

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. Entered at Omaha Postoffice as second-class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss. George B. Tschupik, treasurer 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 August, 1907, was as follows:

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

"Buy stocks," says Tom Lawson. With what?

Evidently the Hayward trial did not exhaust the supply of liars at Boise.

"Why not go slower?" asks the Memphis Commercial-Appeal. And be run over?

The Coffin trust has boosted prices again, making the cost of dying almost as high as the cost of living.

Paul Morton says the third term question is academic. The third term rumor, however, is epidemic.

A captive loon has been added to the New York aquarium. Probably escaped from Newport.

Senator Foraker is about ready to admit that what he took for a presidential bee was really a hornet.

It is said that the late Robert Pinkerton left a fortune of \$3,000,000. That may or may not be true, but it is a good detective story.

The jury sitting in the salacious church trial at Lincoln is made up of thirteen ministers. That looks like bad luck for somebody.

"Flies are making the most of this weather," says a Cleveland paper, which offers no information as to who is making the rest of it.

Portugal is to hold an international congress of telegraphers next year. Why not hold it now, when so many telegraphers have time to attend?

St. Paul wants \$50,000,000 appropriated for clearing the channel of the upper Mississippi. That is a good deal of money for current expenses.

Mr. Archbold says the Standard Oil company will not be reorganized while it is under fire. It is a little risky to fool with oil in the vicinity of a fire.

Paradoxical as it may be, the views of Colonel William Jennings Bryan on religion seem to evoke more general approval than do his views on politics.

"You cannot call John D. Rockefeller a worker," says Hetty Green. Persons who have been worked by the Standard Oil rather think they can.

The government is receiving many criticisms of the new \$5 gold coin. The criticism of the average man will be that he cannot get enough of them.

Mrs. Peace has been arrested for fighting in Chicago. Emulating the example of the conference at The Hague, which was named in her honor.

The president is preparing to call an international peace congress, also to recommend to congress the construction of a few more big battle-ships.

"The railroad situation is ominous," says Governor Hoch of Kansas. That state knows but three kinds of situations—"ominous," "significant" and "menacing."

Omaha is promised its second telephone system in operation before the end of the year. Telephone talkers should begin at once practicing up using both ears at once.

A St. Louis student of sociology has discovered that a sort of free market exists among tramps. Perhaps, but they think less of it than they do of free lunch or free beer.

NO FEDERAL COURT INTERFERENCE.

The dissolution by Judge Munger of the restraining order sought by the railroads to prevent the State Railway commission from taking up the question of further reduction of grain rates in Nebraska means that there will be no federal court interference with the work of the commission at this stage of the proceedings.

The court has held that there is no call for a restraining order or injunction because there is nothing to show that the railroad commission has abused, or is intending to abuse, the powers vested in it by law. On this point a decision of the supreme court is quoted to the effect that "it is to be presumed that they will always act within the limits of their constitutional authority, and it will be time enough to consider what may be done to prevent it when they attempt to go beyond."

This leaves the railway commission free to act according to the procedure prescribed in the commission law. Before any rate reduction is decreed full investigation must take place after due notice and ample time allowed to the railroads to show cause, if any can be shown, to justify existing rates.

Information from Washington indicates an apprehension among those interested in the pure food movement as to the effectiveness of the national pure food law which is postponed for a long period and its working meantime be somewhat crippled.

The trouble seems to find origin in rulings by the Department of Agriculture holding up or suspending the operation of certain phases of the law, pending a final test of the points at issue. The number of these suspensions has increased until some abuses most strongly complained of have been allowed to remain, at least temporarily.

The fruit packers on the Pacific coast were, by the original law, denied the employment of sulphur in drying and coloring their fruits for the market. They filed a protest with the department and have succeeded in securing a respite, while other concessions have been made to various manufacturers.

The result of the present policy has been to weaken the efforts of the government to enforce more stringent pure food regulations. The canners and the fruit packers are preparing to make a determined fight in congress to have the law amended so far as it affects their interests. It develops that appeals by manufacturers and responsible business men have succeeded often in convincing the department that their business would be ruined by compliance with the spirit and letter of the law.

Whatever the cause, the consumers will have scant patience with any undue leniency from which they may suffer. The disclosures made during the hearings on the pure food bill were sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical of need of a radical change in the methods of preparing food products. The American consumer is a liberal buyer, who pays the prices demanded for the best, wants the best and is entitled to receive the best.

Our local democratic contemporary is greatly worried because the republican state convention has expressed a preference for Secretary Taft as President Roosevelt's successor. The most casual person of Mr. Bryan's Commissioner will disclose the fact that Mr. Bryan likewise assumes that he is to run against Mr. Taft. Under such conditions no democratic organ en-

RAILROAD REGULATION ABROAD.

Congressman Hepburn of Iowa has just returned from a European trip, filled with information concerning the management of railroads abroad and possessed of some opinions concerning how far this country should go in patterning after the European methods. Strange to say, he is opposed to some of the arrangements abroad that seem to be very closely along the line proposed by President Roosevelt for adoption in the plan for further regulation of American railroads.

According to Mr. Hepburn the British system of railway regulation has produced marvelous results for efficiency, freedom from disastrous accidents and generally satisfactory relations between the companies and the shippers and passenger patrons. Describing the extent of the regulation, which is assigned to a special department of the British Board of Trade, Mr. Hepburn says:

When a new railroad is projected the route and the amount of capitalization must meet with the approval of the Board of Trade before the project is sanctioned. When the road is completed inspectors thoroughly examine every detail of the equipment. If the rails are too light they must be replaced; if the bridges are unsafe they must be strengthened; and the road cannot be utilized until every detail satisfies the inspectors. This inspection is no cursory thing, but is done by a responsible and highly paid official. This initial investigation would have been a good thing for America when the railroads of our country were in their infancy, but I think it is too late to try to introduce it now.

That "it is never too late to mend" is still accepted as good doctrine. Mr. Hepburn's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, and the Public Utilities commission of New York is preparing, under the provisions of the law passed by the last legislature, to carry out just the plan in force in Great Britain. Every corporation seeking a franchise, the enlargement of capital stock or increase in its field of operations must submit its plans for the approval of that body before going on with the enterprise. The president's program for further regulation of railways calls for a rigid oversight of the financial operations of the road, similar to that now exercised by the government over national banks. The Interstate Commerce commission already has power over the other features of the British system which Mr. Hepburn so warmly commends, so he places himself in the attitude of endorsing a system abroad, while withholding approval of steps already taken in a similar direction at home.

It may be true that because the big railroads of the nation have already been built the "initial investigation" cannot be made, but it is also true that new lines and extensions are still being built every year and old lines being rebuilt, leaving plenty of room for the rigid inspection system proved to be so valuable on the British railways. Plenty of opportunity remains for close supervision of construction by an authoritative body and its exercise would surely do much to improve the physical condition of American railroads and thereby to reduce the number and costliness of accidents on them.

The learned dissertation prepared by John O. Yeiser, arguing that he is entitled to the republican nomination for district judge in this district because the votes cast for him for the democratic nomination, if added to his republican votes, would bring him up over the dead line, has made no impression on the state canvassing board. It is up to Yeiser to convince the supreme court that he is right or to pull his name off the democratic ticket and subside.

"This jam is made of glucose with artificial seeds and colored with harmless dyes." That is the label now being used by a Missouri manufacturer on what he used to put on the market as "Pure Raspberry Jam." Any objection to raspberries to the enforcement of the pure food law?

Delegates to the democratic state convention at Lincoln were earnestly appealed to go to work on their return home "as though they expected to win." How can people work "as though they expected to win" when they have not the remotest idea that they can win?

With 33,000 men working on the Panama canal, the death rate on the zone is smaller than that in most American cities and the sick list is not large enough to keep the physicians from getting lazy. American sanitation has done wonders in the tropics.

I believe that public confidence in the highest court of any state is strengthened by the fact that the judges of that court are not all of the same political party.—Democratic Candidate Loomis.

Tell us frankly, Judge Loomis, did you ever vote for a republican candidate for supreme judge?

The Pennsylvania Railroad commission has decided that the Pullman sheets "must be long enough to turn under two feet." It should go further and decree that the Pullman pillow "must be too large to be lost in a passenger's ear."

An official order has been issued requiring the girls at the University of Iowa to be accompanied by a chaperone whenever they go out to evening entertainments. That does not speak very well for the boys at the University of Iowa.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The most optimistic of European correspondents guardedly admit that the results of the second peace conference now drawing to a close at The Hague do not offer sufficient excuse for the jubilant note from the promoters of international peace. Less enthusiastic observers of the proceedings. The three fundamental propositions—limitation of armament, arbitration, and an international court—have met with objections from different powers, rendering agreement impossible.

Great Reforms Promised. Baltimore American. Two great reforms are contemplated in stock watering in railroads. Water is to be taken out of the financial stock and more water is to be put into the live stock, which is just as it should be.

A Jolt from the Navy. Kansas City Star. With "The Fall of Jericho" at Elm Ridge, "The Eruption of Mount Pelee" at Electric park and "The Destruction of San Francisco" on Fifteenth street, why doesn't some one start a pyrotechnic display and call it "The Awakening of Omaha?"

Why the West Smiles. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Does farming pay? Secretary Wilson places the annual agricultural production of this country at \$2,000,000,000, and the American Agricultural states that the farmer will receive \$1,000,000,000 more in 1907 than in 1906. The profits of the business ought to be considerable.

A Kanek for Possibilities. Chicago Inter Ocean. The only fit reply to these nervous denegations—the term implies that they are sincere, but a little polite word is the only fitting one when they are not—is that shot at them by the clear and hopeful common sense of the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, the foremost living American lawyer: "Growing worse, our country? Nonsense!"

An Unnecessary Appendix. Kansas City Times. It was all right, of course, for the Lincoln dispatches to announce this plank from the Nebraska platform, but it is unnecessary to express our continued confidence in, and admiration for, William Jennings Bryan, and reassert our fidelity to the principles which he has so ably advocated, and which at this time are so generally accepted by a large majority of the people of the United States.

A Refreshing Change. Political Revolution Embodied in the Nebraska Idea. Kansas City Star. The Nebraska republicans met in Lincoln last Tuesday and adopted a platform which is positively refreshing in its expression of public sentiment in that state. The reason is apparent. Nebraska has the primary law which relieved the politicians of responsibility in the nomination of candidates and the elimination of the state-maker and gun-bow manipulator from a state convention affords opportunity for a dignified consideration of party principles.

One of the novel trade unions of France is composed of priests who have been forced by the absence of salaries formerly received by the state to resort to various trades and callings for a living. Some of the priests have taken to poultry rearing, others breed rabbits. The parish priest of Labourgade, in the Tarn and Garonne, has already earned a reputation for his jams and jellies. Many priests have become workmen. The parish priest of Pennoiret, in the Landes, makes and repairs bicycles. At Cher, mends bicycles and sewing machines. The parish priest of Mayef de Montagne, in the Allier, and of Sorrierre, in Corsica, manufacture acetylene lamps, and the priest who officiates in the parish church of Mairages, in the Meuse, is a successful locksmith. One of the industries most generally adopted by the clergy is that of watch and clock making. Seven parish priests are already so employed. The parish priest of Cavier, in the Gard, is a tailor, and his colleague in Negron, in the Indre et Loire, is an upholsterer. A dozen others knit stockings and waistcoats, while the priest of Hiercourt, in Haute Saone, has become a printer. A certain number of priests are bookbinders, and many are photographers. Two parish priests—one of Saint Paul, in the Oise, and another of Magnilles Belgueres, in the Vendee—are artists, the former painting pictures and the second using the sculptor's chisel. As they are not eligible for membership in regular trade unions, they have formed one of their own, for mutual protection and assistance.

The leading Roman Catholic paper in Great Britain, the Tablet, has had a letter from an Irish correspondent named MacDermott, who may yet find himself famous. He has an idea, and it's an interesting, striking idea. He suggests a revision of one of the time honored precepts of the church. His suggestion is that Roman Catholics throughout the world be required to abstain on Fridays and other days of obligatory abstinence from alcoholic beverages, instead of (as now) from meat. Archbishop Walsh of Dublin is disposed to think well of the suggestion, and the Catholic Transcript of Hartford, Conn., seems to regard it as worth considering—considering seriously, too. The author of it advances an array of arguments, some of which certainly appear to have point and weight. "No greater boon could the church extend to her faithful children in our northern climes," he writes. "No such opportunity has fallen to the lot of any Pope since his predecessor sent Patrick to Ireland and Augustine to England."

The figures which St. Petersburg gives for the casualties of the Russian revolutionary movement of the last three years have to be taken with a good deal of caution, says the New York Evening Post. "But, even if only approximately true, they illustrate both the nature and the intensity of the struggle that is still under way. Counting the victims of riot, open insurrection, assassination, judicial murder, and legal execution, over 47,000 persons have perished."

To Cure DIARRHOEA. Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cholera Infantum take WAKEFIELD'S Blackberry Balsam. You better get a bottle today. You may need it tonight. It is a most reliable remedy for all forms of cholera. Full size bottle 50c. All druggists sell it.

SUNNY GEMS.

"Doctor, what is less of memory a sign of?" "That depends. In big financiers, it is a sign that they expect their transactions to be investigated."—Philadelphia Press.

"This is the parlor, oh?" tentatively remarked the real estate agent, who was looking over the house.

"Yes," replied the old man Kilder, "but I usually call it the courtroom. I've got seven daughters, you know."—Auburn Citizen.

"What did Smith give that impetuous friend of his who begged him for a ray of hope?" "He gave him an 'X' ray."—Baltimore American.

"A laboring man has very little choice in his work." "Then you are mistaken. He can always take his pick."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Why don't they make good, raising species such as our forefathers lifted?" "It can't be expected," answered Senator Borah. "When an officeholder develops any talent for chorine the magazines keep him so busy that he has no time to devote to his species."—Washington Star.

"Er Honor," protested the seedy prisoner, die is just a case of police persecution. They're tryin' ter keep me down, yer Honor. You sht goin' to let 'em keep me down, are you?" "I'm going to send you up for ninety days."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I suppose you enjoyed your trip abroad?" "Immensely. We succeeded in getting nearly \$500 worth of things through the customs house without letting the inspectors discover them."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE WORLD OF AUTUMN. Baltimore Sun. A crimson weed and cobalt seed, a blue and a thistle pod, A poppy bloom and the yellow dust in the puffs of the golden rod; A beautiful world to live in, Forget in and forgive in.

To walk in and to work in, to rest in and to nod, A chestnut burr and a chinquapin, a haw with his berries black; A paw-paw sweet, a bin of wheat, the straw in the barnyard stack; A beautiful world to grow in, To reap in and to sow in.

With joy in the blood a-bubble from the lip of youth blown back! The windfalls under the winesap, a barrel by the cider mill; A red-corn ear in the husk somewhere, and a maid with her heart aching; A fine old world to stork in, To sing in and to lark in.

To find the old-time sweethearts the same old sweethearts still! A tournament, and a queen to crown, and the rose in and to honor; A heart's delight for the lucky wight who lays the crown upon her; A valorous world to fight in, To set the old wrongs right in.

To dream of bliss when she gave a kiss to the darling lance that won her!

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. PURE, healthful, grape cream of tartar powder, the only kind that can be used without impairing the healthfulness of the food. Makes the biscuit, cake and pastry more digestible and wholesome. Absolutely free from alum and phosphate of lime. Chemical analyses show the low priced powders made of alum to contain large quantities of sulphuric acid, and that a portion of the alum from alum baking powders remains unchanged in the food! You cannot afford to take alum and sulphuric acids into your stomach. STUDY THE LABEL.

IN THE OCTOBER SCRIBNER SMALL COUNTRY NEIGHBORS by THEODORE ROOSEVELT. He treats of the little friends of the household, the birds and small animals which he has observed in his walks around the White House grounds, his Sagamore Hill home at Oyster Bay, and at Pine Knot, his place in Albemarle County, Virginia.

Fall Furnishings. UR Furnishing Department is now ready to supply your needs in all the new and up-to-date styles in its different lines. New Fall Shirts, in stiff or pleated bosoms, in a large variety of fabrics and patterns. New Neckwear in the popular shades of browns and greens. Medium and Heavy Underwear, in both union and two-piece styles, in a big range of weights and prices. Our Hat Department is showing the new things in both soft and stiff shapes. Ask for our \$3.00 special. Browning, King & Co. R. S. WILCOX, Manager.