

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROBERTSON. VICTOR ROBERTSON, EDITOR. Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1878.

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Table with 3 columns: Circulation figures for various months and years. Includes totals for 1908 and 1907.

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"The Teddy Bear is no longer popular in Georgia," says the Atlanta Journal. The real popular animal in Georgia these days is the blind tiger.

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The president's commission, in seeking means of inducing the boys to remain on the farm, might try the plan of having the farmers' daughters wear directorate gowns.

Governor Sheldon's prediction that Nebraska is not going democratic this fall is not only based on faith, but on facts as well. Even the democrats do not expect to carry the state.

The same old phantom crowds so familiar in all his recent progress are again pursuing Mr. Bryan. The difference between the stories told by the Bryanite correspondents and the campaign press is the difference between the fakirs' idea of truth and actual facts.

THE OUTLOOK IN MISSOURI.

The developments of the political situation in Missouri since 1896 show that the balance of power in the state is in the hands of independent voters, who have very fixed ideas on issues offered for their consideration.

It may be admitted that Mr. Bryan is stronger in Missouri than Judge Parker was in 1904, but there are other conditions which offer encouragement to the republican leaders.

In 1896, Mr. Bryan received 362,667 votes in Missouri, a plurality over Mr. McKinley of 55,727. At that time, the silver sentiment was strong in Missouri, the democrats being ardent admirers of "Silver Dick" Bland.

The situation in Missouri this year holds a number of local features that promise to appeal to the independent vote in favor of the republican candidates. Mr. Bryan is no stronger in Missouri than he was in 1900.

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ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Some Features of Mr. Bryan's Acceptance Analyzed. Mr. Bryan's acceptance speech, as analyzed by the correspondents of The Times, written from Lincoln, said in his dispatches yesterday that "it was an altogether different Bryan that faced the big crowd in the capitol grounds this afternoon."

The meanness man has been found again. He lives in Lincoln and has a plate that was intended for Mr. Bryan. It is unkind in the extreme to deprive the Peerless of any little mementoes of this kind, for he will need them all in future years to enable him to overcome some of the bitterness of thought that will result from the outcome of his present venture.

"Nearly every state in the union was represented in the crowds," says a Lincoln dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald on the Bryan notification. Yes, even New Hampshire was represented, Mr. G. M. Hitchcock of Omaha appearing as the proxy from that state on the notification committee.

Brother-in-Law Tom has been backed away from his hastily assembled bunch of straight-out populists. This is mighty consoling to the local untried, who would, no doubt, have greatly relished the prospect of voting for Elmer Thomas as a presidential elector.

The effort to capture the printers' national organization for Bryan failed for the reason that the printers are an uncommonly intelligent body of men and their national conviction is made up of their best representatives.

The Interstate Commerce commission has ruled that railroad passes may be issued to "indigent, destitute or homeless persons." Democratic politicians will be on the eligible list after November 3.

Douglas county will still bear the brunt of the state taxation and will still be the target for many unkind flings from persons who do not realize the real relations between Omaha and Nebraska.

Alexander Troup proposes that Senator Gore, the blind statesman from Oklahoma, should lead a speech-making tour for Bryan in New England. Another case of the "blind leading the blind."

George Gould's oldest son is working in a mine out west. Since Mr. Harriman got acquainted with the family, the Goulds apparently appreciate the necessity of earning their own living.

The democrats propose to take an immediate poll of the country. The poll taken by the republicans on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November is the one that counts.

Count Okuma of Japan is talking about a war between his country and the United States. Why not match Okuma and Hobson in a 12-foot ring.

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BLIND TIGERS IN GEORGIA.

Sample Case of Prohibition Cooked in Savannah. Atlanta Constitution. Savannah's city treasury will suffer nothing as the result of Georgia's prohibition law.

The process is a simple one. The city has issued an edict prohibiting the opening of "blind tigers" on Sunday. But as for week days it is the city that is blind and not the tigers.

Except that once every six months the city wakes up, summons the alleged eyeless ones into a recorder's court, extracts from each \$100, and sends them on their way rejoicing in another half year's immunity.

By this process the city treasury is enriched to the extent of \$100,000 a year—the sum thought to have been lost as the result of prohibition—a sum now to become the price of open and defiant lawlessness.

It must be said to Savannah's credit that the city made, apparently, an honest effort to enforce the law. Blind tiger proprietors were arrested and brought into court with seemingly unquestionable evidence. There was no notable laxity about the prosecution, and yet petty jurists came back promptly with emphatic verdicts of "not guilty."

But as for the question, if juries will tolerate, why should not the city have its crutcher wheel?

Savannah has answered by proceeding to collect it. It has improved and Recognized Order of Blind Tigers, almost three in number, has just been haled into court leaving \$100 each—\$300 for the city treasury—and there are 100 others yet to come.

An interesting condition this which confronts Georgia with the most stringent prohibition law yet adopted by any state. A condition of law that is not only recognized and licensed by municipal government, but what about it?

Is there any hand that will or can be laid to it? Or will it strive and grow until uncontrolled, strained, abused, and a reflection to other communities of the state?

An economic problem of deep intricacy here presents itself.

COMES OUT FOR TAFT. Leading Democratic Paper of Maryland Deserts Bryan. Baltimore Sun. It is the judgment of the Sun that the material welfare of the people of the United States—industrial and financial—would be promoted to a greater degree by the election of Taft than by the election of Bryan; that their rights would be safeguarded as carefully by Taft as by Bryan.

THE RESTRAINING ORDER.

A Fact Conveniently Overlooked by a Democratic Stammer. Washington Post. The democratic congressional committee is circulating the speech of Mr. Henry of Texas, a very able lawyer and a very eloquent orator, on the subject of injunctions.

Henry asserts that for three-quarters of a century it was the law that no injunction should issue in any case without reasonable previous notice to the adverse party, or his attorney, of the time and place of moving the same.

Whether that statute, that was enacted in 1793 and repealed in 1872, is obnoxious to sections 1 and 3 of article III of the constitution, has never been determined by the supreme court, for the reason, perhaps, that during the entire life of the statute temporary restraining orders were issued without notice and a temporary restraining order accomplishes for the occasion precisely what an injunction would effect.

Tenore is a lawyer of standing, and it is argued that it is not the jurisdiction of a court of equity to prevent or to punish crime, but no one denies that a court of equity may make order to preserve the right of property. If a citizen's goods are threatened with destruction it is his right to appeal to a court of equity, filing affidavits setting forth the facts, and asking a band to indemnify anyone wronged by the issuing of the writ, to have a restraining order issued and served on the party menacing his property without previous notice to that party. If no wrong is intended nobody is harmed by that transaction.

And a government that does not secure the citizen in his right to his property and his right to work merits the contempt of every freeman. Let us not make a mockery of a Venezuela of our free republic. Let us throw the protecting arm of the law around every man, whatever his station or condition.

And, if we are not greatly mistaken, the American people intend to shield every good citizen from the turbulence and the violence of every evil culprit.

PERSONAL NOTES. Alton B. Parker rushed for a runaway rig in California the other day and overhauled it. He never sprained like that after the Big Bear. The democratic candidate for governor in Maine offers to retire in six months after election if he does not keep his promise to enforce all the laws.

Seventeen cases of phonograph records loaded with Chinese music have been received in New York City. The Society for the Suppression of Useless Noises has no picnic ahead of it.

William C. Eskins, the wife of a New York broker, is a candidate for membership of the ruling Board of Education, and she is the first woman in New Jersey to be nominated for an elective office.

Thomas H. Greene of Fall River has been carrying letters for thirty-five years now, and last week the other letter carriers invited him to a clam bake and gave him two gold stars for the sleeves of his uniform.

The gas meter has been brought to book by the Public Service commission in New York with the result that but 13 per cent of the 3,000 meters tested proved accurate. But this is less important than that over 33 per cent were fast.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IS NEVER WITHOUT HIS REVOLVER, and he is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon. It is inspected and freshly primed every morning, as is to make sure it is in perfect working order. Firmly convinced that he is going to die by the hand of an anarchist this fate has been prophesied for him long ago—he is determined to make a stern fight for his life, and to have, at any rate, if he falls, of inflicting some injury upon his assailant.