

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

George B. Trachsel, Treasurer of The

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sworn, says that the actual number of

copies of the Omaha Daily Bee printed

during the month of September, 1908

is as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed, 1,096,399

2. Less unsold and returned copies, 8,427

Net total, 1,087,972

Daily average, 35,259

GEORGE B. TRACHSEL, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to

before me this 1st day of October, 1908.

ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city tempo-

orarily should have The Bee

mailed to them. Address will be

changed as often as requested.

The drought has certainly been

broken.

Remember where you stored the

storm door?

"Wealth is a sin," says a German

comptroller. Not guilty.

This is no year for a republican to

vote the democratic ticket.

Straw votes do not put any fat on

the ribs of the democratic donkey.

Willis J. Abbot has elected Bryan

by about 3,000 columns of leaded non-

parell.

Indiana, Illinois and Iowa are

clueched for the Taft column. The I's

have it.

Mr. Bryan is fast proving that he is

more radical in 1908 than he was in

1896 or 1900.

Iowa is just as doubtful this year

as it has always been in years when

it wasn't doubtful.

The American fleet has left Japa-

nese waters and Hobson may begin

breathing normally again.

The south will be restored to good

WHAT WOULD THEY UNDO?

In the face of the splendid record of

reform legislation put on our statute

books by the last Nebraska legislature

over the signature of Governor Shel-

don the democrats are asking the

voters of Nebraska to turn Governor

Sheldon out and put into office a dem-

ocratic governor and legislature.

If there is any good reason for turn-

ing the republicans out it must be that

their work is bad and should be un-

done, or that they cannot be trusted to

maintain and perfect it.

What part of the republican legis-

lative record in Nebraska would our

democratic friends undo?

Would they repeal the anti-pass

law?

Would they repeal the rate reduction

law?

Would they repeal the terminal tax

law?

Would they repeal the direct pri-

mary law?

Would they repeal the law abolishing

the \$5,000 death damage limit?

Would they repeal the employers' li-

ability law?

Would they repeal the child labor

law?

Would they repeal the pure food

law?

They do not promise to repeal a sin-

gle republican law enacted by the last

legislature and they dare not specify

one of these laws as slated for repeal.

The only piece of republican legis-

lation the democrats propose specifi-

cally to undo is the creation of the

county assessor system, but we appre-

hend that few, if any, Nebraska tax-

payers want to go back to the old com-

petitive and progressive undervalua-

tion of the product assessor plan.

Why, then, should any intelligent

voter think for a moment of transfer-

ring the work of making Nebraska's

laws from the republicans, who have

delivered the goods, to the democrats,

who never played square even when

they had the chance?

GENUINE TARIFF REVISION.

The sentiment of the country un-

questionably is in favor of a revision

of the tariff. Both parties are pledged

to it and, whatever the result of the

election on November 3, the tariff will

be the subject for consideration by a

special session of congress to be called

next March. Which party promises

the quickest and speediest results in

dealing with the question? In a re-

cent address Mr. Taft said:

"The party is pledged to a genuine re-

vision, and as the temporary head of that

party, and president of the United States,

if it be successful in November, I expect

to use all the influence that I have by

calling immediately a special session, and

by recommendation to congress to secure

a genuine and honest revision of the tariff,

in accordance with the principles of pro-

tection laid down in the platform, based

upon the examination of appropriate evi-

dence, and impartial as between the con-

sumer and the manufacturer.

PHILIPPINES BE MADE A RECORD OF

diplomacy and patriotism that is not

excelled in world history, considering the

delicacy and intricacy of the problems

involved. He refused to resign a cabin-

et position to accept appointment to

the supreme bench because he thought

his duty to the Philippines could best be

discharged by him as a member of the

cabinet. He has done more to hasten

the completion of the Panama canal

than any other man. He has done

more than any other man to bring

about order and stable government in

Cuba. He has settled troublesome

questions with Porto Rico, Colombo

and the republic of Panama. He has

been the chief aid of President Roose-

velt in every movement that tended

toward national advancement and uplift. He

possesses tireless energy and trained

ability and is pledged to a continuance

of the progressive policies of Theodore

Roosevelt.

The records of Mr. Bryan and Mr.

Taft are open. The voter has his

choice between them.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE GAMBLERS.

While Mr. Bryan has been delivering

"The Prince of Peace" and pleading for

the support of the church people, his

friends and political associates have

made an open deal with the gamblers

to defeat Governor Hughes in New

York, and no executive of any Ameri-

can state has made a greater fight for

moral reform than has Governor

Hughes. This is not a republican

charge. It is made on the authority

of the Louisville Courier-Journal, the

editor of which, Colonel Henry Watter-

son, is the head of Mr. Bryan's literary

bureau in this campaign. The state-

ment was printed in display form in

the Courier-Journal on October 15, in a

telegram from New York, every line

of which is interesting reading. It is

as follows:

"Lewis Scuyvesant Chanler's rising book-

ers—the big race track interests of the

state—are contributing liberally to an en-

ormous fund to be spent in the last

week of the campaign and on election day.

It will be turned over to William J. Con-

ner, chairman of the democratic state

committee, early next week.

According to reliable reports, ten men

interested in race tracks have pledged

themselves to raise a fund of \$300,000,

dividing the fund into \$3,000 for each

man. Among the men on this list are August

Belmont, head of the race track interests

in this vicinity; "Dry Dollar," Tim Sul-

livan; Patrick H. McCarren; Harry Payne

Whitney, stockholder in the Sahara race

track; George Constance, James R. Rey-

nolds; Phil Dwyer and John B. Sanford.

In addition to this fund, it is un-

derstood that George Rose, Sol Lichtenstein,

Tom Shaw, Orlando Jones and Joe Vendig,

five of the leading bookmakers at the

tracks in this city, who were hit hard

by the anti-race track bill which Governor

Hughes forced through the special session

of the legislature, have agreed to furnish

an additional \$200,000 among themselves

to swell the fund to \$500,000.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

The Gompers Attack on the Right to

Be Business.

Washington Post (Ind.).

The president, in his letter to Senator

Knox, insists that Mr. Bryan should

answer whether or not he approves of Mr.

Gompers' assault upon the courts, and

whether he is pledged to support and assist

in enacting the "remedy" proposed by Mr.

Gompers for the "disruption" of the courts.

We think Mr. Bryan has made it clear

that he does approve of that assault, and

is pledged to the enactment of the bill

demanded by Mr. Gompers. The demagogic

plan covering this subject, supported to

have been written by Mr. Gompers, and

certainly approved beforehand by Mr. Bryan, is

declared by Mr. Gompers to be a pledge to

provide the "remedy" demanded, and Mr.

Bryan, in his speech of acceptance, ap-

proved, in every plian in the platform, and

declared himself to be bound by them.

The nature of this "remedy" is clearly

exposed by the president. If every voter

in the United States could read and digest

what the president has said there would

be no danger of Mr. Bryan being placed

in securing such a law. The "remedy"

proposed by Mr. Gompers is nothing less

than an act of congress which will provide

that "no particular kind of property or

business of any particular kind, or at any particular

place, or at all, shall be construed, held,

conferred, or treated as property, or as

constituting a property right.

The right to carry on business, the right

to acquire property, is not to be property

or a property right.

What is a patent? It is a grant by a

government to a person of the exclusive

right of exploiting his invention for a

specified term. This right is a "right to

carry on business" of "a particular kind."

But will Mr. Gompers say that it is not a

property right? Patent rights are some-

times worth millions of dollars. What is

the right, if it is not property and a

property right?

The constitution provides that congress

shall have power to "promote the progress

of science and useful arts, by securing for

limited times to authors and inventors the

exclusive right to their respective writings

and discoveries."

But there are other rights as valuable as

patent rights. The right to do business of

a particular kind, or at a particular place,

is often very valuable. Being valuable, it

is exchangeable into money; in short, it

is property. And the right of any man to

do business of a particular kind, or at a

particular place, is a right to carry on

business, and to acquire property. A law

that would take away a man's life, or