

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1908. 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.

All hail to Ak-Sar-Ben. It is always hazy weather about the opening of the college season.

The creditors of the tobacco sauce king are making it hot for him.

The east still exhibits its curiosity by turning out to see the human phonograph.

The man who is anxious to make his money fly can do so by experimenting with aeroplanes.

Mr. Bryan admits that he is worth \$150,000—and he made it running for president.

"Divorce is a burning question," says Bishop Greer of New York. Yes, and it should be extinguished.

Recent photographs make Mr. Bryan look like McKinley. The resemblance ends there, a purely surface indication.

Mr. Bryan is said to be very fond of music, but he will have to drop "My Maryland" from his repertory this year.

Democrats can hardly look for any cooler weather until Hearst, Debs and Tom Watson withdraw from the campaign.

"Mr. Bryan does not patronize a garage," says an exchange. Certainly not. He patronizes a livery stable for hobbles.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has attained his majority. Someone should tell him that if he doesn't register he can't vote.

A Baltimore paper calls attention to the fact that the lady on the \$20 coins wears a sheath gown. More hearsay testimony.

A dispatch from Fall River predicts a record-breaking output of yara this season. Naturally, as it is a presidential year.

Mr. Bryan should not be blamed for getting a little peevish. He always feels that way when not allowed to do all the talking.

California fruit growers have declared for Mr. Taft. Mr. Bryan will have to know them by their fruits, not by their votes.

Mr. Wu Ting-fang says the secret of longevity lies in knowing what to eat. In Mr. Wu's case the chief article of diet is interrogation points.

President Roosevelt has made his political will and cut off the Nebraska heir presumptive with nothing but the memory of his misapprehended youth.

An experimental station reports that hogs will not eat some of the new-fangled foods prepared for them. It's a wise hog that knows its own fodder.

Mr. Bryan proposes to give his trick mule to the county showing the greatest increase in democratic votes. Many democrats would take pleasure in voting for the mule.

Democrats and populists are finding considerable difficulty in digesting their legislative fusion in Nebraska, proving again that "the people rule" under the Bryanite program.

Candidate Kern is to make a number of speeches in Georgia and Alabama. Still it is not believed that any Mr. Kern may do will change the results in those states.

TAFT IN NEBRASKA

When Judge Taft comes to Nebraska on his tour of the west he will be among friends. His former visits to the state have established him here and the people know him. Nebraska had the distinguished honor of being the first state in the union to formally declare for William Howard Taft as a nominee for the office of president of the United States, and the example of Nebraska as a state unquestionably in the Roosevelt ranks was potent in shaping the course of events that culminated in the triumph of Taft and the principles he stands for at the Chicago convention.

The reforms that have been brought about in national affairs under the administration of President Roosevelt, and which will be continued under the administration of President Taft, are dear to Nebraskans. They have contended for them for years and have enacted state laws to bring them about and as pioneers in the general movement they are not ready at this time to take a backward step by registering their vote in favor of a pretender. Mr. Bryan's party in Nebraska, while it was in power, undertook nothing and achieved nothing in the way of permanent reform. All the reform legislation that is now crystallized on the statute books and upheld by the courts of the state has been achieved by the republican party solely and without the assistance, and often in the face of the opposition, of the elements that are aligned in the support of Bryan.

Mr. Taft will find the republicans of Nebraska thoroughly in earnest in their determination to maintain their advanced stand on the great questions that arise between the people and the "interests." He will find a cordial welcome in this state and may enter it and leave it assured of the popular vote of Nebraska in November and the vote of the state in the electoral college later.

A SURPRISING TELEGRAM

Mr. J. F. Merrill of Kansas City has supplied the public with a real sensation. Politicians elsewhere have been more or less active in citing the record to show that Mr. Bryan, has changed front on many important questions, abandoned paramounts to suit the place and occasion and left burning, living issues on the doorstep of the political porthouse, but Mr. Merrill is the only person to show that Mr. Bryan entertained the thought of abandoning the business of running for the presidency on the democratic ticket. Mr. Merrill was a devoted Bryan follower in 1896 and in 1900. When the returns were known, late on that November night in 1900 when Mr. McKinley's election was assured, Mr. Merrill sent a telegram, filled with words of sympathy, hope and sorrow to William Jennings Bryan. He received a reply from Mr. Bryan in these sorrowful and sorrowful words:

"Thank you for your telegram of condolence. The defeat was a severe one, you all did nobly. I cannot conscientiously ask the party to consider me again for the presidency. I led them to defeat four years ago and that ought to be enough for any one man."

The country will be disposed to agree with Mr. Bryan that two defeats "ought to be enough for any one man," but that will not explain his appearance for the third knockout, in face of his telegram to Mr. Merrill. Still, Mr. Bryan has become something of an expert recently in juggling with mere words and resorting to technicalities of language in explaining his changed views and positions. In that way he can easily explain that his third nomination does not in any manner conflict with his attitude as shown in the Merrill telegram. Mr. Bryan said: "I can not conscientiously ask the party to consider me again for the presidency." He may explain that by showing that he did not ask the party "conscientiously" to nominate him. That would let him out on one technicality, and if that is not enough he may go further and show that he did not "ask" the party to nominate him, but ordered the party to do so. That would clear him on both counts of the indictment. Mr. Bryan has been on the range too long to be caught with a language larlat.

STANDARD OIL POLITICS

While the source of Mr. Hearst's information concerning prominent politicians who have become more or less closely identified with the interests of the Standard Oil company may not be clear, and while some of his inferences from known facts may be exaggerated, his exposures leave no doubt of the Standard's very keen concern in national politics or its apparent determination to punish the republican party for President Roosevelt's course in prosecuting the Oil trust cases in Illinois and Missouri.

Ever since the \$29,240,000 fine was imposed against the Standard Oil trust by Judge Landis in the federal court at Chicago, the oil magnates have been busily engaged in making political warfare upon Mr. Roosevelt and the champions of Mr. Roosevelt's policies, but the effect of this fight has been spoiled, so far as the democrats are concerned, by the discovery that the men most deeply concerned in the exposures are democrats. It will be remembered that Senator Bailey, a shining light in the councils of the Bryanites, got into trouble which threatened his political life through his connection with the Standard Oil company in Texas. In Pennsylvania, Colonel Guffey is the recognized leader of the Standard Oil company's political machine. It is true that Colonel Guffey was denounced by Mr. Bryan at Denver, but the warfare against him in Pennsylvania has been stopped, at Mr. Bryan's direction, and Guffey is now a leading democrat again.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, who has been made a sort of general manager of the Bryan campaign in the west, appears to have been pretty thoroughly tarred with the Standard Oil stick, although he has answered the charges by calling Mr. Hearst a liar. In Illinois, Roger Sullivan has long been the head of the Gas trust and closely identified with Standard Oil interests. He was read out of the party several times by Mr. Bryan but has been taken back, forgiven and placed at the head of the table once more. In New York, Pat McCarron, acknowledged the chosen manager of Standard Oil interests in the political affairs of the metropolis, has been made chief adviser of Mr. Bryan in the state campaign.

These men are leaders in the fight that is being made against Mr. Taft and against the republican administration at Washington. It begins to look very much as though the Standard Oil trust was really taking the general management of the democratic campaign.

OKLAHOMA'S CREDIT MARK

Doubtless most of the criticism that has been directed at the Oklahoma constitution and the laws passed by the first session of the legislature of the new state was justified, but the state has one law that might well be used as a model in older states. In a measure dealing with the regulation of the sale and use of firearms appears this wise and sane provision:

It shall be unlawful for any person to point any pistol or any other deadly weapon, whether loaded or not, at any other person or persons, either in anger or otherwise.

This, we believe, is the first case on record in which legislative punishment is provided for the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" humorist who has been going through the world since the invention of gunpowder, scattering his jokes and obituary notices. Poking a gun at a person has never been looked upon as a joke in Oklahoma, and the man who indulged in that pastime, unless his gun was loaded and his trigger finger active, has seldom been interested in the subsequent proceedings, but the new state has taken a long step toward reducing the number of deaths due to "accidental" shootings.

PHYSICAL TESTS FOR EMPLOYEES

One of the leading railroad companies in the east has decided to establish a rule for physical tests before employing men which will be as severe as that required for entering the army or navy. This decision is based on the new federal employers' liability act, passed by the last congress, the railroad taking the position that in order to avoid the payment of heavy damages it will be necessary to require a higher degree of efficiency among employees than heretofore.

The traveling public will be pleased to learn of the new rule. As a general proposition railroad men are a rugged lot, but the reports of the Interstate Commerce commission show that many accidents are traced to the physical inefficiency of railway trainmen. It will be better for mankind if employees charged with the transportation and care of human lives are required to show a clean bill of mental and moral health before they secure or are allowed to retain their positions.

"One of the greatest questions of this campaign," says James S. Sherman, "is what Mr. Bryan would do if elected?" Mr. Sherman is needlessly alarmed. Colonel Watterson has assured the American people that there would be no danger in electing Bryan, as he would be powerless to secure the enactment of any of his freak schemes into law so long as the United States senate remains republican.

Judge Howard talks like a man who is dazed. He probably has not yet recovered thoroughly from the shock of his encounter with the check book. It is hoped that he will soon return to his usual buoyancy of spirit, for the campaign will lose much of its merit if Judge Howard is not in his usual form.

The Omaha school board shows wisdom in rejecting building plans that do not contemplate safety. Where a fireproof building costs so little more to construct than one that is not fireproof it would be the height of folly to undertake to save a few dollars at the risk of children's lives.

"Have you heard from Maine?" asks the New York Sun. Sure. The report is that the deer are plentiful and very wild, that the lobster supply is greater than ever before and that the cranberry crop threatens to be unusually small. What more could you want to hear from Maine?

The friendship of Bryan did not seem to avail Mayor Jim a great deal at the primaries and it may not help Shallenberger at the polls. What reason is there for preferring Shallenberger to Sheldon today that did not exist two years ago?

The Jimocrats are planning a neat little scalping party to be pulled off early in November, which function has great interest in prospect for the congressman from the Second Nebraska district.

Bryan and Bank Depositors

Mr. Bryan's sympathy as now expressed for the poor bank depositors exposed from his point of view to all manner of dire disasters from bank managers, is very touching. To hear him talk as he talked to a gathering of bankers in Lincoln a few weeks ago was positively affecting. He beseeched these bankers under the spell of his oratory, for the sake of their own wives and children, not to refuse the guaranty, which he says is so imperatively needed by these depositors. Only a few years ago, however, Mr. Bryan advocated with all his might and main, a proposition, which he had made effective, would have resulted in these depositors under the best of circumstances, less than 20 cents on the dollar of their hard earned money.

To hear him talk one would naturally think that banks were falling daily and that the walls of the victimized depositors filled the air. No one sympathizes more with depositors than the sound and honest bankers. The many such who have made great personal sacrifices for the cause which he has trusted them in unwritten history, but it would be a long account and would fill many pages. These men would sympathize by acts, not mere words, and especially words which carry with them a selfish motive. But as a fact, neither Mr. Bryan or any of his friends could possibly be off-hand on a national bank which has failed, because the loss to depositors and the losses in the state bank system of Nebraska have been insignificant compared with the number of banks and volume of deposits.

In the report of the comptroller of the currency it is shown that the losses to depositors from 1893 to 1907 have been less than \$750,000 for the entire period of ten years from a total of 6,500 banks with aggregate deposits of over \$5,000,000,000.

Mr. Fowler in reporting to congress his currency bill, stated that since the beginning of the national bank system forty-three years ago the total losses to depositors by failed banks approximated upon the deposits of the five banks has not amounted annually to \$7,100,000 of 1 per cent.

There are over 600 state banks in Nebraska with deposits of over \$4,000,000, and yet during what is called the panic year of 1907, the occurrences during which he occurred all this bank guaranty talk, only one small failure occurred—a bank with \$85,000 deposits upon which 70 per cent dividends have already been paid.

The showing for state and national systems is remarkable, and it is not generally understood by the public, that the losses to depositors are not so great as they are made to appear. It is not generally understood that the losses to depositors are not so great as they are made to appear. It is not generally understood that the losses to depositors are not so great as they are made to appear.

Both state and national systems are being continually improved and if no unwise legislation, but it is reasonable to believe that such a thing as a bank failure with losses to depositors will be made practically impossible.

What has led to this satisfactory situation in banking can be plainly seen. Private banks are being closed down by regulation, but these of themselves would not be sufficient to produce the results being achieved. The wisest bank examiner is powerless to discern and expose the fraud that may be practiced by a skillful manipulator.

The greatest protection today in the banking business are the difficulties which beset the manipulator and speculator in following "tomorrow" except the tomorrow following the day preceding "the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November."

The police force is instructed to be exceptionally vigilant during the carnival week and, with the addition of a large number of special patrolmen, visitors may come to Omaha fully assured of protection from the powers that prey.

A Tainted Affinity

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Bryan's abend affinity for Governor Haskell of Oklahoma will hardly take the form of a promised cabinet position.

Here, Too.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The candidate who can prophesy and then verify a first-class, soaking rainy spell can carry the rural districts by the biggest majority on record.

Enough and Some Over.

Cleveland Leader. The world will have bread enough this crop year, but it cannot carry over any great stock of wheat next summer. American farmers will find a fair price and a market that doesn't have to be coaxed.

A Record that Counts.

Brooklyn Eagle. The republican and the democratic parties abound with able men. Very few of them, however, wanted to compete with Governor Hughes.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Some of the spellbinders on the stump this season talk as though they maintain private graveyards for the burial of reputations.

The New York railroads killing 123 more people last year than in the preceding twelve months, on a greatly reduced volume of business, looks as if they were bound to make a record somehow.

Baked in White Tile Ovens

Compare any ordinary biscuit—made in dark, damp, dungeon bakeries—with these TAKOMA BISCUIT, which are baked in white tile ovens, on the top floor of a bakery that is flooded with sunlight.

Remember that from the flour to the ovens, no human hand ever touches them.

Takoma Biscuit—5c



Think of the purity, the cleanliness, the daintiness, such a bakery is bound to inspire!

TAKOMA BISCUIT at your grocer's in moisture-proof, triple-sealed packages—5 cents. Simply risk a nickel to try them. Then let the biscuits, themselves, by their taste, their crispness, their daintiness, decide whether or not they are better than all other biscuits.

See how many you get for 5 cents. LOOSE-WILES OMAHA, NEB.

United States and foreign war vessels in the harbor and the great river pageant, in which more than 500 vessels will participate. The evening feature will be a parade of 15,000 uniformed members of the Order of Red Men, with historical floats, and a display of fireworks on the Delaware river.

On Friday the Italians of Philadelphia will unveil a monument to the memory of Verdi in West Fairmount park. The afternoon will be the climax of the week's celebration in the historical pageant, descriptive of the history of the city from the time of the first Swedish and Dutch settlements. About forty floats and 5,000 characters will be shown. This pageant will be the first of its kind presented in any American city.

Saturday will be athletic day; international automobile races, foot ball, horse racing and contests of strength, skill and endurance in sports will take up the forenoon. In the afternoon the Knights Templar will parade late in the evening and formally close the celebration by extinguishing the illuminations on the city hall.

On the last evening of the week there will be a magnificent drama or pageant on Franklin field, University of Pennsylvania, which will show the history of Philadelphia acted. Plans for this drama, which will be known as "Philadelphia," have been in the course of preparation for five months and it will show in minute detail the history and growth of the city. It will be presented in four acts. The first will show Philadelphia from the time of the settlement by the Indians, the Dutch and the Swedes to the arrival of William Penn and the laying out of the city. About ten scenes will be necessary to portray this. The second act will show the colonial and revolutionary periods, and about fourteen scenes will be necessary to fully portray the history of those times.

In these various scenes will be shown the part Franklin took in the early revolutionary arrangements, Washington taking command of the patriots, the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, the work of the Continental congress, and terminating with the meeting of congress on July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was agreed to. The third act will portray the leading events of the nine century, and the fourth and last act will show for the first time the part Philadelphia took with the United States and the several states' troops in the close of the Spanish-American war.

Fully 1,000 characters and 200 musicians have been engaged for this great performance, and it is safe to say that between 25,000 and 30,000 people will witness it every night. The entire field will be used for the production, while on three stages will be various tableaux depicting leading events of each period. A number of grand opera stars and numerous societies will participate in all the performances.

Philadelphia will be lavishly decorated for the great celebration, and on the city hall, the largest municipal building in the world, will be the most extensive illuminations ever attempted on any single building. No less than 300,000 incandescent lights, forming set figures, etc., will be used in this one piece of decoration. All the big big stores, manufacturing plants and buildings of the city will be decorated for the week.

A MAN WHO CANNOT BE MEAN.

Admirable Display of Judge Taft's Manly Quality. Kansas City Star. "If it would win me every state in the United States I cannot hit a man when he is down."

In these three lines we have a demonstration of the breadth and the quality of William Howard Taft that ought to make everybody in the country proud of him. Let us, as Americans, all be thankful.

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