

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, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$6.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c. Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, 124 West Fourth and N. Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.

COMMUNICATIONS. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

By using the various departments of The Bee Want Ad Pages you get the best results at the least expense.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Total, and Less unsold and returned copies. Rows include various categories of circulation.

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

ROBERT H. 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.

The base ball fans are learning to talk English again.

"Old gas meters must go," says the New York Times. They do.

Wyoming and Colorado are sending messages of cheer to the coal man.

Morse, the "ice king," is on trial in New York and the lawyers are making it hot for him.

The man who fails to register will have no more voice in the elections than a suffragette.

"We are fond of all sorts of pie," says the Ohio State Journal. That's an Ohio weakness.

Mr. Hearst is still pursuing his fad of collecting autograph letters from senators and oil magnates.

The mint at Philadelphia is working overtime. It is a cheering sign when Uncle Sam is making money.

The \$20,000 jackpot of 1904 is being duplicated in Nebraska, but without getting in such big chunks.

The progress of the campaign in Nebraska gives less and less comfort to the democrats as the days go by.

Montenegro declares it is not prepared for war. Its standing army is probably taking its annual vacation.

The list of prominent democrats who have not contributed to the campaign fund is too long for publication.

Has anyone discovered any marked hostilities on the part of any of the trusts to Mr. Bryan in this campaign.

The Pullman company has issued an order prohibiting tipping among its employees. Why not prohibit tipping, too?

"Butter and eggs are up again," says a market reporter. The housewife would like to know when they were down.

Speaker Cannon is studying French. The speaker may have a desire to express some of his feelings in a foreign tongue.

John Worth Kern declares that he is an optimist. The man who has a railroad pass these days naturally feels that way.

The discovery of some fossil eggs is reported from Wyoming. The cold storage houses have had that kind for a long time.

A base ball pitcher has been nominated for the legislature in Maryland. As an orator he is said to have a very effective delivery.

Why is it that the local democrats are so anxious to return the Howell-Ransom combination to the state senate? Is it possible that there is anything in sight?

Mrs. Grace Snell-Coffin-Coffin-Walker-Layman-Love is seeking a divorce for the purpose of marrying Mr. Layman again. Why doesn't she marry Nat Goodwin?

There seems to be no trace of the panic anywhere except in the Gould family, where Howard has been compelled to cut his living expenses from \$250,000 to \$200,000 a year.

TERMINAL TAX.

While the people of Omaha and South Omaha were vitally interested in all the reform measures put on the statute books by Governor Sheldon and the republican legislature, they were more specially concerned and had more at stake in the law subjecting railway terminals to taxation for municipal purposes than in any of the other reform measures.

Terminal taxation was won only after a five-year campaign incessantly waged against discouraging obstacles. The terminal tax law enacted by the republican legislature and signed by Governor Sheldon ended an abuse of the rankest sort by which the most valuable railroad property in Omaha, South Omaha and other cities escaped municipal taxation entirely and the tax burden belonging to the railroads was piled onto the shoulders of individual taxpayers. The lowest estimate of the taxes thus evaded by the railroads in Omaha alone was \$100,000 a year, or the equivalent of an added 1 mill on the city tax rate imposed upon every private property owner.

When the fight for terminal taxation was on the astounding spectacle was presented of an open alliance between the democrats and the railroads, negotiated by Mr. Bryan's brother-in-law, as chairman of the democratic state committee, by which the tax-shirking railroads were given the help of all the fusion members of the legislature who could be influenced by "Brother-in-Law Tom." In spite of this democratic treachery to the people, the terminal tax law was passed and put into effect, and we are just about to reap the benefit of the first tax levied under its provisions.

What are the taxpayers of Omaha and South Omaha going to do about it? Are they going to reward the democratic sell-outs and punish the republicans who stayed on the firing line for them? It is the irony of fate that the democrats are presenting for election to the legislature in this county the two men who, in the legislature of 1897, were most directly responsible for inserting in the Omaha city charter the clause exempting railway terminals from taxation, which proved to be worth at least a million dollars to the railroads.

Do the taxpayers of Omaha, South Omaha and Douglas county want to put themselves in a position where the rest of the state will assume that the mighty battle for terminal taxation has been so soon forgotten? Is it not fair to say that the republicans who fought the battle and won are more to be trusted to hold the prize than the democrats who tried to scuttle the ship?

PAPER FROM CORN STALKS.

Government chemists, after a series of experiments and investigations, declare that a good quality of print paper can be manufactured from cornstalks, and at a cost much below that now incurred in manufacturing it from wood pulp.

The paper supply has been a source of justified worry for a number of years. The destruction of the forest areas has caused an almost complete elimination of the sources of wood pulp in this country, and the supply has been drawn largely from Canada for a number of years. As a result the prices have increased to the point where the entire paper consuming trade has been seriously affected. If the results of the experiments by the government experts are shown to be practical, the discovery will be of marked value to one of the largest industries in the country. It will add, incidentally, a new value to the farms of the great corn belt, and also provide a way for putting one of the big trusts out of business. It is as well, perhaps, not to become too sanguine over the cornstalk discovery. Chemists have been working for years in a search for a satisfactory substitute for wood pulp. From time to time the canebreaks of the south lands have been looked upon as available for this purpose, and the meek and lowly cactus of the western plains has been heralded as a pulp producer, but the results have never justified either the hopes or predictions of the scientists. It is to be hoped that better success will come from the experiments with the cornstalks.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

A band of Mississippi citizens arose in their might the other night, near the city of Jackson, and hanged two negroes who were charged with having shot a white railroad conductor. Then they burned the homes of the negroes and those of other negro residents in the vicinity. The bodies of the two negroes were left hanging from a limb near the railroad tracks so that Booker T. Washington, who was to pass the station the next day on his way to Memphis, could see them. The day before the lynching occurred, the Jackson issue, the paper owned and edited by J. K. Vardaman, former governor of the state, printed the following editorial:

If Booker T. Washington makes a half dozen more speeches in the state of Mississippi, mark the prediction: It will be the cause of a few insolent negroes being hung and a source of infinite worry to the housekeeper who is daily confronted with the servant problem. For all of which we will be indebted to a few pale-faced negro-philists who encourage Dr. Washington in his nefarious work.

Booker T. Washington's only offense is that he conducts a great school for negroes in Alabama and has become a factor in the educational movement of the south. He is continually urging the negroes to learn trades, to make themselves skilled workmen and to take their part in the industrial life of the south. In doing this he has aroused the hatred of the politicians of the south of the Varda-

man type, who resent any effort to raise the negro from a condition of practical serfdom. Negroes of the north will do well to remember the Jackson case when they are urged to vote for Mr. Bryan. Wherever democrats are in power, the negro is disfranchised and denied his rights before the law.

THE SALARY OF A BISHOP.

Rev. Alexander Mann of Boston has declined to accept the position of bishop of Washington, because he states that he has no private income and cannot afford to live in Washington and meet the demands made upon a bishop on a salary of \$5,000 a year. Bishop Brent, now in the Philippines, recently declined the Washington post, explaining that he considered it his duty to remain in the Philippines, and further that he could not afford, from a financial standpoint, to make the change.

The late Bishop Satterlee had a private income of \$50,000 a year and is credited with having used practically all of it. Some of the Washington papers are urging that the salary of the bishop of that diocese be increased to at least \$10,000 a year, and the suggestion has caused much discussion in Episcopal church circles. It is urged that the clergy is underpaid at best and that it is impossible to secure men of high ability to fill such posts as that at Washington unless they have means of their own. That the possession of a private fortune should be admitted as a qualification for a bishop of the church in Washington or elsewhere is a jar to the sensibilities of churchmen, and it is a source of regret that consecrated clergymen should hesitate to undertake a great work through fear of failure due to poverty.

BUYING THE ELECTION.

As soon as the results of the election in 1896 was definitely known William J. Bryan issued an address to the bi-metalists of the nation, in which he charged that the republican victory had been won by the corrupt use of money, by coercion and the work of syndicates and trusts. He has reiterated this statement from time to time, until perhaps he believes it. Now he announces that the republicans are going to buy the election again this year. In speeches at Alton and Chicago on Monday Mr. Bryan declared that the republicans were attempting to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of lining up the trusts, the money loaners, the banks and syndicates and for using the money "as they have used it year after year."

"Ike Hill, a famous New Jersey democrat who figured prominently in politics at Washington for many years, once replied, when asked just before election what the outlook in New Jersey was, "We've got 'em whipped if they don't buy us." Mr. Bryan practically declares a similar situation to exist today. He believes the democrats will win if they are not bought before election.

It seems impossible for Mr. Bryan to avoid indulgence in such buncombe, which in this case is an insult to the intelligence and integrity of the American voters. The men who decide elections in this country are not bought and sold like cigars. The farmers and workmen to whom Mr. Bryan has been making his most eloquent appeals for support will not be slow to resent his charge that they may be bribed to vote for or against him.

The death of Alfred Darlow will come with a keen sense of personal loss to many newspaper men and other writers throughout the world. Mr. Darlow was widely known and greatly admired for other qualifications than those of a successful advertising man. He had the peculiar personal charm of a man of great literary attainments and warm personality. His work always bore the evidence of discriminating taste and was effective because it was carefully done.

The campaign in Nebraska is warming up fast enough and the democratic barrel is spouting in every direction. The extravagant claims made by the Bryanite shouters are now being bolstered by pipe line streams from the national committee in their desperation to make good.

While talking about political prospects, remember that no democrat can possibly be elected to office in Nebraska without republican votes, and there is no reason why a republican should vote for a democrat this year.

Don't forget that Saturday of this week is the last day for registration, and that you must register if you want to vote, either at the election this fall or the city primaries next spring. No former registration is good.

Aeronaut Holland's balloon had an accident because, as reports say, "its appendix was too long." Aviation is going to be an expensive luxury if the balloons contract that fashionable disease.

An officeholder in New York was discovered to have taken out his citizenship papers only two days before his appointment. Tammany may have promised him the job before he came over.

Former Senator Clark of Montana is to make several speeches for Bryan. The committee doubtless would like it better if Mr. Clark would let his eloquent check book talk for him.

The Omaha Board of Education has very naturally disappointed the local yellow journals by suppressing a report from the chief of the fire department on the condition of the public

Taft or Bryan--Which?

Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.).

The American voter must soon reach a decision. If he sits down quietly to think it over, he will be surprised at the simplicity of the proposition that confronts him, and amazed at the mass of irrelevant stuff that has crept into the campaign.

For example, one might imagine that the publicity of campaign contributors was a matter of vital import, but when it is pointed out that the republican party has or can get any money worth mentioning, even for legitimate expenses, the source from whence it comes seems hardly worth bothering about. Nobody doubts that both sides in the past took in money, they could get and used it on questions, but this is ancient history—there is no money now to wrangle over.

So, as corruption by the Standard Oil Senators and representatives of both parties have been included in its assets, it is not alleged or suspected that either Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan is among those assets—hence that subject is but an interesting reminiscence. So with the moral issue—the moral standards of the nominees are unassailable.

The question in his last analysis narrows down to which of these men is likely to give the country the better administration. To that there can and will be but one answer. Mr. Taft has occupied important public positions for a score of years, and has always and uniformly made good. His judicial decisions have been assailed chiefly by those who have not read them, but nobody has yet charged him with failing to administer the law as he found it, which is all a judge can do. His distinguished career in the orient and subsequently in the cabinet, has reflected credit upon himself and his country. If the simple question, Has Taft made good? could be submitted to the electorate, the answer would be affirmative would be well nigh unanimous.

schools until such time as the complaints may be thoroughly investigated and remedied. The people need no assurance that the Board of Education will do all that it reasonably can to make the Omaha schools thoroughly safe in every particular.

Senator Lodge inquires what democrat there is in the country who is qualified to be secretary of state. Senator Lodge does not know Mayor Jim.

The democrats themselves are beginning to get onto Tom Allen's curves and the Tammany contributions are not helping his work in Nebraska.

Oregon is boasting of a peach that weighs seventeen and a half ounces. Omaha boasts of hundreds of them that weigh from 110 pounds up.

Carrie Nation declares that tobacco causes tuberculosis. Carrie has evidently been reading about the tobacco consumption of the country.

After the Scare the Slump. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is remarked that after a Bryan scare comes a Bryan slump. From the first it has been noticed that the Bryan note is in inverse proportion to his gain in solid support.

Practice Work at Home. Chicago News. Before President Roosevelt is made peace-maker for the habitable globe he might show his qualifications by putting a stop to certain of his own practices. Personal rushes and having at our own universities.

Putting Up Hill. Wall Street Journal. Clear up! Hope need not be entirely abandoned. Today's treasury statistics record the fact that our international trade for the first nine months of the calendar year amounts to \$2,628,000, and for the last twelve months to \$2,928,000,000. An international balance of \$63,500,000 in nine months is our favor in one of the fundamentally sound facts of the situation.

Nebraska Needs No Medicine. Washington Star (Ind.). Nebraska gave Mr. Bryan his vote in his first race, but then changed its mind and leadership, and has since gone republican. It needs no medicine, and is distrustful of new remedies for keeping its health. Can Mr. Bryan win it back this year? He is paying it marked attention and seems hopeful of making an impression. Personal request for him is high. But often that is far from political support.

Bryan's Partisan Employings. Springfield Mass. Republican. About this time in a presidential contest partisan speakers run employings. As a melancholy instance of this behold Mr. Bryan denouncing Governor Hughes as the backer of trusts! No man in American public life is more clearly entitled to credit as the defender of the rights of the people than the governor of the empire state. He is a reformer who has achieved results without talking everybody to death.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ACT. Sample of Oklahoma Methods Practiced in Nebraska. Washington Post. The assault upon Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst by a Nebraska deputy sheriff, at the instance of Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, was the act of a desperado, which should meet with prompt punishment. Mr. and Mrs. Hearst were in a sleeping compartment in a sleeping car, preparing to retire, when a deputy sheriff knocked and demanded admittance. Mrs. Hearst refused to admit him, whereupon he broke through the door, brushed past Mrs. Hearst, who apparently was on the verge of hysteria.

This was a piece of brutal ruffianism, entirely unwarranted except as a device to advertise the insufferable Haskell. It was as much an outrage as if the officer had broken into Mr. Hearst's own house. The editor had no means of knowing that an officer was trying to find him, and if he had known, there was no occasion on his part to dodge the service. In a statement concerning the affair, Mr. Hearst says he expressed to Governor Haskell enough money to prosecute his libel suit in order that it might be tried speedily. But Haskell did not avail himself of this offer, and now it appears that he has had the trial postponed until after election. Mr. Hearst says he does not believe the broken into trial, and Haskell's actions serve to confirm this view.

But whatever the merits of the controversy, between Hearst and Haskell may be, the lawless and violent act of the Nebraska deputy sheriff deserves rebuke. There was an excuse for it even if it were lawful since Mr. Hearst had given notice that he would accept service through the mail. The outrage is a good illustration of the character of Haskell himself, and serves to explain why he fails to hold the respect of decent men.

On the other hand, we have Mr. Bryan.

As a preacher he is a success; as a stump speaker, he has no equal in this country; he is admittedly lacking in executive experience. So far as constructive ability is concerned, he has with great frequency suggested various panaceas for the country's ills, which have always heretofore been repudiated at the polls. One day it is "philippines"; a third, government ownership of railroads, and now, limiting the output of trusts and guaranteeing bank deposits—perfectly impractical and visionary schemes, all of them.

The Haskell incident cast an important sidelight upon Mr. Bryan's judgment of men. Taken at his best, Haskell was evidently a soldier of fortune, a Wall street promoter and execution-proof. Yet Mr. Bryan made him chairman of his platform committee and national chairman. One shudders to think of the possibilities of the men with whom Mr. Bryan might surround himself, in the administration of the government.

If one were looking for a man to manage a large private enterprise, and two nominees were seeking the position, no one would hesitate an instant in making the choice. The door would be preferred to the talker; the practical man to the theorist; the man of experience to the experimenter. When important judicial appointments are to be made, who can best be trusted to make them, the judge, or the popular orator and public lecturer?

If Mr. Taft be chosen we shall have the country in the hands of a sane, experienced, well-poised man. Should Mr. Bryan be elected, we shall be in the hands of a man of good intentions, no doubt, of exceeding volubility of speech, a manufacturer of panaceas, and a collier of phrases. We think the American people will enter upon no such hazardous experiment.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

The waves of political strife, the shouting and jostling of marshaled partisans, apparently do not disturb the serenity of the social side of life in the White House. Plans are being perfected for a series of functions for the winter season designed to bring the social side of the Roosevelt administration to a brilliant close. One of the chief events in the estimation of the younger set is the coming out dance of Miss Roosevelt, the president's second daughter, announced for December 28. While this will mark her debut into the social life of the younger set, as has been announced before, the first state dinner she attends will really mean her formal debut. This dinner will be the first cabinet dinner of the season and will be given shortly before Christmas.

Through the announcement sent out from the White House, the entertainment as a "small" dance, the number of invitations will not fall far short of 1,000. The dance will be held in the East room of the White House and, according to present intentions, will follow the plan adopted when Miss Alice Roosevelt came out, that of dispensing with the cotillon.

Commissioner of Pensions Warner reports a remarkable case of stricken conscience. Some time ago the commissioner got a letter from a pensioner of the civil war surrendering his certificate and enclosing two \$500 county bonds of the United States and a draft for \$175, that he was returning to the government all of money he had received on account of the certificate of pension.

Commissioner Warner refused to give the name of the soldier and declared he had not disclosed it to the treasurer of the United States, to whom were turned over the bonds and the money. When the conscience-stricken first arrived the commissioner caused an examination to be made of the records in the case. On the showing the veteran was entitled to his pension beyond a question. A special examiner was sent out to make an inquiry on the theory that the soldier might be mentally irresponsible.

The conscience-stricken man was found to be in excellent health and of sound mind. Thereupon the account with conscience was declared closed and the bonds and money were converted into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury department.

Designs have been completed for new postage stamps of the following denominations: One cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents and 25 cents. The 2-cent and 3-cent denominations now in use will not be reprinted. The 5-cent stamp, however, and the 10-cent denominations will be put on the market.

The 2-cent stamp will be the first distributed and it is expected that shipments to postmasters will begin some time in November. The new issue has been designed with the object of obtaining the greatest simplicity commensurate with artistic results. The profile has been taken in each instance instead of a full view, giving a bas relief effect. All the stamps are of a similar design, containing a head in an ellipse, the only decoration being laurel leaves on either side of the ellipse. The lettering is in straight lines, at the top being "U. S. Postage" and at the bottom the words "Two Cents."

The 1-cent stamp contains the head of Franklin, while all the others will bear that of Washington, taken from busts by Houdon. The most notable differences in the new issue will be the minimum of lettering. The colors are the reds and blues of the early stamps. Director Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing regards the new stamps as the most artistic ever issued by the government.

"The national capital continues to grow in wealth and population in spite of the fact that it reports a Washington correspondent: "The annual assessment just completed, gives the real estate valuation as \$206,224,834, an increase of \$8,000,000 over the previous year. There are found to be 65,649 buildings in the District, 1,377 having been erected in the year last past. The growth of Washington is of national interest. It has long passed the critical stage of its existence, when men still doubted if it would be ever anything more than a straggling town. Today it has passed the 30,000 mark, and its aspect is urban without being obscuroly so. It is a great residential city, and though on a great trade route between the north and south obediently, perhaps wisely, refuses to become a mart or emporium. An artificial capital it is, precisely like St. Petersburg, which was also built with the set purpose of becoming the seat of a national government. The two cities have grown and flourished around the office of administrative activity, thus proving that a location essentially commercial is not a condition prerequisite to the development of capitals."

Mrs. A. E. Brown, for twenty-five years an expert in the United States treasury, has finished a task that called for exceeding patience and deftness. A roll of bank notes which had been hidden in a tin can

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely PURE Insures delicious, healthful food for every home, every day. The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes. Safeguards your food against alum and phosphate of lime—harsh mineral acids which are used in cheaply made powders.

LAUGHING GAS. "Are you going to attempt to answer all the charges made against you?" "Certainly," replied Senator Sorghum, "answering charges these days is easier. All you've got to do is to say 'you're another.'"—Washington Star.

"Now, John, I thought you said you had been duck shooting?" "Yes, dear—been duck shooting." "But these YOKES brought home one tame duck." "Yes, I tamed 'em after I shot 'em."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Terrified Passenger (on ocean liner)—Captain, why is the steamer going so slowly and using its searchlight? "Captain—Don't be alarmed; probably the ship is in no danger. But in a few like this we are always likely to run into somebody's blooming old bottom and make a mess of it."—Chicago Tribune.

"I am afraid Miss Pip is involved with me, and that she won't go with us on the climbing expedition, over that little hill." "Don't you believe it. It doesn't take a woman long to get over a little peak."—Baltimore American.

Member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Did you write the notice of an lecture on the Demon Rum? "Editor—Yes, indeed." "Member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Then I would like to know what you mean by saying, 'The lecture was evidently full of her subject.'"—Judge.

"What right have you to the president's occupancy?" said the bald-headed man to the fly. "The being no hair apparition," returned the busy buzzer, "I have outspired the crown."—Boston Courier.

Madge—How is it, your dear engagement? "Editor—Any more?" "Editor—No, your dear engagement rings from my playing bridge."—Tribune.

The Doctor—Bryan is going to be elected—That's a dead certainty. "That's a dead certainty." "The Professor—You are right; it's a certainty that no longer exists."—Chicago Tribune.

WHEN YOU HAVE DONE YOUR BEST

S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald. When you've done your best, having hoped and planned, And, in spite of all, you have failed to land your prize, When you've done the thing that for many days You have hankered upon, and no word of praise Brings the flush of joy to your careworn cheeks— When you've done your best, and when no one speaks The cheering word you have longed to hear, And nobody seems to know or care— When you've done your best and your rivals sneer And the hopes are shattered that were so fair— When the dreams are eaded that were so sweet, And the victory that had seemed so near Has been turned somehow, into some defeat— When you've done your best after planning long, When you've had your chance and have failed to score, When you shrink from the gaze of the passing throng, And wonder why you had hopes before— Then—then, when your best has been done, and all the petty cauries around you fall, Be a victor yet—with a conqueror's will, Fling your challenge forth—and do better still.

The Gotzian Shoe has been made in St. Paul since 1855 and worn by millions of men, women and children. If it were not a good shoe think how many enemies it would have.