from the Dominion in the last decade.

In that time the whole state of Michigan has been robbed of its pine and but little of it remains in other sections of the country.

The lumber tariff has added much to the acuteness of the problem of forest preservation and has worked an incalculable hardship on builders, compelled to pay exorbitant prices for material which Canada stood ready to offer in unlimited quantities and at moderate prices had no tariff barrier raised.

Every foot of white pine used in this country in ten years has carried an additional price of \$2 per thousand on account of the tariff. The repeal of the duty would not only lighten the load of the consumer, but also aid the government in its efforts to save the remnant of the nation's timber resources.

STOPPING PRESS CRITICISM. Some one offended at the exposure of the peculiar methods of the city authorities of Joplin, Mo., has wrecked the office of an afternoon newspaper there, destroying its presses and typesetting machinery by exploding dynamite beneath them.

While the perpetrators doubtless expected to put the newspaper out of business and thus stop the objectionable criticism, what they have actually done has been to furnish almost conclusive proof that the strictures passed by the editor were fully warranted.

Such an outrage, of course, will be resented by all fair-minded people and the Joplin newspaper will not suffer except in its immediate pecuniary loss.

This exhibition of animosity at Joplin finds its counterpart in a milder form in the action of a medical society composed of physicians of two northern Nebraska counties, which met at Emerson a week or two ago, which

resolved a demand that the local newspapers refrain from mentioning their names in connection with any case in which they might be employed professionally.

The doctors did not use real dynamite to stop criticism, but only figurative dynamite in the implied threat of boycott and withdrawal of subscription patronage. The doctors will probably explain that their purpose was to prevent the less scrupulous among them from securing free newspaper advertising contrary to the medical code and that the request to omit mention referred only to favorable mention.

A doctor may, however, be entitled to unfavorable mention as well as favorable mention, and he ought to know that his profession does not guarantee him immunity from press criticism. Unless we are greatly mistaken the resolution of the Nebraska doctors will have about as much effect upon the freedom of the press as the lawless work of the Missouri dynamiters.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER. All the news that comes from the farms in these piping times of prosperity tells of satisfactory prospects. The season of estimates and speculation is about ended. Crop scares have lost their potency and it is now largely a question of weight and measure to ascertain the amount of new wealth that will go this year to the pockets of the farmers and producers.

The latest government reports indicate a corn crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels last year, and a wheat crop of 625,500,000, as compared with 635,361,000 bushels last year. In both cases the production this year is above the ten-year average, although less than the record-breaking crops of last year.

Only three times in the history of American agriculture has the corn crop exceeded 2,500,000,000. The wheat crop will be the largest, with five exceptions, in the country's history. The oat crop is more of a failure, but, taken altogether and considering the fact that large surpluses were carried over from last year, there is an assurance of an abundant supply of all grains for home needs, which are increasing very rapidly, with a handsome margin for export at high prices in making good a serious shortage in the European harvests.

The cotton crop promises a yield of 13,000,000 bales, with an estimated value of \$750,000,000. Any reduction in the production of cereals will be made up by the advanced price due to the steady demand for domestic consumption and the certainty of an increased foreign demand, so that the crop of the present year will return as much or more actual revenue as last year. The farmer accordingly has reasons for being exceedingly self-satisfied. The increase in the value of his land has been prodigious. He has greater assets than ever before and owes little or nothing. He has worked hard for years and nobody will begrudge him his horn of plenty.

END OF AN ANCIENT FIGHT. Acceptance by the British government of the request of the United States that all points at issue in the Newfoundland fisheries controversy be referred to The Hague tribunal for final adjudication and settlement promises to end a dispute of nearly 100 years. The question arose out of the conclusion of a modus vivendi to cover the season's fishing in Newfoundland, and out of that came the proposition and acceptance to refer the whole matter to The Hague, a working plan having been agreed upon to cover the fishing rights pending the final settlement.

Certain rights in Newfoundland waters and the Gulf of St. Lawrence have been asserted to American fishermen since 1818, but disputes between this government and Newfoundland have been almost continuous since that time. The case reached something like a climax in 1889, when Secretary of State Blaine negotiated what was known as the Blaine-Bond treaty, insuring certain reciprocity rights in the fishing industry, but the senate refused to ratify it and Newfoundland fishermen were cut out of the United States waters. Newfoundland could not, of course, abrogate the treaty of 1818, but the province made every effort to make it a dead letter by passing laws greatly to the annoyance of and discriminating against American fishermen in Newfoundland waters. Secretary of State Hay negotiated a few years ago, but this was also rejected by the senate and the points of dispute have remained.

The reference of the entire question to The Hague will be generally approved if it really takes this persistent and troubling question out of congress and out of politics.

A candidate for republican nomination in Webster county is in a quandary because, although he filed to go on the official ballot, his name was left off in the printing accidentally or on purpose and he is asking the attorney general what can be done to make good the mistake. Suppose the omission had taken place in the regular election, what remedy would the candidate have had? That is a hard nut to crack unless the responsibility can be traced to some one and proper punishment inflicted.

Local railroad men are said to be taking great comfort out of the decision of a minor court denying the validity of the Pennsylvania 3-cent fare law as applied to the Pennsylvania railroad, drawing the inference that if a 2-cent fare is not sustained

in Pennsylvania it cannot be sustained in Nebraska, where the population is so much more sparse and passenger traffic much lighter.

That was the same argument presented to the legislature when the 2-cent fare law was pending, but on the heels of it the Nebraska railroads voluntarily put in a 2-cent mileage book and the lawmakers promptly concluded that if they could carry the commercial travelers for 2 cents a mile they could carry the farmers at the same rate. Nothing in the Pennsylvania decision alters this ratio.

The Philadelphia Press is talking about the Louis Stevenson Chanler boom for the democratic presidential nomination, while the Brooklyn Eagle is really enthusiastic over the chances of William Astor Chanler. The lieutenant governor of New York, whose name is Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, is the Tammany candidate for the empty honor. The Chanlers ought to get together.

The taxpayers of Omaha would like very much to know what contract the Water board has made with the expert engineers who are drawing plans for a new water works system and how much the engineers are to be paid. They would like very much to know whether expert engineers come as high as lawyers.

Oklahoma papers assert that the clothes worn by Mr. Bryan in the recent campaign in that state were the same as worn by him in the tour of the territory two years ago. This seems to furnish President Roosevelt an alibi on that clothes-stealing charge preferred by Mr. Bryan.

"The democrats must nominate a man upon whom all factions will unite," says Martin W. Littleton of New York. As soon as he is nominated all the factions will unite—in jumping on him, as they did on the candidate put in nomination by Mr. Littleton at St. Louis.

General Weyler has written a book to prove that he was not entitled to the title of "Butcher" conferred on him in the Cuban campaign. The average American will be willing to take Weyler's word for it and continue to forget him.

A railroad brakeman in Delaware found a wallet containing \$3,000 and discovered its owner in an old farmer asleep in the smoking car. The Delaware peach crop can not have been a failure, notwithstanding the reports.

Tip for Scientists. Washington Post. The next time the scientists find themselves unable to locate an earthquake recorded by the seismograph they should see whether we have had the rare good fortune to lose a bunch of the Philippine islands.

Wolf Cries Unheeded. Baltimore American. Mr. Harriman finds that the west, having prospered at its door, refuses to be panic-stricken by the old familiar cry of "Wolf!" Evidently Wall street is not meeting with its old-time success in marketing its hand-made panes.

Nature's Fine Balance. Indianapolis News. Although the crops this year will hardly be so large as last, it is confidently believed that the balance has been struck, a balance which will enable the maintenance of those prosperity prices for which we, as a nation, are so justly celebrated.

Postpones Prophecy. Portland Oregonian. Mr. Bryan again berates Mr. Taft for "postponing" all really live issues to a later time, but when asked to define what is the most important issue, he says it is "too early to predict." Bryan has reached that doubtful point in his career when he even postpones prophecy.

Thrill of Immigrants. Philadelphia Record. Our immigration committee that has been bunketing all summer in the pleasant cities of the United States, has now brought back the intelligence that some of the governments of Europe are "pleased" when their subjects migrate to this country and send home their earnings. What governments have imparted to the committee this information does not appear. But would the committee discourage the coming of these industrious immigrants because they save their money and send some of it to their parents and children at home?

We Are a Shipboard Lot, in the Opinion of a German Visitor. Washington Star. According to Henry Muller, a chemist of Berlin, who is visiting America for the first time, there is a deplorable lack of system among the people of the United States. "The thing that strikes me most over here in America," said Mr. Muller, "is the lack of method, the slipshod way you have of doing things. Your people are careless about how the cities grow into a mass of buildings, without regard for harmony or beauty of any kind. With all the rest of the city commonplace, one will be led, in Philadelphia, for instance, to one or two spots that are conspicuous for their attractiveness, and asked whether Philadelphia is not a beautiful city. If Americans are so careless that they do not see these incongruities they must not think that others do not."

"And that is not all, by any means. You are careless of how you care for the public health. The few laws you have on the subject are observed but little. You have no general instructions, widely distributed among all classes, for protection against contagious diseases. When a case is found, much time is lost before it is reported. You are careless about the laws. That man I accounted the greatest lawyer who can raise the largest number of technicalities to evade the law. It is not a question of whether the man is actually guilty or not guilty, but of his state of mind at the time he committed the crime, or whether he technically has disobeyed the statute. Your educational system is careless in that you permit easy methods, rather than strict discipline, and your laws to compel education are lax. You are careless about your home life, which a German loves more than anything else. You are making money. On the surface you have a veneer of success, but I doubt very much whether America is tending in the direction of thoroughness and efficiency, as it should if it would meet the competition that is bound to confront it."

ALONG PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE

Representation of Southern States in Republican Conventions. Leslie's Weekly (rep.)

In many of the southern states there is virtually no republican organization. The party there has enough members to fill the federal offices and to vote at national conventions, but not many beyond this number. And the leaders have an interest in keeping the party small, so as to hold the number of claimants for offices down to the lowest possible limit. For Roosevelt in 1904 only 3,000 votes were cast in Florida, 5,000 in Louisiana, 3,000 in Mississippi, 2,500 in South Carolina and nearly as small numbers in several of the other southern states. And yet these handfuls of office holders and their retainers, who can never cast an electoral vote, have as much weight in nominating candidates for president as is asserted by many times the numbers in the northern states which aid in electing presidents.

The injustice in this virtual discrimination against northern communities is rendered more striking by the scandals which attach to many of the southern delegations. Except in 1904 and 1906, when the nomination was decreed by a caucus, a large number of the negro delegates from the south were believed to be purchasable by the highest bidder. In some conventions many of them were purchased, and in one or two conventions some of them were purchased by different candidates, swinging from one another, and then being sold to the highest bidder to the first purchaser. There are excellent reasons of various sorts why the communities which elect republican presidents should be given a dominant voice in nominating them.

Governor Hughes at Home. New York World (ind. dem.)

The reasons that prompt these republican machinists to urge Mr. Hughes's nomination for president are the very reasons why the people of New York should retain him in the governorship for four years more. He is needed there. He has only begun to do his duty as governor, and will mean nothing less than a political and administrative revolution in the state government. It will establish new standards of effective, systematic administration to serve as models for the governors of all other states.

Mr. Hughes is already doing a work of permanent national importance. He should complete it. If any man is indispensable to the cause of good state government in the United States at the present time that man is Charles E. Hughes.

When the people of the country have had four years more of Mr. Hughes at Albany they will be ready to talk about promoting him to the presidency. If Mr. Hughes should eventually become president of the United States we venture to predict that it will be because the people of the United States appreciate his eminent qualifications for that great office and because a coterie of republican bosses are determined to get him out of their way.

Will Bryan "Come Off?" Waterson, in Courier Journal.

That Mr. Bryan and his followers have the power to defeat any nominee other than Mr. Bryan whom the party may put up for president, the Courier-Journal has often said. That to elect its presidential ticket the party must elect Mr. Bryan, and his followers, which the Courier-Journal has also said, is but a corollary of this. That Mr. Bryan himself short of some unlooked-for accident can carry none of the debatable states necessary to elect—that he is no stronger now than he was in 1896 and in 1900, having gone from the one to the other to a falling, not a rising vote—is the belief of the best-informed democrats of those debatable states. Hence, as a political question, we have no objection to Mr. Bryan himself whether he does not owe to the party the sacrifice of his inclinations and his opinions—taking their color from his own optimism and the overconfidence of his followers—and, since there is a reasonable doubt about it, give us, instead of an empty promise to lead, an opportunity to make an aggressive, enthusiastic campaign, having at least the belief that we have some chance to win?

Speaker Cannon's Boom. Neither William H. Taft nor Joseph G. Cannon is a man who has given any attention to becoming rich. Both are men who have preferred the public service to the pursuit of wealth. Measured by their acts and lives they would seem to be the same kind of men. Yet how different their attitudes!

We hear Mr. Taft denouncing a particular group of citizens. We hear him talking as Samuel Gompers might talk on the same side, or as George F. Baer might talk on the other side—talking in plain English and setting apart a certain group of citizens for special penalization.

On the other hand, we hear the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon speaking in the American spirit, selecting no special group of Americans for assault, making no discrimination in citizenship on the grounds of wealth or poverty or any other, seeing that all citizens, whether rich or poor, are equally subject to regulation of their conduct by the laws and equally entitled to protection from the laws.

And in this difference of attitude and spirit we find a strong reason why common sense Americans whose thoughts are of building up rather than tearing down should decline to attach themselves to the cause of the Hon. William H. Taft and turn with quiet confidence to the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

Who is Gehazi? New York Tribune (rep.).

"So come, let's get together—let's not divide the house; this will make it fall on the easier." It's a case to be howled at by Charlestownians; it's deafen our ears to the insidious agencies of the plutocrats; let's open our eyes to the true status of affairs and demand our rights; let's intrust no longer Elisha's rod to babes and weaklings, but rather to vigorous manhood who will stand and fight for the common good—in spite of hell!

So says a South Carolina newspaper. We know who Elisha is. He lives in Lincoln, Neb. But who is this Gehazi? Can he be Colonel Watterson?

A Saddening Proposition. Brooklyn Eagle.

The threat to establish a college for writers is saddening. There are in this country something like a million misguided persons who are trying to live by manufacturing novels, poems, plays, histories, biographies, essays, booklets and time tables, and there is room on these jobs for about a thousand. A college that would teach writers how to sew on buttons, saw wood, fry doughnuts and lay brick would save a lot of heartaches and enable a well-meaning class to earn some money once in a while.

A Commendable Improvement. Chicago Record-Herald.

A Kansas bank which failed some time ago has paid its depositors 92 per cent of the money they lost and is going to raise the rest for them. Since it has become the practice to send bankers to jail for swindling their depositors there has been a vast improvement in the way of returning the money.



MISS JULIE FLORENCE WALSH

WOMEN SUFFER

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have immediate assistance.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong?

The cause may be easily traced to some feminine derangement which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to get anywhere or do anything, backache, dragging sensations, flatulency, nervousness, and sleeplessness.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded, a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result. The best remedy for all these symptoms is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Made from native roots and herbs. No other medicine in the country has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female ills.

Need of a More Restrictive Inheritance Tax. St. Louis Times. Recent attention has been directed to the grandchildren of the late Marshall Field of Chicago by the gossip that their mother will educate them in England, with a view to having Marshall Field III enter the British army and to having his younger brother become an officer in the British navy.

Value of Reformation in Certain Lines of Business. Brooklyn Eagle. Paul Morton should be heard from more frequently. He says that ultimately it will be found that the influence of the president has been for the general good of American business, adding: "A year ago the Chicago packing house scandals were the talk of the world. Every music hall had some reference to the character of the product of Chicago and one would almost imagine that the United States was poisoning the entire British nation. On Saturday I read in an English paper that a contract had been made by the British government by which the English army is to be supplied with meat by a Chicago firm. This report was accompanied by a statement to the effect that in cleanliness, scientific methods and the cheapness of the products the Chicago beef houses were the finest in the world, or something to that effect. In other words, confidence in that industry has been restored, and so I believe it will be with other American industries and enterprises which are now being urged to undergo a similar process of reformation."

FLASHES OF FUN. The boarder, who had received a hastily written scrap, brought it to the landlord. "I can't read this, Mr. Hickam," he said. "Can you make it out?" "I guess I can," Mr. De Link answered the landlord. "I made it out an hour or two ago. It's your bill."—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL NOTES. The cornerstone of the Garfield monument at Long Branch will be laid on Thursday, September 19, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the martyrized president's death, and it is expected the memorial will be unveiled by President Roosevelt on July 4, next.

"No," said the stubborn man, "nobody can alter my mind in a dream. He's a man you don't meet every day. I admit that," replied Markley, "but I attribute to the fact that I loaned him \$20 several months ago."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"I should like to write you for an accident policy," said the insurance man. "No use," replied the Billville editor. "Had one for ten years and been in sixteen railroad wrecks and ain't even had a cut-off, or an arm broke! I'm the unluckiest mortal in existence!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"I have discovered one fact in natural history," said the smart professor of the family. "What is that, my son?" inquired the proud father. "That trees are about the only things which catch on to the United States. They were run in."—Catholic Standard and Times.

from Omaha to California. Three fast trains daily; Fred Harvey meals; block-signal safeguards; easy riding, dustless track. Chair cars free. Tourist sleeper on payment of berth rate. Personally-conducted excursions. Grand Canyon of Arizona, \$6.50 extra.