

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, \$5.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 15c

Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.00

Saturday Bee, one year, \$2.00

Address all complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.

South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.

Council Bluffs—18 Scott Street.

Chicago—164 N. Dearborn.

New York—Rooms 121-122, No. 34 West

Third Street.

Washington—724 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REMITTANCES.

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

Only 1-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: 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 October, 1908, was as follows:

1. Total, 37,100

2. Paid, 36,650

3. Free, 450

4. Total, 37,100

5. Paid, 36,650

6. Free, 450

7. Total, 37,100

8. Paid, 36,650

9. Free, 450

10. Total, 37,100

11. Paid, 36,650

12. Free, 450

13. Total, 37,100

14. Paid, 36,650

15. Free, 450

16. Total, 37,100

17. Paid, 36,650

18. Free, 450

19. Total, 37,100

20. Paid, 36,650

21. Free, 450

22. Total, 37,100

23. Paid, 36,650

24. Free, 450

25. Total, 37,100

26. Paid, 36,650

27. Free, 450

28. Total, 37,100

29. Paid, 36,650

30. Free, 450

31. Total, 37,100

32. Paid, 36,650

33. Free, 450

34. Total, 37,100

35. Paid, 36,650

36. Free, 450

37. Total, 37,100

38. Paid, 36,650

39. Free, 450

40. Total, 37,100

41. Paid, 36,650

42. Free, 450

43. Total, 37,100

44. Paid, 36,650

45. Free, 450

46. Total, 37,100

47. Paid, 36,650

48. Free, 450

49. Total, 37,100

50. Paid, 36,650

51. Free, 450

52. Total, 37,100

53. Paid, 36,650

54. Free, 450

55. Total, 37,100

56. Paid, 36,650

57. Free, 450

58. Total, 37,100

59. Paid, 36,650

60. Free, 450

61. Total, 37,100

62. Paid, 36,650

63. Free, 450

64. Total, 37,100

65. Paid, 36,650

66. Free, 450

67. Total, 37,100

68. Paid, 36,650

69. Free, 450

70. Total, 37,100

71. Paid, 36,650

72. Free, 450

73. Total, 37,100

74. Paid, 36,650

75. Free, 450

TAFT OR BRYAN—WHICH?

The real question before the American voters today is whether they will have the Roosevelt policies continued by Mr. Taft or set at naught by Bryan.

The men are equally well known, the tried and the untried, Mr. Taft schooled and ripened by large experience, Mr. Bryan altogether inexperienced in administrative duty.

Mr. Taft has made a brilliant record for wise, judicial, steady performance of grave responsibilities. Mr. Bryan has made a record of fertility in coining new paramounts and proposing new issues, to be abandoned with the show of adverse winds.

Mr. Taft would enforce the old and new laws reasonably, with calmness and sanity. Mr. Bryan would propose a volume of new laws, discounted in advance as impossible of administration. His mind is as unsteady as his principles are unsafe, and the country has twice rejected him for that reason.

Mr. Taft would continue all the Roosevelt policies. Mr. Bryan would substitute Bryan policies, experimental and perilous to all business prosperity.

INSULTING THE WORKMEN.

In one of his speeches at New York the other day Mr. Bryan declared that any union man who voted against him would do so because he had been bribed or influenced by a pecuniary interest. Continuing he said:

There may be among the labor leaders some who are indifferent to these things because of "arguments" that are not wanted to you. But if any laboring man wants to betray the laborers let him come out and do it as a friend of the monopolies, let him not betray labor with a kiss and pretend to do it in the interest of labor.

It requires a peculiar brand of nerve or egotism to assert that it is treason to labor to vote against Mr. Bryan and it is a gratuitous insult to laboring men to inform them they will not vote against Bryan unless they are bought or bribed. Workingmen may ask what Mr. Bryan has done for them that he should declare a vote against him a betrayal of the labor cause.

THAT ARMY OF NONVOTERS.

The size of the vote that will be polled today is a matter upon which forecasters have to make varying allowances, as the records since 1896 show fluctuations in the numerical strength of the electorate that can not be explained by ordinary methods of calculation. Conditions since 1896 have been abnormal and they raise the interesting question whether the total vote for Taft and Bryan will show an increase or a decrease from the vote of 1904.

The total vote in 1896 for all presidential candidates was, in round numbers, 13,700,000, an increase of 1,600,000 over the vote of 1892. It broke all previous records both as to size and increase. Eight years later, in 1904, the total vote was only 19,520,521, or about 200,000 less than in 1896 and 440,000 less than in 1900.

In 1904, Mr. Roosevelt polled 415,553 votes more than Mr. McKinley did in 1900, while Judge Parker polled 1,280,162 votes less than Bryan did in 1900. Computing the natural increase in population there should be fully 3,000,000 more voters in the country today than there were in 1896 and no expert election statistician can tell whether they will all vote.

For twelve years there has been no change in the total presidential vote in any election at all commensurate with the natural increase in population, and four years ago the change was actually the other way—a decrease from the total of 1900.

BRYAN AND SULLIVAN.

Just a little more than two years ago, on September 4, 1906, in an address before the Iroquois club at Chicago, Mr. Bryan said:

The honesty of a party's purpose is shown not merely by its platform or the speeches of its candidates and supporters, but by the character of the men who are intrusted with the party management. Illinois represents a case in point, and I take this opportunity to state my position in regard to the national committee from this state, Roger Sullivan. What is the objection to Sullivan? He is a high official in a franchise holding corporation which is constantly seeking favors at the hands of the government. He is familiar with all the methods employed by such corporations to gain from local and state governments special favors and privileges.

Today Mr. Sullivan is vigorously intrusted with his party's management in Illinois. He represents and speaks for Mr. Bryan, just as "Fingy" Conners and "Pat" McCarren and "Boss" Murphy speak for Bryan in New York, as Haskell represents him in Oklahoma, as "Tom" Taggart is his confidential adviser in Indiana and "Mose" Wetmore and "Ed" Butler conduct his campaign in Missouri. Bryan denounced all these men in his former campaigns. They have not changed. The change is in Bryan, who has made associates of corruption bosses all through the nation. Mr. Bryan now answers the

description he gave in that 1906 roast of Sullivan:

Those who are not with the people are against them, and those who refuse to speak out must expect their silence to be construed as acquiescence in corporate domination.

MOISE-ELMER THOMAS-FINK DEAL.

A great many difficult feats of political acrobatics have been attempted in Nebraska, but nothing more perilous than the present effort of the Bryan-Shallenberger combination to ride the Anti-Saloon league and the Liquor Dealers' association at one and the same time.

The spectacle presented by the officers of the Anti-Saloon league and of the liquor dealers' organization appealing simultaneously to their followers to vote for the demo-pop candidates and each vouching for their fidelity to the interests they represent is unique, if not unprecedented.

If an eleventh hour combination of church and saloon could give the election to the double-dealing candidates somebody certainly would be fooled.

Either the church people, whose motto is, "The saloon must go," would be fooled or the liquor dealers, whose motto is, "The saloon must go on," would be fooled.

The great body of our voters, however, who simply want law enforcement and a square deal for all interests concerned are not likely to be fooled by any such political trick.

The Moise-Elmer Thomas-Fink deal for the benefit of Bryan and Shallenberger cannot succeed if the voters keep their eyes open.

AS PAINTED BY A FRIEND.

Colonel Henry Watterston, the talented and versatile editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has played a most active part in the present campaign for Mr. Bryan. He has elected Bryan by several thousand columns of double-headed editorials and is preparing to share the fruits of victory. Colonel Watterston is very well acquainted with Mr. Bryan. He has watched his career since the young man entered political life in Nebraska and has kept close tab on his comings, goings and doings. No one is better qualified than Colonel Watterston to paint the portrait of the real Bryan, and Watterston has done it. When the decision of the Connecticut courts was announced denying Bryan's right to \$50,000 out of the Philo S. Bennett estate Colonel Watterston wrote in his paper:

As a patriot what sacrifices has he made? As a general what victories has he won? He appears in the courts struggling with a widow for the greater part of her husband's estate, the will and the attached documents prepared by himself in his own house; the testator not a relation nor even a friend.

The molasses candy which Congressman Hitchcock is handing out to the Catholics must be on the theory that they can thus be made to forget how he and his paper deserted them and championed the A. P. A. cause when that fagony was at its height. All that is necessary to show how little Mr. Hitchcock cares for them is to run back over the 1895 files of the World-Herald, in which the A. P. A. emblem is boldly flaunted at the top of the editorial column.

If Congressman Hitchcock and his paper are really fighting the Beef trust, how do they come to be asking for votes for the stock yards attorney who is running for state senator on the democratic ticket when it is notorious that the stock yards are owned by the beef packers? If Mr. Hitchcock were on the square he would be denouncing the stock yards lobbyist candidate instead of asking votes for him.

The Anti-Saloon league spokesman is hard to please. A little while ago he publicly declared that the present Board of Fire and Police Commissioners was "the best police board Omaha ever had," and now he asks gullible people to vote against Governor Sheldon because he gave Omaha the best police board it ever had.

It took a republican county board to get Douglas county out from under the burden of debt piled up by the preceding democratic county board. Why, then, should any taxpayer in Douglas county want to go back to the extravagance and jobbery of a democratic administration?

The local democratic organ lays its hope in Bryan carrying the whole democratic ticket with him. It goes without saying that not more than two or three of Mr. Bryan's running mates in Douglas county could appeal for support on their own merits.

J. Worth Kern asserts that the republicans have set \$100,000 to Indiana to carry that state. The republicans deny that they have done anything of the kind, as they feel that Kern is all the aid they need in carrying Indiana.

Having considered the situation carefully, Charlemagne Tower says he "is inclined to believe that Pennsylvania will go for Taft." That is what is known as diplomatic caution.

A traveler reports that snakes eight feet long abound in the Balkans. It is evident that the Balkans need a temperance crusade more than a war.

The publication of "The Complete Poems of Alfred Austin" is announced. That's good news, if it means that Alfred is not going to write any more.

The republican candidate for county attorney, Tom Hollister, is seeking the office for the first time. His demo-

cratic opponent, James P. English, is running for the office the fourth time.

Employers can do a public service by making it as easy as possible for their workmen and clerks to vote during the day; the earlier the better.

Oratorical Junk.

Presently another question will demand immediate settlement. What is to be done with all the canned speeches?

Too Solemn for Celebration.

The president is quite justified in omitting to celebrate his latest birthday. Fifty is the old age of youth, as sixty is the youth of old age. They make their subjects feel more or less solemn.

Who Owned the Dough?

The latest public statement of democratic campaign fund receipts shows that Herman Ridder and his three sons gave a total of \$37,000. Mr. Ridder is treasurer of the committee. Why not tell who really gave that \$37,000?

Solid North vs. Solid South.

Those democrats who are now insisting that the solid south should be retained, ought to remember that in practice the division comes very close to meaning a solid north, and that this is the long end of the stick.

Fleeing the Fleeceer.

What an unscrupulous person that Morse of ice-trust-bank-wrecking fame must be! To take the fleeces off Croker, Murphy and several trust magnates gives the lie to the old proverb that hawks will not pick out hawks' eyes.

Outlaws Run to Cover.

The vigorous campaign against the night riders in Tennessee bids fair to break up the lawlessness in that state. There is plenty of law for any emergency in this country; the trouble is in the lack of energy in its application.

Bryan's Compliment to Democrats.

The old editor is full of hope, but suspicious that the republican managers are going to purchase the election. The late Colonel Isaac Hill put it more neatly when, jubilant yet apprehensive, he shouted, "We've got 'em, boys—if they don't buy us."

A Democratic Rebuke.

In his speech at the democratic noonday meeting in New York yesterday, Hoke Smith declared that "there was nothing in Taft's record especially to fit him for the exalted position" of president. That is not true; Mr. Bryan does not believe anything of the sort; nobody believes it. Mr. Taft is, in fact, unusually well fitted for the office of president; the objection to him is not on the score of fitness or ability, but on account of his party and the policies for which it stands.

Historic and Picturesque.

John Sharp Williams' observation is being quoted. He was asked his view of the situation. "Well," he said, "from all I can see and from all I can hear there is going to be a democratic tidal wave. But I have seen so many of these democratic tidal waves sweep the republican party in that I am getting suspicious of them." Even more to the point was the comment of the late Senator Thurman of Ohio, an eminent democrat in his day. After he had seen the republicans finally win an election concerning which the democrats had nursed great hopes, he remarked with indignation vigor: "The republicans are simply hell on the home stretch."

Virginia Breaking Away?

The attitude of Virginia and the Virginia press toward the national democracy, while a matter of concern to us, is not for us to criticize, our Virginia friends being entirely capable of deciding for themselves what their course in politics should be. We content ourselves with pointing out that the signs of republican headway in Virginia are not to be ignored. The state will support Mr. Bryan, but unless there be a change in the present trend of affairs, it may not be democratic four years hence. Beyond question, Judge Taft has more support of the desirable kind in Virginia than has in Tennessee, North Carolina or Georgia.

Low Rates, Increased Traffic.

The maximum 2-cent passenger fare law in Michigan is also shown to be helpful rather than hurtful to the railroads. It has been in effect since the first of the year, and the state railroad commission now calls attention to the fact that while earnings from freight traffic have fallen off 12 to 17 per cent from a year ago, passenger revenues on the 2-cent basis have declined only 17 per cent. This means, of course, that passenger traffic has materially increased as a result of the lower rates and would have caused an increase in revenue but for the business depression, whose effects are so strongly shown in the freight traffic returns.

Cost of City Governments.

The startling increase in the cost of city government in the few years ago, as shown by a special report of the census bureau upon 158 American cities, if unchecked, will prove an important factor in stopping the unhealthy growth of the big municipalities and will aid in solving the problem of keeping the farmer's vote on the land. The statistics show an increase of municipal expenses since 1902 of about 30 per cent. New York's increase is 33 per cent, the highest in the list. While some of this increase in expenses is the result of progressive taxation, the fact that the rate is not far off, if the rate of expenditures grows much larger, the time will soon come when only millionaires can live in our cities, and for the rest it will be "back to the farm."

Gunnery at Manila.

The Spanish war was won by two naval victories—Manila and Santiago. Naturally, the fame of the American navy, and especially of its gunnery, flamed across the world, as a matter of fact, the shooting at Manila and Santiago was about as bad as possible. At Manila 90 per cent of the shots missed at a range of from 6,000 to 4,000 yards; at Santiago the chief battle of the war—at least 88 per cent. A special commission of officers, which was appointed to examine the wreck of the Spanish ship, reported that of 3,500 projectiles fired, only 133, or 3.8 per cent, had found a mark on the Spanish ships. Making every possible allowance for his which could not be seen upon the wrecks, not one shot in fifty struck its mark. The day of this war was clear, the sea smooth, the targets were twenty feet high and 300 feet long, and the range was 2,800 yards.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

Preliminary examinations will be held at the various army posts in the United States for entrance into the Army Medical corps. The examinations will take place on January 11 and it is hoped that all who successfully qualify for appointment will be appointed to the medical reserve corps preliminary to their attendance at the Army Medical school. Those who succeed in passing these examinations will be appointed to the reserve corps as fast as use can be made of their services. This will have an added advantage of giving candidates for permanent appointment some actual experience in army medical work before joining the next year's class at the Army Medical school, the regular term of which opens in October. There are fifty-seven vacancies in the medical corps, and, as the class at the Medical school this year numbers about thirty, there will still be a number of vacancies without regard to trainments or deaths which may occur in the meantime.

It is also doubtful at the present writing, in so far as one may know of congressional sentiments, whether the bill providing for 600 additional line officers will be favorably considered in the next session of congress. The war department will make an effort to have the bill passed by the house, but it is foreseen that the brief period for congressional work will interfere with special service legislation. The measure may have the benefit of the support of the militia influence, owing to the fact that the place of those on detached duty will result in benefit to the organized militia. It will furnish the state troops with regular officers desired in that direction as instructors. Residence of the fact that the commissioned personnel of the army could not be drawn upon to the extent contemplated, although it is appreciated in the War department that militia is entitled to the best in the way of military instruction, which the congress will appropriate. It may be that congress will see the justice of the provision for additional officers to fill the places of officers on detached duty. There is certainly no question of the need and it is altogether a matter of sentiment at the capital and the opportunity of enactment.

Some consideration has been given lately by the experts in wireless telephony to the sound which the steam whistle, the sound of which is carried twenty miles, and the softer sounds which carry a considerable distance is the whistling buoy installed under the lighthouse board, which has frequently been heard for a distance of fifteen miles. As a result of this investigation it has been found that the waves frequency which is most favorable to wireless telephony.

Tables have been issued showing what goes to make up the china and glassware allowances for the officers' and enlisted men's messes in the navy. The tables are based on the number of officers or men attached to a ship or station. In the case of the officers an allowance of 15 per cent is made for breakage and any amount in excess of such sum is paid by the officers. In the case of the enlisted men, they receive 5 per cent more than the officers to cover breakage, wear and tear.

The War department has received the record in the court martial case of First Lieutenant William J. O'Loughlin, Thirtieth Infantry, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where the court convened. The officer was tried for alleged false guard report, failing to turn out patrol as ordered, and failure to visit his guard post. The sentence is that of dismissal and the case will, in the usual order of things, go to the president.

IF TAFT IS ELECTED.

What it Will Signify for the Country and People. Kansas City Star (Ind.). If William H. Taft is elected president the greatest office of the electorate of the greatest republic can bestow on one of its number will be granted by a man of dignity and accomplishments and of the best patriotism; by a statesman of the highest attainments, of rare training for the work hand, and of international distinction.

SO RUNS THE WORLD AWAY.

Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. dem.). Twelve years ago Mr. Bryan had a paramount issue upon which he said he confidently expected to carry every state in the Union. He was 86 votes short in the electoral college.

Eight years ago the paramount issue had changed and he was not so optimistic as to results—he did not include all the states in his favorable calculations, but he was sure of winning. He was 137 votes short in the electoral college.

This year, Mr. Bryan is confident of an affirmative answer to the question: "Shall the People Rule?" The inference is that they will, as it were, abdicate, if they fail to elect him. His confidence in the outcome will persist until the returns begin to come in. It always does.

After the election, the winners will come the discovery that the winners bought the election. This will apply to every state, except Pennsylvania; it will account for every reverse where a triumph was predicted. So runs the world away.

Popular Colors Fading.

The announcement that American battle-ship are to be painted slate color marks the passing of the "White Squadron." The white paint of sentiment gives way to the duller and more serviceable hue on the principle that the army blue was discarded for khaki. How much that vestal raiment did for the stimulation of popular pride in the navy it is needless to say.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

You will find it a great satisfaction to do More Home Baking. You will make biscuit, cake and pastry clean, fresh and tasty—better every way than the ready made foods. Dr. Price's Baking Powder is specially devised for home use, and makes home baking easy and a delight. It will protect you from the dread alum baking powders, which are too frequently found in the ready made articles, and insure you food of the highest healthfulness.

SETBACK FOR NIGHT RIDING. PROSPECTIVE SUPPRESSION OF TENNESSEE'S OUTLAWS.

The confession of one of the Tennessee night riders and the arrest of some forty men implicated will greatly discourage that form of crime in Tennessee at least. The militia were impressive as they patrolled the vicinity of Reelfoot lake, but the offer of \$