

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, \$1.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$1.50

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, s.d.
George B. Tschuck, treasurer, of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of the Daily Bee, Evening Bee and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Date, Total. Rows include various dates from 1 to 31 of August 1908, with a total of 1,117,000.

Net total... 1,105,454
Daily average... 35,658
GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1908.
ROBERT H. HENTZ, 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. Mohler stands pretty well in Omaha, too.
To Mr. Harriman: Come again when you can stay longer.

The real need in the work of forest preservation is the invention of some fireproof trees.

It will be hard to start a political discussion in Omaha till after the news is in from Sioux City.

The Detroit team has signed a player named Corns. They must want him for a pinch hitter.

"Silent people are dangerous," says a physician. Then we have nothing to fear from the politicians.

"Why take life seriously?" asks an exchange. Why take it at all when there is a law against it?

It is stated that Mr. Taft will make speeches in the doubtful states as soon as he is convinced that there are some.

Why is it that a man begins to be pointed out as "successful" as soon as he gets someone else to do his work?

"The American fleet is good as far as it goes," says the Atlanta Constitution. And it appears to be going the limit.

"There are more important things in this world than a dollar," says Mr. Bryan. Meaning \$2, \$5, \$10 and on up.

A Boston merchant has been talking about "female suffragettes." In order, of course, to distinguish them from male suffragettes.

A deserted city has been discovered in Utah. There are plenty of deserted cities these days during the hours that the ball games are on.

In spite of all Mr. Pinchot's talk of an eventual timber famine in this country, the United States still appears to have forests to burn.

The Baltimore American-Star has an editorial on "How to Meet a Nuisance." We would much prefer instruction on how to avoid the meeting.

Judge Howard run up quite an expense account himself, but as nearly half of it was for printing done in his own office he can likely stand it.

A British scientist declares that the earth is growing hotter. The statement is corroborated by the weather bureau, but it's great for the corn.

Adlai Stevenson denies that he was ever a "Knight of the Golden Circle." He can not deny, however, that he was once a knight of the free silver circle.

Caruso's wife is said to have eloped with a chauffeur and \$30,000 worth of family jewels. Caruso is going to make a determined effort to regain the jewelry.

A Kentucky pastor named Goodspeed preached a sermon against the "Night Riders" and then lived up to his name in beating a committee across the state line.

The sultan of one of the Philippine islands has been sentenced to pay a fine and then to be executed. He could save money by having the order of the punishments reversed.

MR. BRYAN'S TARIFF DISCOVERY.

The democratic candidate for the presidency appears to be laboring under the delusion that he is a pioneer in the field of tariff investigation and discovery. In his speech at Des Moines, repeated with variations at the state fairs in Minnesota and the Dakotas, Colonel Bryan has dealt with the subject of tariff protection with all the zeal, enthusiasm and ingenuously of a college student taking his first lessons in political economy.

It was Alexander Hamilton who first began writing about the needs of a protective tariff system for the United States, presenting arguments which have not been answered by any democrat down to date. Experience on the hustings and in the halls of congress have demonstrated that the American people have a fixed and unalterable opposition to free trade, so Mr. Bryan is not advocating that doctrine this year. He really poses as a protectionist, only insisting that he must furnish the definition of what protection really means. He is not specific in his explanation and forces the conclusion that he is opposing the protective tariff system simply because the republicans favor it and his paramount issue this year is anything to win.

At Des Moines Mr. Bryan declared that the continued existence of the protective system "can be accounted for only on the theory that the voters have not understood either the theory of protection or the facts relied upon to support it." This is a pretty severe charge against the intelligence of the American people who have voted approval of the protective tariff for forty-eight years with but one break and that at once productive of widespread disaster. It requires a high degree of temerity for a presidential candidate to charge a nation with being stupid enough to vote for half a century in support of a system making their robbery easy. That a revision of the tariff is desirable and certain does not enter into the calculation. Mr. Bryan's attack is upon the protective system generally, under which, fostered by republican administration, all our domestic manufacturing industries have been developed until now America is the machine shop of the world, to the benefit of both producer and consumer, the laborer and the manufacturer. American protection has covered this land with industries that permit the people to earn good wages and enjoy blessings accorded to no other people under the sun.

THE TRUCE IN IOWA.

The adjournment of the Iowa legislature without electing a successor to the late Senator Allison, but under agreement to return in November and vote for the republican choice to be disclosed by a preferential ballot at the November election, is a truce in the factional fight in the Hawkeye state. This is virtually going back to the original program laid out for the extra session at the time it was called. The difficulty in Iowa grows out of the fact that the direct primary law failed to provide for the emergency presented by the sudden death of Senator Allison after he had been named in the preceding primary as the popular choice to succeed himself. The law left no way to take another expression of the party membership and it was with the distinctly stated purpose of amending the law in this respect that the legislature was convened. The attempt to force a choice of senator at the extra session was never promising and the balloting served no purpose except to disclose the relative strength of the different factions in the two houses of the legislature.

The final arrangement for adjournment is by no means an ideal solution, but it is, undoubtedly, the best way out of a puzzling predicament. It ought to go a great way toward making sure that the next legislature about to be chosen will be republican in order to commission the popular choice for senator not only for the short term, but also for the full term, which will not begin until next year. It ought, also, to solidify all elements of the party behind the national ticket and keep Iowa in the republican column by its usual majorities.

THE RECORD BOYCOTT.

The nations that paid but little attention to the boycott started by China against Japan less than a year ago have been compelled to change opinions in view of recent news from the orient. Reports show that the boycott has proved most disastrous to Japanese trade and is, more than any other one cause, responsible for Japan's action postponing for five years its proposed international exposition at Tokio.

For the Japanese steamship companies, most of which report that they are on the verge of bankruptcy, the situation is decidedly serious, while the effects are being seriously felt by all classes of Japanese merchants. It appears to be the most successful commercial warfare on record and demonstrates an efficiency on the part of the Chinese in carrying on such a fight that has not heretofore been expected. The Chinese are showing remarkable constancy in standing together and making personal sacrifices for the advancement of the boycott. It constitutes the first tangible proof of the ex-

Intention of a real national spirit in China.

While Japan is threatened by the boycott with a greater financial loss than it sustained in the war with Russia, the situation is significant to the rest of the world as dissipating the much talked of possibility of a union of Japan and China as a real "yellow peril." All indications are that the Chinese hatred of Japan is deep-seated enough to prevent for many years the adoption of the "Asia for Asiatics" policy which is known to be behind one of Japan's dreams of empire.

PROFIT IN FOREST RESERVES.

One of the objections urged by the opponents of President Roosevelt's forest reserve policy has been that it would entail a heavy burden of expense upon the government for the maintenance of the reserves established in the different states. These opponents have made much of the appropriation bills and the expenses of the forestry bureau and the inspectors, rangers and other employees of the service. While the amount has never been large, the expenditure would have been amply justified by the general good to be derived from the adoption of the forestry system, even if there were no source of return. The fact remains, however, that under the existing systems the forest reserves promise to be a source of revenue, instead of expense, both to the federal government and to the states in which the reserves are located.

Returns just printed by the bureau of forestry show that the United States receives large proceeds from the national forest reserves and that under a new law several of the states are sharing in these returns to a substantial degree. This new law, passed by the last congress, gives 25 per cent of the gross proceeds of national forest business to the states in which the forests are located for public schools and roads. The allotments to the states and territories for the last fiscal year amount to \$447,063. Arkansas, with two newly established national forest reserves, received \$13, while Oklahoma came next with \$554. From that amount the allotments increased to \$75,000, which was Montana's share.

The revenues from national forests are derived from grazing leases, timber sales for special uses, the latter of which comprises the use of the lesser resources of the forests and the permits for the development of water power. Montana, California and Colorado will each receive more than \$50,000 from timber sales for last year. Idaho, Utah and Oregon will each get in excess of \$50,000 from grazing leases and California will receive about \$50,000 from permits for the development of water power. These amounts will naturally be increased from year to year. The lion's share of the gross receipts now go to the government. This is just and necessary, as the initial expense of federal control is heavier than it will be after the system has become generally established and better organized. As the years lapse the profits from national forests, compared with the expense of maintaining them, should steadily increase and be, aside from the general public benefit, of great help to the states in advancing the educational work and in public road improvement.

GOV. HUGHES ON SLICKNESS.

Governor Hughes' speech at the Troy Home Week celebration yesterday was one of the most timely he has ever delivered. "Slick," which was growing almost obsolete, becomes once more a living word in our common talk. "Slickness" used to be thought a dominant trait in American character, particularly by the humorists. Governor Hughes condemns the idea that the object of business is to be clever by deception. He points out that no one gets a place worth holding and secures the confidence of the people who do not demonstrate that he can be trusted.

Don't follow the man who thinks it is American to be slick. There may be many illustrations that will occur to you of cases of successful sharpness, but they are an exception. The steady way, the old way, the steady way, is the right way; put a little more in the measure than you need and you will have a surplus. It is not simply a little more, but a little more than you need, and it will show, on one hand, that you are unscrupulous, and, on the other hand, that you are not a man of business. It is required at your hands in every department of life's effort.

For the middle-aged men, who in the awakening of the last few years have had occasion to change their beliefs about the dissociation of morals and business, the governor had this word: "My friends, we have in the conservation of our natural resources one of the greatest enterprises which any nation has ever undertaken. We must conserve the ideals and the aspirations of our childhood, and what is still more important we can do it. We can do it, not by talking it into the boys and girls, but by living it in our own lives."

To talk in this direct and simple manner on a subject that needs wide discussion and plenty of it in this hour was better than talking politics. Conserve our material resources, by all means, but let us not neglect to conserve our ideals.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

Radicals Menacing the Life of the Unions. San Francisco Chronicle. There has never been a friendly society which could stand the strain of engaging in political contests, and it is unlikely that there ever will be. No organization is less able than a labor union to stand such a strain, for in no other organization is there so large a part of the membership to whom the emoluments of a small office is a temptation. Morally the workmen are exactly like other people, and to a very large number of them the desire for a political job will outweigh any regard which they may have for reputation or union loyalty. We saw the case in this city—a solid vote of unquestionably honest men regularly given to a gang of unmitigated scoundrels who had no trouble whatever in controlling the conventions. In time, of course, the honest men will revolt. Fortunately for unionism, the revolt in this city came in time to avert a catastrophe. Another term of Schmitz would have broken up unionism in this city for years.

There is little doubt that Gompers expects the same thing to happen to the Federation of Labor as the result of its going into politics. He opposed it as long as he could, but when it became evident that he could no longer resist the hotheads without great danger of losing his job, he accepted the inevitable and entered into a bargain with a political party by which he was to deliver the labor vote in return for certain promises made by the party leaders and embodied in the platform.

He cannot deliver the votes and his attempt to force the pledge of them is already raising the tempest which was certain to come and which Gompers must have expected, for in former days he has expressed himself so clearly and so publicly as to leave no doubt of his understanding in the matter. He seems unable even to secure the votes of the unions, although in most unions, as in most other secret societies, a very small number of the members usually attend meetings, and they are almost sure to be the radicals. The constitutions of all unions probably forbid discussion of political subjects, and there seems no disposition to defy that prohibition, even if the American Federation of Labor does so.

Labor cannot gain and must certainly lose by bringing class issues into political contests—and none know this better than intelligent union men. And none know it better than Gompers himself.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Journalism is not an attractive profession in China. It has drawbacks decidedly dangerous to physical comfort and peace of mind. The promised constitution nine years ago and the probability of reforms preceding the event, lends rainbow colors to the hopes of the present meager and select group of Chinese editors. It will be recalled that the Peking Gazette, the oldest publication in the empire and in the world, and until recently the only paper in the empire, has become something of a newspaper, as well as a medium of official decrees, being boosted out of the rut of centuries by the growth of genuine newspapers on the Chinese plan. From the 100 official organs the number has grown to 200, furnishing mental salubrious to such of 400,000 inhabitants as are capable of digesting it and have the price. Besides there are a great many publications printed in foreign languages at the treaty ports and several bi-lingual in Chinese and English.

The publishers appreciate the changes going on and may be expected with arousing much of the present spirit of progress. But official China is fearful lest the editors become too important and indiscreet, and has put forth several decrees calculated to curb every tendency to sensational journalism. One decree requires a guarantee of \$50,000 from each publisher for payment of fines that may be assessed. Another decree orders corrections or protests against misstatements to be published in the next issue of the journal making them. A third decree directs that persons responsible for the publication of matter libeling the throne or disturbing the public peace shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than six months. Temporary suspension is the penalty for the divulgence of secret diplomatic intelligence. These regulations are carried out. Newspaper owners from each publisher sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for quoting an article from a revolutionary organ, and another was flogged to death last year.

A number of authorities on financial conditions in Asiatic countries agree that the business men of India are the greatest hoarders of money in the world. It is estimated that there is close to \$1,000,000,000 in gold hidden in the country, which is being hoarded by something like \$500,000,000 annually. Every bit of gold that can be spared is hidden away. Gold is the great incentive to miserliness, and so deep-rooted is the greed for the yellow metal that hoarders are unmoved by the periodic famine which ravage the country and infrequently suffer the pangs of starvation rather than draw on their treasure. An effort is being made by British authorities to draw out some of the vast idle money of the natives for the purpose of developing the resources of the country. Sir Ernest Cassel, a former member of the viceroy of India's cabinet, says: "If the people of India could be persuaded to put the bulk of their surplus wealth into the railways, into irrigation works and into the development of the industrial and commercial resources of the continent there would gradually emerge a well-ordered and progressive India. Such a bond of union between the rulers and the ruled would surely go far to promote these feelings of co-operation and loyalty which are essential if the Indian empire is to continue to advance."

The Constantinian correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says that among the first of the many organizations who marched to the Yildiz Kiosk to express thanks for the constitutional decree were the burden bearers or hamals. These powerful, athletic Turks, the most part faithful men, despite the dirty garb, have a well-organized society which lays down the laws by which they are guided in their vocation. They come from Aedatic Turkey, where they leave their wives while they work industriously and honestly for a few years, save their earnings and loan them to the homes. The narrow, winding streets preclude the dray in Constantinople, and these men take the place of the dray horse. On long poles they may be seen carrying great loads of goods, pianos, safes and all sorts of heavy property. They are fanatical in their religion and thoroughly Turkish, but it seems that they seem to have in the advance toward liberalism, and showed their ability to live up to European methods on the day after the demonstration, when they struck for higher wages.

The charge is freely made in continental papers that the present administration of Portugal is in league with the instigators of the assassination of the late King Don Carlos and his son and has made no effort to bring them to justice. Those responsible for the cowardly crime are said to be well known and prominent members of the nobility. King Alexander and Queen Draga still figure in the courage of his successor, King Peter, and high in the office of the state.

The great question that is to be settled by the intercolonial conference in South Africa is the question as to what form the union shall take, whether it shall be a federation, obliterating the existing colonial boundaries, or shall be a federation similar to that of Canada and Australia. It is interesting to note that both British and Boer are to be found as advocates of both plans. The majority seems to be in favor of federation and the retention of existing colonial lines—a form of federation that will be more in keeping with the precedent of their British colonies. The most interesting phase of the whole subject is that in the short years that have elapsed since the Boer war these diverse interests and old-time enmities should apparently have faded all away and left the possibility of such a union which will make for the peace and prosperity of the African colonies.

To what straits Count Zeppelin was reduced three years ago appears from a letter sent to the Frankfurt Zeitung. The correspondent says that at that time he received from the court, of whom he had never heard, a letter containing six blank applications for money orders, with the request that he circulate them among his friends in order to get money for the building of a dirigible airship, as the inventor's money was used up. The receiver had never heard of him, but was so much impressed with the letter as to speak to several friends about it. In each case the friends asked what Zeppelin's profession had been. When they heard that he had spent most of his life as a cavalry officer, and was therefore not a practical mechanic, they showed no inclination to contribute, and regarded it as rather an impudent attempt to get money out of strangers. A practical appeal it plainly was not, but that of a visionary. Now these same people who were appealed to in vain are falling over themselves to swell the national fund for Zeppelin. Again nothing succeeds like success, even in ballooning.

The Wise Man Seeks

protection for his valuables by all reasonable means. There are numerous instances where valuable jewelry, heirlooms and other treasures have been stored about the house, and when fire broke out or burglars came these valuables were destroyed or stolen.

It is better to be on the safe side and secure

Absolute Protection For All Valuables

by renting a Safe Deposit Box in the Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults of the First National Bank of Omaha.

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POLITICAL DRIFT.

Colonel Guffer's sale of his old holdings in Texas has had no perceptible effect on democracy's dollar-in-the-slot machines.

Arkansas will vote for state officers on Monday and Maine on Tuesday. The returns will not change the score materially.

An increased demand for \$1 bills, noted by the Treasury department, indicates that campaign is approaching a business basis.

A movement is on foot to bring about a meeting of the graduates of our high schools in Missouri this year. But where is the schoolmaster?

Political platforms must mean much in Missouri when both republican and democratic state conventions, by agreement, made their declarations public together.

The fact that Mr. Debs and his associates on the "Red Special" hold down the cost of their meals to 18 cents each gives a jolt to the claim that the waiters were getting rich quick.

When effective primary work is being done in Missouri the graveyard yawn and tombstones do their duty. In one division of a ward in St. Louis eight dead men arose and voted for the dead ones on the surface.

The efforts of the New York World to maintain a semiorganic pose on the political fence are clearly outlived in gracefulness by the Cincinnati Enquirer. The latter maintains a silence so profound that it may be seen and felt from Ashtabula to the Rhine.

History has been searched far enough to show that the Oklahoma bank deposit guarantee system is a piece of Chinese junk in use in Canton more than a century ago. The scheme failed and the only thing adopted the more efficacious system of heading the banker who failed. Hence, bank failures are a Chinese rarity.

A Galveston dispatch to the New York Times contains the "news" that 150,000 Texas negro republicans have seceded from the republican party and will support Bryan. What they used to do with their votes before they seceded is by no means clear, since the total vote for the republican national ticket four years ago was only 51,324.

The election of John Hays Hammond as president of the National League of Republican Clubs accords with the wishes of Mr. Taft, who asked his old classmate to undertake this work as an adjunct to the campaign. A convention of the organization has been called for the 12d in Cincinnati. It hopes to contribute materially to republican success.

FIGHT FOR HUMANITY.

Progress of Battle for Overthrow of White Plague. Chicago Tribune. The great modern wars are fights for humanity. The old style war brought sorrow, and evil, and death. It was often fought for in the interests of an individual or a dynasty. The warfare of today is carried on for the good of the millions. Its success will mean happiness, prosperity and life.

The boldness with which men of science are attacking disease is no more notable than the faith they seem to have in ultimate triumph. The international gathering at Washington in the fourth week of September is far more important in its world aspects than a peace congress at London or an arbitration meeting at The Hague.

The common enemy of the nations is the white plague. It is being studied by the ablest of the world's investigators. Al-

ready they feel the exultation of victory.

The program of topics for congress reveals the lines of battle and tells its story of encouragement. The white plague must go. After all, the struggle with tuberculosis is but one of the many movements of humanity which manifest themselves on every side. It is the distinguishing characteristic of the twentieth century. The old policy of helplessness and despair has been abandoned. Everywhere there is hopefulness and cheer. There may be discouragement and delay. But few doubt the eventual triumph of science over the ill from which mankind has suffered through ignorance or carelessness for ages.

BREEZY TRIPLES.

"I suppose you are proud of the accent you made in your new airship?" "Oh, no," answered the inventor. "I don't attach so much importance to the accent. But I am rather proud of the way in which I got back to earth."—Washington Star.

"What is the main difference between India and South Dakota?" "I don't know. What is it?" "In India they have wives to burn. In South Dakota they have husbands to fire."—Baltimore American.

Stubb—Among other things found in the stomach of a woman married to a man of plain wife. Now, what do you suppose he swallowed that for? "I don't know," answered the inventor. "I don't attach so much importance to the way in which I got back to earth."—Washington Star.

Glotto, dipping his pencil in red paint and using his elbow as a pivot, had just drawn a perfect circle. "See his fine Italian hand!" exclaimed the enthusiastic bystanders. "Thereafter, we have learned from the cyclopedias. Glotto moved in the most exclusive art circles."—Chicago Tribune.

"Death usually hangs all family differences," said the old-fashioned philosopher. "Yes," replied the shrewd observer, "but usually the reading of the will separates them again."—Detroit Free Press.

"Jinx is being used for breach of promise." "Why, he's been married for fifteen years?" "I know; but he promised his cook when he hired her that his wife would do all the fancy cooking and would allow her four afternoons a week out, and his wife won't let him make good."—Houston Post.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "ain't satisfied to quit when dey's done brought a gold brick, but keeps pavin' storage on it all 'holdin' it for a rise."—Washington Star.

"There is one thing queer about aeronautes." "What is that?" "The more they are encouraged, the more you find them soar on the job."—Baltimore American.

PUT YOUR HEART INTO IT.

What sweeter thing than work beloved. Hard though it be and oft full long? Attacking it, its worth is proved. Then do it with a laugh and song. Within your soul, and in your heart, And lose yourself in it heart whole.

God's earth beneath and sky above. Are certainly your very own. So start right in and work your prove; Help others on—your's not alone. Don't be a shirk. Just put your heart into the work.

Half-hearted anything is not Worth while. Both work and play are good. Perhaps to play will be your lot; Then take what comes, as each man should. With spirits gay, Just put your heart into your play.

Some morn, when dashed are projects fond, And darkling clouds hang low'er you, Look up and out and e'er beyond Until with vision bright you view A fairer way, And put your heart into the day. Omaha. M. C. DEB.

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