

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, 1908.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed for them.

There is no "enemy's country" for Mr. Taft.

Notice the liquid notes in September's swan song?

King Ak-Sar-Ben is entitled to the center of the stage.

In certain sections of the country they refer to him as "W. R. Hoist."

There are red letter days in the campaign and also some redhot letter days.

Wonder if Ak-Sar-Ben has done anything calculated to miff the weather man?

A little less than three months left in which to do your Christmas shopping.

Mr Bryan is recovering from his pre-election enthusiasm for a man named Roosevelt.

Both parties apparently agree that the Standard Oil company is one of the wickedest of trusts.

Mr. Bryan is demonstrating the difference between being an heir apparent and an heir apparent.

In addition to being very active in politics, Mr. Hearst is also establishing a reputation as being a man of letters.

Governor Haskell is referred to as "a bold partisan." Yes, he even appears to have been an Archbold partisan.

"The republicans are on the run," shouts Colonel Waterston. Yes, with the democrats a poor second in the race.

The wise politician will burn up any letters he has from the Standard Oil company enclosing checks for \$50,000 or more.

Tom Taggart is maintaining a discreet silence. He is doubtless going through his desk to see if he burned all those letters.

Senator Bailey says he has been vindicated by those Standard Oil letters. The senator is easily convinced of his innocence.

Mr. Bryan says he did not know he was running against Roosevelt. He found out, however, when he ran up against Roosevelt.

"The Devil" is to make a tour of the west. There is a man down in Oklahoma who has been playing the democratic version of it.

John D. Rockefeller and John A. Archbold are both defending the Standard Oil. They should. The company has been good to them.

Cuban roadmakers have struck because they were paid in native silver instead of American money. Even Cuba will not stand for Bryanism.

"If I am elected, the republicans can tell immediately what to expect," says Bryan. In that case the republicans may as well be prepared for the worst.

The World-Herald pretends to have discovered a Roosevelt republican who will vote for Bryan, but who hides his identity under the pseudonym "Fair Play." He is no Roosevelt republican. Who could imagine President Roosevelt cowering behind an ambush?

TAFT TO WORKINGMEN.

One of the most effective speeches made by Mr. Taft in his tour of the west was delivered to the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods at Chicago. The speech was typical of the man and his methods. He did not appear before the workmen with any hesitation, any apology or any mincing phrases, but talked to them with ruggedly honest, courageous words. He made no apology for what he had done and no promise to do otherwise than he has done. He reviewed the decisions made by him on the bench and declared that he had rendered those decisions in the light of law, reason and the evidence. Referring to the democratic proposition for a jury trial in all cases of contempt of court not committed in the judicial presence, Mr. Taft said:

It may be popular to suggest such a change. It may attract the support and approval of those who do not understand its real effect; but so long as I have power of expression, and without regard to how it may affect me politically, I shall lift my voice in protest against such a destructive step in our judicial procedure.

The speech was in entire keeping with the courage and sincerity of the speaker and drew hearty applause from the men to whom he spoke, who as good American citizens despise politicians who merely truckle and flatter for their votes. He made it plain that a judge is bound by the law and the evidence rather than by the wishes of politicians, litigants or special interests, either of labor or capital.

Perhaps the most effective part of Mr. Taft's address to the railroad men in his reference to cases which he had decided in favor of union labor. Mr. Bryan and the self-appointed labor leaders who have been trying and promising to "deliver" the labor vote to the democratic ticket, have been at pains to conceal all of Mr. Taft's judicial record, except what might be warped or twisted into an apparent opposition to the rights of labor. Mr. Taft's exposure of this manipulation of the records turned the light on the insincerity and unfairness of the labor leaders retained for Mr. Bryan. Mr. Taft can afford to be judged on his record by an impartial jury of intelligent workmen.

PERILOUS POLITICAL ACROBATICS.

The demo-pop candidate for governor in Nebraska is attempting to perform a marvelous feat of perilous political acrobatics. He is trying to make a race astride at least three horses pulling in three different directions.

Candidate Shallenberger secured preference for nomination because he possessed the democratic qualification of previous defeat. When he ran before he had Mr. Bryan's personal endorsement, commending him because "he favored government ownership of railroads before I did," but none of his platforms this year say anything about government ownership of railroads.

In anticipation of a primary fight Candidate Shallenberger projected a personal platform by the open letter route on which he asked support, including as one of the main items the initiative and referendum. The democratic platform framers forgot to put the initiative and referendum into their declaration of principles, although it has found its way into the populist propaganda. As a populist Candidate Shallenberger is for the initiative and referendum, but as a democrat, abiding by the rule that a platform is as binding for what it omits as for what it contains, he is against the initiative and referendum.

Another hurdle over which Candidate Shallenberger will have to turn a somersault is made up of the populist platform pledge of county option. As the populist candidate Mr. Shallenberger must be for county option, but as the democratic candidate, bound by its omission from the democratic platform, he must be against it.

Candidate Shallenberger is thus in the uncomfortable position of pretending to be for and against these several positive propositions at one and the same time, and being under the unescapable necessity of appealing for support from two classes of voters with the fixed intention of fooling one class or the other. The only question is whether the voters will stand to be fooled after election or will protect themselves at the election by giving him no chance to trick them.

A NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

One of the most interesting announcements from the tuberculosis congress at Washington is the statement of Surgeon Wright of the United States navy that he and other members of his corps have for some time been experimenting with mercury as a specific for tuberculosis with marvelous results. Surgeon Wright has been particularly cautious about making claims for his specific, but the results of tests made by him and his staff have convinced many prominent physicians in the congress that a discovery has been made which will be of lasting value to the world.

In one case reported by Surgeon Wright, a naval officer supposed to be dying of tuberculosis, with one lung wholly infected and the other partially so, was given the mercury treatment. Within a few weeks he had entirely recovered and has since passed a severe physical test for promotion in the service. The new treatment, it is stated, is not different from the usual methods used in other diseases, where anti-toxins are employed, the great value of the discovery being the ease with which any physician may administer it and the quickness of its effects.

Tuberculosis destroys more lives than any other known disease and the world will be greatly benefited if this

congress of physicians produces a real advance in present methods for its repression and cure.

BRYAN'S TAINTED ASSOCIATES.

While morality has been the keynote of all of Mr. Bryan's lectures and of most of his political speeches for years, the record shows that he has not been assiduous in practicing what he preaches; while his voice has been championing the moral uplift of the people in both public and private life, personally he has not hesitated to form alliances with some of the most undesirable citizens for the advancement of his political hopes. The recent exposures of the close connection between the Standard Oil trust and the inner councils of the democratic national committee have served to recall other alliances made by Mr. Bryan in his choice of political associates and confidantes.

In the Illinois fight for the last eight years, Mr. Bryan has been identified with the Roger Sullivan democrats. True, he defied and denounced Sullivan at the St. Louis convention in 1904, but Sullivan was at that time working for Judge Parker's nomination. Bryan declared that Sullivan was a corporation creature, the tool of the big interests and insisted that he could not and would not accept any endorsement from a convention or committee that had endorsed Sullivan. This year Sullivan is one of his close political advisers and director of the democratic destinies in Illinois, with Mr. Bryan's expressed approval and consent.

In New York Mr. Bryan's political fortunes are indissolubly linked with "Fingy" Connors, "Charley" Murphy, "Pat" McCarren, the New York representative of the Standard Oil trust, August Belmont, T. Fortune Ryan and the entire clique of trust officials and race track promoters, who have been waging such bitter fight on the reforms urged by Governor Hughes and the republican state administrations. These interests, through T. Fortune Ryan and W. F. Sheehan, sent \$20,000 to Nebraska in 1904 to aid Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the United States senate. Mr. Bryan has struck hands with these and other devoted servants of the Standard Oil interests in New York and has joined Lieutenant Governor Chandler in an assault upon state regulation of railroads, although everywhere else he demands more government regulation than ever.

In Pennsylvania, Colonel Guffey, the recognized leader of the democrats and representative of the Standard Oil interests and donor of the stained glass window in Mr. Bryan's home, was read out of the democratic party by Bryan at the Denver convention, but he is back again and the fight against him has been stopped at Mr. Bryan's direction.

In Indiana, Mr. Bryan places his trust in Tom Taggart, proprietor of the gambling joint at French Lick Springs and best client of Mr. Kern, the Bryan running mate. Taggart frequently meets Mr. Bryan at Chicago and other places outside of Indiana for close political conferences and he also figured in the transfer of that \$20,000 boodle bag to the Nebraska democrats in 1904. Mr. Taggart has been denounced by Mr. Bryan for public consumption only.

In Missouri, Mr. Bryan's closest political associates are Harry Hawes, Edward Butler and Moses C. Wetmore, and other leaders of perhaps the most corrupt and notorious political machine ever organized. Mr. Bryan has done his best to minimize the influence of Governor Folk in the democratic politics of Missouri, where Folk has made some record of practicing what Mr. Bryan preaches.

In Texas, Senator Bailey, wearing a beautiful coat of whitewash, which covers up the Standard Oil spots, is Mr. Bryan's adviser and in Oklahoma, Governor Haskell, who has not yet received his whitewash, was Mr. Bryan's direct representative on the platform committee at Denver and his personal choice for treasurer of the national committee. In Kentucky, Mr. Bryan championed Goebellism and made a determined effort to continue that system by trying to force the democrats to elect Governor Beckham to the United States senate.

In view of the record, it is not surprising that in Nebraska Mr. Bryan makes "Jim" Dahlan his closest political chum. The surprise is that he still has the temerity to continue his demands for the moral regeneration of political parties.

CHECKING AUTO ACCIDENTS.

Encouraging reports come from Rhode Island of the operation of a new state law designed to lessen the number of automobile accidents. The law makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to drive a motor car without the owner's permission. It is passed in response to a showing that many of the automobile accidents are caused by chauffeurs taking machines without the permission of the owners and going out for "joy rides." In such cases, the courts held that the owners of the machines were not responsible for damages from accidents and the new law is expected to remedy the defect.

Similar laws should be passed in every state to furnish protection, not only to owners of automobiles and to honest chauffeurs, but to the people who have a right to protection from automobiles by whomever driven. The public feeling against automobiles is due largely to the recklessness of a few owners and some irresponsible chauffeurs and sensible owners will welcome legislation of the Rhode Island brand.

While the World-Herald is vociferating for the political retirement of everybody who has anything to do with

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. Charitable people individually and through organization strive nobly to prevent disaster among the poor of the great city. No matter how well and earnestly they strive, some ungracious beneficiary knocks the system after stretching his hide to the cracking point without cost. The prince of this class of knoekers is known as the "King of Hoboes," who has been a royal guest at the city's lodging house for some time. In hiding an involuntarily added to his hoard a powerful appeal for reform and touched the sympathies of the oppressed. He said he was forced to rise at 6 a. m. to secure bread and coffee and was subjected to the annoyance of a bath and sleeping in a bed. These discomforts are clearly repugnant to the prevailing moral unit, and New York cannot afford to endanger its reputation as a progressive town by continuing back-number civilities to royalty on the wing.

Nathan Straus has reached the close of 36 years' work in saving the lives of babies in New York City by his dispensing of pasteurized milk. His New York store where milk is sold at five cents a quart, less than cost. He has distributed 4,167,453 quarts in nursing bottles, as against 2,641,819 the preceding year, and 1,411,017 glasses, as compared with 1,230,130 in the year of 1907. Besides 2,957 bottles of baby water, some 2,300 infants have been fed daily on milk without disease germs, and 18,500 glasses of milk have been served daily in the parks and on recreation piers, chiefly to children. This work of Mr. Straus is regarded as an important factor in the prevention of tuberculosis and of other diseases.

New York City is the great emporium of the American continent for "junk." And this junk includes a vast variety of once valuable things, such as marble and granite palaces, iron and brick, steel, right and wrong ten-story buildings, locomotives, trolleybuses, street cars, granite paving blocks, steel rails, bottles, scrap metal, firearms and second hand clothing. New York street cars, like the horses that are worn out on its hard streets, do not last long, much as the appearance of the rolling stock on some of the lines indicate that it is not soon abandoned. Every year, in fact, every spring and fall, there is a swarming out of old street cars, which are sold to companies in smaller towns at exceedingly low prices. There is much of the old machinery of city life that is going to ruin in every yard about the city are rusting locomotives and decaying cars having their last rest, but this complete waste of out-worn or outlived things in the great city grows every year less noticeable, for many have discovered the trick of making fortunes out of "junk" of every conceivable variety, not omitting the daily collection of the city's garbage.

Neighbors noticed that once a week the man in the third floor flat went away in a cab. Curiosity finally prompted inquiry into the reason of these regularly recurring rides. The cabman being pressed for information, finally revealed the secret, which was no great secret after all. "I drive her to the bank," he said. "She got run over once when going to deposit money and lost \$157. Since then she has been afraid to trust to street cars and calls a cab when bound for the bank. She is not the only person who takes that precaution. I have a dozen customers who always ride in a cab when going to the bank with money, but never at any other time."

There are about 400 professional beggars in New York City, and no persons are shrewder observers of human nature. They have learned by close attention and experience what brings the best results to them, and the scientific study that they make of their calling has enabled them to formulate a working conclusion on which they base their interviews with men and women and which has proved to be extremely useful with the least possible expenditure of time and labor. They know what to expect under all possible conditions and combinations and make their calculations accordingly. Results of these observations, to some extent, have been gathered from conversations with representative members of the "profession" when they have been found in a mood for conversation.

In the first place, they receive more funds, in the aggregate, from women than from men. Individual gifts from the women are smaller, but there are far more of them than from the men. Results of the records kept by many of the beggars show that only one man out of 20 gives anything to the street mendicant, but this small number makes a large aggregate in a busy thoroughfare in the course of a day. If there are two men together, one gift comes from each 20, but a man likes to appear liberal to his fellows. If there are three men together there will be a gift from each 26. But when you get up to four, it is one gift from each 32, for four apparently so interested one another that the beggar does not get the consideration that comes from three men in a group. These figures hold almost the same with women, excepting that when two women are together a gift from the other, and three or more together, as a rule, overlook the beggar entirely.

Restaurant districts are favorite stamping grounds for the metropolitan beggar, and his chances are 12 per cent loss of anything from the man going to a restaurant than when they are getting from the man who has just dined well. Such is the effect of a good meal.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Sully, once cotton king, is working for a salary, which really is better than working other people for their salaries. The countess of Yarmouth was glad enough to get rid of the fellow who gave her a title, but doubtless the parting with the title caused something of a wrench. Young Marshall Field has shown marked talent for oratory in his last term at Kenyon college. He says, however, that if he were not an American he should join the British army.

Another hole has been shot into history by one Albert Stewart of Washington, who got in to the front with the announcement that the story of the death of the British general, Braidock, who commanded in the campaign against the French and Indians, is incorrect. Braidock was killed by one of his men, and not by the opposing force, says Stewart.

The Hoffman hotel is the only New York hotel that has a woman hotel steward, Miss Isabel Boyle acting in that capacity. The manager of the hotel says that having a woman steward is his idea, and finding the right woman is also his idea. She does all the marketing and buying and is responsible for all the reserve stock of china, glass and silverware and cares for every detail.

Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, has sailed for Liverpool on his way to Saragossa, Spain, where he will represent the United States navy at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the city of that city. The army will be represented by Major General Leonard Wood, ex-commander-in-chief of the army in the Philippines who is now in Europe.

INSPECTED AND SUPERVISED

By the Government

These inspections cover not only banks, but many lines of merchandise as well.

This bank is not only required to publish financial statements during the year, but twice each year is personally inspected by a government bank inspector, who comes into the bank without any forewarning.

First National Bank of Omaha

18th and Farnam Sts. See the "Call" of September 23rd.

Advertisement for First National Bank of Omaha, including details about inspections and supervision by the government.

THAT GUARANTEE LAW.

Oklahoma's Fad Develops Novel Kinks in Practice. Pittsburg Dispatch.

Apparently Mr. Bryan has dropped his latest pet fiscal issue almost at the inception of the campaign. We refer to the guarantee of bank deposits. And it is no wonder Mr. Bryan has dropped it.

Down in Oklahoma, the state where Mr. Bryan's friend, Charles N. Haskell, is governor, they have a bank deposit guarantee law. It is administered by a banking commissioner—an appointee of Governor Haskell.

Recently this commissioner refused to grant charters to two new banks on the ground they were not needed. He said the banking facilities of the towns where these banks were to be located were ample to accommodate the public. But one of the banks appealed to court.

Okan county circuit court has ruled that the act does not confer power upon the commissioner to reject applications simply because the field is occupied. The commissioner, however, has appealed to the supreme court, and avers these applicants have no knowledge of the banking business. It remains to be seen whether this new plea is sufficient to bar the new banks from obtaining a charter.

Meanwhile new banks are being organized at a rate never before heard of. One town, with less than 600 population, has two national banks and one state bank. A new state bank has been organized in another town of less than 800 population has four banks, and another desires to break in.

Under the guarantee of deposits law a new bank necessarily has the same security as one already established. In like manner the men "without knowledge" of the banking business, may have their deposits guaranteed on the same basis as the expert bankers.

Naturally the experts object to the others coming into the field to compete with them. They realize that with so many banks striving for a share of so little business dangerous methods will be introduced, especially by those who "have no knowledge." And they understand they are liable for the other fellow's deposits, which means his loans.

So, in Oklahoma, the guarantee of deposits law already smelted disaster and the courts read into the act a discretionary power for the banking commissioner to refuse charters. Suppose the commissioner some time should be one "without knowledge," etc. Or, suppose he should use his claimed discretion to maintain a monopoly? Or could it survive unlimited banking by persons "without knowledge," etc. and without scruples?

Making an "Awful Example." Boston Herald. The New York Stock exchange has done well to make A. O. Brown & Co. an awful example of the wickedness of washed sales. And now the state will undertake to demonstrate that such transactions are criminal as well. It looks like the beginning of an era of reform in the tricky business of speculation in stocks.

On the Right Track. New York Tribune. The comptroller of the currency is on the right track in stirring up the bankers. Better thorough examinations than all the deposit guarantees in the world! If the examinations really accomplished what they should, the Bryan nostrum would have no advocates.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. Mrs. Goodsole—What satisfaction does Mrs. Jypes derive from her new automobile? Miss Capricious—She isn't deriving any satisfaction from it now. The Snoodler has a finer one.—Chicago Tribune.

"Well, there's one thing to be said for public servants." "What's that?" "When you hire one, you never have any trouble keeping him."—Cleveland Leader.

"Mirandy, I want to ask you to marry me and to tell me—" "What's that?" "This is so sudden!" "To tell me what date you and your mother have decided on for our wedding."—Brooklyn Life.

Husband—(After the theater.) Well, how do you like the piece? Wife—Very much. There's only one impression.

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RAIN COATS. The latest waterproofing process will shed the casual shower. Our waterproofed overcoats will protect you when you need protection and will not be anis when the sun shines. And we have umbrellas, too.

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Vitalized AIR. For the painless extraction of teeth made right in our office and can be taken by young and old.

We do all kinds of work, and nothing but the best work done. Extracting 25c. Fillings, up from 75c.

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Advertisement for Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder, including a small illustration of a person and text about dental care.