

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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2. Evening Bee	37,270
3. Sunday Bee	37,270
4. Total	111,810

5. Less unsold and returned copies	9,245
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1908.

ROBERT HUNT, Notary Public.

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

How the germs must enjoy this absence of sunny weather.

Only five more weeks of the short and ugly season of congress.

Another draft on the city treasury by those Water board lawyers is about due.

No one is complaining because the present congress will have to adjourn on March 4.

An Oklahoma chiropractist has been robbed of \$3,000 and Oklahoma is not much of a corn state at that.

Then there's a chance that the president will find Africa very tame after his Washington experiences.

Will Senator Chamberlain of Oregon vote with the party to which he belongs, or with the party that elected him?

An aeronaut is planning to fly from Los Angeles to New York. Hope he'll drop in on Omaha, if he doesn't do it too suddenly.

There is hope in southern literature," says Thomas Nelson Page. There is also money in it, as Mr. Page can bear testimony.

The Tennessee moonshiners are convinced that the new prohibition law in that state will give their struggling industry a great boom.

Senator Tillman says he is more of a statesman than a politician. In that event the country will have more patience with politicians.

Nebraska's bed-sheet statesman is getting more long distance free advertising than any of his colleagues. It is all in knowing how.

Governor Shallenberger's two new supreme court appointees seem to have reached the stage now where one "dissent" and the other "won't."

President Gomez of Venezuela has already suppressed two revolts against his government. It is hard to break the Venezuelans of the habit.

The Tennessee legislature is considering a bill prohibiting the playing of golf on Sunday. Wants to make the golf ball follow the high ball.

The "Society to Prevent the Extension of the Possum" will probably be the next southern organization to file articles of incorporation.

Senator Smoot has been re-elected from Utah, satisfied that the country has grown tired of quarrelling with a man on account of his religion.

The Oklahoma legislature has formally abolished the title of "Honorable." The Oklahoma legislature evidently knows Governor Haskell.

More than 100 liquor licenses have been taken out by retail dealers in Birmingham, Ala., where they have a very stringent state-wide prohibition law.

If some of our preachers would serve on the jury themselves once or twice they would understand and appreciate better the juror's point of view.

A bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia has been killed in a house committee. The committee room sideboard is saved once more.

SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

Mr. Bryan has himself cleared away some of the fog enveloping the proposed school of civics or politics, which he is endeavoring to force upon the university regents by pressure of his democratic legislature. He admits that his idea is to establish a school at the expense of the taxpayers of Nebraska, in which he will be one of the star lecturers, but offers the assurance that in no case would he expect or accept compensation for his part in the work of instruction. What he really has in mind is disclosed by this incidental remark:

"We ought to be able to attract students from other countries, and how could we better help the Orient and the republics of the south of us than by educating the more ambitious of their young men and sending them back to apply American ideas and ideals in the working out of the problems that confront their people?"

This argument brings an entirely new element into our university management. The foundation of the University of Nebraska consists in an endowment of school lands, and the proceeds of their sale, given to the state at the time of its admission into the union, to be used for the education of its youth. Its other income is derived from student fees, subsidies from the national government for experimental agriculture and appropriations direct out of the state treasury.

While students from outside of Nebraska have not been barred, the real purpose kept in view so far by the university authorities has been to provide higher education for the young men and young women of this state, and to regard the university funds as trust funds for the benefit of Nebraska children rather than for the benefit of students from other states or foreign countries. In a word, the aim has been to teach those subjects in the order of their importance most calculated to equip the youth of Nebraska for their after-life pursuits in this state. That is why the greatest stress has been laid on scientific agriculture and upon branches which make for useful citizens in an agricultural community.

To spread his peculiar ideas of politics to "other countries" at the expense of the farmers of Nebraska, Mr. Bryan would have us build up a school diverting money which should be used for the education of their sons and daughters and make Nebraska assume alone the burden of volunteer missionary for "the Orient and the republics to the south of us." It goes without saying that students from these distant lands would not come to Nebraska in preference to other richer and more renowned American universities, even assuming that they wanted to study in this country, unless Nebraska offered them something better or different from the other schools. Mr. Bryan's idea, evidently, is that the fact that he is one of the lecturers would alone draw these students—which, of course, is quite possible—but to support him with other world-famed professors and instructors to make the University of Nebraska the world center of higher education in civics or politics would require the centering of all the university's resources at that one point to the neglect and detriment of instruction in other arts and sciences needed to enable our youth to develop the resources of our own state to the utmost.

Irrespective, then, of the way which Mr. Bryan has taken to force the university regents to accept his scheme, a school of civics or politics for the purpose he outlines is, for the present, impracticable for a state university, and particularly for one located and financially conditioned, as is the University of Nebraska.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION PLAN.

Considerable discussion has already been aroused over the National Tariff commission convention called to meet at Indianapolis on February 16 to 18, the standpatters and the enthusiastic revisionists being naturally divided upon the merits of a commission to give its continued attention to tariff matters, suggesting changes from time to time.

The Indianapolis convention has been called by a number of commercial organizations, headed by the National Association of Manufacturers, and governors, mayors and commercial bodies have been invited to send delegates. The purpose of the convention is to obtain a decided expression of public opinion on the question which congress will be asked to legislate upon at this session, namely, the "creation of a permanent, non-partisan, semi-judicial tariff commission, which shall collect, collate and study industrial and commercial facts in this and other countries pertinent to the tariff question for the information and use of congress and the executive."

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the purpose of the convention is the pronounced opposition to it by the American Protective Tariff league, the organization of the standpatters. The league, at its annual meeting a few days ago, passed resolutions declaring unalterable opposition to a permanent tariff commission. It further declared that it has every confidence in the ways and means committee of congress, and that the league itself stands ready to "give to committees and to congress every support in its power by way of the most complete information as to the needs of American industries and the needs of American labor."

This resolution of the American Protective Tariff league will fall far short of satisfying friends of tariff revision who have not so much confidence in the ways and means committee or in the kind of information furnished by a league admittedly hostile to any form of tariff revision. While congress has been indifferent to such

tariff commissions in the past it may change its attitude in face of the growing demand for a scientific investigation of the tariff question. President Roosevelt favors the permanent tariff commission and Mr. Taft has approved it. The plan would not rob congress of its powers, but the commission, if properly constituted, would lay the facts and conclusions before congress. The tariff would have constant watch and check instead of only hurried consideration following a political campaign involving the tariff issue.

On the other hand, it is recognized that a commission not wisely chosen and organized would be a hindrance rather than a help. The people expect congress to deal with the tariff at the special session in March and, while the commission plan is attractive, it must, if adopted, go with revision and not be an excuse for delaying revision.

THE STATES AND TREATY RIGHTS.

California seems to be slower even than the southern commonwealths to draw the distinction between federal rights and state rights and to admit that in some really vital matters the federal government has powers which it may exercise properly to the overthrow of state enactments. California's attitude toward Japanese who have settled in that state, under treaty provisions, furnishes an illustrating case in point.

In March of last year the San Francisco School board attracted national and international attention by adopting a regulation for separate, or "Jim Crow" schools for Japanese children. The action clearly violated the treaty between Japan and the United States and the authorities at Washington had much difficulty in securing a rescinding of the school board's action. This was effected, however, before the test case could be passed upon by the supreme court of the United States.

Now the California legislature has started all the troubles afresh by a bill against alien ownership of property in the state. The bill is aimed directly at the Japanese, and the Japanese government has accepted it as a move by the federal government, failing to distinguish between the laws of an individual state and the laws passed by congress. President Roosevelt has appealed to the legislature of California not to pass the pending measure, explaining that the enactment of such a law would seriously embarrass the federal government in its treaty relations with Japan.

The authorities at Washington are apparently wasting time in an effort to persuade the California legislature to respect national treaties and they are not occupying a very dignified attitude in begging a state legislature to give due consideration to our treaty obligations. The better plan would be the early enactment by congress of a law requiring states to respect treaty rights of citizens of foreign powers. A long series of decisions by the supreme court of the United States hold against the right of a state to nullify treaty obligations entered into by the federal government, although there is no specific law on the subject. The sooner we have such specific enactment the quicker the United States will be relieved of the present embarrassment.

If Mr. Bryan took his three times defeat the same as other unsuccessful candidates for office as meaning that the people do not want his leadership, he would cease to be a proper subject for newspaper discussion, but so long as he continues to assume personal guardianship of his party in Nebraska to take personal direction of his legislature, and to be a personal factor in public affairs, his actions and proposals will invite praise or criticism, and will be taken seriously or with ridicule, according as they appear to outside observers. Being defeated three times for president does not make a man immune from newspaper criticism any more than would being elected three times.

The removal of the remnant of the wrecked battleship Maine is again being agitated. Enough time has now elapsed so that it ought to be safe to pull out the hulk without disclosing whether the fatal and fateful explosion came from within or without.

There is a democratic legislature in Indiana which might inaugurate the Oregon plan of electing United States senators in Hoosierdom, if it wanted to, but the Oregon plan is evidently regarded as one of the tenets of democratic faith only in Nebraska.

Now that they have begun hanging night riders in the south, this crossroads style of murder is apt to become unpopular. The hempen necktie for white offenders has never been much in vogue in the south.

Senator Tillman says the negro is not capable of being educated and he does not want him educated, because the educated negro would soon dominate the south. The senator's logic is purely democratic.

Democrats in congress announce that they will oppose Mr. Carnegie's plan of revising the tariff. The democrats will oppose any plan that is offered and have none to offer on their own account.

It will be up to our amiable democratic contemporary next to urge the legislature to resolute for a discontinuance of the retirement pension which ex-Chancellor Andrews is drawing.

It is shown now that the president rode 108 miles instead of ninety-eight miles in that recent jaunt. The

Advertising the Postoffice.

The Omaha Bee proposes that the facilities of the United States Postoffice department be advertised. It asserts that the first thing private individuals would do if they had control of the machinery of the postoffice would be to spend several millions of dollars in advertising. They would let every man, woman and child in the country know what the postoffice does. After an advertising campaign such as is made by many a business firm the postal deficit would quickly become a thing of the past.

Why not? The postoffice is a business institution. It sells money orders in convenient form. It undertakes safe delivery of letters and packages. It expedites business by its special delivery messengers. It sells postage to bring reply letters from foreign lands and from any point reached by its service at home. It is extending its facilities on every hand. From the standpoint of effective internal administration its work is satisfactory. But it continues to have its annual deficit. Editor Rosewater believes that the re-

president must have figured on allowing that much for the turn.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma says he will not stand for being defamed by Editor Hearst. The governor doubtless feels he is quite able to continue defaming himself.

The bill to redeem the platform pledge to abolish the writ of injunction and to give jury trials in contempt cases has not yet made its appearance at Lincoln.

The Standard Oil company proposes to pay that \$2,000,000 fine in Texas with silver dollars. This is significant as showing who has been hoarding the cart wheels.

Suggestion of a Checkrein.

Having knocked out the suggested appropriation of \$12,000 for White House automobiles the cruel senate probably believes that it has a horse on Taft.

Contrasting Pictures.

Chicago News. Evidently the most dignified legislative body on earth acquires its dignity after it arrives in Washington, for there is nothing in the prospect of walking for the person of the military and naval service.

Polishing the Varnacular.

Pittsburg Dispatch. President Taft's statement, "The greatest liar I have ever met is an unprincipled expert," is a more accurate but less epigrammatic version of the judicial declaration: "There are three grades of liars—liars, d—n liars and experts."

A Little More Will Satisfy.

Chicago Record-Herald. E. H. Harriman's railroad stock has a face value of \$124,535,000. His present ambition probably is to increase it to \$200,000,000 and when that much is secured we may expect him to begin to look forward hopefully to the time when his holdings will amount to \$300,000,000.

Possibly a Model Kicker.

Baltimore American. President Roosevelt is said to have confessed that while he had no fear of the wild beasts he is to hunt in Africa, he is a trifle timid about a heavy Holland gun imposed in the prospect of being pulled by the subject of the timidity in the fact that everything lately seems to be kicking.

Brawn Counters on Brain.

Minneapolis Journal. James J. Jeffries, the eminent knock-knocker, has just closed a contract under which he will get \$500 a night, daily and Sunday, for a twenty minutes play with the gloves on. No wonder he feels some race prejudice against a bull-necked human pile-driver with a hammer hand, forehead of brass and foot upholstered with nails.

State Rewards a Sneak.

Boston Herald. It doesn't add materially to the measure of popular satisfaction afforded by the heavy fine imposed by the government on the Waters-Pierce Oil company that a former employee of the concern, occupying a confidential position, is to receive a large portion of the sum in consideration of his having furnished the main testimony on which the conviction was secured. There is more or less popular contempt for sneaks even when their work is for a good cause.

Mourning in Corporation Paradise.

Philadelphia Record. Trust-mourning has been a prolific and prosperous industry for many years. The tax imposed in the brood was a heavy source of state income. Now that the supreme court has cut the wings of the vultures by bringing them under the jurisdiction of the states they have invaded and plundered this particular Jersey industry is less flourishing and the Jersey revenues are diminished. The state treasury is wrestling with a \$700,000 deficit, and there is mourning in the land. The condolences of sister commonwealths will go forth tinged with a measurable sense of relief.

PERSONAL NOTES.

T. Jenkins Hains has two notches on his gun, and goes armed for more.

Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell's nomination as president of Harvard college, to succeed President Eliot, has been formally confirmed by the overseers.

Tennessee has gone dry by statute, but the natives nevertheless exhibited a joyfulness of the old proverbs. "We're strong on the unwritten law down this way," he explained, ordering another round.

The woman who rode 150 miles in the saddle to reach an Arkansas university, not having the railroad fare, might have sold the horse and traveled by Pullman, only this would have marred the story.

Buffalo, N. Y., is rejoicing in the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hutchinson have offered the city their homestead at the corner of Chippewa street and Whitney Place, worth \$200,000, as a site for a new central high school.

In his short career of forty-two years Richard L. Gallien, who has been lying in New York for some weeks past, has played many parts. He used to be well known in literary circles abroad. Of late years we have seen more of him on this side of the water, and his verse has graced the pages of the leading magazines with fair regularity.

Just before Ellhu Root entered the Roosevelt cabinet as secretary of state, says The Hartford Courant, a friend wrote to him: "Why not wait three years and get the substance instead of taking the shadow now?" Mr. Root wrote back: "I have always thought that the opportunity to do something worth doing was the substance and the trying to get something was the shadow."



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LINES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Nebraska City Press: The democrats will try to repeal the direct primary law, which will be a matter of much satisfaction to the ward heeling bosses in this part of the state.

Sterling Sun: The World-Herald, the leading democratic paper of the state, admits that the last republican legislature provided this state with about all the law that is necessary for the government of the railways. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the present democratic body will bring forth but little in that line.

Stanton Pickett: It seems to us that the poor legislature is entitled to some sympathy. Half the people roast them for what they do, the other half roast them for what they don't do, and everybody roasts them on general principles. Verily, their lot is as hard as that of the country newspaper man—with some slight difference in salary.

Bloomington Advocate: Senator Ransom of Omaha evidently thinks he is the "whole cheese" in the senate, but he will soon find that there are some members who hail from the country districts that possess honesty in their veins, who will not be slow to act whenever the corporation senator attempts to get his jobs through. Ransom was formerly a republican, but when he moved to Omaha he became a democrat. He is now an attorney for several large corporations and needs watching.

Central City Nonpareil: With a good working majority in the legislature Mr. Bryan has an opportunity to put into law some of the reforms he has so strenuously advocated. While it is an opportunity to impress his personality on the laws of his home state it is likewise a responsibility, and one, by the way, which he appears to be trying to evade. Can it be that he fears the application of his much heralded ideas? It looks like it, for there is a decided contrast between the masterful dictation of the Denver convention and his shifty, evasive position with regard to the organization of the legislature. Mr. Bryan had as well take the reins and drive with a firm hand that he will be held responsible for the route that will be taken.

Teens Journal: The people of Nebraska generally are getting somewhat tired of the dipomania law, which has been in force in the state, and the present legislature should amend it if they don't repeal it entirely. It is all right to treat dipomania as a disease for first offense and give the subject a ninety-day hospital treatment at the state's expense, but when, as it has been done in many cases, the patient returns to his habit and a second or third time is sent up to the insane hospital for a post-graduate course, the matter is brought home to the average taxpayer who has to pay the bill for the treatment. A proper way to treat the matter is to make dipomania a disease for the first offense and when it appears again give it a treatment with six months' hard labor attached. This would be a corrective that would have good effect.

Central City Record: Among his other recommendations to the legislature, Governor Shallenberger favors a return to the election of precinct assessors instead of their appointment, as at present. The Record is rather inclined to think the present law the best. Under the old system the tendency was always toward a lower assessment. Either the assessor was a job again and hence favored his constituents as much as possible, or else he was afraid the other assessors would make a lower assessment than he and thus share in his precinct pay more than his share. In either case the result was the same, until matters had arrived at a pass where, although the law said the property should be assessed at its actual value, it was oftentimes assessed at considerable less than one-tenth of its worth, and sometimes even a twentieth. There is more or less inequity in the present system of assessing, there always will be under any system that can be devised—but it is far better than it used to be. We hope the present reform legislature won't do any reforming backward.

Rutherford Free Lance: In the recent message to the legislature Governor Shallenberger has included in our marriage laws so that it will be impossible for any man or woman to marry unless a certificate from a physician licensed to practice in this state has been presented, containing a statement that their health is good and that they are capable of producing healthy offspring. With a law enforced, it would, of course, have a good effect on at least a portion of posterity.

and yet give rise to some delicate and embarrassing questions, to say the least. That article branded as true love that runneth as smooth as oil or something would have to be made over to fit the case, else there would be trouble. The sweet feminine charms which make a man make a fool of himself in seventeen different ways in a minute would have to give way to modernity. Loveable beauty would be reckoned by girth and brawn and the "rat" anti-lean and powder puff would be supplanted by rugged coarseness and ponderous cheeks. The adorable ones would be those who could eat a bale of alfalfa or load the hayrack onto the runnin' gears. The favors at the coming out of a debutante would be little imitation health certificates for two, embellished by scroll work, litho records and future possibilities. The pleasurable pastime of wooing would be preceded by an exchange of duly certified pedigrees with big red seals, while Cupid would tote a miniature medicine case in lieu of a quiverful of darts, Has Sheldon any kids?

Cholerio Old Gentleman—Miss, if that fool boy of mine marries you—Young Woman—raising her lovely eyes to his—Well, Mr. Seadley? Cholerio Old Gentleman—Er—well, dash him, I can't blame the boy—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you look forward to a change of administration with satisfaction?" "No," answered the man who magnifies the importance of small things. "I believe I'd rather ride horseback than eat 'possum."—Washington Star.

At the visit of the fleet 10,000 Japanese sang our national anthem.

"I wonder if you can get that many Americans together who know it offhand."—Washington Herald.

The Doctor (talking his teeth into a white pippin)—What a wonderful benediction to mankind! The Professor—Benediction? You innocent! It's a product of graft, sir—nothing but graft!—Chicago Tribune.

"Say, I'm almost suffocated." "Open the window, please." "I'm afraid the noise will interfere with that young woman's snoring." "Then, for heaven's sake, open it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"She wasn't at home when I called," said Borem "so" "Yes," said Miss Knox, "she was telling me she considered it so thoughtful of you." "To leave my card?" "No, to call when she wasn't at home."—Catholic Standard and Times.

De Style—What makes you think that Dillinger, who took up the collection in church last Sunday was at one time a conductor on a pay-as-you-enter car? conductor on a pay-as-you-enter car? was dropped into a collection-plate, he worked his foot as if ringing up a fare—Judge.

THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING.

Chicago News. I'm really glad to hear about it. Now that the days begin to stretch themselves and lengthen out: Instead of drawing in.

My mouth displays a happy grin And not a sulky pout. Because instead of drawing in, The days now lengthen out.

I'm glad, because to measure strong I see the days are getting long. You see, the days are getting long. Instead of growing short.

For long months past my bank report Has shown its balance wrong. I find I'm always very short. Until the days are long.

I do so hate to see the time. Of day too quickly pass. Quite alive in the evening I'm Oblivious to light the gas.

But wealth once more I may amass. Nor have to pluck each day. It's more expensive burning gas. Than 'tis consuming time.

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