

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 14th day of May, 1908.

ROBERT H. HUNT, 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.

"Is it easy to spend \$1,000,000 a year?" asks a reader. Never tried it.

Mr. Harriman says freight rates will have to be changed. He's right. They are too high.

The sailors are getting the applause and the bouquets, but the soldiers have had their pay raised.

Irrigation will not be required in the immediate vicinity of Omaha for a few days, at least.

"Fighting Bob" found out that storms at sea may be very closely imitated by storms ashore.

The authorities at Panama have decided to kill all the rats in the canal zone—if they can catch them.

Mrs. Guinness apparently was guilty of about all the crimes in the calendar except wearing a Merrywidowhat.

Pa Rourke might find it to his advantage to send the weather man a season pass to the base ball games.

Governor Johnson and Colonel Bryan traveled to Washington in the same sleeper. Both are claiming the upper berth.

Sailors of the American fleet will shrink from no danger that may face them in the future. They have met and vanquished the apricot pie of San Francisco.

If the drainage congress can only devise means whereby the waters from swamp lands can be transferred to the arid district its mission will be one of real service.

Admiral Evans says we need more warships and fewer statesmen. The admiral has been at sea so much that he probably does not know how few statesmen we have.

The Hearst party's national convention will be held in Chicago on July 27. Present indications are that Mr. Hearst will have the support of a majority of the delegates.

Of course the San Francisco paper that referred to Congressman Hobson as the "Spanish War Hero" will place the blame on the printer and his co-conspirator, the proofreader.

Out in Washington the school boards are refusing to employ married women as teachers, probably on the theory that the men of the state should earn their own living.

A Sioux City importer has presented an argument to the Treasury department to prove that eggs are live stock and should be admitted free of duty. He must deal only in ripe eggs.

"Fighting Bob" has retired from the navy and may never fight again, but his demand for forty-eight battleships indicates that he would like to be prepared in event he is called upon.

"There is no reason why a sober man should carry a gun," says the Boston Journal. By the same token there is every reason why a drunken man should not be allowed to carry a gun.

Members of a Chicago church have asked President Roosevelt to aid in ameliorating the condition of the Poles. The president is fond of the big stick and deeply interested in forest preservation, so the Poles naturally look to him for advice and help.

THE TROUBLE OF PANAMA.

The announcement that Governor Magoon of Cuba is to be transferred for a couple of months, to Panama for the purpose of settling the disputes that have arisen between the republic and Colombia throws a light on the situation which has been more or less befogged in the public mind. It indicates that Panama is about in the position that Cuba was two years ago when the Palma administration collapsed and the government which had been established by American intervention went to smash and made it necessary for this country to send another army of occupation to take charge and save the island from another revolution.

The trouble, it must be remembered, has no connection with the affairs of the Panama canal zone, but is confined entirely to the Panama republic, which was created in a night a few years ago, when the Panamans seceded from Colombia and set up a government of their own and elected a president who has been unusually happy in his management of the affairs of the toy republic. Recently, however, President Amador announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election when his term expires in November of this year. His withdrawal has resulted in the creation of a series of factional parties and it is freely predicted that the election, however it may result, will simply be the signal for a revolution to be started by the losers at the polls. To add to the complications, each of the parties is accusing the administration at Washington of showing favoritism to the other, and it is to Governor Magoon's duty to convince these warring leaders that the United States has no interest in the contest other than to see that order is observed and peace preserved.

The United States was bound by the terms of the Platt amendment to take part in Cuban affairs when the insurgents arose against the Palma administration. No such obligation rests on the government in the case of Panama, but the American interests on the canal zone are too great to be imperiled by allowing any insurrection in Panama or any conflict between Panama and Colombia. Governor Magoon's large experience with the Latin-Americans, both in Cuba and Panama, gives him special fitness for the diplomatic mission to which he has been assigned, and the administration at Washington has every confidence that he will be able to avert the political crisis which appears to be unpleasantly near at Panama.

THE RULE OF FRANCIS JOSEPH. The future historian will be compelled to give a prominent place in the list of the world's really great men to Francis Joseph, emperor of the dual monarchy of Austria and Hungary, the sixtieth anniversary of whose reign is being celebrated this week. Few men are properly judged by their contemporaries, but the people who are at all familiar with the affairs of Austria-Hungary must give their meed of praise to the determined old man whose ability has held the empire together and kept it on the upward move for more than half a century, during which the map of Europe has been changed several times. His continued power and success appear the more remarkable in view of the conditions which existed when he gained the throne, when the fires of revolution were blazing on every Hungarian hill and the people were at each other's throats, clamoring for blood of the rulers and the redaction of the empire into distinct, if petty, principalities.

When Francis Joseph became emperor of the dual kingdom in 1848 the Slavs and the Hungarians were fighting each other at times except when they ceased hostilities long enough to join in common warfare against the German element that was gaining supremacy in Austria. Insurrection was running at flood tide over all Europe. Austria and Hungary were torn to disension and practically open rebellion by the efforts of the dominating elements to Germanize the Slavs, the Croats, the Czechs and all that conglomerate of peoples that composed the population of the two countries. France on the one hand and Italy on the other, both anxious to extend their power, harassed and annoyed the new monarch until the nation was forced into a disastrous war with France, in 1859. Eight years later came a war with Prussia, which resulted in another defeat for the Austria-Hungary empire and threatened its dissolution, but the wily Bismarck, instead of assuming control of the vanquished empire, became an ally of Francis Joseph and aided him in bringing order out of chaos. The defeat by Prussia finally proved a blessing in disguise by uniting the warring factions of Austria-Hungary and inspiring them with the spirit of national pride which has grown steadily, under the wise encouragement of the old monarch.

While most of the old spirit of discontent has been eliminated, the empire still has serious economic troubles. Once a great agricultural country, Austria-Hungary has fallen into the clutch of landlordism, the rich owners having a control of nearly all the tillable land of the empire. The people are miserable and are giving more and more time to the cultivation of their religious and racial prejudices, arising naturally from the union of so many elements. In spite of all this abundant supply of material for antagonism, Francis Joseph has remained in power and kept his empire intact. He is now 80 years of age and it is admitted that troublous times will

follow when he surrenders the throne. The people respect him and the hostile races composing his kingdom are only stifling their ambitions and waiting. They care enough for him to join in a determination to allow him to end his days in peace. No greater tribute could be paid to him.

POWERS OF THE POLICE BOARD.

Since its very institution confusion has existed to some extent in the minds of the people as to the scope of authority of the Omaha police board. So many differences of opinion have been brought to the front at various times, and so many varying decisions have been rendered on one point or another by the courts, that the misunderstanding are only natural. During the last few years a more determined effort to define the exact powers of the board has been made, with the result that a better understanding is rapidly being reached.

It was long ago settled that the police board is not the body to prosecute. The police board may under certain conditions, through the police force, institute inquiries and may present the result of such inquiries to the proper authorities, but further than that he would not be a candidate for re-election when his term expires in November of this year. His withdrawal has resulted in the creation of a series of factional parties and it is freely predicted that the election, however it may result, will simply be the signal for a revolution to be started by the losers at the polls. To add to the complications, each of the parties is accusing the administration at Washington of showing favoritism to the other, and it is to Governor Magoon's duty to convince these warring leaders that the United States has no interest in the contest other than to see that order is observed and peace preserved.

The computation of population based on the number of names in the new city directory is very flattering, but old gentlemen know that a wide divergence there is between "book count" and "range count."

The 1-year-old heir to the Spanish throne has been named as a colonel in the army. Rather rapid promotion. In view of the fact that he has served but a year in the infantry arm of the service.

Mr. Bryan declines to give the result of his ride on the same train with Johnson and Fairbanks, but the probabilities are that the same car will never undergo a similar strain.

Stigma of Shady Crowd.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Platform of the Night Riders: "Let us alone."

Some Patriot Will Be Found.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

We violate no confidence in saying that candidates will be found somewhere for the vice presidency.

A Jumping Standpatter.

Philadelphia Press.

Many things are coming Speaker Cannon's way, but he feels it necessary to dodge most of them.

Frank Reform.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Old soldiers' homes can't have any money from the government this year, if they keep their noses on the premises. That's the decision of congress. Consequently, the old soldier will go down to the corner a great deal oftener than is good for either his morals or his health.

Couldn't "Let Him Alone."

Chicago Record-Herald.

A young man has been expelled from the New York Proctor exchange because he advertised that he would guarantee profits of more than 50 per cent to people who would let him speculate with their money. Add another to the list of people who think it is a shame that they can't be let alone.

Not Inconsistent.

Minneapolis Journal.

The newspapers of the country are accused of inconsistency in demanding a reduction of the duty on print paper and an abrogation of the duty on wood pulp while they uphold protection for other industries.

A Foolish Move.

Springfield Republican.

The scheme to improve the finances of the railroads by advancing freight rates is not having smooth sailing. Some important lines question the advisability of such a step. The shippers are also to be heard from, and they promise to make trouble. Then, too, the pesky question presents itself of how traffic is to be increased by making it more expensive. Only among railroad managers apparently does the theory have much if any footing that low prices have no effect in stimulating consumption or in reducing the cost of production. The Steel trust is arousing a lot of criticism by its policy of maintaining the old prices for rails and the like. What then would be said if it should increase these prices?

TAFT AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

An Achievement to the Credit of the War Secretary.

St. Louis Times (dem.)

The secretary of war is now in the canal zone, looking over the big work that is being conducted under the general direction of Judge Taft and his cabinet officers. Mr. Taft will find that much digging has been done since he was last on the isthmus. He will see to it that the steam shovels and dredging machines are brought to even a higher state of efficiency, to the end that new records may be made.

If Judge Taft is nominated by his party, and this now seems among the certainties of politics, the republicans organization will have in the canal project a fine argument for his election. The biggest public work ever undertaken by this government is the Panama Canal enterprise. The best work that has been done in the middle of the ditch has followed the transfer of the undertaking to the War department. It will be argued, and with reason, that the man who has the job in hand should be allowed to complete it.

On the theory that there should be no changing of horses in the middle of a stream, a great many Americans who believe in the importance of the Panama canal will vote for Taft if he is nominated, for this will for no other reason.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The army ordnance corps officers will conduct some experiments at Fort Leavenworth with a new field rifle. The present rifle is an 11-strand steel wire highly insulated for laying on the ground to provide communication with mobile armor. It is believed that an improved wire is offered by a patented copper-clad article, which has the advantage of being cheaper and of higher conductivity and higher tensile strength than the present wire. Samples of the new field wire have been made up in different ways and sent to Fort Leavenworth.

The re-armament of the army and militia with the new Springfield rifle, model for use with the sharp-pointed bullet, has been an able achievement on the part of the ordnance department, as all rifles in the hands of troops designed for use with the round pointed bullet had to accommodate the sharp pointed ammunition. The new ammunition was not adopted until last summer, and the manufacturer of rifles at the Springfield armory, and Rock Island arsenal had to be expedited in every way in order to re-arm troops in time for use of the rifles during the current target season. About 150,000 rifles were required for this purpose. In addition to this, the problem of manufacturing the sharp-pointed ammunition presented itself. This manufacture has been accomplished at the Frankfort arsenal at the rate of about 200,000 rounds per day. This necessitated considerable increase in the capacity of the plant and a large addition to the number of employes. Manufacture of the rifles and ammunition is being continued at the same rate for the purpose of accumulating a reserve supply.

The secretary of war has decided that a retired army officer who was on duty at the time of his death as professor of military science, etc., at one of the universities was not in active service at the date of his death. It is conceded that it would be within the power of congress to authorize retired officers to be placed upon full active duty—that is, to occupy precisely the same status as officers on the active list—who has never done so. While assigned to active duty, and especially when they are forbidden to receive their full pay and allowances, they would seem to be engaged. It is held, in an authorized employment which differs in some of its material incidents from active service and which is not inconsistent with their status as retired officers.

The War department has decided that the state which has in its possession certain ammunition which is no longer of any use may exchange it for an equal amount of ammunition which will be suitable for the new magazine rifle which is to be issued to the militia. This is an important question which has been brought up by the militia authorities in Ohio, and it opens up a big question of the extent to which a state may be reimbursed for useless powder purchased out of state funds or out of the allotment of federal funds made in behalf of the militia. The War department has decided that the exchange may be made, and the general application of the decision is awaited with much interest.

The War department is renewing its effort to stop the illegal traffic in soldiers' uniforms. There have been in the last year many cases of conviction of dealers in clothing who have purchased equipment from enlisted men of the army. For a time the department encountered much difficulty in accomplishing this, for the reason that the clothing was held to be an allowance of the soldier, who was entitled to do what he pleased with something issued to him and to which he was fully entitled with all the effect of a proprietary possession. In the first place, the goods which have come to the attention of the War department the purchasers of these uniforms or equipment presented the defense of not knowing that their act was illegal. In several instances the soldiers had pawned the articles, and it was understood by those who accepted them that they were goods which had come to the military authorities that it would be well to have this situation fully known, and it has been decided to communicate with the police authorities of the leading cities and of the towns situated in the neighborhood of army posts, in order that dealers in second hand clothing and pawnbrokers who would be likely to purchase this clothing may be made fully acquainted with the situation. There is a decreasing amount of these transactions, owing to the energy and determination shown by the military authorities in prosecuting cases of this class.

MIXED PROSPERITY APPEAL.

St. Louis Boosters Get Their Wires Crossed.

Kansas City Times.

The National Prosperity association has made an extra appeal to the president. This association claims to have facilities for the interchange of ideas among hundreds of thousands of business men, and its object is to restore confidence. To this end it asks the co-operation of the president, and the purpose of the appeal is that the president may, if he will, contribute largely to the restoration of confidence by his attitude toward industrial enterprises.

Yet the memorial addressed to Mr. Roosevelt completely exonerates him from responsibility for the recent depression, which is attributed to "gross violation of the law by some corporations and grafting by some public officials and a defective currency system." What the president has done is approved. The laws he has been influential in having enacted are upheld. Yet the association "feels that the time has now come to take stock, to call a halt on radical, hasty and experimental legislation, designed to regulate industry." But why make this appeal to the president, whose policy has been approved in this same memorial?

This seems to be a case of waving criticism in the hope of securing a change of policy on the part of the national administration. If the president has done well, and if his well doing has had no part in the recent depression, why should he be asked to change his policy? It is well to be said that whatever the real purposes of this mixed appeal may be the present is not a time to relax the efforts to secure strong and sound regulation of corporations, whether industrial, commercial or financial, so far as the operator of these corporations infringes on the rights of the people. The way to clean houses in the clean house and to get an order restored. It is well enough for this and other associations to endeavor to contract irresponsible agitation, but with the house gassed and bound by the agents of the trusts and with the senate showing subservience to corporate greed, the country is not ready to see the national administration take a backward course.

A Soothing Reflection.

Washington Post.

The report that stripes of a conspicuous character are to be the prevailing style in men's clothing for the coming season may cheer the minds of those who see a possibility of being compelled to wear them with the sanction of the law.

OUR LOSSES BY FIRE.

Waste that Could Be Prevented by Proper Construction.

Two many buildings burn down in this country. In 1907 the cost of fire, including not only property destroyed, but insurance, the maintenance of fire departments, etc., was over \$500,000,000. In the same year the building operations of the leading cities amounted to about \$500,000,000. On the face of it 80 per cent of the new building construction was offset by fire cost. Herbert M. Wilson of the national geological survey says on this point: "This fire tax exceeds the total annual value of gold, silver and coal production. The annual fire loss in the United States is, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, \$247 per capita, while the average annual loss in six large European countries is only \$2 per capita, or one eighth that of the United States. The greater part of this immense waste could be prevented by proper construction of houses, factories and business buildings. Such construction would not only cost little more than the prevalent combustible buildings in the first place, but also would result in real economy in the long run."

SMILING LINES.

Oldschool (pompously)—Oratory, sir, particularly in the political field, is a great source of progress and power. Youngblood (irreverently)—Yes, especially if it is a hot-air engine.—Baltimore American.

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Cockley—There's nothing like plenty of exercises to reduce one's weight. Joakley—But there's a skorcher; the more exercise he takes the more he runs into flesh. Cockley—What exercise does he take? Joakley—Motoring.—Philadelphia Press.

"Speaking of tornadoes," observed the boarder with the high forehead, "if the one that visited Oklahoma the other day had happened along a few months sooner there would have been a provision in the state constitution abolishing tornadoes. That's all I know about the only thing they overlooked."—Chicago Tribune.

"I beg pardon," said the new arrival, "but it seems to me it's excessively warm here." "Eh! what?" snorted Satan, "evidently you forget where you are. This place is meant to be warm." Cockley—How about the other side of the company?—Washington Star.

BALLAD OF PHOEBUS CARAMEL.

New York Times.

Of all the dandies whose array deserved the name of swell, not one was quite so recherche as Phoebus Caramel.

His coat was fashion's masterpiece, the pin he wore was Art's. As for his tie and trouser-cuffs, they frequently broke hearts.

No other dandy could raise his hat and bow to passing belle, with elegance approaching that of Phoebus Caramel.

But once, when, flawlessly arrayed, upon his knees he flopped, and spoke of marriage to a maid, she laughed until she dropped.

"Till wed," cried she, "no tailored dot, 'So, pray, your ardor—belle! You gods—that was a thunderbolt!'" For Phoebus Caramel.

He disappeared; the lady wept; two years elapsed; two more. (Don't be alarmed—her age has crept Not quite to twenty-four.)

At last one day she gave a whoop, a happy, girlish yell, For, bodily striding up the stoop, Was Phoebus Caramel!

His check was tanned, his beard unkempt, His boots were rimmed with nails, His coat was quite beneath contempt, His trousers flapped like sails.

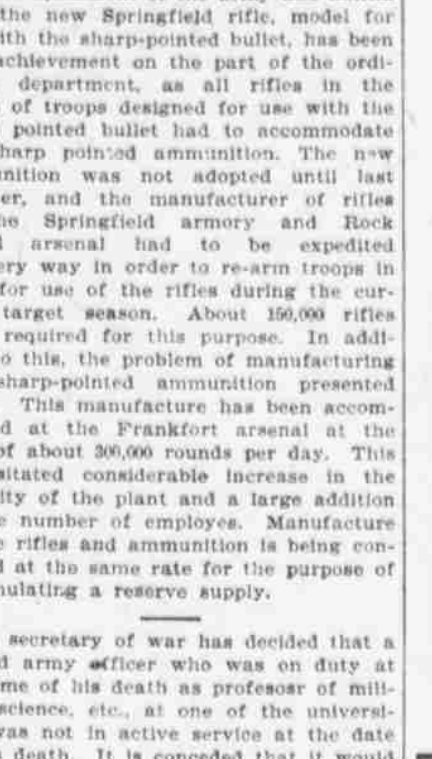
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He cried: "My ragged coat inspect; Observe my trousers, please, And note the gun-balloons effect. They caused around my knees."

"How do you like me now?"—confess! She answered slowly: "Well, It's possible I like you less, O Phoebus Caramel!"

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER

Baking Powder, being indispensable in the preparation of our daily food, must be free from noxious ingredients. Complete purity and wholesomeness are the unquestioned characteristics of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. Its active principle, cream of tartar, a pure, health-giving fruit acid, is derived solely from grapes. Poisonous ingredients are found in the low-priced baking powders. Their active principle is a mineral acid derived from sulphuric acid, oil of vitriol. Study the label on every baking powder made from cream of tartar.



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Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, featuring a woman in a kitchen and a box of the product.

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