

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Copies, Total, and Less unsold and returned copies. Rows include various circulation figures for the month of December 1907.

Net total 1,139,960. Daily average 36,444. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of January, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER, 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.

One of the theater trusts announces that it controls 500 dramas. Most of it is very common stock at that.

While congress has been worrying about currency reform plans, the currency appears to have been doing some reforming itself.

California reports a record breaking lemon crop. Senator Foraker has advised that the lemon crop in Ohio is also larger than usual.

According to Colonel Bryan's definition, democracy is the rule of the people—but Nebraska democracy is the rule of Colonel Bryan.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is attacking New York society in a series of newspaper articles. Of course the publishers have her new book about ready.

"I confess I have never studied finance very much," says Senator Tillman by way of introduction to a speech of 12,000 words on the currency question.

The sentiment of the press of the country appears to be that Mr. Corley would make a very acceptable president—of a certain New York trust company.

Mark Twain says it costs more to maintain a permanent receivership than it does to run a harem. We knew that Mark had had experience with receiverships.

"White coal" has been found in Kentucky and the discoverers claim it produces neither soot nor cinders. It remains to be demonstrated whether it will produce heat.

It is announced that there will be little expert testimony offered at the present Thaw trial. The jurors have been sufficiently punished without going to that extreme.

It looks as if it were up to the fifth congressman to say who gets the internal revenue collectorship prize, which is about to be awarded to some good Nebraska patriot.

A New York paper contains a lengthy article on the doings of the "refined sugar brokers." Every New York broker who is refined is entitled to a share of the limelight.

It is said that the 9,000 sailors of the American fleet spent \$100,000 in their four days' stay at Rio. The cordiality of their welcome by the Brazilians is partially explained.

Jack London's publishers are very much disturbed because he is not sending them any copy of his new book. The reading public is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Governor Hughes has broken his silence to the extent of saying that if his party nominates him for the presidency he will feel it his duty to accept. It is presumed that the same sense of duty will lead him to accept the nomination for the vice presidency if his party insists.

The cattlemen of the grazing districts of western Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado are as much divided now as ever on the question of national legislation governing the use of lands in the semi-arid region. If the cattlemen had been able to agree on what they wanted this question would have been closed long ago.

BRYAN AND THE STRAW VOTE.

Perhaps a less self-satisfied candidate than Colonel Bryan might be disturbed over the apparent growth of anti-Bryan sentiment in the democratic party throughout the country. Of the 168 members of the democratic party in the house of representatives at Washington a recent poll shows nearly one-half unfavorable to the nomination of Mr. Bryan at the Denver convention.

The difficulty of the democratic opposition to Mr. Bryan lies in the fact that it is neither organized nor united. Democratic leaders in various sections do not hesitate to express disapproval of plans for the third trial of an unucky presidential candidate, but they usually fall back upon "What's the use?" excuse when a pull against the Nebraska man is proposed.

From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any state, territory or the District of Columbia, to any other state, territory or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole, or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

This prohibition rests upon the principle that common carriers should not enter into competition with producers compelled to use the same transportation facilities and there is no question as to the flagrant abuses it is designed to stop. Yet, however sound the basic principle, there is room for contention as to the scope of its application, under the complex condition of existing industrial and transportation affairs in this country.

Mr. Bryan evidently understands and appreciates the situation. He probably finds enjoyment in the thought that his party is forced to accept him and his platform, because it has no alternative.

FIGHT OVER THE GRAZING BILL.

The decision of the cattle growers in convention at Denver, to oppose the bill offered by Senator Burkett for permanent government control of all grazing lands under leasing arrangements serves to complicate seriously the grazing land problem, so far as congressional action upon it is concerned and is sure to hinder legislation on the subject by congress at this session.

The fight for the control of the public ranges of the west has been in progress for years and is one of the question congress has vainly sought to settle on terms equitable to all the interests involved. With the creation of many forest reserves and the withdrawal of public lands for reclamation and other purposes, the president has outlined a very clearly-defined policy calculated to encourage the small ranchman and the actual homesteader, at the same time allowing the big cattle syndicates certain privileges, so long as they do not conflict or interfere with the bona fide settlers. This policy has been strenuously opposed by the big stockmen and all attempts to reach an agreement and adjustment of differences have apparently been futile.

The National Live Stock association, through its executive committee, has approved the provisions of the Burkett bill. The determination of the Colorado cattle growers to carry the fight against the bill into congress may defeat all legislation on the subject and continue indefinitely the existing conditions, however unsatisfactory to all concerned.

NATIONAL CORN SHOW ASSURED.

The pledge of \$10,000 by the business men of Omaha as a guaranty fund seems to assure to this city the next meeting of the National Corn association and the exhibition which accompanies it under the name of the National Corn Show.

The appropriateness of holding this exposition of corn and corn products at Omaha is self-evident. Omaha is close to the center of the world's greatest corn belt and on the gateway between Nebraska and Iowa—two of the greatest corn-producing states in the union. It is also within easy access of the other corn-producing states and equipped with unexcelled railroad facilities radiating in all directions.

From still another point of view the location of the national corn show at Omaha ought to be productive of lasting results. The purpose of this association and of its exhibit is to raise the standard of the corn crop by improving the breed, thus making it more valuable for feeding as well as for sale. If by virtue of more careful selection of seed and better methods of cultivation the quality of the corn product of these two states could be increased to an equivalent of 1 cent a bushel it would mean millions of dollars annually to the farmers and producers.

Locally, our people should realize that the corn show is as it purports to be—a national affair—bound to attract wide attention and to draw people from many states, although, of course, the great bulk of the attendance will come from the immediately surrounding territory. If it is worth

while to bring the corn show to Omaha, as the business men have decided it is, it will be worth while putting every energy into the work of promotion to make it an unqualified success.

COAL ROADS AND THE LAW.

The announced purpose of the Department of Justice to go into the courts to secure a prompt ruling on the constitutionality of the clause of the Hepburn rate law prohibiting railroads from owning and operating coal mines or other industries in competition with private concerns, promises a speedy solution of a troublesome question. Mr. Bonaparte's announcement has already evoked considerable adverse criticism from sources favoring most drastic action against the roads that have apparently determined to ignore the law or have at least failed, for more than a year, to make any preparations to comply with it.

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Comment on the Outgiving at the Lincoln Dinner.

At the Lincoln dinner Mr. Bryan pointed out how the work of the convention at Denver could be simplified if it decided to nominate him for president, as he expects it will do. "The most far-reaching, the paramount issue is not the tariff, railroads, labor or money; but, shall the government be run for the people by the people, not by the few for the few?"

In 1906 the free coinage of silver was the paramount issue, and in 1900 anti-imperialism, but neither elected Mr. Bryan. We see in this new proposal a conviction that the platform makers scattered their fire even in 1900, when imperialism was particularly designated as the paramount issue; there were many planks, it was only one and now Mr. Bryan allows it was a failure. If he can run on the platform of his own choice in 1908 it need consist of only one plank, an omnibus plank, a merger plank: "We believe that the government should be run for the people by the people, not by the few for the few." Government ownership, the initiative and referendum, and all the other beliefs which Mr. Bryan shares in common with populists and socialists would be implied.

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Livers Exchanged

If the active liver of the cod-fish could be put into the place of the torpid liver of the consumptive it would probably do him a world of good. Next best thing is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil. Almost as good as a new liver. The great power of SCOTT'S EMULSION as a flesh-producer proves that much of the activity of the cod's liver is contained in every spoonful. All Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

try on the claim of citizenship in the other doubtless forms the basis of her uncertainty.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

The growth of urban population along the Hudson river and the use of the stream as an open sewer raises an issue of first importance to the communities affected and the country at large. Health authorities of New York agree that the pollution of the Hudson is a serious menace. Scores of cities, towns and villages in the Hudson watershed thus offend against the public health of New York, where the river, meeting the ocean tides, churns the refuse and scum along the lowlands of river and bay. Prevention of contamination is considered a grave problem, and the authorities are bending their energies toward a solution. A decision recently rendered by the vice chancellor of New Jersey suggests one way of penalizing offenders. The principle declared in this decision is that when a city or town has unimpaired sewage into a river so as to cause injurious pollution it violates the right of riparian owners on the stream below the sewer outlets, and therefore takes their private property for public use. This, under all constitutional principles, requires compensation. The state court of New Jersey has held that cities have the right to so dispose of their sewage. But under the constitution that must be subject to compensation for all injury inflicted by such use. In the case of the city of Paterson, before the vice chancellor, he proceeded to fix the damage. He puts it at 5 per cent of the value of the property affected for the first year the river was injuriously polluted, with an increment of 1 per cent each year. This estimate of damages would vary with each case. But its serious possibilities are shown by the fact that the damages found against the city of Paterson now reach 20 per cent of the retail value of the riparian property on the Passaic river below that city.

Speaking of President Roosevelt, General Manderson, once United States senator, but now general solicitor of "Jim" Hill's Burlington road, says: "There is a screw loose somewhere." Now, we have the key to the problem.

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Advertisement for Calumet Baking Powder. Includes text: "Recommended by leading physicians and chemists", "FIVE REASONS WHY CALUMET BAKING POWDER", and an image of a Calumet Baking Powder tin.

RECOVERY FROM PANIC.

No Reason to Apprehend a Long Period of Depression. Capital destroyed or wasted cannot be replaced at once. It must be saved out of a slackened production. Credit impaired must be restored, not by a mere rival of hope, but by repairing and strengthening its foundations. There will have to be hard work, close calculation, economy, and prudence in this process of recovering ground, but we see no reason why there should be prolonged depression or a period of "hard times." There is not likely to be any issue in the presidential campaign of the year that need disturb calculations or deter from steady effort in business recovery. Money will be abundant, though capital is scarce, and rates will be low for some time. While production and trading move more slowly and cautiously for a time, and credit and capital must be nursed and saved, there will be a gradual accumulation to repair the waste of the past, and normal conditions will be restored with perhaps some substantial gain from the lessons of experience. If food crops come again this year, and conservation prevails in business, there is no reason to apprehend that the process of recovery will be painful or protracted.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Apparently the youth of this land will never believe ice thin until they have viewed it from the under side. Walter A. Kelly, a blind lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., has announced himself as the democratic candidate for the office of lieutenant governor of his state. His sight was destroyed by an accident when he was 11 years old. He is now 25. Dr. E. O. Lovett, professor of mathematics at Princeton university from 1900 to 1905, and since professor of astronomy, has resigned to accept the presidency of the institute established at Houston, Tex., by the late William M. Rice, with an endowment, which after long litigation, is said to still amount to over \$2,000,000. No member of congress it is said, has had more occupations in his time than Representative Champ Clark, of the Ninth congressional district of Missouri. He has been a farmer, a country store clerk, newspaper editor, lawyer, and politician, the people of his state have given him almost every position of prominence at their command. A model of the proposed statue to General Philip Sheridan, which is to be erected in Washington, has been received and approved by the Sheridan Monument commission, which consists of Secretary of War Taft, General H. C. Corbin and General Michael V. Sheridan. The model was designed by Gutzon Borglum of New York. It is expected that the statue will be unveiled next fall. A model of the proposed statue to General Philip Sheridan, which is to be erected in Washington, has been received and approved by the Sheridan Monument commission, which consists of Secretary of War Taft, General H. C. Corbin and General Michael V. Sheridan. The model was designed by Gutzon Borglum of New York. It is expected that the statue will be unveiled next fall. A model of the proposed statue to General Philip Sheridan, which is to be erected in Washington, has been received and approved by the Sheridan Monument commission, which consists of Secretary of War Taft, General H. C. Corbin and General Michael V. Sheridan. The model was designed by Gutzon Borglum of New York. It is expected that the statue will be unveiled next fall.

Advertisement for Liver Pills. Text: "It is impossible, simply impossible, for any one to enjoy the best of health if the bowels are constipated. Undigested material, waste products, poisonous substances, must be daily removed from the body or there will be trouble, and often serious trouble, too. Ayer's Pills aid nature, that is all." Includes image of a bottle of Liver Pills.

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. Text: "Browning, King & Co. CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and HATS. FURNISHING SPECIALS. O make room for our new spring goods which are beginning to arrive, we are making some big reductions in Shirts, Underwear, Etc., Etc. All our \$3.50 Stiff Bosom Shirts \$2.50. All \$2.00 and \$2.50 Stiff Bosom Shirts \$1.75. All \$1.50 Stiff Bosom Shirts \$1.15. All \$1.00 Stiff Bosom Shirts \$0.85. And we have put all our broken lines of soft and plaited bosom shirts at the same price. \$1.50 and \$2.00 Underwear now \$1.25. Flannel Shirts at 20 per cent discount. Smoking Jackets and Bath Robes 35 per cent off. 50 Per Cent Off on all men's, boys' and children's Winter Suits and Overcoats." Includes image of a man in a suit.