

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.

OFFICE. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—10 Scott Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. 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.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Teschuck, 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:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various categories like 'Printed', 'Paid for in advance', 'Not paid for in advance', etc.

Net total 1,168,898. Daily average 37,909. GEORGE B. TESCHUCK, Treasurer.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Governor Haskell has not yet congratulated Mr. Taft.

The Dingley schedules have reason to feel a little nervous.

Missouri has decided to remain in the procession of progress.

Lincoln Steffens has turned socialist, if that makes any difference.

Mr. Bryan may now devote more time to editing the Come-on-or.

The black and brown hats show no inclination to turn green via envy.

Russia doubtless wishes it had sent its fleet to Japan for a frolic instead of a fight.

It is evident that the night rider vote in the south did not go for the republican ticket.

Missouri wobbled for some little time, but finally fetched up in the republican column.

Gubernatorial Candidate Cowherd in Missouri failed to justify his name by his running record.

"Housework will soon be a business," says a college professor. It has never been looked upon as a pleasure.

"Sunny Jim" Sherman says that the election cost him \$2,600, or considerably less than a 1909 model automobile.

An Illinois court has decided that foam cannot be sold as beer. It is sold that way, however, in spite of the court's decision.

The rumor that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is to be married this winter is probably erroneous. His salary is only \$4.50 a week.

The congratulatory telegrams have about all been sent now and the telegraph wires will hum with business from this time out.

Mr. Hearst's candidate did not get many votes, but Hearst had all kinds of fun out of it and sold several extra copies of his papers.

Some folks will be disappointed at the mikado's positive assurance that Japan has no desire to either buy or steal the Philippines.

Of the ten octopi imported for the New York aquarium only one has survived. The other nine must have been democratic octopi.

The New York Ice trust carried "good will" on its books at \$30,000,000. It's mighty difficult to get cash on good will for an ice man.

Once more of the subject of names. Prince So Long was selected to deliver the farewell messages to the American fleet when it left Chinese waters.

And the chances are that the man who wears a green hat takes delight in poking fun at the Merry Widow hat and the new "pill-box" creation.

"Ice King" Morse has been sentenced to thirteen years in the penitentiary for crooked banking. A few sentences of that kind will furnish a splendid system of guaranteeing deposits.

Of course, the triumph of the brewery and whisky interests in the Nebraska election may make it unnecessary for the Seward Bottling Works to go out of business, as it threatened to do if Bryan was defeated.

WAY CLEAR FOR POSTAL SAVINGS.

The republican party is in position to carry out one of its pledges to the people at the coming short session of congress by enacting the postal savings bank law, which has already been passed by the senate and is now pending in the house as unfinished business.

The platform of 1908 pledges the party to prompt legislative action on this question and the progress already made on the measure would appear to make it unnecessary to continue discussion of it until the next congress.

The more the proposed plan is discussed the more arguments and stronger are adduced in its favor. In the current issue of Van Norden's Magazine, Postmaster General Meyer argues that the adoption of the postal savings bank system would solve the panic question. He believes that the unformed immigrants who have implicit confidence in the American government, but do not understand the commercial banking system or have confidence in it, would be glad to trust their money to the government instead of sending it abroad.

I learn that \$9,750 postal orders were drawn by Italians alone. These orders averaged \$1.25 and the total was more than \$12,000,000. We know that this vast sum was not sent home to be spent. The bulk of it was added to the deposits of the banks in Italy. Our financial institutions lost the use of it. Italy gained it.

The postmaster general believes that this amount of money, with other millions hoarded in different ways, would be placed in the savings banks of the Postoffice department, and thus find its way into circulation and perform its function in the spread of trade. It is believed by those who have made a study of the system that it would be an aid to the bankers instead of a detriment, as many bankers seem to think.

The saving of money is largely a habit, and the more the small depositor accumulates the more he desires to see his account grow. The small interest rate to be paid by the government would not attract the deposits of those who understand the banking business and have confidence in the banks, but it would swell the volume of money in general circulation by drawing upon a supply which is now either hoarded or sent to foreign countries which have the postal savings system.

TOM JOHNSON'S FAILURE.

The defeat of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland in the referendum upon the franchise of the Municipal Traction company apparently blocks the trial of the modified scheme of municipal operation and opens another chapter in a curious fight for control of the city's street railway system. The vote was close and the result can hardly be accepted as a test of the merit or failure of the municipal ownership question, as many financial and political complications have become involved in the deal.

Johnson opened his campaign some years ago by organizing a street railway company under an agreement to grant a 3-cent fare. Later the two companies were consolidated, the new company taking them over under an agreement, on a ninety-nine-year lease, to maintain the 3-cent fare. By terms of the consolidation the new company was bound to pay 6 per cent on the stock of the old companies. To meet this the service was crippled. The employees struck and the securities of the companies were driven away below par.

An attempt to recoup the losses by making a charge of 1 cent for transfers aroused public indignation and forced a referendum vote on the franchise. The new company lost out on the vote and the traction affairs are still in a chaotic condition.

The incident simply serves to show the fallacy of trying to enforce a theoretical condition when business will not warrant it. Johnson's plan did not, perhaps, have a fair trial, but its failure demonstrates the difficulty in managing a complicated transportation problem by a popular vote.

NEBRASKA TEACHERS.

The presence in Lincoln at this time of the State Teachers' association directs attention to the schools of the state. It has long been Nebraska's pride that its educational institutions are among the most efficient in the country, and it is a matter for further pride and congratulation that in all the material prosperity that has come to the state in recent years the schools have shared. The development of the intellectual side of life has a direct influence on the citizenship and this keeps Nebraska at the very pinnacle in the United States, and as the United States lead the world, it is not an idle boast for Nebraska to say that she stands at the very front in all that goes to make for right living.

The remarks of Chancellor Andrews at the banquet at Lincoln on Thursday night are peculiarly appropriate to Nebraska. In referring to the influence of education on the social life of the people, he laid special stress on the necessity for the intellectual development of the world population. Among other things, he said:

An intelligent rural population is necessary to the finest character and integrity of the whole people, for the richest development of common sense, sincerity, large views and patriotism. These qualities seem to spring from the land. They are found in cities mostly because brought there. The strongest instance of them are not indigenous to towns. Town life would soon grow sickly alike in moral and physical regards but for the incessant importation of blood and character from the land. It is a matter of common knowledge that nearly all the men and women of commanding positions in society, business, politics, literature and life were born and reared in the country.

By reason of his position at the head of the great state university, Chancellor Andrews is the natural leader of the teaching forces of Nebraska and he should feel proud of

the magnificent army that follows him in the work of spreading information and enlightenment among the people who are so eager to be served in this way. The teachers of Nebraska are a splendid body and richly deserve the credit so freely given them by the citizens.

NEW FACES IN CONGRESS.

While the republicans will have an effective working majority in the house of the new congress that will meet early after March 4, 1909, for special consideration of tariff revision, there will be a number of new faces in the body to succeed members who have been prominent in Washington official life for a number of years. These changes will cause a radical re-adjustment of the chairmanships of important committees and will work for a readjustment of congressional affairs throughout.

One of the veterans to fall by the wayside was William Peters Hepburn of Iowa, one of the veterans of the house and for many years chairman of the important committee on Interstate and foreign commerce. Mr. Hepburn's defeat is due to two causes. He was a persistent standpatter, while the republican sentiment of his state was pronounced in favor of tariff revision. Then, he had grown indifferent to his local constituents and for a number of years had refused to take any active part in the campaigns. As a result, a new generation of voters who were not acquainted with him and resented his indifference voted for his retirement.

Jeese Overstreet of Indiana was apparently defeated because of factional fights in his party and the state opposition to former Congressman Watson, who was the republican nominee for governor. Overstreet's defeat will leave a vacancy in the chairmanship of the important committee on postoffices and post roads, one of the biggest and hardest working committees in the house. Charles R. Landis of Indiana was lost in the same tide that overwhelmed Overstreet. He is chairman of the house committee on printing and one of the most popular men in congress.

Minnesota furnishes another illustration of the fate that overtakes republicans who oppose tariff revision. James T. McCleary, who represented the Mankato district in congress for a number of years, was defeated two years ago for his stubborn opposition to tariff revision. He was appointed second assistant postmaster general, which position he recently resigned to seek a vindication and re-election in his old district and was emphatically defeated. J. Adam Bede, representing the Duluth district, also fell by the wayside in the primaries, his successor being a republican pledged to tariff revision, to which policy Mr. Bede refused to pledge himself.

General J. Warren Keifer of Ohio was defeated, although not unexpectedly, as he was elected to the fifty-ninth and sixtieth congresses by small majorities in a close district. He was something of a figure in the house, as he had represented his district for several terms after the civil war and was speaker of the house for one term.

On the democratic side, John Sharp Williams, Bourke Cockran and John Wesley Gaines will be among the notable missing. Mr. Williams retires to become senator from Mississippi. Mr. Gaines, the noisiest man in the body, was defeated at the primaries and Cockran was ordered out by Tammany. Mr. Williams' retirement will probably mean the election of Champ Clark of Missouri to the minority leadership.

South Dakota voters did not take kindly to the proposed new laws which were intended to regulate divorce, the liquor traffic and Sunday amusements, and turned them all down at the polls. South Dakota seems to have been in touch with Nebraska on some points, at least.

The governor of Kentucky says he will borrow \$1,000,000, if necessary, to suppress night riding in that state. If he will borrow a little of the nerve shown by Governor Patterson of Tennessee in suppressing night riding he will not need so much money.

Governor-elect Shallenberger is beginning to realize already that success brings its trials. The hungry horde of democratic statesmen so far outnumber the offices at his disposal that he will certainly have to disappoint some one.

Governor Sheldon's last important duty will be to name new members of the supreme court of the state, and the people may depend upon it that he will discharge this duty with the same fidelity that has marked his course in office.

The Washington Herald is still protesting against skating on the streets of the capital. As the Herald grows older it will become accustomed to seeing men on skates in Washington.

Mr. Bryan declared that the mills and factories were starting up in October for "a transparent political trick." Funny that none of them are now closing down.

"Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is saying nothing and saying wood," says an exchange. Nothing of the kind. The young man is saying nothing and saying wool.

The resumption of work in the coal field, the steel mills and other great industrial centers is coming in time to make the winter an easy one for the workers.

Mayor "Jim" says Shallenberger ran on a platform opposed to county option. This means that he only ac-

cepted the populist nomination and not the platform of that party—another evidence of the beauties of fusion.

Jim Hill probably feels a little better now. At any rate the stockholders in the Northern Pacific are getting an extra dividend that must look mighty good.

A Welcome Era.

The election of William H. Taft ushers in an era of peace and prosperity.

Fearless Leadership.

Fearless leadership is a better republican asset than the big stick. Even Roosevelt could not carry New York City.

Back to the Heels.

Drop a tear of sympathy for Colonel Waterston. In the bitterness of his disappointment he is likely at any hour to revert to his normal opinion of the Cheesier Leader.

Queer Politics in Dixie.

Populist Tom Watson of Georgia seems to be entitled to the most profound condolences of any of the late presidential candidates. Retaining no votes to speak of in his native Georgia, he has undergone ostracism which he says he has undergone at the hands of his fellow citizens down in Georgia, who have even refused to recognize him, returning his salutations with a stony stare. They still take their politics very seriously down in Dixie.

Triumph of Good Citizenship.

If Governor Hughes had "fallen outside the breastworks," as Warner Miller did in 1888, the rejoicing over the election of Mr. Taft would have been tempered by the sense of a great loss. The governor has become a national character, not as the governor of a great state, but because he has been waging in New York that battle against special privilege and corrupt "vested interests" which must be fought in every state in the union. He is the best and uncompromising lawyer in politics so much needed and so seldom found.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Poor Prophet Mack! They put him off at Buffalo.

Even in Maryland silver politics has become a reminiscence.

Those "near Washington" pictures of the necessities have helped some.

In the lingo of the Illinois, Uncle Joe is said to have said to his son: "The rider family put up \$7,500 for the sweet privilege of confirming what Herndon said to William at Fairview last summer."

Preston R. Hicks, republican candidate for surveyor of Macon county, Ill., won the office and a bride as a result of the balloting. The lady paid the bid without waiting for the official count.

The New York correspondent of the Springfield Republican says that a man of national reputation, not given to enthusiasm, makes the statement that Governor Hughes "is the greatest campaigner the country has ever had."

"Fing" Connors, the great democratic warrior and prophet of New York, observed after coming out of it, "We got licked, and licked good. I don't think anyone will deny that. I am willing to admit now that I am a pretty bad prophet."

The New York World chorales in a melancholy tone and reprints its solemn prediction of June 19, 1908: "One vital, dominating fact confronts the democratic party which no oratory, which no eloquence, which no rhetoric can obscure: Bryan's nomination means Taft's election."

Among the countless left, big and little, a few will be found five enough to appreciate the pathos of the lover who having been fired over the fence by the old man, calmly inquired by mail: "Dear Sir—Am I to understand by your action of last night that you wish to discourage my attentions to your daughter?"

A SURGICAL OPERATION.

If there is any one thing that a woman dreads more than another it is a surgical operation.

We can state without fear of a contradiction that there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of operations performed upon women in our hospitals which are entirely unnecessary and many have been avoided by LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

For proof of this statement read the following letters: Mrs. Barbara Base, of Kingman, Kansas, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "For eight years I suffered from the most severe form of female troubles and was told that an operation was my only hope of recovery. I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has saved my life and made me a well woman."

Mrs. Arthur R. House, of Church Road, Moorestown, N. J., writes: "I feel it is my duty to let people know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from female troubles, and last March my physician decided that an operation was necessary. My husband objected, and urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day I am well and strong."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN. For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, and backache.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Whatever secret desire Kaiser Wilhelm had in view when he tacitly consented to the publication of his profession of friendship for England, it is evident he did not expect to increase the flow of national good will. The time and the character of the outbreak were alike inopportune. Coming at a moment when England and its allies—Russia, France and Italy—are co-operating for a settlement of the Balkan difficulty upon lines calculated to antagonize German and Austrian designs, the rasping sentiment of friend-spurred witness the breach and produced an amazing discord in the concert of the powers. German sentiment is outraged by the revelations of the deliberate snub of the Boer envoys, and British radicals leer at the professions of friendship, admittedly limited to German officials, which strikes British pride in its tenderest spot is the assertion of the Kaiser that he forwarded to his royal grandmother military plans of campaign on lines subsequently adopted by Lord Roberts. The mere suggestion of "Little Bobs" drawing inspiration from German sources, roused British wrath to such a pitch that material details were necessary to quiet the storm. British indignation is mild compared with the indignation of the German people. Chancellor von Buelow is the object of attack for the moment and his readiness to shoulder responsibility for permitting the interview to become public diversifies criticism from the emperor. Popular wrath must have a victim, and as the emperor has a life job, von Buelow may be forced to retire from office. Apart from the official and international character of the interview, one feature, admirable as it is, should have been all others—the emperor did not deign to meet the reporter nor deny the allegations.

Judging from present indications, the autumn session of the Russian Parliament will be more harmonious than that of the law-making body. A number of reform measures introduced at the last session will be brought forward for early consideration. Two measures dealing with phases of the agrarian problem, it is expected, will be immediately introduced. These land bills will, in case of their final enactment, make possible the dissolution of the communal system of land tenure and provide for a redistribution of communal lands on a private ownership basis. Another measure affecting the interests of the rural peasantry is designed to bring about reform of the courts in the country districts. These, with the budget bills and tax problems, constitute the larger questions to be considered and disposed of.

Up to October 15 the number of claims submitted under the British old age pension act was 46,184. Of these 27,262 came from the rural population of Ireland, 4,877 from Scotland and 13,645 from Wales. These figures are luminous of the relative conditions of the components of the United Kingdom. They show that up to the date mentioned about 1 per cent of the population of England and Wales the grant of 56 pence per annum was an object, which was the proportion in Scotland also. The proportion in Ireland rises to 3 per cent of the population, a percentage due to the larger proportion of old people on the island.

The forcible annexation of Bosnia to Austria has already awakened among the annexed people great contempt for Austria's benevolent intentions. A correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung reports the natives arming against their benefactor. So eager is the Austrian department of benevolent assimilation to give the Bosnians the best possible government, that it has appointed only well educated Austrians to manage the country's affairs. At this the barbarians have uttered loud growls and muttered something about home rule. As if there were a bag-trousered brigand among the 1,700,000 who would be trusted to print postage stamps! The abolition of silly national holidays, the increase in taxes, and other great moral uplifts are also received coldly. The Bosnians are helpless ingrates.

Prime Minister Asquith, having promised that Welsh disestablishment would be made a government measure at the present session of Parliament if time permitted, the federated non-Anglican churches of Wales have issued a manifesto, which calls for agitation that will give the majority relief from a relation to state aided religion, to which they repudiate as a matter of conscience. This is an old issue, at least forty years old. The Welsh Protestants claim that having aided Jew and Roman Catholic, and non-Anglican Protestant Irish, to secure freedom, it is now their turn to be aided. If true about its fair play, it is.

China's special commissioner to the United States, Tang-Shao-Yi, bearing to Uncle Sam the emperor's gratitude for the voluntary return to China of the surplus of the Boxer indemnity, has called for San Francisco. The China Mail, in an article entitled, "China and America," declares that the special commissioner is charged with a far more important mission than that indicated in his instructions as to Boxer indemnity, and adds: "Public opinion in the middle kingdom is strongly in favor of the establishment of the most friendly relations with the United States. The native press teems with articles and paragraphs for the most part advocating an alliance. It would be departing from American custom and precedent to enter upon such a pact; the United States believes in being friendly with all nations, but still clings firmly to Washington's advice not to enter upon any entangling alliance."

Reforms have a rocky road to travel in China, as well as elsewhere. No sooner does the opium habit get its deathblow than the menace of the cigarette looms up as a national danger. Introduced into China only a few years ago, the value of cigarette imports is second only to that of kerosene, and the habit is rapidly spreading among men, women and children. Even the walls of the sacred temples are blazoned by the flaming advertisements of the various competing cigarette brands. It needs only the introduction of the merry widow hat, the death gun and rapid divorce laws to complete the awakening of China to the beauties of Occidental civilization.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Louisville Courier-Journal, Oct. 24. It is all over but the shouting. They may pour out the Taft-Slinton millions—they may pile up the tainted trust dollars—they may repeat the villainies of 1896, of 1890 and 1892—but it will avail them not. The chink of gold cannot deaden the sound of the death rattle in their throat—all the borfies from hell to breakfast cannot give a rosy flush to the death pallor that shines upon their cheek—like Belshazzar of old, they read the writing on the wall—caught and caged—and they exclaim, "Wee, wee is me, my sin has found me out at last," and then Belshazzar cries from the bottomless pit, "You bet it has, just as mine found me out—miserly loves company—both of us were weighed in the balance and found wanting—you are mighty late about it, but come along down here and bring old high tariff and old high finance along with you—satan and all of us are preparing for a regular bear dance when you get here!" Blow music. Dim lights. Then the bla-

ROYAL Baking Powder Safeguards the food against alum. Made of Pure Grape Cream of Tartar. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ing aureole of democracy; and whilst the boys sing "sound the bold anthem, war dogs are howling, proud bird of liberty screams through the air," the spirit drums of Old Hickory beat in unison, and—The Star-Spangled banner, oh, long may it wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 5. There is something yet better than being president of the United States, and that is the real sense of duty done. Tilden will live in history when Hayes is forgotten, or execrated. History will say of Bryan that in three great popular movements, clouded sometimes by errors of judgment and obstructed always by corruption—as we now know by insurmountable corruption—he led sublimely; that he set before his countrymen the standards alike of God and truth; and that he went down beaten with clean hands and high repute, carrying with him the homage of patriotic men. So, amid the unneighborly and unpatriotic vociferation of the republicans, the jubilation and intolerance of the non-descripts flocking to the winning side—the blatant wealth and of plundering politics—let us sit steady in the boat, sustained by our own rectitude and holding to the oars of what we conceive to be good government in the nation and in the state. PASSING PLEASANTIES. "I am introducing something entirely new, sir. It is an invisible suspender." "No good. If you had a buttonless kind, I might talk to you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Well, Jinx is in jail." "I always said he would land there sooner or later; what's he been doing?" "Getting a job as turnkey."—Houston Post. Kind Gentleman—You promised me that you would turn over a new leaf. Bowling Alley—I did, but it blew back.—St. Louis Times. Magistrate—is the assault of which the prisoner is accused one of your own? Lawyer—Indeed, it is, your honor. It was

Bryson Sitka Corliss-Coon Collars Hand Made—2 for 25c. How to Tell a Good Collar. The main thing is to get a stout hand-made collar as against a factory-strained, machine-made collar. Merit your stated preference by their individuality and lasting style—the result of superior hand-workmanship. Other two-for-a-quarter collars are partly or almost wholly machine made. The difference is quite apparent and easily demonstrated. Keep tab and see for yourself. "How many trips to the laundry?"

For the Children. The handsome display of Suits, Reefers and Overcoats that Omaha has ever seen has been provided here for the benefit of the small boy and the gratification of his mother. We have also a very smart line of Misses' Tailor-made Coats. The garments are cut full and long and there is a good variety of patterns as well as plain blues and browns, made in sizes from 12 to 16 years. The prices are from \$20.00 down to \$11.00. We have, too, a splendid assortment of Chin-chilla Reefers in bright red, grays and navy blue for the little girls. We also have a fine line of stitched hats and tams for boys and girls. Prices \$3.50 and down to 50c. Browning, King & Company Cor. 15th and Douglas. R. S. Wilcox, Mgr.