

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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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 Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Date, and Total. Rows include various dates from July 1st to July 31st, showing daily circulation figures and a total for the month.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 11th 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.

Any majority is "handsome" to the candidate receiving it. King Ak-Sar-Ben has his latching string out all the time.

It is hoped Mr. Roosevelt will not return from Africa with any white elephants on his hands.

"Is there any advantage in the canned speech?" asks a reader. Oh, yes. You can shut a phonograph off.

Fortunately, the country does not depend exclusively upon the crops harvested on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Candidate Kern may be interested in noting what happened to the bewhiskered candidate for governor of Illinois.

What can Mayor Jim be trying to do down in Texas? Those Texans are not entitled to vote at the primaries in Nebraska.

It may gradually dawn upon Richard Yates that the people of Illinois do not like him as well as he wishes they might.

And now we are told that Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance is worth 2 cents. You can read it in The Bee for half price.

It seems like cruelty to keep "Sunny Jim" Sherman wondering all this time what the Chicago convention did to him last June.

"Shall the people rule?" asks Colonel Bryan. The popular pluralities in 1896, 1900 and 1904 would indicate an affirmative answer.

The conclusion is forced that primary election returns come in over in Illinois about as slowly as they do right here in Nebraska.

Abdul Hamid is professing to have conceived a great love for the plain people of Turkey, but it will be noticed that he still wears a steel shirt.

The silly season is on in full blast in Illinois. "Billy" Mason got over 100,000 votes as a candidate for the United States senate at the primaries.

The Department of Agriculture declares that rats cause an annual damage of \$160,000,000 to the crops of the country. Rats are almost as expensive as automobiles.

Some of our democratic friends have discovered that "Uncle Joe" Cannon is running for congress in the First Nebraska district, which will doubtless be a surprise to "Uncle Joe."

Alton B. Parker declares that the democrats should make a paramount issue of the tariff. The country remembers that the democrats have always made a mess of the tariff.

David B. Francis will not be chairman of the democratic advisory committee this year. Mr. Francis must have grown tired of offering advice where it would not be accepted.

The Transmississippi congress is to have a new class of permanent members. We nominate Henry T. Clarke of Omaha, who has earned the right to be the charter permanent member.

Moses C. Wetmore of St. Louis has been named chairman of the democratic finance committee. Corporations may as well take to the woods. Moses knows them from intimate acquaintance, and they know Moses.

THE QUESTION OF EXPERIENCE.

The democratic World-Herald tries to combat the argument in favor of Mr. Taft as pre-eminently qualified by his experience in public life to administer the affairs of the nation as its executive head.

But when it comes to experience, what has Mr. Bryan to offer, except the experience of a chronic office-seeker?

In 1890 Mr. Bryan was a candidate for congress, swept into office on a local issue that gave Nebraska a democratic governor in an overwhelmingly republican state.

In 1892 Mr. Bryan was a candidate for re-election, winning by the skin of his teeth.

In 1894 Mr. Bryan was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan was an unsuccessful candidate for president.

In 1900 Mr. Bryan was again an unsuccessful candidate for president.

In 1904 Mr. Bryan was again an unsuccessful, though covert, candidate for United States senator.

In 1908 he is for the third time a candidate for president.

Mr. Bryan surely has plenty of experience running for office, but no experience running an office.

When it comes to the question of experience it is a question between making good and falling down, between Mr. Taft with a record of success and Mr. Bryan with a record of failure.

THE COMING TEST IN CUBA.

Governor Magoon has wisely refrained from making any comment or prediction as to the future effect of the elections just held in Cuba.

He is naturally gratified that the elections passed off quietly and without any hint of disorder, but he realizes that it is yet too early to forecast conditions that may arise after the presidential election in the island on December 1.

The elections just held were for municipal and provincial offices only, and furnish but a slight test of the real sentiment of the Cubans.

In the preliminary contests the friends of General Menocal, the conservative candidate for president, appear to have been in the lead.

General Gomez, the leader of the liberals. It is generally admitted that the American influence has been disposed to favor Gomez.

This is due to the feeling that the Gomez followers would be slow to accept the rule of the conservatives, while General Menocal, who is a rich planter and a representative of the business classes, would probably acquiesce in the election of Gomez.

Best informed men on the island do not hesitate to predict that another revolution will be launched if Gomez is defeated in the December election.

He is one of the original insurgents against Spanish rule and is exceedingly popular, particularly in the interior provinces.

He is recognized as a man of ability, and the hope is entertained that his election would be followed by the establishment of a stable government.

At the same time, the Menocal followers are most deeply concerned, as they represent the business interests, and while they have confidence in the personal ability and integrity of Gomez, they entertain some fear of his ability to hold his followers in check.

Should he be elected and be unable to restrain his supporters, an era of extravagance would follow, which might make intervention by the United States again imperative.

It would appear, then, that whatever the result of the December election may be, the prospects for American withdrawal from active participation in Cuban affairs is still remote.

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS.

The Merchants' association of New York, recognized as one of the most representative of the mercantile organizations of the country, proposes a national currency convention to form a permanent National Currency Reform league.

Invitations have been sent to 8,000 organizations throughout the country with the intention of getting the representatives of the business interests of the country together to designate what is needed in the way of currency legislation.

While there may be some question of the need of a permanent currency reform league, the plan of the Merchants' association is a good one, in that it promises to furnish the congressional committee, now considering the currency question, data and information concerning the views of the business men of the country on the needed changes in the currency laws.

When the Aldrich and Fowler bills were before the last congress, a somewhat determined effort was made by members of the finance committees of the two houses to secure an expression of the country's wishes in the matter of financial legislation.

a result, the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, admittedly a temporary measure, was adopted, carrying with it a commission to study the financial systems of different countries and to report to congress as soon as possible after January 1, 1905.

The commission appointed by congress is at work, collecting data both in this and in foreign countries and the information and suggestions that may be offered by the representatives of the commercial and banking organizations will doubtless be welcomed.

The business men have practical knowledge, at least to the extent of appreciating the needs and in deciding upon what is required to meet business conditions. The country would have more faith in a plan of currency reform if it meets the approval of representative business men from all sections of the nation as well as of congress.

PARKER'S SUPPORT OF BRYAN.

While Mr. Bryan is insisting that the paramount issue in the pending campaign is, "Shall the people rule?" Judge Alton B. Parker of Esopus, N. Y., is insisting with his best emphasis that the tariff is the real issue, and he predicts that it will be "a winning issue for the democrats in 1908."

In the 1904 campaign a suspicion attached that Mr. Bryan was not enthusiastically sincere in his advocacy of Judge Parker's candidacy. In the few speeches he made for Parker—after Mayor "Jim" and "Brother-in-Law Tom" had established chummy relations with the Bryan dough-bag—Mr. Bryan placed the soft pedal on all issues which Judge Parker was trying to make paramount and pulled the formalism stop wide open on the issues that Judge Parker was trying to sidestep.

Perhaps Judge Parker is trying to support Mr. Bryan back in the same way.

The democratic platform of 1904 declared that "we denounce protection as robbery of the many for the benefit of the few," and Judge Parker let it go at that. He was silent on the tariff issue that year as Mr. Bryan is now, although the republicans used every effort to goad him into saying something on that proposition.

This year Judge Parker is denouncing protection. He knows, or should know, that the election of Bryan would end every hope of tariff revision for four years.

The republican senate would stand between the country and a free trade president, even if Mr. Bryan should have a democratic house elected with him.

Mr. Bryan is not shouting for a democratic tariff. He remembers what happened to the country in 1894, when the Wilson-Gorman tariff act was placed on the statute books and paralyzed the nation's industries.

He remembers that followed the democratic defeat that followed the enactment of that tariff monstrosity, and he will probably refuse to be led into the tariff trap so deftly baited by Judge Parker.

In an address at Los Angeles, Judge Parker came out strongly for a national law prohibiting corporations from contributing to the campaign funds.

"What I want now," said he, "is a federal statute that will apply to corporations of the entire country."

This was the demand made by Mr. Bryan and by the Denver platform, in face of the fact that precisely such a law as Judge Parker demands was passed by a republican congress and signed by President Roosevelt on January 26, 1907.

Mr. Bryan stepped into a plea of ignorance. Judge Parker is apparently trying to induce the candidate to put his foot in it again.

Judge Parker is also trying to inflame the imperialism issue again. Mr. Bryan agreed with the judge on that question in 1904, but has since been piping low on it, just as Judge Parker passed it over lightly in 1904.

Altogether, Judge Parker appears to be trying to give Mr. Bryan just the kind and quality of support he received from Mr. Bryan in 1904, and to emphasize the old assertion that no democratic issue ever lives to be a 4-year-old.

The increase in the assessment of lands in Nebraska, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, is \$55,000,000. This represents the improvement increase for the present year and the land value increase for four years, so that it means approximately between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 increase in land values annually for the whole state of Nebraska.

It will be hard to make anyone believe that that is excessive when tested by the actual market prices.

Governor Willson of Kentucky has offered rewards for the capture and conviction of the "Night Riders." At the same time the "Night Riders" have promised to hunt up and murder any citizen who gives testimony against them. Indications are that the state treasury will not be depleted by the payment of the rewards offered by the governor.

The local democratic organ will try in vain to make the people believe that Omaha is enjoying the best kind of good government under its present democratic city administration.

The fact is Omaha is paying in taxes the highest price for the poorest article of municipal government that was ever put on the counter and every taxpayer knows it.

The agricultural department experts have discovered rats that are suffering from pathogenic haemogregarine hepatitis and catarrh of the small intestine.

The experts devote themselves to discovering something that is not treated in any of the political platforms.

We are pleased to note that among the other distinguished Italians who

addressed the newly formed Italian Bryan club at its first meeting were "Johnny" Reagan, "Jerry" Howard and "Jim" O'Hara.

"Judge Taft hasn't left anything for the republican spellbinders to say," says a Iowa paper. In that case Judge Taft is entitled to a unanimous vote of thanks.

A San Francisco report says that Mr. Harriman is suffering from indignation. That's what he gets for adding Missouri Pacific securities to his menu.

Commendable Caution. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Senator Allison was accused by many of excessive caution, but the country will be lucky if the statesmen of the future make as few mistakes.

Nomination as an Asset. Chicago Record-Herald. Candidate Kern is chautauquing in Iowa. If nominations for the vice presidency carry with them profitable chautauquing dates it is probable that there will be no lack of aspirants in 1912.

Gives Fairview the Go-By. Brooklyn Eagle. The assumption that Alton B. Parker is quite an enthusiastic for Mr. Bryan's candidacy as Mr. Bryan's friend, probably seems to be widespread. Mr. Parker in coming east from the Pacific coast avoids the Nebraska route.

A Common Condition. Indianapolis News. The fact that Colonel Watterson appointed a dead man on his newspaper campaign committee is not likely to make any particular difference. Doubtless some of the other members are also dead ones; for such men are nearly always found on all kinds of committees.

Not New, but Determined. Boston Transcript. The new radicalism of the west was the one that struck the recent conventions. This impression has been strengthened by Bristow's defeat of Long in Kansas and by Cummins' reasonable assurance of succeeding Allison in Iowa.

What would be the republican chances of both houses if they nominated a candidate of "the platform" type, especially checking the Roosevelt policies? Too small to be worth mentioning!

Efforts to Save Time. Atchison Globe. A minute isn't much, but to gain a few what a struggle is going on in the transportation world. Time was, not so many years ago, when four-wheelers were used in good time in crossing the Atlantic; now the four-day boat is here, and the two swiftest ones strain each voyage to top off a few minutes and establish a new record, while other lines are planning the construction of boats which shall do even better.

Recently the Pennsylvania railroad spent \$1,000,000 to save three minutes between Philadelphia and Trenton, N. J. To save ninety minutes between Philadelphia and Harrisburg the same company spent \$2,000,000. In seven years ago the country regarded the Pennsylvania as a fast road. A westerner riding over it at that time marvelled at its excellent roadbed, and at a wonderful system, new to him, of watering its engines without stopping.

In four years the company has spent \$2,000,000 to save an hour or two of time; to give the public more speed.

The Santa Fe spent \$10,000,000 to save seven miles and a climb over the Haton pass, and is building the Belcan cut-off in New Mexico. The million dollar investment is quite a sum, but the engineers can easily show that the time saved offsets the great expense.

The Northern Pacific spent \$5,000,000 last year to save a few minutes between St. Paul and Chicago, and so on with any number of roads and steamship lines. In cutting down the time, it is estimated by experts that the railroads of this country have spent \$750,000,000 in the last few years, and further plans for saving minutes are under contemplation.

There are, however, some who are quite a sum, but the engineers can easily show that the time saved offsets the great expense.

The shoe for the army has been manufactured and is to be tried at one of the western posts where there is a large force of troops, the members of the military command representing naturally a variety of shapes and sizes of feet.

By the way, it is hoped that the examination which is being held this week in different parts of the country will result in filling many of the existing vacancies in the regular medical corps.

There were more candidates authorized to appear before the examining boards than upon any similar occasion hitherto.

The new marching shoe for the army has been manufactured and is to be tried at one of the western posts where there is a large force of troops, the members of the military command representing naturally a variety of shapes and sizes of feet.

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ARMY GOSPEL IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

Companies A and D, of the signal corps, have been performing valuable work at maneuver camps in the maintenance of tactical lines of communication during the military operations.

Company A served at Chickamauga Park, Ga., during the exercises there, and has been transferred to the maneuver camp at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Company D attended the camp at Leon Springs, Tex., and will serve at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., during the maneuvers. A new cart capable of playing out and taking up wire designed by signal corps officers at Washington, has been tried out by these companies, and with some minor changes has been found most satisfactory.

The cart is capable of paying out and taking up wire while the draft animals are at a gallop. No balloon operations have been carried on by the signal corps since the summer of 1905, when the hydrogen-generating plant at Fort Omaha, Neb., has not been placed in an operative condition.

It is expected to have the plant ready for use by the middle of September, after which the gas will be compressed in tubes and stored in place pending the inflation of military balloons.

It is not thought that any such shipments can be made in time for use at the maneuver camps which will be held in September.

The army signal corps has acquired two new signal discs with which experiments will be conducted, probably at Fort Leavenworth. This represents a new method of visual signaling and does not employ a lamp or depend upon the reflection of the sun. It is a simple device, which may be held in one hand while the other hand is used for operating a semi-circular dial, which is attached to a white and a black surface that will remain visible at a distance of 4,000 yards.

Of course, sunlight introduces an element of assistance for the receiver. The reverse side of the instrument is painted the khaki color so as to impart the least opportunity of detection when viewed from the side which is not used for the reception of signals.

It is appreciated by the army signal officers that visual signaling is bound hereafter to have less value in a military way than formerly.

The introduction of the field telegraph and telephone and the wireless operation of both has made it difficult to depend so much upon the telegraph, the shutter lantern and the other forms of visual signaling.

It is considered, however, that this English device which has been used to some extent in the British military service is worth a trial.

Much interest is expressed by army officers on duty in Washington who are due to take the horseman's test, which this year consists of a ninety-mile, three-day ride. It has been decided to have this ride on October or early November, much to the relief of the officers who view with no special pleasure the prospect of a ride in the heat of a Washington summer.

It is possible that some, and perhaps many of the officers will prefer to walk instead of ride, which they may do under the existing conditions. The ride is likely to take place from Fort Myer, but it has not been decided whether it shall be a ride which will require carrying a horse, and the three-day ride, or whether it will be a series of three-day rides, each starting at Fort Myer.

The present acute shortage in the number of medical officers of the army has been relieved by the relief afforded by legislation enacted at the last session of congress for the benefit of the army medical department came none too soon.

The demand upon the corps for medical officers at the big maneuver camps has been met with much difficulty and not always in a way which was desired by the head of the department.

It is hoped that the examination of candidates which is being held this week in different parts of the country will result in filling many of the existing vacancies in the regular medical corps.

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Advertisement for Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch. Text: THE finest sauces for meats, fish or vegetables, as well as Mayonnaise dressing, can only be made by using KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH. Sixty-six Years of Superiority.

PASSING OF A SENATE TYPE. Effect of Laws for the Popular Choice of Senators. Kansas City Star.

The United States senate is assumed to be the most stable department of our government, unless that distinction belongs more fully to the federal judiciary.

That was the intention of the founders of the government before the senate had come to represent privilege. Immutability is looked upon now as the chief merit of the senate by the conservatives or reactionaries of the country.

But the close of the career of Senator Allison serves to illustrate the fact that this assumed immutability has been greatly magnified. It would not be possible for a senator, beginning now, to repeat the public life of the Iowa senator.

Mr. Long of Kansas tried it, set Mr. Allison as his model, and failed for that very reason. Without any defect of personal or personal integrity Senator Allison distinguished between service in the senate and service to the people.

It is that which cannot be done any more, with continued success to the person who tries it.

So the senate will still be for a time out of touch with the general structure of popular government, but it is already changing and the conditions affecting it have changed still more.

Some of the states will be slow to fall in line with the general movement. Some senators whom the people have learned to support from habit and who have engendered by long association a feeling of personal regard, will probably linger in their places.

But there is not thirty years nor six of senator service ahead for an aspiring man of the west who holds senate tradition above the necessities of the life of his time.

The changing history in the story for the senate is manifested in the various state laws for the popular choice of senators. It is shown in the expressed views of every present candidate for the presidency, that senators should be elected by popular vote.

The people have come to realize that in a popular government it is absurd that only one branch of the law-making body should be designated as the "popular assembly."

A senate type that once gave the tone to the whole senate service is passing through its last effective day.

BETRAYAL OF POPULISM. Specimen of Political Grand Larceny in Nebraska. Washington Post (Ind.).

It seems that Mr. Thomas E. Watson is not to be allowed to run for president this year in the state of Georgia.

He held a state convention there and nominated a full ticket of electors, but, strange to say, the personnel of the democratic ticket and of the populist ticket is the same, and it is announced that every man in Nebraska inquiring the way to the grand jury and wanting to know if stealing is a crime out there.

There is but one conclusion to be drawn from this circumstance and that is that the "pops" of Nebraska, from long and intimate political association with, and from constant and affectionate personal contemplation of Mr. Bryan are convinced that Mr. Bryan is sounder in the faith and deeper-grounded in the principles of the populist party than Mr. Watson.

And it may be that this is what prompted Mr. Watson to seek a joint discussion of politics with Mr. Bryan on the stump during the campaign.

Now, if Mr. Mack, a successor of Dean Richmond, as a democratic manager in New York, could find a way to seize and carry away the independence league electors in New York and bestow the caucus on Mr. Bryan, and if the regenerate and politically cleaned Roger Sullivan would turn alike the identical trick in Illinois it would make the sun shine a great deal brighter on the democratic side of the ledger.

There was a man out in Kentucky, sagacious, adroit, and a veteran at the game, who gave it as his opinion—and he was an expert—that politics is what General Sherman said war is.

And it is a bold man who disputes the assertion.

Omaha's Dubious Distinction. The Voter, Chicago. While Major "Jim" Dahlgren of Omaha is undoubtedly a picturesque character and has done much to keep the Nebraska metropolis in the public eye of late, it would be quite proper for him to suppress his anti-prohibition proclivities when in attendance upon national conventions.

I do not think that his antics at Denver tended to elevate him, his office or his city in popular estimation.

Case of Sioux City Priest. Congregation of Propaganda at Rome Heats a Brand from Ecclesiastical Authorities.

ROME, Aug.