

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; Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$6.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c; Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c.

Advertising: Single copy, 5c; One week, 30c; One month, \$1.00; Three months, \$2.50; Six months, \$4.50; One year, \$8.00.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, Treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 35,890, 2. 35,740, 3. 35,800, 4. 35,900, 5. 35,780, 6. 35,890, 7. 35,990, 8. 35,740, 9. 35,930, 10. 35,970, 11. 35,880, 12. 35,900, 13. 35,890, 14. 35,950, 15. 35,900.

Total 1,009,090 Less unsold and returned copies, 9,877

Net total 1,009,093 Daily average 32,977

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1908.

M. P. WALKER, 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.

Mr. Bryan's personally driven steam roller does the work all right.

If Colonel Bryan keeps this up he may make Colonel Guffey famous.

Cheering for Bryan in July is an exhilarating pastime. Voting for him in November is quite different.

It now looks as if the United States would this year have at least three summer capitals—Oyster Bay, Hot Springs and Fairview.

Mayor "Jim" continues to be the "big noise" at Denver, but a lot of good democrats left at home reflect that the voting machine is noiseless.

Suspension of calls of the district court docket means release for the jurors, fishing excursions for the lawyers and Chautauqua dates for the judges.

The easiest explanation of the flood in Salt creek is that it is preparing to receive the political fleet expected to cruise up its winding way next November.

Mayor "Jim" should be made to understand that he cannot monopolize all the attention belonging to Omaha when Henry T. Clarke is on hand with his waterways resolution.

As was to have been expected it turns out that the people hardest hit by our late panic are the European hotel proprietors and shop keepers who fatten on American tourist travel.

And now we are told that Chairman Bell "coined" some new phrases that will live. They could not have a democratic national convention without working in some kind of free cologne.

Slimmer down to its substance, the convention at Denver is a fine example of freedom of speech. What those democrats are saying about each other gives no indication of either restraint or prudence.

The campaign uniform and helmet concerns are already sending out their circulars. They do not seem to realize that campaign methods have also been changing since the days of the torch-light parade.

The cartoonist of the local Bryantite organ serves notice that the democratic campaign is to be conducted this year without waiting for the aid or consent of Governor Johnson of Minnesota or any of his friends.

Why should democrats object to the display of a republican banner by the republican state headquarters at Lincoln just because Bryan lives in one of the suburbs? Are no democratic banners to be strung in Cincinnati because that is Mr. Taft's home?

The platitudes of the chairman's speech and the performance of the chairman in ruling on the motions before him present such a pleasing contrast that even the democratic donkey had to laugh at the reports of the first day's doings at Denver.

Over in Illinois candidates are said to have lined up as if before a theater box office to file first in order to get top place on the primary ballot. Over in Iowa, where the arrangement of names is alphabetical, everything depended on whether the parents of the candidates thought of it in time.

THE NEW NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

No one who followed the popular movement that culminated in the nomination of William H. Taft at Chicago will be surprised at the selection of Frank H. Hitchcock to be chairman of the national republican committee in charge of the management of the campaign. Nothing succeeds like success, and it was largely due to Mr. Hitchcock's tactful supervision of the preliminaries that the candidacy of Mr. Taft was made impregnable to his competitors who had allied themselves together for the purpose of preventing his nomination.

Mr. Hitchcock has already proved himself alert, resourceful, untiring and a thorough master of details. His experience in the pre-convention campaign developed his high qualities as a political leader and put him in touch with the working forces throughout the country through whose co-operation the nomination of Mr. Taft was brought about. He needs no introduction to the party leaders in the various states of the union who must execute the maneuvers of the campaign by which the rank and file will be rallied and marshaled. In a word, it had been demonstrated that Mr. Hitchcock was the logical man for the position of national chairman and there is nothing to indicate that any other name was seriously considered at any time since the national committee delegated its authority to make the selection to the sub-committee in conjunction with the candidates.

It goes without saying that Chairman Hitchcock will at once take hold with vigor and foresight and set the wheels in motion for an aggressive, winning campaign with no let up or slow down until after the votes are in.

CHARTER MAKING IN KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City is to vote at a special election next month to adopt or reject a new city charter which has just been framed by virtue of the municipal home rule principles that prevail in Missouri. The new Kansas City charter, which is, of course, largely a revision of the old charter, has been prepared by a committee of freeholders for which the law provides and will become effective, if ratified, without the intervention of the legislature with its attendant tinkering and mutilation.

That the new Kansas City charter is a comprehensive document may be inferred from the fact that it comprises more than 400 typewritten pages. It doubtless contains much that is debatable and much more that would not be suitable to any other city, but it also contains many provisions based upon the best of experience of our most progressive American cities. At any rate, the construction of a city charter, wholly by a local committee of freeholders, subject only to the approval of the people of the city directly concerned, is likely to give the community a form of municipal government fitting its peculiar needs and satisfying its inhabitants.

Whether Omaha can ever secure the privilege of making its own city charter will depend on future developments. But there is no question that Omaha would solve its own problems better if it could be charged with that responsibility and be freed from charter manipulation in the legislature—nine-tenths of whose membership is made up of outsiders. We believe that with complete municipal home rule even our vexed question of consolidation could be successfully worked out by getting representatives of Omaha and South Omaha together in a charter-making committee disposed to mutual concession on lines of common sense and practical politics.

STRONGER PROFESSIONAL COURSES.

Announcements now being made of changes in the next year's courses in many of the larger institutions of learning, contain promises of important changes relative to the study of medicine, law, engineering, forestry and other practical and professional subjects. The universities generally are becoming convinced, following the lead of Columbia and Harvard, that students in specialized lines should be better equipped in knowledge of the liberal arts. The general requirements, therefore, will be that students for these special courses will be compelled to have at least two years of undergraduate work before entering upon professional study.

According to a recent report of the commissioner of education of the United States, there are 622 institutions of higher education available for the men of the country. The undergraduate enrollment of boys in 114 of these is in excess of 200. The enrollment in 17 of the number is in excess of 1,000, five have more than 1,500 and five others have enrollment in excess of 2,000. The United States has become a nation of colleges and universities, and never before in the history of the world was there such an army of students as that which is clamoring for admission to them. With this throng has come the demand for more and better instruction, more varied courses of study and larger provision for equipping young men to participate in varied fields of activities. It is the danger of putting this army of students into the world's battle "scarce hand made up" against the stronger institutions are now taking precautions.

The heads of the great colleges are realizing that they have been turning out men too narrowly specialized, lawyers who know nothing but law, physicians who know nothing but medicine, engineers who have only a technical training. The demand is for more men in the sciences and in the professions who have a broader

general education, who can supplement their technical education with a knowledge of the liberal arts and human nature.

The proposed increase in preliminary requirements will be welcomed as promising a better appreciation of the broader life for the graduates of our professional schools.

FEWER IDLE CARS.

Reports received by the American Railway association at its New York headquarters show that on July 1 fewer box cars were idle than a month previous and that a steady decrease in the number of unused freight cars has been noted month after month since April. This has but one meaning, that business is gradually expanding.

While the resumption of activity is not evenly distributed throughout the various sections of the country, the fact of resumption is sure to spread its benefits over all. Probably the most significant feature of the report is that the increase in car demand comes at a time when railroads expect a decrease in business. June is not an especially active month in any line, and a showing of business growth during the summer is a most auspicious presage for the fall and winter.

In connection with this encouraging report from the railroads comes the news from the harvest fields that promise a yield of wheat much larger than last year, while the outlook for the corn crop is equally good. Mines and factories are swinging into the line of active work again, and from every part of the country comes the report of steadily increasing industry.

The creative capacity and consuming demand of 85,000,000 American citizens are too great to permit anything like general idleness to prevail long in the United States.

From the hubbub they are raising over the "cash-in-advance" rule promulgated by the clerk of the district court people would imagine that the lawyers paid the court costs and execution fees out of their own pockets instead of with money furnished them by their clients. If the new rule means that the money advanced for costs by the clients is to go in the public treasury instead of sticking to the fingers of the lawyers indefinitely it will be a real reform. Of course, these reflections do not apply to all our lawyers, nor to a majority of them, but the shoe will probably fit some of those who are making the most noise.

According to the florid report of the "staff correspondent" on the spot for our local democratic contemporary, Chairman Bell in opening the Denver convention "talked like a glorious combination of John the Baptist, Savonarola, Tennyson and Patrick Henry." He also talked "like a plumed knight eager for the lists," whatever kind of talk that is. In fact, Temporary Chairman Bell must have been a regular composite phonograph running the whole gamut of history from its dawn to its present high noon.

Mrs. Cleveland received so many messages of condolence and sympathy in her bereavement that she has found it impossible to reply to them individually and has utilized the newspapers to make public acknowledgement of appreciation. It goes without saying that Mrs. Cleveland is acting in this under far-seeing advice. She will now have to thank anyone in particular for the resolution adopted at Denver.

With all the bombast about "cash registers" and the like, the temporary chairman at Denver did not offer to explain who got the \$20,000 which Mayor "Jim" and Brother-in-Law "Tom" brought into Nebraska four years ago. And Ryan and Sheehan say the money was paid over in cash. It is known where this money came from, but the recipients are maintaining a masterly silence as to where it went.

The democrats who looked askance at the recent conference on natural resources as a threatened invasion of states' rights by President Roosevelt and the national government are now trying to catch on to the sentiment aroused by that conference in favor of conserving natural resources. The protection of states' rights is a democratic talisman only when they want to draw on it for political capital.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bryan's personal appeal, Mr. Hearst has not yet rescinded the call for the national convention of his Independence league, summoned to put out an independent presidential ticket. Mr. Hearst also has a memory that goes back at least four years.

The democratic city council has accommodatedly received the World-Herald's bid on city advertising space. It was a bid that was opened and read. That is a precedent other favored bidders for city contracts would like to have extended for their benefit.

At least fourteen state delegations at Denver stand unterrified in full view of the road roller. What sort of anathema will be hurled at these recalcitrants cannot be determined until the engineer at Fairview has disposed of some more important business.

It is most unkind to begin to circulate Mr. Bryan's published speeches just at a time when he is trying to assume a new attitude on about every public question he has discussed. It may be that the enterprising pub-

lishers are not his best friends after all.

No Return Ticket. Chicago Tribune. Alton B. Parker must be astonished to see that a change seems to have come over democratic national conventions in the short space of four years.

Some Work Ahead. Cleveland Plain Dealer. It seems that this is the first time in twenty-one years that William H. Taft has been free from official cares. At the same time it isn't all likely that he wants his vacation unduly extended.

Expressing His Pleasure. New York World. A salute of forty-six guns which the president has given the District Columbia democrats permission to fire in celebration of Mr. Bryan's nomination from the Washington monument grounds will just about express Mr. Roosevelt's personal satisfaction with the choice of the democratic convention.

Where Taft is Welcomed. Harper's Weekly. There are two large groups of voters with whom Mr. Taft will be especially popular—those who are anxious to keep the peace in the east and those who are solicitous that the prestige of the supreme court shall be maintained. As to the east, Mr. Taft knows it and all the east knows him. The Fifth avenue crowd will be long until president, and Japan reports gratification at his nomination. He is popular there, as he deserves to be. As for the supreme court, if he is elected he will have vacancies to fill, three or four of them, perhaps, and where would one look for a better judge of judges than he, or for one more inclined to make the best selection possible? It can be assumed without risk of mistake that his nomination is one that the justices of the supreme court approve, without distinction of party.

NOTABLE MIGRATION CHANGES.

Movement of Aliens Into and Out of the United States. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Changes so swift and extensive in the movement of aliens into and out of the United States as during the last six months have never before been witnessed. The following is the record for the first half of the present and last calendar years: 1907. 1908. Immigrant arrivals 126,265 125,445 Alien emigrants 137,094 135,712 Net gain 12,171 11,733

It is seen that the alien inflow is even more so. It amounts to over 70 per cent from just a year ago. No other great panic in the country's history produced so great an effect as this upon immigration. The decline following the panic of 1893 was from 620,000 immigrants in the fiscal year to June 30, 1894, to 262,000, or 57 per cent in 1894 and 278,948 in 1895—there having been a much smaller relative contraction during two years after the panic than has now taken place within less than one year. After the panic of 1873 immigration fell off only about one-half in the course of two years, and only about two-thirds in the course of three years. Previous to the recent time the greatest emigration to the United States took place from 1879 to 1882. It reached 788,900 in the latter year and declined thereafter to 234,200 in 1886—which was the smaller relative shrinkage during four years than has now taken place in less than one year.

If the panic of 1907 had far greater effect in halting immigration than any of the other great panics, we are not necessarily to conclude that it was a severer one. Other factors are no doubt to be considered in answering this question, but its consequences in this direction have been so much more striking. But in the light of the facts given the Chicago republican platform becomes all the funnier: where it asks the people to consider how much worse the panic would have been had the other fellows been in power.

THE GREAT DENVER SHOW.

Variety of Movement and Scene Distinguishes the Tragedy. Washington Post. Everything is in magnificent disorder at Denver. The ass joyfully brays and wails his perilsous ride. The westerners, who want to see a black lion elected, and the easterners, who cannot get a man who could be elected, are mingling their stocks of misinformation and misplaced enthusiasm. Candidates for vice-president run up and down, seeking something they cannot find. Every man thinks he has an idea that would make a fine plank in the platform, but he has no time to think it hasn't left Lincoln yet. So, while shipping are belaboring their planks, in true democratic harmony.

Mr. Parker of Eopous has sloughed off the cerebels of oblivion, and moves among the Bryan worshippers like a thing of life. It was said that he sought to make a name for himself, determined to bring down democracy in ruins by pressing resolutions eulogizing a man who was called a democrat in his time. But no! The mummy of Eopous seeks harmony alone. He longs for the milk of concord, and the honey of fraternal love. For that he needs a new burst from his urn and now fits in the shadow of Pike's Peak. Will he find what he seeks? Will he find a source of sorrow in the bosom of the Abraham of Lincoln? It will go hard if he does not!

But what of the vice-president? Which of the fifty-seven varieties will be the victim? Will it be a Bryan worshiper, who eagerly like a lamb to the slaughter, or will it be a conservative, lassoed and dragged beating to his doom? If it were possible to imagine that logic would have a place in the councils of the Bedlamites, we should not be surprised to see a Bryanite, a man after Bryan's own heart, who, if elected, would steer the bewildered ship of state into uncharted waters and along uncharted shores. He would be a radical, with no old-fashioned notions to hinder his ripping-up of the constitution.

But since there is no place for logic, just now, it is best to expect the proposition. The convention will probably try to capture for vice-president a conservative, a man, who by nature and instinct, is opposed to Bryanism. For such a man can be captured, and forced to run, it is calculated that he would exert a wonderful influence in inducing other conservatives to vote for radicalism. What devilish cunning! What deep, dark strategy! How it will fool all the people, especially those who expect it to succeed.

Well, let the clans have a merry time at Denver. Let the comedy go on till the curtain falls and the tragedian rubs his eyes and realizes that it has been enjoying a tragedy, with itself the soul of the plot!

Smiles for Happy Hooligans.

Pittsburg Dispatch. While Bryan expels Guffey he holds out the olive branch to woo Hearst back to the democratic party. This looks like unjust discrimination, but it must be remembered that the Hearst strength is largely located in a state that was close last year.

Patrons Without Pensions.

Chicago News. There are no government pensions for the patriots who sacrificed life, limbs and incidentals on the day we celebrated.

SIDE SCENES AT DENVER.

Nebraskans of One or Another Grade Monopolize the Spotlight.

Mayor Jim Dahlman of Omaha, the honored leader of all the democrats of Nebraska outside of Fairview, is no exceedingly modest man. He is not occupying any more space in public prints at Denver than he can possibly control or secure. Possessing a vocabulary rivaling the unabridged he radiates interviews in every direction, and bravely assumes every responsibility that falls to the official megaphone of Nebraska democracy. Much as he shrinks from the publicity of the main tent, the chroniclers of history draw him from the shadows and reveal in his vocal fireworks. A few specimens are worth presenting for home consumption:

"There is a newspaper man somewhere in this broad world who looks like me," said Mayor Jim Dahlman of Omaha, "and I'm looking for him."

"Want to sympathize with him?" asked Colonel Eaton, who is always on tap to boost for the newspaper man.

"No, I want to have him arrested for malicious impersonation. You see, it is this way: He, whoever he is, drifted into Omaha seeking my election, and when one slapped him on the shoulder, and said, 'Hello, mayor; come and have one on me.' 'He had one."

"From all reports he had several under the disguise of the mayor of Omaha. 'Other constituents of mine dropped into the third parlor and they fell to the bass mangle, and I wasn't long until my double had climbed on top of an Indian chair sign and was making a speech. He was hitting right and left and accepting the nomination and the election and highballs and everything that came his way, and the crowd yelled itself hoarse in approval.'"

Mayor Dahlman met Nurse Lynch of the Johnson boom in the Albany lobby.

"Hello, Lynch," said the cowboy mayor, "you're a game sport—you've never picked a loser before. Why are you tied up to one now?"

"I admit," replied Lynch, "that our prospects aren't the very best, but what's the matter with you? You've been tied up to a loser for twelve years, and it looks as though you're going to stay tied to a loser for some time to come."

They were good natured about it. At least, they were in a place of saturation a few minutes later, each with a "smile."

Owing to the great size of the crowd at the broncho busting contest some of the politicians had to stand in front of the grand stand with no easily accessible fences to climb when the bronchos began to buck and charge. "Thad" Sowder, a hunter of renown in the Cheyenne country, who announced first, and his little turn consisted in an effort to remain on the back of a dun broncho named Old Steamboat.

Mr. Sowder remained seated for about a minute after they took the blindfold from a new sort of complex buck that nearly unseated the rider, and in his effort to remain astride Mr. Sowder grabbed the horn of the saddle.

"You touched leather," shouted "Jim" Dahlman; "you're down."

The spectators cheered, but the politician looked blank.

"What does that mean?" inquired Alton B. Parker.

"It's a sign the rule for hang on by the pommel," explained a cowboy.

"I wonder if that is the rule under which Bryan set us down," said Mr. Parker to William P. Sheehan. "I had always thought it was fair to hang on any way possible."

"That's because you don't understand the way they play the game in this western country," said Tom Taggart. "They make their own rules out here."

Full hotels are not worrying the New Jersey or Nebraska delegations or the County Democratic club of Chicago. These came to Denver on special trains and are now living in their cars in railroad yards. The trains stand on convenient sidings within a short distance of the Sixteenth street cars, and the delegates can come and go as they please. The cars are of the department kind, and every delegate has his private room. Well stocked dining cars insure regular meals with no waiting, and nothing has been omitted that could lend to the comfort of those aboard.

New Yorkers attending the convention are putting up a howl against the flood of silver dollars that is pouring in upon them. To offer a \$5 bill for a purchase means invariably to receive four silver dollars in return if the purchase price is \$1 or less. It seems that \$1 and \$2 bills are as rare out there as silver dollars are in New York. The result is that some of the New Yorkers are finding holes in their pockets already.

Denver is to have the biggest bar in the United States while this convention lasts. It is to be half a block long. Forty-four expert drink mixers and thirty free-lunch servers and porters have been engaged to attend this bar, and the head bartender says that he will be able to refresh 300 thirsty individuals at one time. It is in the Hotel Albany, where the Johnson boom and many delegations are quarantined.

Advertisement for Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch. Includes image of product box and text: 'Cake Baking Easy', 'KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH', 'T. KINGSFORD & SON, Oswego, N. Y.'.

Advertisement for B.V.D. Underwear. Includes image of a man in underwear and text: 'TO KEEP COOL', 'B.V.D. COAT CUT UNDERSHIRTS and KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS', 'ERLANGER BROTHERS, New York'.

PEARY OFF FOR THE POLE. Plans for the Present Venture into the Arctic. New York Tribune. No one who has carefully heeded the utterances of the explorer now about to leave this country ones more for the arctic regions can have failed to notice that he evinces greater confidences of success than ever before. What is more, his tone must be regarded as in a certain sense prophetic. Efforts to reach the pole resemble the art of war. The nature of the obstacles to be overcome must be studied zealously and mastered by degrees.

Even more significant is the lively sympathy of President Roosevelt, to whom before sailing the explorer will pay his respects, and by whom he will be entertained at luncheon. So distinguished a representative of the strenuous life might well appreciate and admire Peary's indomitable pluck, and on this account alone extend encouragement. But the chief executive has commended the undertaking also because in his judgment it involves national pride. Mr. Roosevelt sees that a peculiar and lasting distinction will be won by the country one of whose sons first set foot at the pole, as some man of heroic mould will unquestionably do sooner or later.

In two particulars Peary will alter his program on his coming expedition. He plans to push out on the icy covering of the polar sea from a point on the north coast of Greenland further west than the one last adopted for that critical stage of the campaign. He also intends to pursue a northwesterly course, in order to offset the eastward movement of the pack. In other respects the precedent established by Peary himself will be closely followed.

Peary himself will be closely followed. He will try to force his best ship ever built for such work up along the Greenland coast to the Arctic Ocean. In something like latitude 83 he will then seek winter quarters. Early in spring the explorer will make a sledge journey over the ice pack, leaving the land 300 or 500 miles to the westward of the Roosevelt base. Finally, so that the food supply for man and dog shall last the longer, the size of the party will be reduced gradually by sending back to shore some of those who at first accompany the leader of the expedition. Inasmuch as Peary came within 200 nautical miles of the pole when he made the last world's record, it does not seem unreasonable to hope that he will now reach the goal for which he has so nobly striven.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Caleb Powers has decided to go on the lecture platform. This will be a relief to those who feared he might organize a Wild Kentucky show. A Manchester paper must pay Mr. Croker \$750 for mentioning him in unkind terms. A similar scale of damages would bankrupt the journals of this country if they were to be paid \$40,000 for the privilege of seeing one man whip another at San Francisco. Times are not so hard as to cut off the cultivated public from its pleasures. Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, has been designated to attend the coming celebration of the founding of the University of Saragossa, Spain. He will leave this country the latter part of August. Major General Leonard Wood will represent the army.

A man now serving a sentence of twenty-five years in the Nevada state prison for leprosy is now in the custody of the Socialist Labor party's national convention in New York, last Sunday, for president of the United States. The man who was nominated is Martin R. Preston, who is imprisoned for a sentence of twenty-five years in the Nevada state prison for killing a restaurant keeper named Silver three years ago.

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Advertisement for Potter College. Includes text: 'Potter College', 'For higher education of young women', 'Very Select—Admitted by two [ ]', 'Vice-presidents. Send for catalogue.'