

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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

Worth repeating: It is never too late to arbitrate.

Mr. Bryan will not debate with Senator Bailey. Mr. Bryan does not have to divide the gate receipts.

Painting scenery on wood is the latest theatrical device. Many plays room wooden enough without that.

Carter lake is not quite so euphonious as Lake Nakoma, but the reason for it is much more easily explained.

Wright sailed over the head of Barthold's statue, but Liberty looked serenely on from a rock foundation.

Alfonso's forces in stirring a Spanish omelet for rebellious Moors used shells to make the yoke more palatable.

After the city council requires licenses from motormen the next thing on the program will be to license chauffeurs.

Next registration day comes Tuesday, October 5. Make an appointment with yourself to call on the registrar without fail.

The new United States minister who has assumed the mission to uplift our trade in China promises to be an electric Crane.

Remember that the candidate who confesses to "corporate affidavits" is running for supreme judge on the democratic ticket.

Lord Northcliffe assures the United States that we have nothing to fear from war with Europe. He ought to know; he has seen both sides.

The entertainment committee for the Jap commissioners should be appointed early so they can begin at once to practice up on their Japanese.

The Seattle exposition is having its President's day. The President's day was the saving clause for the Omaha exposition, and we trust Seattle will be as well favored.

Mr. Taft convinced the people of North Yakima that nothing was quite so nice as a big red apple. This is a famous popular comparison presidentially perpetuated.

The New Jersey architect who pledges his new dwelling to stand a thousand years very properly invited unbelievers to a housewarming at the end of the term.

It is announced that Halley's elusive comet has been photographed so successfully that anyone may obtain a likeness. Heavily rarities become commoner every day.

General Frederick D. Grant, criticized for marching ahead of a "dry" parade, might refer his detractors to those who condemned his father for the whisky they said he drank.

Missouri will wait to be shown no longer, but has summoned a Nebraska prize-winning farmer to prove how easy it is for a man to make a living off ten acres and to get rich off twenty.

All circumstances considered, the police force is entitled to a bouquet for its efficiency in maintaining order as well as it has been maintained. The number of men in the police department is notoriously inadequate to ordinary demands, and with extra work comes the real test. So far, so good.

"Horizontal Bill."

The death of William R. Morrison at the advanced age of 84 years is a reminder of a busy public life, which, however, closed twelve years ago, since which time Colonel Morrison had been in retirement. It is more especially a reminder of the famous tariff bill which he sponsored, making a horizontal reduction in all the tariff schedules, which earned for him the sobriquet of "Horizontal Bill."

The bill presented by Colonel Morrison as chairman of the ways and means committee, for the purpose of vindicating the democratic position on the tariff, was the most brilliant example of what a tariff bill ought not to be and produced the natural result of extinguishing its author's congressional career by defeat at the subsequent election in 1886. The "horizontal bill" undertook a percentage reduction of every item whether on raw material or manufactured product, whether representing large or small importations or whether the article came into competition with American-made products or not. The only thing like it ever proposed is that now championed by Mr. Bryan whereby he wishes an annual reduction of a given per cent until the tariff becomes a uniform impost of 25 per cent ad valorem.

While the "horizontal bill" marked the political grave of Colonel Morrison, so far as congressional activity was concerned, it did not end his public career, because the lucky advent of a democratic president transferred him to the Interstate Commerce commission, where he served with ability and fidelity for ten years and earned the period of rest that followed.

Notes for Women.

The American mind, unfamiliar with the intricacies of English politics, if it granted suffrage at all to women would grant it under provisions identical with those required of male voters. And the average American has taken it for granted that the suffrage agitation which has so stirred Great Britain was intended to secure the equal right of ballot to the gentler sex at large rather than to a limited class.

But all is not peace in the feminine camp, for now comes Miss Mary MacArthur of London, who assures American women, and incidentally American men, that the English suffrage movement is a hollow sham.

Miss MacArthur pleads that her American sisters awake to the injustice of this thing. She hopes to organize a sisterhood here that will convey to the haughty suffragette leaders abroad a good old-fashioned United States protest. If the English suffragette is an aristocrat seeking to dominate those of her sex who have to earn a living, the United States tongue is the fit medium for Miss MacArthur to use in giving expression to her wrath.

The Campaign in New York. When the New York republicans fung forth their Baanard on the outer wall the cry was, "Who will come forth for Tammany?" Desperate in the face of determined fusion for reform, the organization besought William J. Gaynor, who once refused Croker's pleading to head the city ticket.

More than 500,000 public school children gathered in historical observance made an impressive feature of New York's gala week. No centennial can be adequately celebrated these days without assigning Young America a prominent part.

That failed Oklahoma bank has on deposit nearly \$750,000 of state money. That reminds us of old days in Nebraska when the state treasurer was supposed to come to the rescue of every shaky bank with money belonging to the people.

It has taken New York and New Jersey fourteen years to perfect the possession of fourteen miles of the Palisades for preservation as a public park. A mile a year is pretty slow progress for two powerful states.

The Postoffice department is doing good work in seeking to establish the identity of all using the general delivery service. Those who resent the order must have concealed reasons for concealing their identity.

With the railroads promising to make the New York-Chicago trip in fifteen hours, dwellers in Manhattan will soon begin to consider the desirability of Missouri river points for their week-end holidays.

One of the fashionable hotels plans to meet a demand for a diamond-studded room with gold dishes where breakfast may be had at \$20 a plate. Yet some people grumble at the high price of rump steak.

People often have to go away from home to hear the news. It has been discovered down at Lincoln that Omaha's street car strike is all politics. Strange the people here have not realized it.

The street car company may be a great loser by its strike, but it is not the biggest loser. The real victims

Harriman's holdings in Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton and other Illinois corporations are subject to the Illinois inheritance tax, and if New York also applies its tax to these same holdings, an issue of double taxation will be precipitated which may involve both states in prolonged litigation.

With individual states jointly striving to apply their several taxes to the estates of millionaires, in addition to the constant enterprise of heirs seeking their apportionment of fortunes, concentration of wealth becomes less of a bugbear except to those in whose hands it may be concentrated. A multiplication of inheritance taxes would quickly work disintegration.

Get Together.

Although the chasm between the street railway and its former employees has been widening rather than narrowing, there is still room to get together.

According to the spokesman of the men the strike has just begun, and according to the spokesman of the company the strike is all over. In one case or the other the advice to get together is still good.

The strike may be won by the company, but some victories are dearly bought at any cost. What the people want is immediate restoration of satisfactory street car service and a stoppage of the interruption of business, and more particularly its accomplishment in time to assure success for Ak-Sar-Ben.

What the street railway company wants is not only a corps of competent, faithful and honest men to man their cars, but also to regain the good will of the entire community, and the good will of the workman and wage earner is just as important to it as the good will of the business man and the millionaire.

The notion that the defeat of the strikers will mean the deathknell of unionism is most ridiculous and preposterous. Unionism will not fall with one strike or with twenty strikes. The unions have been beaten time and again, but still survive.

In this case the strikers have long since ceased to insist on recognition as a union and any contract with it, and the matters still in dispute are all subjects that can be adjusted on the give-and-take plan if the parties to the strike will only try to get together on some fair basis.

Both the strikers and the company ought to have this much consideration for the general public. Get together.

It seems to us that the striking street car men are making a mistake with their parades. The parades do no particular good and accomplish nothing, but increase the danger points for trouble and are calculated to incite sympathizers to violence. The labor parade is all right in time of industrial peace, but not in time of industrial warfare.

Lincoln's Young Men's Christian association building fund went up to \$105,048.10 before the clock struck 12. That is a mighty good showing. We suggest, however, that the Lincolnites get into communication with Omaha's building fund boosters to find out just what percentage should be charged off as bad paper.

The French episcopate condemns co-education in the public schools, stating that "the mixture of the two sexes is contrary to morality and unworthy a civilized people." In the light of America's successful co-education, France may be assured that it altogether depends upon the sort of people.

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are the 200,000 men, women and children who live in Omaha, South Omaha, Council Bluffs and the suburbs.

A New York actress has brought from Europe a marvelous buttonless gown. Mere man who wonders what keeps it on probably will discover that it is a new device for testing a husband's temper. The promised pinless hat may be a recompense, but he who pays the price will continue skeptical.

Chicago police find ammonia officially substituted for brandy as a restorative agent in the ambulance service. Thus are the joys of life ruthlessly spirited away.

To Each His Due. Washington Herald. Mr. Pinchot is satisfied; Mr. Ballinger is satisfied; Mr. Taft is satisfied. Mr. Glavis alone seems to be possessed of a lemon.

What the West Likes. Cleveland Leader. The president's course in meeting dynamic issues in his western speeches is what the west likes. It is good politics as well as good Americanism.

Elemental Characteristics. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Bryan says he is convinced that both Cook and Peary are democrats because they have shown their ability to live a long time out in the cold. And then they quarrel so enthusiastically.

"Everybody's President." Denver News. Taft is everybody's president; which doesn't alter the fact that in the beginning he was nobody's candidate. But the public mind is seldom critical, and is studious only by accident. Wherefore, the pleasant fiction holds. Well, it is fiction with a basis of fact, anyway. Let it stand.

Will They Heed the Warning? Baltimore American. President Taft warns the trusts that they must not stay good. This is where the most trying part of practicing goodness comes in. Sporadic virtue is not so difficult and may even prove a good advertisement, but virtue as a continuous performance is very strenuous.

A Gentle Backhander. Boston Herald. General Fred Grant, who has been suggested as a presidential candidate for the prohibitionists, is reported as saying that he would be glad to give his body as a sacrifice if it would save the country from the demon drink. That's a noble sentiment, but the drink he speaks of is probably not the drink which President Lincoln once wished that some of his non-fighting generals might partake of.

Industrial Recovery. Springfield Republican. Only 65,502 idle freight cars could be found in the United States on September 15 by the American Railway association statisticians. This figure compares with 105,677 on September 1 and with 170,827 for the same time last year. Here we evidently have unimpeachable evidence of industrial recovery. Not before since the panic of 1907 have the railroads been employed so nearly to their full capacity.

New York's Cold Storage Victims. New York Sun. In New York we have become so hardened to eating the strange products of the cold storage vaults that the fresh foods of our childhood would probably seem unpalatable. To the diner accustomed to the pale, tasteless chicken of our hotels and restaurants, a real full-blooded broiler, slain within the current year would taste "strong" and obnoxiously assertive. Similarly fresh eggs, neither laid nor partially hatched, might seem to our sophisticated palates to possess too many of the attributes of the ingenue.

NATIONAL ECONOMY. Will Congress Co-operate with the President? New York Tribune. President Taft said confidently at Denver that \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 would be saved in federal expenses by the efforts of his cabinet to economize. The president's insistence on rigid economy and the consequent cooperation of the heads of departments are well known, but it is impossible to escape some doubt as to the amount of help which congress will be willing to give. It is, of course, true that the more systematic efforts of the executive branch to curtail the steadily increasing expenses of the government, as he did on the field of battle, earnestly, aggressively and intelligently.

In 1884 he was defeated for re-election, and returned to the practice of law at Waterloo and in 1896 he was again defeated for congress. He was elected to the legislature of his state in 1871, and of his services there throughout the long ten months' session on the revision of the state law and the giving effect to the new constitution, a colleague, who had been associated with him, indulging in reminiscences in a public address eight or ten years ago, said: "In that house, which contained many distinguished and able men on both sides, Mr. Morrison was the admitted chief."

In that year, 1871, Chicago suffered one of the most disastrous fires of modern times, involving the destruction of miles of buildings and aggregating nearly \$300,000,000 loss. Among other measures of relief for the stricken city that was proposed at the session of the legislature specially called for that purpose was the following: "If Chicago came here in its strength I should vote no. But coming in ashes, I vote aye."

To these simple, emphatic words citizens of Chicago credit the success of the measure giving them \$3,000,000, and afterwards they presented to Colonel Morrison a "cane mounted with bronze head from one of the buried chimneys of the burnt city" bearing that legend with the presentation inscription.

Colonel Morrison was an enthusiastic admirer and devoted adherent of Samuel J. Tilden. He put his whole heart into the Tilden campaign of 1876, and after the election was a member of the committee appointed by the democratic which went to New Orleans to watch the counting of the votes.

On the return of the committee, Roger Q. Mills of Texas, then a young member of the house, who had aggressively opposed the electoral commission and voted against it all the time, greeted Morrison with the words: "Great heavens, Morrison, if you had only been here the electoral commission would never have been born."

The electoral commission was, to all intents and purposes, the work of Samuel J. Tilden and Abram S. Hewitt, and Morrison never had anything to do with its formation, never approved of it and was sorely disappointed at its findings.

But during his absence in New Orleans

Wm. R. Morrison

Career of a Tariff Reform Democrat. Conspicuous in Party Councils Twenty and More Years Ago

Ten years of retirement from public activities all but quenched the light which kept in view for almost forty years the figure of William R. Morrison of Illinois, whose death is just announced. From 1860 to 1888 he was an active force in state and national politics, a soldier in the Mexican civil wars, and a democrat all the while. He passed his 40th birthday anniversary in 1895—his 50th birthday anniversary in 1905—his 60th birthday anniversary in 1905—his 70th birthday anniversary in 1905—his 80th birthday anniversary in 1905—his 90th birthday anniversary in 1905—his 100th birthday anniversary in 1905.

William R. Morrison passed his early years on the homestead farm in Monroe county. When the war with Mexico broke out, that democratic war which added two empires to our domain, Morrison, who had not yet reached manhood, enlisted as a private, marched across the country after Taylor, and was in the memorable battle of Buena Vista. He served throughout the Mexican war with credit and returned to Illinois on the proclamation of peace.

The spirit of adventure engendered by the war had its effect on young Morrison, and he joined the Argonauts of '49 in the then great undertaking of a passage across the deserts and Sierras of the far west, to seek his fortunes in the gold diggings of California.

He was fairly successful as a miner, but soon tired of a life of adventure and after two years returned to his home in Illinois, where his fellow-citizens soon afterwards elected him clerk for the circuit court of Monroe, his native county.

He was clerk of the circuit court of his county when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed by congress. The leading democratic politician of Illinois took issue with Douglas, the father of that measure, abandoned the party, and denied the right of home rule in the territories. But Morrison, although he had never met Douglas, resigned his clerkship, took the stump, espousing the cause of Douglas and democracy, believing and declaring the right and ability of the people of the territories to take care of their own affairs and govern themselves.

Prominence as a campaigner resulted in his election to the legislature in 1854, and re-election for two following sessions. As soon as the news of the battle at Bull Run reached southern Illinois it became clear that there was to be a war in reality and that men must take sides without further parley. It was no longer sentiment. Many of the principal men in southern Illinois were of Virginia ancestry, and with these Morrison's political and personal relations were always close. But sentiment, even friendship, had to be abandoned. It was a war for home and peace, and Morrison at once tendered his services to Governor Yates of Illinois. He was commissioned and under that authority and principally at his own expense, raised the regiment afterwards known as the Forty-ninth Illinois volunteers.

The story of his desperate charges at Donelson against a position impregnable with the insignificant force at hand, is a matter of history, as is his being left for dead upon the field. His obituary appeared in the dispatches of the day. The long-dreary journey of Mrs. Morrison to the front, where she nursed him back to strength sufficient to get him home, is a touching part of the story.

While he was still on crutches came the dreadful news of Shiloh, and still on crutches, he hurried to rejoin his comrades in the weary investment and siege of Corinth. While at the front and not yet entirely recovered he received notice of his nomination for congress, which came, however, apparently handicapped with the reform degenerating the civil contest, if not advocating the abandonment of the struggle.

Across the drumhead at his tent he indorsed it thus: "Gentlemen, interpreting your platform to mean a vigorous prosecution of the war to final success, I accept."

He took no part in the political campaign. He remained with his regiment and discharged his military duties until the news of his election to congress reached him, when he resigned to take a place in the council of the nation. On his resignation General Grant indorsed, "He is one of our best officers."

His first term in congress was without much incident. He supported the union cause in congress, as he did on the field of battle, earnestly, aggressively and intelligently.

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