

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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.

A Castless Venezuela is certain to be an improvement.

Mme. Calve declines to tell her age. He doesn't look it, anyway.

There is a lot of spirit in the waterways convention at Washington.

The stores with Christmas bargains are yawning for you every morning.

The girls behind the counter are strong advocates of early Christmas shopping.

Mr. Archbold should be given credit for breaking all records in remembering how to forget.

Old Nord Alexis is another illustration of the truth of the adage that republics are ungrateful.

The infant emperor of China is said to be a sufferer from tuberculosis. Will they call him 'P' Yu, instead of 'Pun Lung.

A cock and bull story comes from Havana about efforts to prohibit the ball sports dear to every Spanish-American heart.

Mr. Cannon evidently is not so round and haughty as has been reported. He has condescended to meet Mr. Taft in a friendly talk over tariff matters.

A man arrested in Omaha claims to be a half-brother to Nat Goodwin. If he wants to travel incognito, he should use as one of Goodwin's divorced mothers-in-law.

France promptly lifted the ban against Castro as soon as it heard that he had \$60,000,000 hidden in the European banks and was anxious to get busy spending it.

"The tariff is out of place in the alphabet," says the Baltimore Sun. On the contrary, it is a part of the pulpit's business to instruct us in the matter of duties.

The Omaha delegation at the Rivers and Harbors conference in Washington is not likely to come home with any such report as was returned from Iowa City last winter.

Indiana again carries off the prize for individual corn, but it will be a long time before the Hoosier state is the first with the golden grain of commerce as does Nebraska.

Who is the joke on in the case of the Montana man who shot himself to live his life insurance which expired a noon and was then kept alive by his physicians until after 3 p. m.?

Another unloaded revolver has been exploded with fatal effect. A law to absolutely suppress gun-toting may be brought back to life any victims of his habit, but it will prevent repetition.

The Country Life commission is certainly digging for information in the est, as all who have come in contact with its members will attest, and its report will not lack in interest because of paucity of data.

The new Pacific agreement between Japan and the United States was made without the advice of the United States senate, but it is difficult to understand how Secretary Root and aron Takahira could make the deal without consulting Hobson.

THE SENATE'S RUFFLED DIGNITY.

The senate democrats, according to advices from Washington, will insist upon knowing all of the ins and outs of the recent agreement between the administration and the government of Japan, and by what right that agreement was entered into without consulting the senate. Far be it from the democratic senators, they explain, to object to the terms of the agreement. These are very satisfactory, but the senators feel that they should have been consulted about it and that the agreement should have taken the form of a treaty, the ratification of which by the senate is a constitutional requirement.

The demand of the senate democrats will serve a good purpose in demonstrating that the agreement is not an "entangling alliance," but really a very shrewd bit of diplomatic work by Secretary Root, by which this country has secured a declaration of Japan's attitude toward China, the Philippines and the Pacific. The agreement amounts in form to nothing but a declaration of purposes. Neither party to it is committed to any act or policy that would involve resort to arms, such as is provided for in the Franco-Russian or the Anglo-Japanese treaties. The agreement between the United States and Japan simply promises amicable consultations as to what measures either of the countries would take in the event of certain specified emergencies. It will serve all the purposes, so far as other nations are concerned, of a treaty between Japan and the United States for the preservation of the integrity of China and the peaceful adjustment of issues that may arise on the Pacific.

When the senate democrats got properly warmed over the discussion of their rights in the matter they will probably be informed that there has been no treaty with Japan and no exchange of diplomatic documents that would require the advice or consent of the senate. They will be notified that Uncle Sam and the mikado have just been exchanging notes concerning the best plan for promoting industrial and political progress in China and on the Pacific.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE RAILROADS.

If Mr. Roosevelt could have his way the control of all railroads that carry commerce from one state to another would be vested exclusively in the federal government. The power over them now possessed and exercised by the states would be taken from the states. All authority would be centralized, far remote from the people and even more remotely responsible to the people. The result would be license for the railroads and calamity for the people. To escape it, finally, the nation would probably be driven to government ownership—Omaha World-Herald.

In no public utterance has Mr. Roosevelt given any hint of the desire credited to him by the World-Herald, which would rather be wrong than miss an opportunity to criticize the president and his work. President Roosevelt has persistently contended that the work of the state legislatures and state railway commissions should be respected and upheld, so far as they affected the relations between the states and the railroads, just as he has contended for rigid government supervision of the relations between the railroads and the whole people.

Perhaps it is natural, however, that the World-Herald should trumpet up some excuse for calling attention to the government ownership proposition which its preferred candidate, Mr. Bryan, will probably seek to make the paramount issue when he runs for the presidency again in 1912.

"NEBRASKA FOR NEBRASKANS."

While the announcement of the temporary appointment of Dr. Samuel Avery as chancellor of the University of Nebraska is not intended to carry with it that the doctor may yet be made the permanent head of this great institution, it is a compliment to the state as well as to Dr. Avery. He is a Nebraska man and a graduate from the institution of which he is now the executive head. It is but eighteen years since he was given his degree by the University of Nebraska, and the time since he has spent to such purpose that he is now splendidly equipped for the duties that have been thrust upon him by the Board of Regents. His selection for the place is a compliment indeed.

"FIGHTING BOB" BALKS.

Rear Admiral Evans has taken warning from the experience of Admiral Dewey and will not allow the citizens of Los Angeles to make him a present of a house or anything else. The admiral has accepted the position of chairman of the Los Angeles Harbor board and the people of the town started a movement to make him a present of a home. Admiral Evans heard of the plan and, writing to a friend, said:

Of course the people of Los Angeles who know me will understand that I don't want to be placed in the position of accepting a house, and those who don't know me had better be told that I would not accept a house or any other present. The reply was characteristic of Admiral Evans, and will tend to increase the respect and esteem in which he is held by the American people, and it may have the desired effect of taking the nature of a rebuke to those well-meaning persons who are always trying to start subscriptions for the benefit of some person who does not

need assistance and to whom the proffer of it is in poor taste, if not actually insulting.

HOLLAND'S BLOCKADE BLUFF.

It is doubtful if the United States will give much diplomatic attention to the alleged blockade of Venezuelan ports by Holland. A blockade, in the sense recognized by international law, is not a blockade unless it is made effective, and the attempt of three modest Dutch warships to blockade Venezuela's 1,700 miles of seacoast borders very closely to the comic. It will probably be accepted by the State department at Washington as a notice on Venezuela that an offended nation is represented in the harbor-demanding redress for grievances.

The near-blockade may have a very unsettling effect on the situation in Venezuela. Castro, in Venezuela, is a despot with personal power and following sufficient to enable him to keep his dominating hold on his own people and to be as insulting as he dare to other countries. Castro, in Europe, leaves the way open for his enemies at home to organize for his overthrow and there is a well-founded suspicion that Holland is lending at least tacit encouragement to plans in that direction. There are scores of men in Venezuela who are anxious to step into Castro's shoes, and his absence and Holland's blockade operations may furnish the opportunity for action looking to the overthrow of the established government in Venezuela.

The United States will have no concern over the Dutch blockade, so long as it is confined to a demonstration against the Castro government for the settlement of a claim and does not infringe upon the Monroe doctrine. This government would waste no tears if the Holland government should open the way for the overthrow of the Castro forces in Venezuela and the establishment of a new regime there. The Washington authorities saved Castro from a merited castigation at the hands of Germany, France and England in 1903, and he has shown his gratitude by being more offensive to the United States, if possible, than to any other power. There would be no great mourning in any country should Castro find it impossible to regain his domination in Venezuela.

Governor-elect Shallenberger is finding that the application of his bank deposit guaranty theories to practice is much more difficult than they were in prospect. It was mighty easy to expound these views from the stump, but when it comes to crystallizing them into a law that will operate effectively the result is not so readily attained.

Ranchman Watson of Kearney is astonishing the Washingtonians with his theories in regard to alfalfa and other crops, but those who know the Watson ranch understand that its story can scarcely be exaggerated. Watson has proven the worth that lies in intelligent soil culture in Nebraska.

Jeffersonian simplicity will get a terrific jolt if the plans for the parade of colonels at the Shallenberger inauguration are carried out. The combination of the two staffs would certainly make a display whose brilliance would shame the radiance of the noonday sun.

The Standard Oil magnates have not explained why they charge 40 cents a gallon for oil in Arizona and retail it for 12 cents a gallon in Berlin, the supply in both cases coming from the company's refineries in New Jersey.

The opening day of the Corn show proves the capacity of Omaha for organization, at least. The work of assembling such a tremendous exhibition is a task of proportions beyond the understanding of those not familiar with it.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson of New York is being boomed for the position of secretary of the navy in Mr. Taft's cabinet. The only objection to him appears to be that he has made a life study of naval affairs.

Senator La Follette admits that he spent \$17,000 in his campaign for the presidential nomination. That will take all of the profit out of about thirty-four of his Chautauqua lectures next season.

Some of the members of the ways and means committee at Washington appear to be laboring under the delusion that the people want delay instead of action in the matter of tariff revision.

A report of all the things they are doing to the new emperor of China is sufficient proof that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in China is asleep at the switch.

President Roosevelt advises the members of the Oregon legislature to "keep their pledges." The members would prefer to keep their pledges rather than use them.

It may be just a coincidence that a new and dangerous counterfeit \$1,000 bill has been issued just as the legislatures in the different states are about to convene.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

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This Massachusetts statute authorizes any employer of labor to submit to the state board of conciliation and arbitration a plan that will secure to his employes compensating payments if they suffer injury in the course of their employment. The rates of payment are to be based upon the employes' average wages, but not