

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1908. (Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

Time to begin planning for a safe and sane Halloween.

There seems to be bent pins in most of the royal chairs of Europe.

They seem to be short of Carusos in the concert of the powers.

Ontario reports rich deposits of gold in Sturgeon lake. A fish story?

Nat Goodwin is seeking a new play. Nat shines best in domestic comedy.

The southerners are showing that they like Mr. Taft's kind of a man whether they vote for him or not.

"A good-bye kiss is a little thing," says Andrew Lang. Records in breach of promise suits show the contrary.

If there are to be any fireworks in the Mediterranean the American fleet may decide to wait and see the fun.

The Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises should have a word of commendation for the silent vote.

Most of the European rulers seem to be looking upon the Dardanelles as a fine place for the next naval maneuvers.

J. Ham Lewis says that everything looks rosy for Bryan. J. Ham must have been gazing at the reflection from his whiskers.

Mr. Bryan is beginning to have his doubts about any of the western states being in doubt any more than they were in 1904.

United States senators will doubtless feel more comfortable if Mr. Hearst agrees to quit reading telltale letters after election.

If you are not interested in politics you may escape a lot of worry and noise by doing your Christmas shopping before November 3.

"The Lucky Rich" is the title of a new story. The lucky rich are the rich who have not allowed any of their letters to fall into Mr. Hearst's hands.

Mrs. Howard Gould says her husband tried to starve her by cutting her allowance down to \$60,000 a year. How would you like to be starved that way?

The man who served as chief assassin for the Turkish court has been thrown out of employment. He might move to Kentucky and join the Night Riders.

Mr. Rockefeller's new home in the Pontic hills is said to be surrounded by a labyrinth of blind passages, but even at that it will be difficult to lose Mr. Rockefeller.

Mrs. Russell Sage has contributed \$1,000 to the republican campaign fund. If Mrs. Hetty Green has contributed to either fund she has done so under an alias.

General Grosvenor is preparing to make his regular periodical forecast of the result. Figures that do not agree with the general's predictions may as well be destroyed.

"Let's talk business from now to November 3," says the Washington Herald. Mr. Bryan declares that any attempt to talk business and politics is "a transparent political trick."

SOUNDS LIKE OLD TIMES.

Concluding his three days' cultivation of his home state, William J. Bryan has given out this statement through the press associations: My trip throughout the state was not planned because there was any doubt about Nebraska. It was because these Nebraska democrats have been so loyal to me that I was not willing to let the campaign pass without visiting them.

This has a familiar ring which sounds very much like old times. Mr. Bryan and his political mouthpieces in Nebraska have been accustomed to indulge in this sort of talk as a harmless pastime on the eve of every election. On November 5, 1900, the day before the balloting, Mr. Bryan is quoted by the democratic World-Herald as saying publicly:

The fight has been made and won. Money and coercion robbed us of a victory in 1906, but I believe they will be powerless to change the result this time. The next day he discovered that he had been beaten worse than ever before. In the same issue of the same paper Mr. Bryan's special plenipotentiary, "Jim" Dahlinger, is reported to have declared:

From the talks I have had with the democratic leaders in the state of New York I am satisfied that we will carry the state by at least 20,000. The enthusiasm in the state of New York is greater than anything we have ever had in Nebraska. My judgment is that we will carry New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Indiana.

The lesson of 1900 was evidently poorly learned. Mr. Bryan in 1904 made a special trip through Nebraska just before election appealing to his friends to vote for Judge Parker, whom he had previously denounced as a Wall street tool.

You may say that we expect to win this year. Our committee is not giving out any figures because figures only represent the guess of the party giving them. But we expect to win because the people of all political parties throughout the state believe that the declaration of the republican party in its platform doesn't mean anything.

One year later found Mr. Bryan touring Nebraska once more after his return from his triumphal round-the-world trip and once more greeted by greater crowds and greater enthusiasm than ever, under whose spell Brother-in-Law "Tom" once more proclaims through the same World-Herald of November 5, 1906:

You may say the democratic and populist state ticket will be elected. You may also say that we will elect a majority of the legislature and that our prospects in the congressional districts are very encouraging. I make this statement advisedly and I base it upon two things: First, the republicans admit that we will win, and second, the figures show it.

Last year Mr. Bryan made another whirlwind flight across Nebraska, making a speech depicted by the World-Herald as "his masterpiece" before audiences that had to be warned to keep quiet for fear of breaking down the crowded galleries. Once more Brother-in-Law "Tom" came to the front as the official forecaster in this modest item, under date of November 4, 1907:

Mr. Bryan has by his own personal efforts carried Nebraska in his before-election claims annually for fusion for the last eight years, only to wake up the day after to face a substantial republican majority.

THE PROSPEROUS WEST.

The New York Journal of Commerce has been receiving reports from bankers in the great grain belt west of the Mississippi with special reference to the condition of the money market, the amount that will be required to move the crops and the financial condition of the merchants and farmers in the different sections. The returns are unanimously pleasing, the general reports being that the west will need no money from New York this year for crop moving purposes; that the farmers are out of debt and have money to loan; that the merchants have been keeping their stocks down and will now begin buying heavily, and that the banks have no difficulty in making collections and have all of the money needed for legitimate business purposes.

Much of this condition is due to exceptionally good crops and the prevailing high prices for both grain and live stock. One Kansas banker, for example, reports that farmers of the state have not only paid off their mortgages, but have money for investment, adding: "Our bank has sold over \$1,000,000 worth of bonds in the last four years, most of them of Kansas issues, and nearly all of them have been taken by Kansas farmers for investment." Similar reports were made by bankers in interior towns of Nebraska, one of them stating that forty automobiles had been bought by farmers within a radius of six miles of his town within the last year and that farmers were investing their surplus money in lands and securities.

The effect of this condition must soon be felt upon the general commercial and industrial world. The money to be released with the movement of the grain and live stock to market will be ready for investment in other

enterprises and will quicken the return of normal conditions in the industries. Underlying conditions are good and the country is now apparently only waiting for the election when, with republican success at the polls, there will be practically an immediate resumption of business on normal lines.

DIPLOMACY AND INDIGESTION.

Men with much information and misinformation about affairs in Turkey, Austria and the Balkan states have been exceedingly busy telling a busy world about the significance of that Bulgarian incident. From these learned disquisitions we gather that the entente cordiale has some sand in its spark arrester, the poor parliaments need repainting and that the accomplice has a Ty Cobb batting average; likewise that a crisis is imminent and that conditions are critical. All the cupboards and closets of history have been dusted in the search for information about the Balkans, Mrs. Balkans and all the little Balkans and volumes of speculation have been written about what will happen if the Balkans refuse to return to their reservation. But in only a casual way has cognizance been given of the fact that the whole trouble is due to a case of diplomatic indigestion.

It appears that Tewfik Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of Abdul the damned, gave a dinner not long ago in honor of the sultan's birthday. It was an elaborate dinner, served with the sauce of malice, the salad of envy and the choice cuts of hate, on which diplomats fatten and all the representatives of the powers, with one exception, were invited. The exception was M. Gueshoff, the Bulgarian diplomatic agent at Constantinople. Being a practical man, with a touch of liver trouble, M. Gueshoff wanted to know about it. He was informed that since the sultan had got a new constitution he was not recognizing 24 countries, and, besides, that he had a tip from the cook that the supply of unpolluted fodder on hand would not be large enough to meet the probable demands and that Gueshoff could take his chances at the second table or go down to the restaurant for his goulash.

M. Gueshoff emulated the example of Mr. Merkle of New York and, instead of going the route, dropped out at first base and made for the club house, where he phoned the prince of Bulgaria about the slight that had been placed upon him. Being a dead game sport, Ferdinand promptly declared that he would not sign a contract for another year with the Turkish Crescent, but would jump to the outlaw league rather than submit to a foul decision. What the outcome of the trouble may be is still problematical, since all the powers have taken a hand in the scrimmage, but it is just as well to have history straight and the public properly made wise to the origin of the present row.

THE PARTIES OF DISCONTENT.

The organization of the national liberal party at Atlanta the other day, with the nomination of a candidate for the presidency, increases the list of national parties, so-called, to nine, and gives the voters a wide choice. The list as now made up, includes republican, democratic, prohibition, socialist, socialist labor, populist, independence, national liberal and the Christian union.

Of these the Christian union was the first in the field, with a ticket named at a convention at Rock Island, although it has attracted practically no attention and is usually omitted in references to the number of presidential nominees. Indications are that a similar fate awaits the national liberal party and the socialist labor party, which so far forgot itself as to nominate for president a man serving a term in the penitentiary, will hardly cut figure enough in the result to warrant printing the names on the ballots.

The other lesser parties, however, promise to play a more than usually important part in the campaign. Of course, none of these minor parties will carry any state, but the older parties will be interested deeply in the vote in certain states, as it is quite possible that the number of votes given to these minor divisions may have a decided influence on the result. Perhaps the chief concern will be felt over the socialist vote, as it is generally admitted to be the vote of working classes, for which both of the older parties are making a strong bid. The socialist party is the successor of the labor party, which polled 146,483 votes in 1888 and then became the socialist labor party, polling about 20,000 votes in each presidential election since that time.

The socialist party, proper, has grown rapidly. It polled 92,000 votes in 1900, with Debs as its candidate, and increased its vote to 492,150 in 1904. Debs, a third time candidate, claims a round 1,000,000 votes this year. His party has gained largely in the Rocky mountain mining states and the fact that audiences of from 5,000 to 7,000 pay to hear him speak in cities like Philadelphia and Boston carries some warrant for his faith in the support he is to receive this year. This is admittedly true in Colorado, Idaho and Montana, where the working miners, who supported Bryan on the free silver issue, are now openly for Debs and socialism.

The prohibitionists have been figuring in national politics since 1873, when their presidential candidate received 5,608 votes. This was increased to 10,000 in 1880, to 150,369 in 1884 and to 246,876 in 1888, when many democrats voted the ticket rather

than support Mr. Cleveland. The prohibition candidates polled 258,550 votes in 1904. The prohibition movement has taken a new turn in the last few years, being now generally considered a state rather than a national issue.

The greenback party, which ran through three presidential campaigns, beginning with 1876, was succeeded by the populist party, which received 1,040,886 votes in 1892 and was merged in Bryanism in 1896. Tom Watson, the populist candidate this year, received 113,259 votes in 1904, with prospect of but little, if any, increase over that figure in the present year, his followers in the northern states having been inveigled into fusion with the democrats and placed in position where they cannot vote for him if they so desire.

The other side issue parties in the field cannot hope to poll more than a few thousand votes. Most of them have little excuse for existence except adherence to some impracticable reform proposal that seldom lasts more than one campaign. Rarely does a party of discontent command sufficient persistent following to force final recognition by the larger parties. So far as the demands of these organizations are rational they will eventually be met by the older parties.

THE OWNERS OF CORPORATIONS.

The corporation has few friends, particularly in political ways, when party spellbinders apparently strive to strengthen the too prevalent opinion that there is a vast difference between corporate wealth and individual wealth. The average spellbinder would have you believe that the corporation is entirely distinct from the individual and that corporation property has really no standing in law or equity with the property of the individual. In contradiction to this general impression statistics recently compiled concerning the ownership of the great corporations of the country are timely, instructive and interesting.

According to this compilation, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman do not own the railroads of the country. There are 500,000 shareholders in the railroad corporations and \$2,000,000,000 worth of railroad bonds and stocks are owned by banks, trust companies and insurance companies which in turn are owned by some 25,000,000 depositors and policyholders. There are over 2,000,000 stockholders of record in the great industrial companies of the country. Mr. Harriman has 30,000 partners in the railroads he directs and the records show that in eleven leading railroad companies there are 353,600 shareholders.

The significant feature of the exhibit is the gain in the number of individual shareholders in big corporations in the last few years. The increase in the eleven railroads mentioned has been 57 per cent since 1904. In the Harriman companies the number of stockholders has increased by 12,000 in the last three years. There has been a steady progress on the part of the people toward ownership of the corporations, emphasizing the difficulty of attempting to separate the property of the individual from the property of the corporation. The record indicates a strong popular participation in corporation ownership which, in itself, is the safest assurance against monopolistic oppression.

THE PANIC-AND AFTER.

It was but a few days more than a year ago that the country awoke one morning to realize that something tragic had happened in the financial world. No one seemed to understand at the outset just what had taken place and no one seemed to have any definite idea of how long or what effect. The dispatches told about men in New York who were losing millions every minute and the biggest and best part of the country—the regions west of the Allegheny mountains—was at first disposed to look upon the matter as something of a joke. Even now, after the passing of twelve months, it is not easy to explain just what happened, why it happened and what the actual net result has been.

The trouble dated from the first week in October, when reports of financial embarrassment in certain big eastern concerns became current. On October 17 came the Helms collapse and then the country rapidly learned of the system of inflation and speculation in which Wall street was involved. It was shown that in an effort to keep pace and take advantage of the get-rich-quick opportunities offered by the abnormal activities of the country, promoters had floated millions of indigestible securities, had made reckless loans, organized unsafe pools and syndicates and when settlement day came, hasted by the first scare, were caught short of money. Shares went tumbling, gold became scarce, depositors withdrew their accounts and the banks and trust companies, holding more than \$100,000,000, closed, while clearing house certificates took the place of money. The panic became nation-wide and then spread throughout the world.

The intervening months have illustrated the remarkable capacity of the American people for adjusting themselves to conditions. With a serene faith in the future, money began to flow back to the banks. Luxuries were abandoned and retrenchment adopted in all directions. As a result there was greatly reduced consumption and consequent depression in industry and commerce. Reduced buying naturally reacted and production was curtailed, throwing men out of employment or placing them on short time. A taking of stock now a year later shows that the country has not suffered seriously.

Every dollar tied up in the New York banks has been returned and every big financial institution that became involved in the panic has resumed business. The savings banks have more depositors than they had a year ago and larger deposits. Business transactions will total almost as much as a year ago and they are growing every day. Banking and investments are on a safer and surer basis than in years. The country has caught its breath and unless reopened by new disturbances the panic belongs to the past.

THE AMEER'S EXAMPLE.

American manufacturers have been notified that the ameer of Afghanistan has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of gold lace. The ameer was formerly a saucy ruler, who issued his decrees and haughtily declined to offer explanations, but in this case he has unbended sufficiently to explain that the poorer among his subjects have a weakness for display and, if given half a chance, will bankrupt themselves in buying gold lace, even if they have to live at the public soup houses all winter. The ameer has accordingly decided to remove his subjects from temptation and relieve the drain on the resources of the Afghanistan Charity society.

The ameer's example ought to furnish a hint to Mr. Bryan for his campaign of 1912. If he will put government ownership into the discard along with free silver, imperialism, 50 per cent anti-trust remedy and other two-spot paramounds and go before the people on a platform demanding a federal law regulating fashions it will be all over but counting the size of the majority. Let the next democratic platform demand the retirement of the Merry Widow hat, the ostrich plumes, the sable boas, all the befrilled and furbelowed lingerie and the prospect of the money to be saved for cigar and juleps and draw will give him the support of men who would not recognize his other paramounds if they met them in the road.

The Servian king explains to some of his hot-headed subjects that he cannot go to war without ammunition and that he can buy no ammunition, as he spent all of the army budget in the purchase of uniforms for his staff. Servia will therefore continue to fight its battles with typewriters.

Cables bring the cheering information that the "Austrian troops have been withdrawn from the snadjak of Novi Bazar." We are more interested in Governor Magoon's plan of withdrawing the American troops from the snadjak of Cuba.

Outclassed.

In the matter of land grabbing Austria really seems able to give a few points to the enterprising cattle barons of this country.

Enough to Go Around.

Our 68,000,000 bushels wheat crop should be enough to go round and enable us to cast our surplus bread upon the waters with the usual recompense.

Unity with a Dirk.

The Peckless-Leader says his party enters the campaign this year more united than it has been since 182. What of his populist and other Hearstwhile allies?

Good Business Policy.

A noted author has been telling students of a Pennsylvania university always in their practical business lives to put honor before wealth. This seems as good a way as any of averting disastrous financial panics.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

He is the greatest who gives himself to men. Most men have charity enough to cover their own sins. The touch of tears is often the closest cement of hearts.

Tact is simply taking pains to keep in touch with people. Paying the price of purity is the best prayer for paradise.

Following your appetites is turning your back on your ambitions. No man ascends to heaven on whom heaven has not descended.

The best legacy any man can leave his children is willingness to work. There are a lot of people trying to light the world by painting their lanterns.

The dead man has a great advantage over a lazy one, because he eats nothing. The saddest thing about some is that they never are touched by the sorrow of others.

Lots of sour people would be tolerable if they did not prate so much about their honesty. You can teach a congregation to enjoy sermons of nothing but wind, but they will die of their education.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Baltimore American: A Brooklyn minister astonished his congregation by declaring that selfish people ought to commit suicide. But he suggested an anomaly when he expects selfish people publicly to declare themselves such, even if they recognize it themselves.

Minneapolis Journal: In Taylorville, Ill., the Rev. Charles E. Campbell has decided to add vaudeville to his Sunday evening services, in hope of attracting a larger audience. The services must be quite uninteresting when such violent efforts to sweeten it are made.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: It is a singular situation if a clergyman elected a bishop finds that he cannot accept the place because, like American ambassadorships abroad, it requires an income far in excess of the salary to maintain on a suitable scale. Reports from Boston and Washington make out such a situation in the case of the bishopric of Washington, which has been offered to Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Trinity church in Boston. It is stated that the late Bishop Satterlee was accustomed to spend his entire private income of \$50,000 a year to keep up the office, his salary being \$5,000 a year. Bishop Satterlee was a rich man and could keep up an establishment on a great scale, but undoubtedly much of his income was spent on work in the interests of the Episcopal church for which funds could not have been found easily in any other way. Washington, however, is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in.



Most Women Would Jump. At the opportunity of owning a nice diamond ring, watch or fancy piece of jewelry, I have customers who have traded with me for a great many years, and the rule still holds good, "Once a customer always a customer." THE RIGHT GOODS at the RIGHT PRICES combined with LIBERAL TREATMENT in every respect, make my customers my friends for all time. The list is constantly increasing. Let me add YOU. A DOLLAR OR TWO A WEEK WILL DO SILVERWARE, GOLD JEWELRY, TABLEWARE, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CUT GLASS, Make Ideal Gifts for Weddings and Birthdays. Everything sold for cash or on easy payments. Your credit is good. Mandelberg's 1522 FARNAM GIFT SHOP

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. Stella—Did you accept Jack? Bella—Yes, but I endorsed Tom at the same time.—Harpers Bazar. Muriel—Would you marry for money? Carsons—Not I; I want brains. Muriel—Yes, I should think so, if you don't want to marry for money.—Brooklyn Life. "Orlando, mamma says you mustn't come to see me any more." "Gracious heaven, Dora! What have I—?" "Then four times a week hereafter. Quit that, Orlando! Let me alone!"—Chicago Tribune. "There is one good thing about these sheath gowns." "What's that?" "They enable the women to get at their money easier."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer. "Wait a year," she said, "and then you can ask me again." "Ah," he complained, "you are cruel. What could I do in the meantime?" "Well, if you don't mind, you might go on making love to me."—Chicago Record-Herald. "Mabel, I'm surprised at you, putting out your tongue at people." "It was all right, mother; it was the doctor going past."—Harper's Bazar. "Well," said Cadley, scornfully, "I'll bet you didn't do the proposing. It's a safe bet your wife asked you to marry her." "No," replied Henpeck, "you're wrong." "Oh! Come now, be honest!" "No, she didn't ask me, she told me to."—Philadelphia Press. Maud (very flighty)—What! Only one young man at the resort during your stay. Weren't you dreadfully bored with each other? Ethel—Oh, we managed to squeeze through the summer.—Boston Transcript. Mrs. Meeker—Oh, doctor, my husband seems to be wandering in his mind this morning. Doctor—Don't let that worry you; he can't go very far.—Chicago News. "I suppose—Where does all this smoke come from?" Atom—What a fool question! It comes from the burning campaign issue.—Chicago Tribune. "It looks to me," said the architect to an exacting patron, "that you want the earth." "You look at it about right," rejoined the E. P. "I have no intention of building a castle in the air."—Chicago News. IF I CAN LIVE. Helen Hunt Jackson. If I can live To make some pale face brighter, and to give A second luster to some tear-dimmed eye, Or 'e'en to impart One throb of comfort to an aching heart, Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by; If I can lend A strong hand to the fallen or defend The right against a single envious strain, My life, though bare, Perhaps of much that seemeth dear and fair To us of earth, will not have been in vain. The purest joy, Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy, Is hiding cloud give way to sun and shine; And 'twill be well, If on that day of days the angels tell Of me, she did her best for one of Thine.

Prompt Payments. It takes more than a year to settle up the average estate—even a small one. An estate that consists of a policy in the Equitable Life of New York is settled and money paid within 24 hours after proofs of death are received. The Equitable Life has a reputation for the prompt payment of death claims and the prompt settlement of maturing policies unequaled by any other insurance organization in the world. H. D. NEELY OMAHA, NEB.

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