THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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1	28,808	17	28,100
2	28,820	18	28,550
3	29,300	19	28,880
4	29,120	20	29,090
5	28,810	21	28,150
6	27,660	22	28,030
7	28,400	23	28,880
8	28,360	24	27,800
9	28,400	25	28,010
10	28,500	26	28,030
11	28,310	27	28,840
12	28,270	28	28,990
13	28,890	29	28,020
14	28,670	30	28,600
15	28,690	31	27,700
16	28,830		

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of February, 1909.
(Seal) M. P. WALKER,
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.

Omaha's Auto show is setting a pace without speed limit.

Congress has gone on record in favor of protecting canned music, one of its greatest products.

The retention of the locks at Panama may make the use of secret service men there unnecessary.

"Harriman is in a huff," says a New York dispatch. It's a mistake. Harriman is in a tent in Texas.

Cheyenne is entertaining the dry farmers. Cheyenne knows how to entertain the thirsty of all classes.

Little damage will be caused by the steam the house is directing against the president. It represents the exhaust.

Mr. Bryan predicts a democratic house in congress in 1910. He must be looking for a crop failure this year and next.

It should be worth going all the way to Lincoln to see the Hon. Jeremiah Howard in his brand new coat of whitewash.

Senator Howell says he has had the democrat brand upon him for twenty years and more. Yes, and some other brands, too.

Mr. Bryan says he is tired of explaining his attitude toward the 1912 campaign. For once Mr. Bryan is with the majority.

"May day is moving day," says an eastern paper. March 4 is moving day for a couple of the nation's most distinguished citizens.

Speaker Cannon has agreed to recognize members one day each week. The speaker's eyesight is improving, despite his advancing age.

The Gas Jet is the name of a newspaper in an oil town in Kansas. It would sound more like a money maker if its name was changed to Gas Meter.

The boasted honor and chivalry of the Tennessee gentleman is somewhat rudely jolted by testimony showing that Senator Carmack was shot in the back.

The next theatrical manager who wants to engage Margaret Illington as a star should offer a drama which includes a knitting and stock-darning scene.

The salary of William A. Day as assistant secretary of state will be $20,000 a year less than he is now receiving. That's a pretty stiff cut in a day's wages.

Unless something is done for forest preservation the time will come when the nation will no longer be able to pick its presidents from men who were born in log cabins.

According to Mr. Bryan, too little attention has been paid to Lincoln's ability as an orator. Mr. Lincoln, however, was only incidentally an orator, having other and greater claims to distinction.

A bill taxing bachelors and pensioning spinsters is pending in the New Mexico legislature. If the measure becomes a law it will be apt to cut both ways, as the bachelor who wants to get married to escape the tax will probably be rejected by the spinster who will want to retain her pension.

Work of the New Cabinet.

The nine men who are to form the cabinet of President Taft will have more important and extended work than has fallen to the lot of the official family of any other president, special stress of war duties alone excepted. It is almost impossible to grasp the extent to which the field of official activity has been enlarged within the last decade, and more particularly within the last five or six years. The nation has made marked progress in every direction and the cabinet officer of the next administration will have a variety of problems more or less new and trying and requiring a knowledge of domestic and international affairs not before demanded from the head of an executive department.

The United States touches the world at more points than it ever did and the State department's work so liberally enlarged by Secretary Root will have new and growing questions offered for Mr. Knox's consideration. Within the next four years there is certain to be a revision of the tariff, a reform of the currency system and probably a general readjustment of the revenue-getting laws. This will require the services of a man in the treasury who has broad views and a close knowledge of business and finance in their big aspects. With the promise of a postal savings banks system and a reorganization of the postal service, the postmaster general must be qualified to carry out the reforms planned and to adopt new plans for the continual betterment of this service. New features of war and navy expansion are to be determined upon and the secretaries of those departments will be charged with the duty of framing the policies to meet their changing needs. The Interior department and the Department of Commerce and Labor are having their scope enlarged yearly and the Department of Justice, owing to the activity in prosecuting the trusts and unlawful combinations, calls for the highest legal equipment.

The Sixtieth congress will expire by limitation in a few days, leaving many matters of vital importance to the consideration of the new congress, which Mr. Taft will convene in special session on March 15. The legislative program for the next four years is filled with problems whose wise solution will mean much for the welfare of the country. The new cabinet will have an important part in framing the administration's policy on these subjects and its members are certain to find a deal of hard and most important work on their hands.

Another Anti-Trust Victory.

The decision of the United States supreme court upholding the validity of the anti-trust law of Arkansas, following closely upon state and federal decisions sustaining similar enactments in Missouri and Texas, furnishes another illustration of the ability of state authorities, when so inclined, to cope with corporations that refuse to comply with laws made for the protection of the rights of the public.

In the Arkansas case, a Chicago meat packing company was charged with having combined with other packing companies to fix prices in violation of the state laws. The packing company attacked the constitutionality of the law, alleging that it violated contract obligations and that if any such compact had been made it was made outside the state, and accordingly beyond the jurisdiction of the Arkansas courts. The supreme court's decision is emphatically against the packing company on all points raised, holding that the corporation, a creation of the state, should be prepared at all times to exhibit its proceedings to the state authorities.

The succession of reverses sustained by the law-defying corporate combinations in the state and federal courts must be encouraging to the consumers, who can see this progress toward the final satisfactory correction of the abuses they have long suffered through trust greed.

Our South American Cousins.

The final settlement, after years of trouble and interrupted negotiations of the differences between the United States and Venezuela, marks the first long step toward the realization of the dream of James G. Blaine for a close and harmonious political and trade relation with the Pan-American republics. It was necessary, perhaps, that the development of Mr. Blaine's policy should be slow, but great impetus has been given to it under President Roosevelt's administration and the untiring and energetic efforts of Secretary Root in that direction. It is more than probable that the improvement of our relations with the Latin-American countries will eventually stand out as one of the great achievements of the Roosevelt administration.

The protocol prepared by W. I. Buchanan as the special diplomatic representative of the United States and President Gomez of Venezuela covers all the disputed questions that have been bandied about in the diplomatic exchanges of the two countries for a dozen years. The points in dispute which have not been settled outright have been referred by mutual agreement to The Hague, and all the differences are now either settled or placed in the way of settlement in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The details of the six big cases in controversy need not be reviewed at this time, their importance being overshadowed by the restoration of friendly diplomatic relations and improved trade conditions between the two countries.

The settlement of the Venezuelan disputes is typical of our changing attitude toward all of the Latin-American countries. For many years the general public and too many men in official life were disposed to look upon the South American countries as mere breeding places for revolutions, more or less comic in aspect, and but little honest effort has been made to encourage trade intercourse with them. It has developed recently that practically every nation in South America is making marked commercial and industrial progress and that Europe is getting too much of the benefit of the development.

We are gradually learning that the South American does not prefer fighting to working, but is as anxious for the improvement of his country as we are of ours. With the opening of the Panama canal and with better transportation facilities in Central America, a continent of rich resources is to be developed, and the United States should have its share, the lion's share, in the trade growing out of it.

What Was Promised.

Every democratic member of the legislature knows just what kind of guaranty law was promised in the last campaign. It is up to the law-makers now to do that which was promised and stop higgling and haggling over the fringe, so to speak.—Crete Democrat.

A democratic legislator who knows "just what is promised" in the last campaign must possess powers of omniscience. Every democratic candidate, orator and organ made so many promises, and so many different promises, that there is no possibility of reconciling them.

Even by confining the term to what was embodied in platform pledges will not furnish the solution because the candidates made their campaign on two or more platforms with distinctly conflicting declarations on many subjects. The democratic platform in Nebraska promised legislation in general terms to make more secure the deposits in banks, while the populist platform declared expressly for a duplicate of the Oklahoma guaranty law. The democratic platform held out the glittering allurement of home rule, while the populist platform in unequivocal terms promised a county option law. Which of these promises are to be kept without "higgling and haggling over the fringe?"

In his address to the Nebraska lawmakers, Mr. Bryan insisted that he would vote for any measure promised in a platform on which he went before the people whether he personally believed in it or not. Mr. Bryan has not always been so scrupulous about his promises. He ran for congress and was elected in 1892 on the national democratic platform, which, among other pledges, promised to repeal the Sherman silver purchase law, and also to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues. Mr. Bryan not only did nothing to carry out this pledge to repeal the Sherman act, but was active in endeavoring to prevent its repeal. The promise to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank notes was a sop to the state's rights people of the south, never intended to be delivered, and, at any rate, Mr. Bryan made no effort to carry out the pledge. The difficulty now, as then, with Bryan's platform promises is to tell which were made in real earnest and which were put forth solely as political buncombe to catch votes.

According to the Bryanites, if the University of Nebraska could only get Mr. Carnegie's money for a retirement pension fund by a progressive income tax all would be well and glorious, but to take it from the Carnegie foundation which he has established of his own free will would be vicious in the extreme. In other words, Mr. Carnegie's money voluntarily donated would be tainted, while Mr. Carnegie's money captured by forced contribution would be free from taint.

Governor Shallenberger explains that the militia company was ordered to rendezvous so as to be ready for duty in case trouble should break out anew in South Omaha. That might have been a wise precaution if the governor were advised that trouble was brewing, but on whose information did he rely? Why did he not get into communication with the sheriff or the chief of police of South Omaha as the proper officials to call for assistance if needed?

Mr. Bryan says the Andrew Carnegie of today is not the same Andrew Carnegie of 1899 from whom he solicited the money to build the Carnegie library at Lincoln. But is the Andrew Carnegie of today the same Andrew Carnegie with whom Mr. Bryan, all wreathed in smiles, posed for a joint photograph less than a year ago?

From the frantic cries of the local Bryanite organ for the enactment of a charter bill "immediately, if not sooner," one would suppose that municipal home rule would be different if the bill went into effect in July than it would be if it went into effect in March.

It is a great deal more important for Omaha to have someone vested with authority to settle its water works controversy, subject to popular approval, than it is to have its police board exchanged for another board, either elective or appointive.

The Carnegie Steel company at Pittsburg cut the price of steel bars by $4 a ton and booked more orders in one day than it did in the twelve months of 1908. Bargains in steel bars are as attractive as in department store offerings.

The city clerk has refused to accept candidate's filings for an office which he is not sure is to be filled at the coming election. The city treasurer has no such scruples. He takes the filing fees whenever and by whomsoever offered.

Congress has declined to pay Mr. Harriman's claim for saving the government dam on the Colorado river. The merit of the claim is admitted, but congress apparently has a notion that Mr. Harriman does not need the money.

The death rate among members of the battleship fleet on its tour of the world was about one-sixth that of the average city. Working for Uncle Sam on the sea must be classed as one of the most healthful occupations.

The Omaha Commercial club has sent resolutions down to Washington protesting against even an experiment with the parcels post. The express companies should do something handsome for the Commercial club.

Great Britain has decided to maintain a navy double that of any other power except the United States. Whether the exception was made out of a spirit of friendliness or of economy is not explained.

Perhaps that Water board proposal to vote $6,500,000 in bonds to take care of an obligation of at least $7,249,959.26 is just a bluff to make impatient people think something is doing.

A bill to discourage race suicide has been introduced in the Utah legislature. The caretaker should make an investigation to see if Brigham Young has not turned over in his grave.

Archbishop Farley says there are five plays being presented in New York theaters that he would suppress if he had the power to do so. The archbishop is very conservative.

Of course those orators at the South Omaha anti-Greek meeting said nothing that was inflammatory. The flames of the riot simply ignited from spontaneous combustion.

Riot Roasts

Press Comment on the Outburst of Race Intolerance in South Omaha

Helplessness of the Victims.

Chicago Tribune.

No doubt there are some bad Greeks in South Omaha. Certainly the one who murdered a policeman was. Probably many other nationalities have representative bad men there. There are native born Americans there some one of whom probably would not hesitate to kill a policeman to escape arrest, but if one were to do so the mob spirit would not be awakened unless, indeed, the criminal was a negro. Only the crimes of negroes and aliens can provoke one of these riots in which the unoffending and the helpless are the chief sufferers. It would be expedient for respectable negroes, Greeks, etc., to disassociate themselves as conspicuously as possible from their own disreputables in the hope that they may thereby escape mob law. Manifestly they need not look for much protection from the peace officers of many communities until after they have been maltreated and their property destroyed.

At present negroes and aliens are expected to submit meekly to mob violence. If they attempt to defend themselves it adds another count to the mob's indictment against them. A man's house is his castle. He has a right to shoot down any one who is breaking into it to harm him. No exception is taken when an American does it. When some of the South Omaha Greeks tried to do it the rioters looked on their behavior as infamous. A mob has no sense of fair play.

Lawlessness of Lawmakers.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The most deplorable feature of the pillaging of the Greek quarter in South Omaha by a mob on Sunday is seen not in the destruction of property, not in the blood spilled; not in the example of disregard and violation of law and order, but in the harangues at the mass-meeting that gave birth to the raid, by a lawyer and two state legislators. The mob was composed mostly of youths under 20 years of age, young rowdies who were alert to receive the suggestions of these speakers as a command to do violence to the Greeks.

Had the speakers at the mass meeting voiced the sentiment that should have been the keynote of all their speeches, the gathering might have come to an end peaceably, perhaps after an expression of the indignation felt over the killing of the policeman and a demand that his slayer summarily be punished. By advising against a lawless outbreak they might have prevented it; they might have merited applause for action so admirably in keeping with their offices. But, instead, they laid themselves open to censure for inciting an attack upon social order and legal justice, which by virtue of their professions they are presumed to encourage. For the hour, at least, whether or not by intention, the speakers who made the inflammatory harangues were exponents of anarchy. None too promptly may bar and legislature hasten to denounce utterances so rash and so unbecoming members of these dignified institutions.

Logic of Race Riots.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The race riot at South Omaha was worked up by orators who addressed a mass meeting held Sunday. With a fine patriotism the orators discriminated between Greeks and Americans, the assumption being that all the members of the mob at the mass meeting were Americans. Apparently, however, the Americanism of some of these speakers is of recent origin, and it is a fair inference that among the crowd of rioters were many persons who have not perfected title yet. But all felt the proper thrill when the eloquence was poured forth. They were not Greeks, anyway, which was the equivalent of being Americans or barbarians, as the Greeks might say. The fact that they were different from the Greeks was enough to make a common bond for that particular brotherhood, especially when it became clear that the Greeks were to be attacked and pillaged and that the assailants might enjoy the strength that comes from union.

It is regrettable that when such a broad fraternal feeling was at work there should have been any cause for confusion, but we are told that "the members of the mob assaulted many Italians and Roumanians who were mistaken for Greeks." Apologies are due the Italians and Roumanians who had a right to join the union and the incident shows how necessary it is if mistakes are to be prevented in race riots that there should be marked distinctions in color or in the set of the eyes. But the Italians and Roumanians and people of other nationalities might have been attacked just as rationally as unoffending Greeks whose property was destroyed, and their turn may come next, for this also is the logic of race riots.

Bringing Disgrace on Nebraska.

St. Louis Times.

Shame rests upon constituted authority in Nebraska that it did not suppress with heavy hand the very incipiency of the anti-Greek demonstrations which have disgraced South Omaha. The time for the law first to interfere was when the speeches at Sunday afternoon's mass gathering palpably were an incitement to riot.

Sinister Features.

Washington Star.

One of the most sinster features of this South Omaha affair is the fact that the riots immediately followed a mass meeting in the course of which the murder of a policeman by a Greek prisoner was denounced by two of the state legislators and an appeal was made to the race prejudices of the mob. These men, representatives of the community in the lawmaking body, addressed themselves to the worst passions of their hearers. They are guilty of the most despicable crime in the calendar, that of inciting others to bloodshed and arson. Will Nebraska tolerate such a performance? The Greeks of South Omaha, according to the dispatches, have been prosperous. They have built up business establishments and have maintained themselves generally in a quiet manner. The news reports mention the employes of the packing houses as being conspicuous in the ranks of the rioters. This suggests that there are labor jealousies behind the race prejudice.

Proceeding that Caused Pain.

Washington Herald.

When congress reduced Mr. Knox's prospective salary as secretary of state, it must have reminded him of his juvenile days, when parental punishment was administered with the comment, "Son, this chastisement is infinitely more painful to me than it can possibly be to you."

Dollars Float the Navy.

Boston Transcript.

Militarism has gone on board ship. Sea fighters are today costing every maritime power in the world sums which, accepted as a matter of course, would have been regarded as beyond the dreams of naval enthusiasm twenty years ago.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mme. Selma Lagerlof, the Swedish novelist, has been recommended for the Nobel prize. She celebrated her 50th birthday last November, and is a most painstaking writer and scholar.

Ex-Governor Folk of Missouri is said to have Chautauqua bookings this year which will yield him $17,500. Mr. Bryan, however, still leads the lecture procession with bookings for the year to yield, it is reported, $45,000.

In anticipation of the coming of E. H. Harriman and party, who will spend several months in the vicinity of San Antonio hunting and fishing, a snug little tented city has sprung up at the Hot Well, Tex., where the headquarters of the party will be established. The tented village will be lighted by electricity and both telegraph and telephone wires have been run.

It is reported from Washington that John W. Weeks of Massachusetts is to be the successor of Charles N. Fowler as chairman of the house's banking and currency committee. "There are two men in congress today," Speaker Cannon is quoted as saying, "who are going to be the leaders of congress at a time not far distant, and they are Weeks of Massachusetts and Denby of Michigan."

E. R. Edwards, an evangelist, at Elwood, Ind., in order to arouse interest in meetings for men, has had constructed on a huge platform in the rear of the church and over the altar proper, a twenty-four-foot ring, such as is used at a prize fight, and invites two men from the audience to enter it and go through the form of two populists in action, while he uses their motions as an illustration in his subject, "The Fight to a Finish." He shows a familiarity with prize fighting.

AMAZING GROWTH OF NAVY.

The Fleet of Twenty Years Ago and of Today.

Philadelphia Record.

About twenty years ago, when the cruisers Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin were the whole of our new navy—that is, modern steel ships in distinction from the wooden vessels of the old regime—Admiral Walker, who had long reigned over the navy as chief of the bureau of navigation, was put in command of the vessels comprising the white squadron and sent to Europe with them. There wasn't a battleship among them; we did not build the unfortunate Maine and the now obsolete Texas till some time later. The Chicago, of about 5,000 tons, was much the largest vessel in the squadron. It carried about two-thirds of full sail power. It was some time after that that all sail was taken off our war vessels. As cruisers the fleet made a very creditable appearance, and ship for ship, compared well with the vessels in foreign navies. We got a good many compliments from foreign sources on the beginning of our modern navy. Styles in war ship building have undergone a good many changes since Admiral Walker and his white squadron visited European ports.

SMILING LINES.

Geronimo paused at the house gate of the Happy Hunting Grounds.

"Walk right in," said the guardian.

"All right," he said at last, "but I bet you ten ponies that if I run across General Crook he'll throw me out."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You're a traveling man, I presume, Mr. Wattles," ventured the new hotel clerk, with an affable smile.

"Yes, sir," said the big, bearded athlete who had just registered. "Do I look like a traveling man?"—Chicago Tribune.

She—You don't act as if I was the first girl you ever kissed.

He—If I am the first man who ever kissed you, how do you know I don't?—Lippincott's.

First Inmate—Have you noticed that the fellow who thinks he is Charles II is just mad over the lady who declares she is Joan of Arc?

Second Ditto—Yes; he's raving about her.—Baltimore American.

Darky (boarding a train)—I heard 'bout youh wife dyin', Jim. What you' gwine now?

"Tse off to join the Mormons; hit keeps one woman hustlin' too hard to support a heavy eatah like me."—Brooklyn Life.

"Do you think the color of a woman's hair has anything to do with her temper?"

"Not now. So very little of it is her own."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The New Convict—Say, old man, I'm likely to go stomping around my boudoir at all hours of the night—I'm a sleep-walker. It worries me terribly, too.

Guard—It needn't in this hotel. Boy, there isn't the slightest danger of your walking out of a window.—Puck.

Nan—That young man from Boston is an interesting talker, so far as you can understand what he says; but what a queer dialect he uses!

Fan—That isn't dialect; it's vocabulary. Can't you tell the difference?—Chicago Tribune.

RONDEAU REDOUBLE.

Chicago News.

I hate a dun. It makes me fairly sick.
This letter asking me to "please remit."
If I could pay I'd do it pretty quick.
I can't, however, so I wish they'd quit.

They will not, though, let up a little bit,
But threaten suit—a very shabby trick,
Considering the suit was poor in fit.
I hate a dun. It fairly makes me sick.

That is the worst of getting things on tick.
I wish that I had waited for my kit.
This curt reminder makes my conscience prick—
This letter asking me to "please remit."

Credit is an invention of the pit,
A thing devised for torment by Old Nick.
I can't grow calloused. I am tired of it.
If I could pay I'd do it mighty quick.

When I am broke, that is the time they pick
To pester me, to threaten with a writ.
To satisfy them I'd at nothing stick;
I can't, however, so I wish they'd quit.

It seems to me as if they had but little wit.
One can't get blood from turnips, stone or brick.
Well, with the statement I my pipe have lit.
That ends it. I shall simply let 'em kick.
I hate a dun.