

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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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 Cabinet Makers' union is working overtime. President Roosevelt is now preparing to carry the war into Africa.

After a severe struggle South Dakota appears to have divorced politics from divorce. Missouri looks like the first real and substantial crack in the wall of the solid south.

Governor Sheldon might relieve himself by issuing his Thanksgiving proclamation. Paris has a woman billposter, but woman do not usually get stuck on a job of that kind.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon may now feel at liberty to say just what he thinks about Collier's Weekly. The coming Corn show at Omaha has gotten altogether too big to be retarded by any small obstacles.

"The democratic party needs new policies," says Judge Parker. Life, fire, credit, accident or cyclone? Mr. Taft's extreme popularity, according to the unofficial returns, appears to have been 1,118,363.

It is reported that Mme. Emma Eames is to become reconciled to her former husband. Same old story. "Keep your eye on Tom" Marshall of Indiana" says the World-Herald. Mr. Bryan will doubtless heed the admonition.

Mr. Bryan may recall that the Tammany delegates refused to join in the demonstration at Denver over his nomination. The car of Russia has been warning the crown prince of Serbia against the dangers of war. Experience is a great teacher.

As returns come in, it is made more and more clear that it is never safe to count majorities before they are hatched. According to the unofficial figures, Nebraska has no citizen who voted for Sidney Caesar Tapp and his liberal reform party.

An increase of \$13,000,000 is called for in New York City's budget this year. That's an unlucky number—for the taxpayers. The next Kansas legislature will contain 122 republicans and 40 democrats, and that's a good many democrats for Kansas, if anyone should ask.

"The Mysterious Stranger" has evidently moved his trunk into the republican camp with the intention of becoming a permanent boarder. "Mack claimed everything that was in sight," says the Nashville American. Yes, and he claimed a lot of things that were never in sight.

The new \$5 gold pieces are specially designed with a view to making them stack easily. That will be good news to a lot of folks who have had great difficulty in making the old ones stack. The congress that will meet Monday, December 7, should remember that everybody now seems to be in favor of postal savings banks. A law to that end would make a very acceptable Christmas present to the country.

IS IT AN "EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION"?

The authority of the governor to call the legislature in special session in Nebraska is derived from the following section of the state constitution: The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened, and the legislature shall enter upon no business except for which they were called together.

The inquires sent by Governor Sheldon to members of the outgoing legislature proceed on the assumption that an "extraordinary occasion" will be presented, providing a sufficient number of members indicate their willingness to vote for the proposed prohibition law, but that no "extraordinary occasion" will be presented if a majority of the members indicate their opposition to such a law.

The fact is, of course, that nothing has occurred since the last sitting of the legislature to change the situation in Nebraska with reference to liquor legislation. The only thing that has occurred of extraordinary character has been the election by the people of a democratic governor and legislature to take the reins of state government after the beginning of the new year.

If the transfer of political control from one party to another furnishes an "extraordinary occasion" within the purview of the constitution we are likely to have special sessions of the legislature every time a governor falls of re-election. The election of Mr. Taft will doubtless bring about a large number of changes in the personnel of official Washington and newspaper correspondents and politicians are already busy with speculation as to the next president's cabinet and his selections for important positions in the federal service.

Although one republican administration succeeds another there is always a large percentage of officeholders who separate themselves from official life with each succeeding administration and the certainty of these changes opens a wide opportunity to "mention" the names of republicans who are fitted, or whose friends think they are, for important places in the government official family. It is safe, however, to reject these hand-made cabinets, as they appear from time to time, as unofficial, until an announcement comes direct from Mr. Taft and that announcement need not be expected for some time.

There is no occasion for hurry in the matter, while there is much reason for care and thought in the selection of the new members of the cabinet when he becomes president. Mr. Taft will be faced by big tasks. Backed by an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Roosevelt policies, for which he stands, Mr. Taft must select his aids and make his plans to carry out the work of administration in accord with the trust. To do this, he must have a cabinet in entire harmony with him.

No one doubts Mr. Taft's full appreciation of the duty and responsibility that will come to him when he enters the White House as the nation's chief executive and no one doubts that he will meet them just as he has met every other public duty and responsibility, with credit to the country and to himself. Fortunately for him, he has a wealth of splendid material in his party from which to select his cabinet and high officials and that his selections will be made wisely is a foregone conclusion.

Keen local interest will be taken in the progress and result of the case now on hearing in the federal court at Kansas City, in which the Missouri railroads are trying to show that the 2-cent fare law of the state should be set aside as confiscatory. The situation in Nebraska is more or less similar to that in Missouri, as the laws are practically identical and the railroads are using the same argument in both states for the overthrowing of the state enactments.

cent, still leaving a margin of profit for operation. In many cases, losses in gross earnings have gone into gains in net. The Chronicle says: Among conspicuous cases of this kind may be mentioned the Southern railway, which, while having sustained \$24,804 decrease in gross, reports \$25,300 increase in net; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, with \$200,571 decrease in gross, has \$412,154 increase in net; the Southern Pacific, while having \$1,822,400 loss in gross, has \$108,078 gain in net; the Union Pacific, with a small decrease in gross (\$32,041), has no less than \$681,125 increase in net. We might also mention the Rock Island lines, which, combined with the St. Louis & San Francisco and Chicago & Eastern Illinois, though having fallen \$1,012,238 behind in gross, are a trifle ahead in net. There are numerous other cases where, while large losses in gross have not been entirely wiped out, they have been nearly so.

These recorded figures show that the railroads, for the most part, are making good money. Preliminary returns for September indicate a marked revival of business with a cheering prospect that the transportation companies will soon be back to their record-breaking earnings of 1906 and the early part of 1907, proof that they have, in fact, suffered no more heavily than other enterprises.

THE KILLING OF CARMACK. The sensational shooting affray at Nashville, resulting in the killing of former United States Senator Edward Carmack, appears in the light of reports at hand to have been little short of cold-blooded murder and the logical result of the era of disregard for the law which prevails in many of the Southern states.

The ostensible excuse for the assault upon Mr. Carmack was an editorial in the paper of which he was editor, poking fun at Major Cooper, the head of the local democratic machine. Only a supersensitve person could find cause for even slight offense in the published words, which were in light, flippant and slightly sarcastic vein. The one unprejudiced eye-witness to the tragedy, a woman, testifies that the rush was made on Mr. Carmack by Cooper and his son while Mr. Carmack had his hat raised in his pistol hand in greeting to her. His testimony would seem to thoroughly destroy the claim of the Coopers that the killing was done in self-defense.

Mr. Carmack was one of the bright minds of Tennessee. He had been trained in the newspaper school, had served his state four years in the national house and six years in the United States senate. In both branches of congress he made a reputation as a keen, forceful man, a brilliant speaker and an entirely lovable person. His death, in the full tide of his manhood, is made the more deplorable by the damnable method of his taking off.

Promises of a revival in business and the industries in case of the election of Mr. Taft have been succeeded by concrete orders in the form of fulfillment. The American business community has a habit of fixing a specific time for the resumption of full activity and prosperity. This year that date was fixed as "after the election" and commercial reports show conclusively that many contingent orders that were placed before the election and many others that were deferred pending the result, are now coming in.

The United States Steel corporation has begun work on large orders which were placed contingent on Taft's election and is now busy with total contracts calling for about 4,000,000 tons of steel. The Westinghouse concern has just closed a contract for work in New York amounting to \$5,000,000 which was placed contingent on Taft's election. The General Electric company has closed a contract for water power development in California costing \$5,000,000.

Two big thread mills at Newark, N. J., employing 5,000 men, have started on full time. The American Nut and Bolt company of Pittsburg has added 800 men to its force and has increased wages 20 per cent. The price of steel rails has been reduced from \$28 to \$24 a ton and the Erie, New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio have placed large orders. The Milwaukee has ordered fifty additional engines and several companies that had their sidetracks filled with idle cars a few months ago are now ordering new cars to care for the traffic in sight.

An eminent citizen who recently ran for the presidency stated in a speech during the campaign that the factories and mills that were starting up were doing so for the purpose of carrying out "a transparent political trick," but the cold facts appear to be that the factories and mills are rapidly getting back to full working capacity in recognition of the fact that confidence has been restored and the country's demands will soon restore the industries of the nation to their normal activities.

him. Mr. Bedford need not go outside of the present council to find democratic precedent for holding two public jobs at once. It seems that some of the very folks who "put the brewers out of politics" in Nebraska by enacting the Gibson law and the Sackett law are now blaming the brewers for their political misfortunes. If the police board experiences no embarrassment in appropriating \$4,000 for permanent improvements and fixtures at the new city jail the police fund cannot have been cut very close to the garment when the tax levy was made.

"Sunny Jim" Sherman has made a record as a successful business man. His election cost him \$2,800, while his salary will be \$12,000 a year for the next four years, leaving him a nice margin of profit on the investment. There is some conflict of evidence and opinion as to whether Mr. Cleveland wrote that letter, but it certainly forecasted the result of the election with Mr. Cleveland's prophetic vision.

A German steamship company has named its newest and largest vessel the "George Washington." George Washington made the first water record by crossing the Delaware. Two things are equally necessary to make a politician successful in public life—he must know how to be a good loser as well as how to be a strong winner.

London's proposition to pave its sidewalks with rubber will not meet the approval of one O'Sullivan, one of the best known and best-heeled Americans. "The best legislature Nebraska ever had" will do well to stand on the record it has made without taking a chance at spoiling it at the eleventh hour. An Expressive Forecast. Chicago News. That expression of gentle resignation on the face of Indiana's Mr. Kern in his campaign photographs was prophetic.

Rumble of Coming Events. Baltimore American. The year of 1910 will be marked by a renewal of business activity in all divisions and departments. The period of depression is over; the good times have dawned. An Understudy. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Nebraska, which is normally a republican state, elected a democratic governor. After so long an experience in presidential timber Nebraska thought it advisable to provide an understudy. Equal to the Task. Brooklyn Eagle. The address at Cincinnati shows that the weight of felt responsibility on Mr. Taft is easily carried by him. It shows that he is confident of the justice of the people as well as of the clearness and correctness of his own purposes. It shows that he is assured that he will give and receive full consideration in his work.

Republican High Levels. Boston Transcript. Higher republican levels in the east and south, including the southwest, some democratic strengthening north of the Ohio and west of the Missouri; republican high tide in the electoral college, but some moderation of its strength in the house of representatives—these are the substantial results of Tuesday's balloting to be remembered for the next four years. A Southern Suggestion. Charleston News and Courier (dem.). Mr. Bryan made a speech to what is called by the New York World "a body of thirty democrats" at Fairview on the thirteenth of the results in his own state, and declared that the disappointment he experienced because of the national defeat was relieved somewhat by the reflection that there were "so many things to console us." "I hope that I have convinced my friends," he said, "that running for office has only been an incident in my work." Would it not have been more accurate if Mr. Bryan had said that his work was only an incident of his running for office? It looks to us as if he had the cart before the horse.

MEASURING THE LANDSLIDE. Meaning of the Returns from a Democratic Point of View. New York World. In 1906 Mr. Bryan was defeated by a popular plurality of 601,854. In 1908 he was defeated by a popular plurality of 845,790. This year the popular plurality against him runs upward of 1,100,000. Mr. Bryan said in the formal statement he made the other day: "If I could regard the defeat as a purely personal one I would consider it a blessing rather than a misfortune." The defeat was so largely personal that Mr. Bryan need not hesitate about regarding it as a blessing. The returns indicate that there are not half a dozen states in which he has not run behind the democratic candidate for governor.

While Mr. Taft's popular plurality is more than 1,100,000, it is estimated that the combined pluralities against the democratic state tickets are little more than 400,000 against 100,000 for Mr. Bryan personally. There are few states in which he did as well as in 1906. He has brought Nebraska, eight electoral votes, into the democratic column, but seems to have lost Missouri, with eighteen electoral votes, although in 1906 he carried Missouri by 37,000. Even the southern states, which are responsible for Mr. Bryan's nomination this year, were not greatly interested in voting for him. Only Kentucky gives him an increased plurality over 1906. In the others, except Maryland, where the electoral vote will probably be split, there is a Bryan slump varying from hundreds to many thousands.

In the eastern states Mr. Bryan fared worse than in 1906. In New York he lost the city, which he carried eight years ago, and Taft's plurality in the state exceeds McKinley's 1906 plurality by 90,000. The Pacific coast states followed the Atlantic coast states in increasing their anti-Bryan pluralities. In the middle west Mr. Bryan averaged only a little better than in 1906. What he gained in Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin he lost in Illinois, where Mr. Taft had 125,000 to Mr. McKinley's 96,000. Even in Colorado he fell 24,000 behind his 1906 vote. It was a democratic defeat, but the element of disaster is Mr. Bryan's own property.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

President Roosevelt's Stunt With War College Heroes. Since the order went forth to army officers intimating that walking is good exercise, President Roosevelt watched for an opportunity to show the profession how to do it in a "healthy" way. Last Friday he indulged in a heart-to-heart talk with the members of the staff of the war college, emphasizing the importance of being fit physically for any emergency. "Now, boys," he exclaimed in effect, "I am going to take a constitutional tomorrow afternoon and would be delighted with your company. Are you with me?"

Fifty-eight members of the staff eagerly accepted the invitation, elated with the honor of a hike with the president. What happened during the walk is told by the Washington Post, in part as follows: The president set the time for meeting at 3 o'clock Saturday and the place as Boulder Bridge, in Rock Creek park. Clad in old clothes and wearing the familiar Rough Rider hat, he appeared at the bridge in company with Secretary Garfield and Mr. Bacon. He found fifty-eight officers awaiting him. "Ah this is bully," he exclaimed, "I've not led so many men since my days in Cuba. Let's start."

And the company started. Some few gasped at the initial pace, but no stragglers were allowed. Neither was there any attempt at military formation, for the route chosen by the president did not exactly admit of that. For some little distance the cavalcade made its way down the smooth level of the park road. The president was chatting with a little group that included Secretary Garfield, Mr. Bacon, General Bell and General Wetherpoon, head of the war college, when he suddenly cast his eyes to the right.

"Well, here's a promising place," he said, gazing at the thick undergrowth that clad the steep hill. "Up we go!" Up the little army went. Many were scratched by thorns and much clothing was torn by brambles, but all came out on the crest of the rise. Before those who were breathing their own sweat could recover the president looked them over quickly and a grin spread over his face. "By Godfrey," he exclaimed, "here's nothing up here. Down we go again." Down the hill the marchers made their way, garnering more scratches and more torn clothing on the way. Once on the plain at the bottom of the declivity the president struck his gait, which is more rapid than the "double time" in the army. His hat jammed down on his head and his coat tails spread out behind by the rapidity of his stride, he led the party, now well trailed out, along the way.

Without warning he plunged into the thick woods through which the path ran in narrow and winding fashion, and the marchers were compelled to fall into single file. By this time the inclination for conversation had passed. The rapid pace made every one conserve his breath, and there was a general disposition to attempt nothing but the business immediately in hand. The path broke into the open at the base of a rocky cliff, almost precipitous, on the banks of Rock Creek. This is one of the president's favorite spots, and at its foot a stream is about seventy-five feet wide and from four to six feet deep. Straight up the rocky wall the president climbed, hand over hand. Behind him, one by one, came his followers. General Bell, who is the head deity of the service, was close behind Mr. Roosevelt when the 100-foot peak was reached, and at General Bell's heels came General Wetherpoon, who weighs 130 pounds, but is hard as nails. "Glorious climb, Bell," said the president, his eyes twinkling and his face glowing with the exercise. "Let's wait a minute for the rest and then we'll go down again. Nothing like climbing as an exercise."

Then down the rocky wall the party went, slipping and sliding, and arriving at the bottom drenched in perspiration. The president looked contemplatively on the stream and then removed his hat. He wiped his eyes, his glasses, his watch and his keys, and one or two other things that water might injure. Taking the cue, those who knew their leader did likewise. "Well, let's go across," said Mr. Roosevelt, when he had completed the preliminary arrangements. And he waded in. In a moment he was up to his armpits. Four strides further along the water reached to his chin. Through it he waded, and when two of the smaller officers were forced to swim to strike shallow water on the far shore, he laughed heartily. Showing himself like a great dog, the president struck out from the stream on the way back to the "lights" of the city. It was growing chilly, and the teeth of many of those who strode in wet clothes were chattering like castanets when the street car line was reached. Mr. Roosevelt, however, seemed to radiate heat and happiness.

"That was a bully walk," he exclaimed, shaking hands with a number of those nearest. "Nothing like brisk exercise to get up an appetite for dinner. Good night." And the president accompanied by Secretary Garfield and Mr. Bacon entered the White House carriage and was driven off. The others stood shivering until a car came along, when they started back to the city. Among the members of the general staff present at the walk were General Bell, chief of staff; General William F. Duvall, General W. W. Wetherpoon of the War college, and General Arthur Murray, chief of artillery. Among the others were Colonel Paxton and Duncan, Majora Haan, Treat, Winter, and Bailey, and Captain Steele. Also there are many of the officer students at the War college and the officers at Fort Myer who are nursing their tired muscles and wondering if they will escape pneumonia.

THE DOCTOR AND HIS FEE. Ability to Pay Defended as the Limit of Charge. New York World. Said Saitan in the course of his remarks on the probable vulnerability of Job: "Skin for skin, yes, all that a man hath will he give for his life." This was an early contribution to the literature of debate over the proper size of the doctor's fee. Its latest product is a chapter in the North American Review by Dr. Arthur C. Heflinger, who argues that the fee may be fixed justly by considering what life or limb may be worth to a particular patient. Another authority has stated the case in an epigram: "Medical and surgical services have no value, in that they are invaluable." Once a New York polo player paid \$1,000 for having a princely finger set. He was rich and he wanted to be sure of the finger. In the case of Lotia Austria Dr. Adolf Lorenz, coming from Austria to Chicago, received \$75,000—a small price for the physical well-being of the petted child of a multimillionaire. A Boston man paid gladly \$10,000 for laparotomy performed on his liver. There are men like James A. Keene, rich and he wanted to be sure of the finger, and the late Cornelius Vanderbilt thought nothing of engaging, while traveling, the exclusive services of a doctor who can earn \$25,000 a year in practice. On the other hand, it is stated that practically one per cent of the practice of New York City is charity—the fee is at least a third of such cases the doctor is imposed upon!

There are about 200,000 doctors in the United States, or one to every 400 of population. The average yearly income in the profession is estimated at \$750. A few doctors make princely incomes; many approach the other extreme. There are great and good physicians who are not famous nor rich and there are charlatans who are notorious and wealthy. PERSONAL NOTES. Neither candidate had reason to feel proud of the support of a man capable of making a wager involving the rolling of a peanut several miles with a toothpick. Three Kansans in the election last Tuesday, Herbert S. Hadley, in Missouri; W. R. Buhler, in Kansas, and James H. Brady, in Idaho. Seventy days were required to get a second Reuf Jury. There are sixty more indictments upon which to try the man. Time is money, and San Francisco is spending a good deal on Reuf. The late William H. Potter of Kingston Hill, R. I., who died a week ago aged 92, was the son of Elisha R. Potter, blacksmith, soldier, lawyer, congressman and judge. He saw Dorra's rebellion. He was in the general assembly during that troublous time. Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, told a class in archeology several days ago that base ball was not a modern game. He said that the mound builders were original ball players and that he had discovered that diamonds and found a ball used by them. He said he had been able to trace their ball fields in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely PURE. Comes from Grapes. The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. Imitation baking powders are made from harsh mineral acids and leave in the food unhealthful properties.

PLEASANTLY PUT. "This bank is so poorly lighted," said the receiving to the paying teller, "that it makes us resemble prehistoric man." "How is that?" "We are living in dark ages."—Huston Post. "Did he ever castigate his son for playing truant?" "Doctor of Irish extraction?—Two of them are undoubtedly fatal, but as far as for the rest of them, time alone can tell."—Boston Transcript. "What's the matter, Jones? You look blue." "That's the way I feel. Our cook made soup today and I criticized it." "Well, what happened?" "Now I'm in it."—Chicago Record-Herald. The police justice looked at the battered, disreputable specimen of manhood before him and turned to the policeman. "Officer," he asked, "what is the complaint?" "Rheumatic, y' honor," spoke up the prisoner, answering for himself.—Chicago Tribune. "For ten years I've been trying to drown my sorrows—and they won't drown." "No wonder! They've had time to learn to swim."—Smart Set.

THE MEASURE OF TOIL. J. W. Foley in New York Times. It was only a step on a summer day. To the creek and the rock where the spring-board lay. It was over the meadows and through the fence. And half a mile through the woods so dense. It was down a valley and up a hill. On a winding path, past the ruined mill. And you might think it a weary way. But 'twas only a step on a summer day. But, oh, it was far down the short cut. Where the weeds grew thick, with a heavy hoe!

It was only a step on a winter night. To the skating pond where the snow lay white. It was past the common and through the woods. And over the hill where the school house stood. It was down the turnpike and through the snow. That lay in drifts in the valleys low. But the stars shone out and the moon. It was bright. It was only a step on a winter night. But, oh, it was far through the bitter snows. To the old barn door we were sent to close. 'Twas light as a feather, the sack we bore. Of shellbark nuts, that could hold no more. And each of us staggered beneath its load. While often it lay in the dusty road. Till we got our breath and we made a vow. To carry it far as the dead tree now. And never was burden so gladly borne. Nor ever were bearers so little worn. But, oh, they were heavy too far to tell. The pails we bore from the nearby well!



NO MORE DYSPESIA OR UPSET STOMACH. Don't suffer another moment from Stomach misery or indigestion. Stomach trouble and indigestion vanish like snow before the blazing sun. When Diapiesin works your Stomach rests—gets itself in order. Diapiesin purifies and sweetens a sour stomach and freshens the intestines without the use of Laxatives, and what is more, it increases the gastric juices. This is what your stomach is begging for—more and better digestive juices. This is what makes you hungry and want to eat, and you can rest assured what you then eat will be taken care of properly and not left in the stomach to ferment and turn to gas and acid, and poison the breath with nauseous odors. Get a 50-cent case from your druggist now—you ought to have Diapiesin about the house always. Should one of you be taken over by something which does not agree with him or her, or for a sour Stomach or Excessive Gas, one triangle will always give immediate relief. TESTING YOUR EYES for glasses requires something more than merely holding a newspaper and jiggling it back and forth in front of yourself. Come here and have your eyes examined properly. Getting good glasses any other way is a lottery. Getting them after we have made our expert examination is a sure thing. There is no charge for the examination. H. J. PENFOLD & CO. Leading Opticians, 1408 Farnam St.