

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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## UNRECONCILABLE BRYANS.

The Brooklyn Eagle has come out squarely against Mr. Bryan and announced that under no conditions will it support him in the coming campaign. The Eagle is one of the great newspapers of America and has for years been recognized as one of the ablest champions of democratic principles. Replying to a suggestion in another New York paper that the Eagle would probably join the democratic ticket after the convention at Denver, the Eagle says:

Mr. Bryan on no platform whatever will the Eagle be. For Mr. Bryan under no circumstances whatever will the Eagle be. For no platform and for no candidate whatever of Mr. Bryan's making or prescription will the Eagle be.

The Eagle neither will go to Chicago to see the convention, nor is it waiting for Denver to qualify the foregoing. The Eagle is historically and logically anti-Bryan, wholly anti-Bryan and wholly anti-populist.

This announcement serves to direct attention to the fact that there is no longer a democratic party press in the country. When Mr. Bryan entered the presidential arena in 1896 there was at least one democratic daily paper of commanding influence in every state. Today there is hardly a democratic paper west of the Alleghenies which is known outside the city in which it is published and east of the Alleghenies there are but two or three democratic dailies that will support Mr. Bryan. Chicago, with a population of more than 2,000,000 persons, has no democratic paper. Boston has two democratic papers, neither of which will support Mr. Bryan. In New York the World, the Times and the Brooklyn Eagle are democratic papers, but all bitterly opposed to Bryan. In Philadelphia the Public Ledger and the Record are democratic newspapers, but are making the fight for democracy on an anti-Bryan platform. The Washington Post and the Cincinnati Enquirer, both owned by John R. McLean, are anti-Bryan democratic papers. The Pittsburgh Post is a democratic paper which will give Mr. Bryan but half-hearted support. It does not openly repudiate the Denver platform. Indiana used to have two strong democratic papers, but today it has none. Michigan used to have a great democratic paper, but now has none. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Montana and the Dakotas are without democratic papers of consequence. Democrats are almost without representation in the newspaper field in the entire Pacific coast country.

North of Mason and Dixon's line, and aside from a few weekly publications, Mr. Bryan's newspaper support rests almost entirely with the Buffalo Times, the Denver News and an Omaha daily. The party has to depend, except where there are purely local sheets, upon the republican press to give publicity to its campaign, even to the point of printing notices of local meetings. The democratic press of the west, with rare exceptions, was blighted by the free silver frost of 1896 and never fully recovered.

A MODEL REPORT.

The report just made public by the Omaha branch of the Young Men's Christian association showing the extent of its work, and more especially its financial operations, during the past year, should be a model for other semi-public organizations and institutions which depend in whole or in part upon popular support.

This report contains in succinct form statistical enumeration of the membership and departmental activity with boiled down information as to methods and results. The balance sheet is in plain, readable language and the record of income and outgo undisguised and unmistakable. The same is true of the building fund statement, which goes back to the inception of the new building enterprise and is brought down to date under detailed headings. The showing must be still further gratifying to those who have contributed to this institution in its demonstration of enlarged work accomplished since taking possession of the new building.

What the Young Men's Christian association has done in this report in the way of taking into its confidence the public to whom it appeals for moral and financial support ought to be done by every charitable, educational and hospital association of a public or semi-public character. If it were done it would accomplish much toward strengthening confidence in the management and giving assurance that the money contributed is being economically used in the most effective way possible to promote the objects desired.

WARNING AGAINST TETANUS.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service at Washington publicly warns the country against neglect of proper precautions against tetanus in dressing wounds resulting from the celebration of July 4. The surgeon general is convinced that this neglect has been responsible for many of the 721 deaths caused from tetanus immediately after July 4 in the last five years. His report shows that 92 per cent of these lockjaw cases have resulted fatally. Most of these cases were caused by blank cartridge wounds or from the giant cracker wounds. The number of cases has decreased wherever the firing of blank cartridges or the use of giant crackers is prohibited.

The warning issued by Dr. Wyman contains a history of the origin of the tetanus bacillus and the manner in which it is spread through powder wounds. It calls attention to the fact that physicians too often treat blank cartridge and other powder wounds.

unless of a very serious character, as trivial, contenting themselves with picking out the plainly seen pieces of wood or powder, while the pieces overlooked promptly develop tetanus. The warning concludes:

It should be an invariable procedure that all Fourth of July wounds be laid fully open under local or, preferably, general anesthesia and all foreign material and necrotic or badly injured tissue removed, as the presence of blood clots and necrotic tissue favor anaerobic conditions which are essential for the development of the tetanus organism. After the wound has been thoroughly cleaned out it should be washed out with strong caustic acid, at least 25 per cent, followed by a washing with 95 per cent alcohol, to prevent further action of the acid. Some surgeons use peroxide of hydrogen instead of caustic acid.

After cauterization, by whatever method used, the wound should be thoroughly washed out with a 1:1,000 or 1:2,000 solution of bichloride of mercury and packed with gauze soaked in a saturated solution of salicylic or boric acid and a large wet dressing of the same solution applied. In no case should the wound be closed, but it should be allowed to heal by granulation. The dressing and packing should be renewed every day.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

The remnants of the Anti-Imperialism league, up Boston way, are sending out a new call to arms over the demand of the Filipino assembly for immediate independence. Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Story are issuing frantic appeals to the delegates to the Denver convention to unite upon a ringing platform plank seconding the action of the Filipinos and making their demand one of the paramount issues of the coming campaign.

Since Colonel Bryan has gained experience in politics, it is hardly probable that he will repeat the anti-imperialism performance of 1900, although he will doubtless reiterate his demand for the fixing of a definite date for Philippine independence. The mere discussion of the subject shows how little the Filipinos appreciate their present limitations. Mr. Taft, Governor General Smith and all who have become most familiar with the situation in the Philippines agree that it will be many years before the natives are prepared for self-government. That they are wholly without such ability at the present time is generally admitted. Major General Greely, commenting on the Filipino revolution, says:

We have introduced obligatory education among the Filipinos, but the time it will take for that education to filter through and render the people fit to govern themselves may be long; certainly it will not end in my time.

Supplementing General Greely's statement, Governor General Smith calls attention to the fact that to preserve order in the Moro province alone requires the services of 5,000 American troops and ten companies of constabulary. He says the Filipinos are not able to maintain independence even internally and if left to themselves would be in the throes of a revolution within a month. Governor Smith strongly deprecates agitation of Filipino independence, on account of the ill effect on the turbulent element in the islands.

The Filipinos have shown marked progress in the last few years and a considerable portion of them are now able to manage their own affairs, but it will require years of patient effort to advance them to the point where they will be able to defend themselves not only from enemies on the outside, but from enemies inside the islands. Until then they must have the protection either of the United States or of some other strong nation, and there is no thought of allowing any other nation to undertake that task. The political party that urges immediate independence for the islands is doing the worst thing possible for the Filipinos.

Although they failed to nominate the ticket, the Iowa progressives have secured control of the republican state organization and assumed along with it the responsibility for waging a successful campaign. That seems to illustrate one of the essential difficulties of direct primary nominations which give no assurance of cordial co-operation between candidates and committees.

Lewis Nixon, a former Tammany leader, cables from London that Mr. Taft will grow weaker as a candidate every day and that the democrats should have no difficulty in carrying the country. Mr. Nixon has had dreams of that kind every four years and it would be a shame to wake him up before November.

An Englishman has invented an electric gun which he claims will throw a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds a distance of 300 miles. If it is not too expensive to operate it might be used to advantage in transporting coal, structural iron and other commodities when the railroads are congested.

It must be the same men who had it from high official sources that the Chicago convention would be stamped for President Roosevelt who are now whispering the straight tip that Mr. Bryan is going to withdraw at the Denver convention and nominate Governor Johnson for first place.

The census report shows that automobiles valued at \$90,000,000 were manufactured in the United States in 1907. At market rates the Nebraska corn crop of 1907 would pay for all the automobiles manufactured, with several million dollars left over for gasoline.

No Nebraska railroad has any difficulty in getting the consent of the State Railway commission to proposed rate reductions. It is a difficult matter, however, to persuade the commission that an existing rate is too low.

Articles of incorporation for a \$10,000,000 stock company have just been filed with the secretary of state. Nebraska incorporation laws must be able to compete successfully even with New Jersey incorporation laws.

Chairman Tom Taggart says he is for Kern of Indiana for second place on the democratic ticket. It does not make so much difference who is Taggart's favorite as who is the choice of one William Jennings Bryan.

The bankers insist that the new law requiring the payment of 1 per cent interest on government deposits works a hardship on the borrowers, who have to pay it, but, strangely, the borrowers are not complaining.

The Filipinos are much pleased with the appointment of General Wright as secretary of war. They are sure the president did not call the wrong Mr. Wright to his cabinet.

The prison labor contractors at the Nebraska state penitentiary should wake up to the fact that Governor Sheldon and his associates on the state board mean business.

No one has expressed any surprise over Mr. Bryan's criticism of the republican platform. The men who framed it had a suspicion that he wouldn't like it.

No Small Beer for Him.

Philadelphia Record.

It is announced that President Roosevelt does not desire and would not accept election to the United States senate from the state of New York. We should think not. He who has once quaffed the nectar of the gods has no craving for small beer.

The Ear Attended.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"They call a man a statesman," says Mr. Bryan, "whose ear is tuned to catch the slightest pulsation of the pocketbook and to listen to the heart beat of humanity."

A lecture manager says Mr. Bryan's share last season was \$2,000, which shows that his ear is tuned to one of the high notes in the pulsation of pocketbooks.

Some Judges Do Err.

Springfield Republican.

Justice Brewer, in defending "government by injunction" and appearing to demand more of it, admits that the courts have made "mistakes" in the use of the weapon. Presumably these mistakes have been abuses of the writ. Yet it was only recently that Congressman Littlefield of Maine was challenging President Roosevelt to specify any cases of abuse which the president had spoken of in his last annual message to congress, and a similar attitude has been assumed by those who have tried to keep the injunction issue out of the republican platform. As if the judiciary alone, of all things on earth, is perfect and free from blemish.

Boston Ticks Itself.

Chicago dispatches mention Senator Lodge's "clear Boston enunciation" when speaking before the republican national convention. The Chicago papers refer to "periods of classical purity" in his speech, and attribute this quality to the influence of "Harvard" whose shade he wears.

Chicago is just waking up to what the rest of the world has known for some time, namely, that the English language is spoken more correctly in Boston than anywhere else in America. Harvard may have some influence to this end, but may not be the only cause. It is well that it could keep up the standard without Harvard, if necessary.

Even the street car conductors in Boston use correct English, and their "Please move quickly" is refreshing in its contrast to their Chicago brethren's "Step lively, there!"

In praising Senator Lodge the woolly west merely takes off its hat to all Boston.

CELEBRITIES AS REPORTERS.

Possess Neither "The Xmas for News Nor Legs to Follow It."

Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the working journalist who plods along as industriously as the ant and often as anonymously as the coral insect, fears that he will eventually be supplanted by the reporter whose name is a thing with which to conjure, let him look over the files of the press covering the period of the Chicago convention. He will see that the news was written by the newspaper reporter and that the much-advertised celebrity-politician pair of pliers was inserted behind the back teeth, so that he could not close his mouth while the veterinarian pulled the tooth, which proved to be one of its four fangs. A pair of forceps was used for the removal of the tooth, which had ulcerated at the root and must have caused the lion much suffering.

With porthouse steak at 20 cents a pound and round steak at 24 cents, New Yorkers have decided that vegetables are good enough for them. More vegetables are being sold here every before. During the last seven days a high record for the sale of potatoes, green peas and asparagus has been set. For the first time in twenty-five years it is cheaper to eat Oyster Bay asparagus and hot-house tomatoes than dressed meat. The best asparagus in the market only costs 25 cents. As a result of the demand for vegetables retail butchers have suffered, and they are putting in stands to handle the garden truck.

HOGGING THE FODDER.

Philadelphia Record.

Instead of reducing the prices of their wares, in answer to diminished demand, the policy of the trusts has been to maintain prices and curtail production.

Instead of reducing wages, and thus keeping their whole working forces employed, they have maintained the rate of wages for a limited number of employees and turned all others out to graze.

By keeping up the prices of the things they produce, they make recuperation and resumption of general business uncertain or impossible. By adding many thousands to the ranks of the unemployed they enhance the misery they refuse to alleviate and add to the burden thereby imposed on the savings of the thrifty and the charity of the mass. There can be in the meantime no reduction in the cost of living correspondent to prostrated trade and industry and decreased earnings.

Discredited Prophets.

Chicago Tribune.

Those knowledgeable individuals who were once cocksure that President Roosevelt would be nominated in spite of his "no" are still trying to explain how and why it didn't happen.

## ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

New York boasts of a collection of centenarians and better which is a surprise to the average native. Whence they came is not given much publicity, because the big town would hardly be so proud of the fact of the country could be induced to believe that it was a health resort of the first magnitude. But the collection is there, and takes on some of the characteristics of a museum. Attention was drawn to it recently by a fair for the benefit of the "Home of the Daughters of Jacob" in the vicinity of which mention was made of the chief nether, a "bad" of 106 years, and of the "girls" who sold candy and lemonade, although they were only 103 and 107 years old. Some doubt was expressed as to the ages of these inmates of the home. Albert Kruger, the superintendent, says in the Tribune that there was no exaggeration and gave these figures from his last report: "These are the ages of our wards: From 63 to 62, three women; 65 to 70, three men and eleven women; 70 to 75, eleven men and fourteen women; 75 to 80, twelve men and eight women; 80 to 85, fifteen men and twelve women; 85 to 90, four men and six women; 90 to 100, two men and five women. One man is in his 104th year, one woman is 103 years old, one 102 and the oldest is 112."

A twenty-story building—the "Silverthorn"—on Madison Lane, lower Manhattan, has settled so much that it is dragging down neighboring buildings with it, and there are no slight structures, either, for the Jewellers' building is but five stories less and the Hays building, on the other side, is twelve stories high. As they have been drawn down the walls have cracked, and some of the tenants have got out, but the proprietors maintain there's no danger, and are putting in plaster in the cracks and covering those with paint. The building of least height has to have a new front wall from the second floor up. But that's nothing. The cause of all this is perfectly understood. All these buildings are erected on loose sand, and the foundations were made by laying cross-cross steel beams and filling the interstices with concrete.

Nobody exhibits signs of excitement over the published reports that there were 5,512 traction accidents in New York in the month of May. These casualties came quite in the ordinary course of events. There were almost as many in April and only a few hundred less in March. For the month of January, the Public Service board of experts, in its report, said that "a certain psycho-physiologic condition of careless exaltation, attendant on somewhat excessive good cheer on outings" was responsible for the increase, and let it go at that. The most careful acceptance of these figures, the accidents in the city, is a lengthening list in evidence. Parallel circumstances of public indifference could scarcely be imagined.

The new Holland-American liner Rotterdam, the skyscraper of the sea, which arrived after the heaviest flood, being a 25,000 tonner. It has the largest number of decks of any ship on the seas—eleven—and is a skyscraper among ships. A novelty of the Rotterdam—and every new ship that comes out those days must have some novelty, if it be a laundry list—on the Rotterdam is a laundry list, a den of the Italian liner Principe Di Udine, or a bookstore on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm—the exclusive stairway from decks to cabins. The most famous of modern hotels could not surpass the Rotterdam's decorative work. Every public room presents unique features, with exquisite interiors and harmonious coloring and splendor.

Persons who went down to see the American liner Philadelphia sail for Southampton on Monday last week witnessed this scene on the pier.

A man wearing a long raincoat, accompanied by a handsome woman, arrived carrying a shaggy-haired yellow dog. As the pair neared the gangplank the man turned and kissing the dog on the muzzle handed it to the woman, the while addressing it:

"Now, baby, take good care of mamma, and be good to her until I get back."

Then he turned, and kissing the woman good-bye, boarded the ship.

There was no cheering.

It required the united efforts of eight men, besides the veterinary who actually performed the operation, to pull the tooth of Vendred, a large African lion which is one of the attractions at Coney Island. Vendred had been in ill temper for several days and had refused to eat. When a lion refuses food it is a positive indication that the animal is suffering from something of an aggressive nature, and the manager knew at once, from his years of association with wild animals, that Vendred was suffering from toothache.

Ropes were thrown around the different parts of the lion's body, including the legs, and in this helpless condition the regal beast was pulled close to the bars of its den. With a thick stick its mouth was pried open, and upon this piece of wood