

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Circulation type, Number of copies, Total. Rows include Daily, Evening, Sunday, and Total.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1908. (Seal) 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.

"Sunny Jim" Sherman has not had the news broken to him yet.

The sultan is pardoning everybody but nobody seems anxious to pardon the sultan.

Mr. Taft declares for postal savings banks. Mr. Bryan wants to try something else first.

Minister Wu declares that walking is the best exercise in the world. It is—for the other fellow.

Omaha's prosperity as indicated by the bank clearings still shows satisfactory commercial activity.

Mr. Bryan does not believe that railroad regulation will be effective, but he favors it. Anything to win.

The reduction in the price of straw hats is the first hint of the near approach of the time for your Christmas shopping.

James Hazen Hyde has returned to New York from a nine months' tour of the continent. Some folks still remember him.

"What will Cincinnati do with all that bunting?" asks the Chicago News. Keep it to celebrate Mr. Taft's victory in November.

Secretary Root would not object to having Holland spank Castro except for the fact that the Monroe doctrine never takes a vacation.

While the Goulds have been loping their wives, their affairs are taking a really serious turn, only now they are in danger of losing their railroads.

The latest fad is a paralytic, a small umbrella intended to shade the bearer from the rays of the moon. It is said to be very popular with the paralytically.

It is said that Mr. Bryan's speeches on the phonograph have a harsh, metallic sound. This is not Mr. Bryan's year to talk in a bimetallic tone of voice.

English editors say they cannot understand how the Americans came to win so many of the contests in the Olympic games. Just a case of brawn plus brains.

It may encourage Tom Hagen to think that if elected he will be the first president of the United States chosen from Massachusetts since the days of John Quincy Adams.

The cadets who were expelled from West Point have been reinstated on their promise that they will not make any more "plebes" catch and count black cats. Maybe they will insist on using red ants the next time.

John Temple Graves is writing editorials for Mr. Hearst's papers and is also running for vice president on Mr. Hearst's ticket. He will alienate the labor vote unless he can show that he is getting pay for both jobs.

Suppose the Guffey democrats of Pennsylvania would undertake to turn that organization over to Taft. Would that be any different from the effort Tibbles is making to turn the Nebraska populists over to Bryan?

Mr. Bryan told the farmers in 1896 that if they voted the republican ticket they would all be headed for the bankruptcy courts. Now he is asking them to help him in his fight against the party that assured prosperity for the farmers.

THE HUGGER-MUGGER

In 1904 Watson and Tibbles, as presidential candidates of the peoples' independent party polled 20,518 votes in Nebraska.

In 1904 the democrats and populists had separate electoral tickets on the official ballot in Nebraska.

In 1904 William Jennings Bryan canvassed this state from one end to the other, beseeching his friends to vote for Parker and Davis and the democratic presidential electors.

In spite of Mr. Bryan's appeals, in spite of his reiterated assurances that Judge Parker was the best man in the field, in spite of his personal testimony that Judge Parker's election would bring about the reforms for which he had been battling, 20,518 populists refused to vote for Parker and persisted in voting for Tom Watson.

It is quite possible and very probable that Mr. Bryan could have persuaded many of these populists, who refused to follow his advice in 1904, to have voted the democratic ticket, had he, himself, been the nominee, but it is certain that a large number of them are so steadfastly devoted to principle and so loyal to their own party name that they would not have gone back on Watson even to vote for Bryan.

This explains the present hugger-mugger over electoral tickets in Nebraska. Mr. Bryan wants those 20,518 populist votes. He wants them any way he can get them. He wants them by hook or by crook. He wants them so badly that to capture the votes of populists who are wedded to their own principles and candidates, he is seeking to smuggle cleverly disguised democrats upon the populist electoral ticket and there to lure the dyed-in-the-wool populists into voting for democrats.

This explains the lengths to which the Bryanites are going in their filthy, pretense that the populists of Nebraska constitute a party all to themselves, entirely divorced from their national party. If you would believe these Bryanite thimble-riggers, the Nebraska populists were part of the national organization in 1904 but not part of it in 1908. Had they succeeded in their plan of capturing Mr. Bryan the populist nomination at St. Louis, the Nebraska populists would still have been part of the national organization, but having failed in this, they suddenly regained a separate status.

Now you see it and now you don't. Any way to win.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The number of persons killed in railroad accidents in the first three months of the present year, according to "Accident Bulletin No. 27," just issued by the Interstate Commerce commission, was smaller than for any similar period since 1901. Gratifying as the decrease may be, the commission gives the railroads no credit for the showing, but attributes it to the decreased number of trains operated and the shorter hours of the working men, occasioned by the depression in business.

The report shows that for the three months, 728 persons were killed and 15,441 injured in railway accidents. The report deals only with accidents to passengers and to employes on duty. Of the killed, sixty-seven were passengers. 194 were trainmen engaged in the operation of trains and sixty-five were trainmen who were killed in the yards.

While many of the leading railroads have installed the block system and other safety devices, there were 1,190 collisions during the three months, all of which would have been avoided by the general use of the block signal system. In these collisions sixty-two persons were killed and 1,337 injured. In the same period there were 1,442 derailments of which 981 were directly traceable to defects of roadway or equipment. How much of this was due to recent retrenchment policy can not, of course, be determined, but it must have been considerable. The maintenance of the roadbed and equipment is the surest guaranty of safety in railway travel and their neglect the most prolific source of accidents. The neglect of operators, signalmen and trainmen caused seventy-three accidents in which three persons were killed and sixty-three injured.

The Interstate Commerce commission holds out no promise that the resumption of business and the pressing into service of idle cars and unemployed trainmen will not be followed by a corresponding increase in the number of casualties that have long stood as a standing disgrace to American railroading. It is not creditable to us that so little progress is shown from year to year in the matter of preventing accidents on American railroads.

CORRECTING THE FIGURES.

The State Board of Equalization has just announced its corrections made on the figures returned by the county assessors, which show that the state officials are earnestly endeavoring to perform the functions of an equalizing board. In this condition is something of comfort, when past experience is brought to mind. It would be little short of miraculous if the several county assessors of the state should reach anything like an exact basis for the taxation of all the lands in the state. That discrepancies exist in their figures is but natural, and that corrections must be made by the state board follows equally, but the comfort comes from the fact that the state board has approached this great task with patience and deliberation and has finally wrought out a basis on which the burden of taxation will rest evenly on all property in the state.

The complaints made by the railroad

tax agents against the figures returned by local assessors were more or less captious and were not given undue consideration by the state board. The result is due to a systematic and conscientious effort to adjust values between the several sections of the state, and it is believed now that this has been more nearly achieved than ever before in the history of Nebraska. The revenue law is not yet perfect either in its requirements or its operation, but the State Board of Equalization is doing much to give the law its satisfactory interpretation and application.

WANTED—MORE RECORDS.

Mr. Bryan has never been accused of a lack of thrift but has apparently overlooked a splendid opportunity to add largely to his personal bank account and to increase his party's campaign funds. Much prominence has been given to Mr. Bryan's self-sacrifice in talking into phonograph machines at \$100 per minute and in turning the proceeds over to his campaign managers. By this method a few measly thousands might have been secured had Mr. Bryan improved his opportunities—and it is not yet too late to do so—the committee might have been rolling in wealth and the appeal to the farmers for contributions ranging from \$1 to \$9,999.99 made unnecessary.

According to the official reports, Mr. Bryan delivered ten one-minute speeches into the phonograph and got \$100 for each effort. This was undoubtedly a very liberal return on the investment, but it is less than carfare compared with what Mr. Bryan could have demanded for talks on other subjects. He recited his prepared and oft delivered address for instance, on "Election of Senators by Popular Vote," "The Prince of Peace," "The Dollar Above the Man," "Story of Ruth," "The Brotherhood of Man" and other like topics from his repertoire, but, like other great artists, he withheld his confidence from the phonograph, and through it from the public, on the very topics in which the public has its most keen and hungry interest. While he received \$100 a minute for his talks, he could have undoubtedly collected thousands for a few one-minute talks on other subjects.

The makers of phonograph records would be working overtime, with day and night shifts, if they could advertise a one-minute talk by Mr. Bryan on "What I Think of Negro Disfranchisement in the South." The colored voters are lovers of amusement and they are also eager to hear from Mr. Bryan on that subject. Their patronage alone would return a rich profit on any investment a phonograph company might make in a phonograph record from Mr. Bryan on that subject.

Then there is the uncertainty as to where Mr. Bryan really stands on the question of railroad regulation and government ownership. His expressions on the subject are at conflict and people, regardless of politics, would doubtless pay in large numbers to hear a one-minute talk from Mr. Bryan on "Why I Favor Railway Regulation When I Know That It Will Fail and That Government Ownership Is the Only Remedy."

Mr. Bryan has been on all sides of a good many questions in the last twelve years and there must be some considerable curiosity in the public mind to know just where he stands this year. He could, with great profit, add to his phonograph repertoire a number of select one-minute talks on such subjects as:

"Why I Hated Roger Sullivan in 1904 and Love Him in 1908."

"How I Made My Peace With Murphy and 'Fingy' Connors."

"Why Guffey Got the Hook."

"When Hearst and I Fell Out."

"Why Tom Watson Does Not Love Me Any More."

"What Became of Tom Ryan's \$20,000."

The public will not be satisfied until Mr. Bryan furnishes some more phonographic records.

FRUITS OF THE SQUARE DEAL.

President Roosevelt's Policies and Their Continuance. Kansas City Star. In the seven years of the Roosevelt administration the people learned more of the illegality and roberies of trusts like the Standard Oil than they had ever dreamed of in all the years that went before. Yet the iniquities of rebating and restraints of trade and competition had gone on so long and so securely that they had become established conventions at the time of the prosecutions. They did not become recognized, punishable crimes until the Roosevelt administration enforced its doctrine of publicity and of actual, instead of nominal, equality under the law.

The chief fight of 1904 was around Roosevelt's stand against the principle of the democratic candidate that the country is entered upon that vigorous enforcement of law and equity which marks the fine beginning of the twentieth century in the great republic.

The facts of this late history attain tremendous importance from the candidacy of Secretary Taft. For Taft is the embodiment before the country of those great patriotic policies which Roosevelt established.

Taft is that rare candidate for the highest public service whose acts have even run ahead of his professions of faith and his known sympathies. That unprecedented notice of the square deal country gives a tonic of firm and stable popular rule to the industrial and political institutions of America is the result of work that Mr. Taft has had an immense part in and which he is the best qualified man in the United States to carry to its further glorious purposes.

The citizen who believes in the square deal and who is not blinded by adherence to opposing party rule, to the benefits of these past seven years can vote against William Howard Taft in this approaching momentous election.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

How the Two Leading Candidates View Its Responsibilities. The Outlook, New York. Both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan have given in the pages of Collier's Weekly their conceptions of the presidency. Both papers are brief; the contrast between them is significant, not only of the difference between the men, but also of the difference between the responsibilities and burdens of the presidency.

He accepts the principles of his party, but only because he believes that they are for the best interest of the nation. The office is to be administered, in accordance with the party principles, but wholly for the popular welfare. The president's duties are clearly outlined by the constitution, but they are very much greater than they are considered to be by the framers of the constitution for those duties "have grown broader in their interpretation with the growth of the country." He is the representative, not of any district or section, but of all the people; and from all the people, "in the sober thought of the majority, but only because he believes that they are for the best interest of the nation."

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Does Not Need a Band.

The sheath given out oft proclaim the woman.

Seeing Straight.

Philadelphia Record.

Although Oyster Bay is not to be the republican headquarters, it constitutes an important point of observation for the republican campaign.

Contempt of Court.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Omaha woman who was enjoined from talking over the back fence, presumably can show her contempt of court by making faces between the pickets.

Looking for Trouble.

Minneapolis Journal.

Castro, after getting down his atlas and looking up the country, has thrown out the minister of The Netherlands. Castro forgets that the Roosevelt family is of Dutch extraction.

Where the Diamonds Go.

St. Louis Republic.

If George Gould loses any more diamonds from his railroad crown he may find the pawn tickets for them in possession of the diamond fanatics who began accumulating collateral of this kind last October.

Can We Tolerate the "Villain?"

New York Tribune.

When Governor Johnson was seeking the democratic nomination for the presidency Mr. Bryan attacked him as a representative of Wall street and the trusts. How can such a villain now serve the pure cause of the people on the stump?

A Suggestive Sob.

Chicago Beecher Herald.

Perhaps it is a mere coincidence that the number of the Commoner in which Mr. Bryan announces that he has turned it over to be run by others during the campaign contains a poem entitled "Lonely," which begins thus: "O, but it's dull and lonesome, and the house is strangely still."

Race Suicide by Automobile.

New York Tribune.

The daily accident roll suggests that Americans are committing race suicide by the automobile route. Twenty deaths a day, with the charge of an executioner, seems to be the current record. Here is a hint for those who are seeking a substitute for the Marathon race. In any Olympic game Americans could win first, second and third place at an automobile suicide contest.

Tom Watson's Big Job.

Washington Post.

Mr. Watson says he intends to "smoke Mr. Bryan out." We are led to infer that in the opinion of the Georgia populist, the Nebraska hustler has pulled the hole in after him. Though well versed in the habits of the con, having probably known all the delights and the arts of con hunting in his youth, Mr. Watson has so far employed all his skill and science in vain in his efforts to take his quarry from its refuge, from its cover, from its hole, and to pull the hole in after him. There is method in his madness and persistence in his make-up, and we tremble for the hide of the unfortunate "coon" he thinks he has ticed, this time, if he succeeds in getting it out into the open.

President Roosevelt's Policies and Their Continuance.

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MR. TAFT'S ACCEPTANCE.

Fit to Lead. Chicago Tribune, (rep.) Mr. Taft has begun the great controversy like a statesman fit to lead.

An Able Paper. Baltimore American, (rep.) In all reports the message will be regarded as one of the ablest papers of its kind that has ever been prepared.

Straightforward. Washington Herald, (ind.) It is the work of a candid, outspoken candidate, who would have the country know precisely where he stands.

Regarded as Conservative. Springfield, Mass., Republican, (ind.) The speech, on the whole, must be regarded as conservative, and it should be acceptable to the legitimate business interests of the country.

Opinions and Reasons. Philadelphia Public Ledger, (ind.) He does not merely express opinions; he gives the reasons for them and the logical process by which they are reached.

A Judicial Review. Cleveland Plain Dealer, (ind. dem.) All through the exhaustive address Mr. Taft speaks like a judge discussing issues before a court; seldom as a candidate for popular support.

Convincing Proof. Chicago News, (ind.) If anything was needed to prove that Mr. Taft possesses a great and orderly mind his speech should be accepted as affording the desired proof.

Not a Sideswiper. St. Louis Times, (ind.) Judge Taft has shown, in his support of the Roosevelt policies, a bravery that will come in for general applause. He has proved that he is no sideswiper.

Big Task Well Executed. Washington Post, (ind.) Mr. Taft goes at the questions of the day as a strong man might tackle a cord of wood. He saws away at a steady gait, and pays no attention to knots. The soft and the hard are treated alike, with patience and thoroughness, and the result is a workmanlike execution of a big task.

Republican Achievements. St. Paul Pioneer Press, (rep.) No one reading Mr. Taft's concise presentation of what has been achieved under recent republican administrations will fail to be struck by the capability, wisdom and thoroughness with which the party has solved every one of the tremendous problems which have confronted the country.

Meeting Popular Expectations. Kansas City Star, (ind.) The significance of his acceptance speech and the inspiration which it lends to confidence and hope lie, not so much in the speech itself, as in the habit of Mr. Taft for meeting popular expectations; for doing those things that are always, the right sense of obligation within him, and for performing, invariably, the needed service at the needed time.

Clearness and Honesty. Denver Post, (rep.) Viewed as an exposition of the platform of the party, the speech is notable for its clearness, its honesty and its lack of evasiveness; considered as a pledge of his own intentions, it carries the assurance that the national usefulness of William Howard Taft will be perhaps as great, if less spectacular, than was that of Theodore Roosevelt.

Strong Point Scored. Boston Transcript, (rep.) The candidate scores many excellent points on the platform declarations of his opponents, but none which is better than his discussion of their attack upon the increase in the number of employes, which has characterized recent years of republican rule. He names the services in which these officers have been employed, in meat inspection, in arid land irrigation, at Panama, etc., suggesting that since the demonstration specifically approved of most of these things and that they are of them it is hard to see the validity of their criticism.

EXPANDING HARRIMAN LINES.

Springfield Republican.

George Gould comes back from Europe with a welcome response to the report that E. H. Harriman is working his way into the Gould railroad properties. Wall street is disposed to believe this report. Think, then, of Harriman as this further expansion of the number of employes, which has characterized recent years of republican rule. He names the services in which these officers have been employed, in meat inspection, in arid land irrigation, at Panama, etc., suggesting that since the demonstration specifically approved of most of these things and that they are of them it is hard to see the validity of their criticism.

PROSPECTIVE GOULD-PLATED ADDITIONS TO THE HARRIMAN LINES.

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PERSONAL NOTES.