

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Published Every Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Table with subscription rates: Daily (Without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00; Daily (Including Sunday), One Year, \$7.00; Three Months, \$2.00; Six Months, \$3.50; Single Copy, 10 Cents.

OFFICE: Omaha, The Bee Building, 10th St. and 15th St. Between 10th and 11th Sts.

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending March 23, 1907. Includes categories like Total, Paid, and Unpaid.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Broach, Winspear and John T. Clarke all pulling together to infante the Broach mayoralty boom!

In case of trouble with Great Britain Ambassador Hay is expected to "hold the nozzle again the bank till the last galoot's ashore."

After helping the gambling bill through the senate judiciary committee Senator Ransom knows enough to keep still and let Senator Howell do the fool talking.

Promises are now being made in and about the city hall while you wait, and you don't have to wait long, either—nearly so long as you will for fulfillment.

If ex-Treasurer Bartley's shortage were \$5,570,000 instead of \$537,000 he might not even have been asked to give bail while enjoying his leisure waiting for the preliminary examination to his head.

If William J. Broach is really the self-sacrificing republican which he professes to be he will withdraw from the race for renomination rather than attempt to lead the republican eye ticket up with a dead weight candidate for mayor.

It might not be out of place for the Omaha Ministerial union to get together now and adopt resolutions expressing its sentiments with reference to the gambling bill and its legislative sponsors.

By grace of the United States supreme court all railroads now go as they please. People contemplating trips, however, need not flatter themselves that they can therefore go as they please without paying the customary fare.

Eastern investigators who are looking at Omaha schools with a view to determining what may be avoided in the administration of their own home institutions are advised not to stop with a mere cursory glance at the buildings.

It is authoritatively announced that all federal appointees will be allowed to serve their full terms of four years unless sooner removed for cause. The expectation nothing will, therefore, take heed that nothing is to be gained by crowding the mourners.

The celerity with which Senator Thurston's choice for the first federal vacancy in Nebraska went through the stages of nomination and confirmation will tend to strengthen the popular belief that Senator Thurston's endorsement is the sine qua non of the office seeker's hopes.

Governor Holcomb made a strong plea for economy in his message to the legislature, and he will be fully justified and generally supported if he interposes his veto to stop some of the extravagant schemes for new and unnecessary additions to the buildings occupied by existing state institutions.

After all its public and private boasts of state honor and regard for obligations Nebraska cannot afford, by wild and heading legislation against eastern capital, to cut off the source of its own life blood and place itself upon the unhappy plan occupied by certain neighboring states whose company in this regard it has hitherto succeeded in avoiding.

It would not be a bad idea for John L. Webster and ex-Attorney General Churchill to get together on the question of responsibility for the delay in the prosecution of the state's appeal in the maximum freight rate cases. Having been associated in the conduct of this case these two eminent lawyers ought to agree at least not to contradict one another when they venture into official documents in the case.

HOW MUCH LONGER.

A day or two before the present legislature convened, in January last, The Bee called attention to the precarious condition of the state treasury owing to criminal mismanagement of the outgoing treasurer. When a few days later the newly-elected treasurer, Mr. Meserve, endeavored to effect a settlement with ex-Treasurer Bartley, it was learned that a shortage in his accounts was inevitable.

As yet no treasury investigation has been made. Ex-Treasurer Bartley is at large, out on a mere nominal bail awaiting preliminary hearing on two or three counts of embezzlement, although the perpetration of this colossal theft has rendered him liable to rearrest and prosecution on a hundred different counts. Bartley committed embezzlement every time he appropriated a single item of state money to his own use. He committed embezzlement every time he loaned school money out at interest to banks or individuals. He committed embezzlement when he stole the \$180,000 sinking fund warrant and he committed embezzlement again when he paid out interest on that warrant \$6,000 in excess of the rate authorized by law.

How much longer is the patience of the people of Nebraska to be abused by legislation and law officers? How much longer must our citizens submit to seeing self-convinced criminals walk the streets unhindered and in the full enjoyment of booty wrung from the hard-earned savings of the taxpayers? How much longer will the public be kept in the dark as to the extent of the peculations of the public thieves and the identity of the men who have aided and abetted them in their thievery? How much longer can the authorities at the state house trifle with the people with this leniency to defaulting ex-officials without subjecting themselves to the suspicion that they, too, have come under the spell of the embezzler's influences?

TO REVIVE OUR SHIPPING.

Senator Atkins has again introduced in the United States senate a bill intended to revive the merchant marine. It proposes a duty of 10 per cent in addition to the duties now imposed by law on all goods, wares and merchandise imported in ships or vessels not of the United States; this duty of 10 per cent is also imposed on merchandise not dutiable which shall be brought to this country in foreign vessels. The bill provides for the abrogation and repeal of all clauses in existing treaties in contravention.

The public national platform favored legislation of this kind. It declared: "We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the stars and stripes, manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce." This declaration was approved by Major McKinley in his letter of acceptance and in the inaugural address he referred to the question of restoring the merchant marine as of very great importance, demanding prompt attention from congress.

Thus the republican party, through its national convention, is committed to the proposition of a discriminating duty on all merchandise imported in vessels not of the United States.

It is conceded on all hands that there ought to be an American merchant marine. Men of all parties admit that the position of the United States in this respect is humiliating. According to a late issue of the Maritime Journal, in 1881, or sixteen years ago, this country had 3,393 sailing vessels of 160 tons register. Now the number is 2,291, or 1,145 less than sixteen years ago. Our enormous foreign commerce has been carried in ships owned in Europe and since 1881 American manufacturers and producers have paid to foreign ship owners enough money to have built a merchant marine equal to all demands. This is a condition which no patriotic American can desire to have perpetuated.

But is the proposed discriminating duty the wisest and most practicable plan for building up a merchant marine? Its advocates point to what it did at the beginning of the government and insist that a like result would come from the imposition of such a duty at this time. This view may be sound, but when the totally different conditions as to international trade are considered it may well be doubted whether a policy that was found beneficial more than a century ago would be found to operate as favorably now. When the first congress imposed a discriminating duty against foreign vessels it was really an act of retaliation. Now no such excess exists, but it is not to be doubted that if this country should return to that policy it would be met with retaliation.

THE GAMBLING BILL SCANDAL.

Law-abiding and law-respecting citizens of Omaha and Nebraska have reason to feel scandalized by the state of affairs laid bare by The Bee's exposures in connection with the passage by the state senate of the Howell bill to legalize gambling. It is simply amazing that any one chosen to represent Douglas county in the legislature or any other constituency, for that matter, should stand sponsor for a bill designed to reorganize open gambling in this city.

Worse than this, however, is the indisputable proof that the gambling bill was raffled through the senate under the influence of boodle hung up by Omaha and South Omaha gamblers to secure its enactment. The original anti-gambling law, by which gambling and the keeping of gambling resorts was made a felony, was placed on the statute books in 1887 after a legislative scandal involving a boodle combine that had bargained to kill the bill for so much money. At nearly every succeeding legislature the gamblers have been on hand with bills to repeal the existing law, but never before have they flouted their boodle so brazenly or so openly and never before have they succeeded in getting their bill so far advanced on its way to become law.

The infamy of the measure which seeks to make gambling a simple misdemeanor punishable only by fine or jail imprisonment is overshadowed by the enormity of the corruption by which its passage through the senate seems to have been procured. The senate owes it to itself as well as to the public to go down to the bottom of this scandalous affair and to fix the exact relations existing between the gamblers' combine and the senators who have permitted themselves to be used to further this audacious scheme.

A JUDICIAL CHANGE.

The vigorous opposition to duties on books and scientific apparatus has had the desired effect. The framers of the new tariff bill have amended it so that scientific apparatus, instruments, books, etc., imported in good faith for educational institutions, will come in free. This action will be universally commended. The revenue that could be derived from this source would not amount to a very important sum and the government can afford to forego this revenue in the interest of education. It is surprising that the intelligent men who framed the bill made the mistake of taxing scientific apparatus and books imported for the use of colleges and schools, since these were not dutiable under the last republican tariff. The reason for placing them on the free list then is equally valid now, being simply that the government should not tax anything that is essential to the advancement of education and is brought into the country entirely for that purpose. Such a tax is repugnant to the intelligent judgment of the country and no party can afford to take the responsibility of it.

The committee ought to follow its commendable action by removing works of art from the dutiable list. These also are educational and the revenue to be derived from them is inconsiderable. There is no demand from any large number of persons for a duty on works of art and no other country, we believe, having a tariff imposes such a duty. It is not in harmony with the modern idea of giving the largest freedom to art and it would be discredit to the American people to put a restriction upon art in the form of a tax. American artists have with practical unanimity expressed themselves in opposition to any duty on works of art and their position in the matter ought to have weight with congress.

The necessity for more revenue is unquestionable, but it is not so great as to require that the instruments of education be made a source of revenue and that the United States shall be placed in the singular and unenviable position of being the only enlightened nation that gets income for the support of its government in this way.

In appointing members of the Lincoln Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, Governor Holcomb has taken the broad view that the law in requiring representation of the republican party contemplates a republican in active cooperation with the party and not a so-called silver republican who has practically ceased to belong to the party. It is to be regretted that the governor could not bring himself to view his appointments to the Omaha police board from the same standpoint. If so-called silver republicans must have recognition they should in all fairness be charged up to the party with which they are really associated.

Now it is Murderer Durrant who is grasping at the last straw to secure judicial intervention that will save him from the gallows. The tendency of late, however, has become quite pronounced against such eleventh hour interferences after the criminal has had the benefit of appeal through all the regularly constituted courts. Durrant will get to the end of his rope with about as little popular sympathy as any of the human butchers of the last few years.

The substantial encouragement bestowed upon the promoters of the Transmississippi Exposition by the stalwart citizens of Chicago who bore the burden of the World's fair is calculated to put an end to apathy and neglect near home and stimulate the active cooperation of all who are to derive benefits from the great undertaking.

Where were ex-Police Commissioner Foster's pastor, Rev. W. P. Murray, and the other substantial petitioners when the bill to legalize gambling was introduced and raffled through one house

GOOD WORDS FOR THE EXPOSITION.

Comment of the German Press of the United States. Jackson (Mich.) Volkfreund. The managers of the Transmississippi Exposition deserve full credit for the work they are doing. Great interest is taken in the enterprise all over the land and applications for space are pouring in at a rapid rate. Those applications are coming, it is said, from all parts of the country and even Mexico has shown its intention to be represented in Omaha next year. Everything tends to show that the Transmississippi Exposition will be a success.

Cincinnati Volkfreund: As is known the Transmississippi Exposition, which will be held in Omaha next year, is intended to be an international character inasmuch as foreign countries are expected to participate in the same. The first of these foreign countries in view, Mexico, has already shown its willingness to respond to the call. President Diaz, in a recent conference with a committee of the board of directors of the exposition association, declared himself in favor of taking part in that enterprise, and promised that Mexico will be worthy represented at the Transmississippi Exposition.

Newark (N. J.) Tribune: The great west is arranging for an exhibition of its rich natural products and resources at Omaha, Nebraska's metropolis, next year. While by such an exposition in the first instance the sales and territories west of the Mississippi will be benefited, some benefit will also be derived by other parts of the country, because it is always true that what is good for the west is also good for the east, and vice versa. We wish the Transmississippi Exposition the greatest possible success.

Mont Vernon (N. Y.) Westchester County Angler: From all that we hear, we judge that the Transmississippi Exposition will by no means be just a mere show. Great interest is taken in the enterprise in all the transmississippi states and the board of managers of the exposition association has its forces in working order, and are seen to be working with great vigor and desired result. We shall report fully to our readers about the progress of the great enterprise.

Butte (Mont.) Journal: One of the grandest exhibits at the Transmississippi Exposition will be that of mines and minerals, because the transmississippi region contains the richest deposits of minerals while the mining industry has nowhere been brought to such a state of perfection as it has been in the great west. In this line the exposition will make a wonderful showing and attract the attention of the whole world.

Stockton (Cal.) Banner: Between June and November next year there will be a Transmississippi and International Exposition held at the city of Omaha, which is intended to give the transmississippi states and territories an opportunity to show to the world the enormous wealth and the natural resources of the great west. It is without doubt a laudable enterprise and will pay a hundred fold the money spent for carrying out the same. California ought to be splendidly represented.

Miami (O.) Post: The preparatory work for the great Transmississippi Exposition is going on with great vigor and the success of the same seems to be assured. The whole west is vitally interested in the enterprise. If the people understand their business, and we have no reason to think they do not, they will make every effort to bring about the greatest possible success for the exposition.

New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung: The Transmississippi Exposition which will be held at Omaha, promises to become a big thing. For months the preparatory work has been going on, and committees have been sent to all the states within the Transmississippi region, and even to our neighboring republic, Mexico, to stir up sentiment in favor of the projected Transmississippi Exposition, and from the reports of these committees the conclusion is warranted that their labor has not been in vain. Not only the transmississippi states, but also Mexico, will be represented at the Omaha Exposition. President Diaz, with whom one of these committees had a conference, declared himself in favor of the exposition and has promised a worthy representation of his country at the same.

San Francisco Democrat: The people of Omaha are busily engaged in making preparations for the Transmississippi Exposition which is to be held in Nebraska's metropolis. There is no doubt that the projected exhibition will not only be of great value to the city of Omaha and the state of Nebraska, but that the same will benefit to a considerable extent the whole transmississippi country. It is self-evident that our state should not let pass an opportunity like this to again make itself visible to the world by arranging for a grand exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition.

Duluth (Minn.) Volkfreund: There can be no doubt that the Transmississippi Exposition will prove of great benefit to the transmississippi states. It is one of the great west are known to be comparatively few people and that the great mass of people have not even the least idea of the immense wealth which is embraced in the transmississippi country. The exposition will afford the first opportunity that the west has been granted to make a showing of what it has and in the great state of concern we hope sincerely that they will not let this opportunity pass. Let everybody in his shoulder put his wheel and help push the good thing along!

Belleville (Tex.) Wochensblatt: The closing years of the nineteenth century witness an uninterrupted succession of international and national exhibitions for the purpose of showing the progress of the technical sciences accomplished in the interest of humanity. Of all these exhibitions that projected for Paris in 1907, toward which preparations are being made in great style, is perhaps the most important. It is to be held in Omaha, the metropolis of Nebraska, between June 1 and November 1, 1907. The west looks to the south as the market for its cereals, because the south affords shipping facilities for the products of the west and it is to be the world's market. Without the assistance of the central western states, Texas never would have been able to procure a deep water harbor. On the other hand, in Omaha, Denver and Kansas City we find the natural market for our cattle, and for many of our agricultural products. The interests of both parts of the country are such that the welfare of the one is the welfare of the other, and it is to be hoped that the representation of Texas at the Transmississippi Exposition will not be limited to the exhibition of buffaloes and some other natural curiosities, as was the case at the Philadelphia and Chicago. On account of the existing conditions in our state it is doubtful whether the legislature can make an appropriation to make it a part of the exposition. It would be made if it were of no avail, because the bill would be vetoed by the members of congress in our large cities and our industrial enterprises should provide for a worthy representation of the state at the Transmississippi Exposition.

Chicago Plattdeutsche Nachrichten: When some months ago the German government decided to appropriate \$50,000,000 to enable Germany's participation in the World's Exposition at Paris in 1907, Deputy Hebel said that his party, the agriculturalists, would be willing to vote 10,000,000 for such a purpose, because, every exposition is a peaceful fight of the civilized nations participating in such an exposition, which not only serve a great purpose by mutually teaching those nations certain things which they did not know before, but also give new impulses to home industry. We agree fully with Herr Hebel on the subject, and therefore greet with joy the prospect of adding an exhibition by the transmississippi states at the city of Omaha.

THE ANTI-TRUST DECISION.

Kansas City Times: If perfectly enforced the act would abolish the most unjust feature of rail rates. As it is, the law is constantly evaded, the efforts to raise rates, who are naturally dissatisfied with the systematic discrimination, should be directed toward compelling the railroads to live up to the law.

Indianapolis News: The Sherman act was not intended merely as a limitation on combinations technically known as trusts, but was meant to prevent the trying out of contracts the purpose of which is to restrain trade and to limit competition. That a pooling arrangement between railroads is a contract seems clear enough. It is a contract of this nature to require all agreements of this nature to be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chicago Tribune: It has been determined that competition must not be stifled. Therefore the railroads must to business under the competitive system. It may kill some of them, but in that case they ought not to live. The railroads will survive. But the railroads will thrive generally under competition. It will make business for them. They will not make as much on each ton of freight they carry, but they will carry more tons.

Chicago Post: The decision is clearly a technical one, and the refusal of the court to get into the reasonableness of the rates may be regarded on general public grounds. It may be found necessary to amend the laws and legalize certain forms of pooling under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but for the present it would seem that no pooling arrangement could be devised that would evade the prohibitions of the act.

Kansas City Star: One thing is certain. In the long run the railroad companies will profit by an honest effort on the part of their stockholders to keep inside the limits of the law. Any other policy will result in a law which will be repealed by state legislation to regulate rates. The one way in which the railroads can escape such legislation is through a plain and simple disposition to deal fairly and justly with all interests, recognizing always the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and giving up all attempts to override them.

New York World: This decision overrules the famous decision of Justice Shiras in favor of pooling and pooling combinations. It upsets the decisions of Judges Lacombe and Wallace last Friday, which held that the anti-trust laws did not apply to railroads. It begins a new era in the history of the relations of railroads to the people. It opens the way to a mortal blow to that great trust and monopoly, such as the Standard Oil Company, which has been a trust, the grain elevator trust, that rob the people and grow fat on extortion by means of the railway associations.

Chicago Journal: One effect of these anti-trust decisions has been to keep in operation a large number of weak roads, whose construction was the result of wildcat speculation. It begins a new era in the history of the relations of railroads to the people. It opens the way to a mortal blow to that great trust and monopoly, such as the Standard Oil Company, which has been a trust, the grain elevator trust, that rob the people and grow fat on extortion by means of the railway associations.

Delaware Telegraph: The printing and binding of the bill intended to save the state from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in the next year, has passed the Iowa senate. If enacted it will make the offices of printer and binder a tempting one. Men will seek them less eagerly.

Davenport Democrat: Mr. Jackson, the building and a lobbyist, appears to be doing a good deal of business. He has been at an old hat on the glad to see the bill and hit a paving brick. He should apply to the legislature for permission to drop the last syllable of his name.

Centerville Citizen: Men who would build themselves up by tearing others down are neither good nor wise. This applies in financial matters as well as in political matters. When you have filled your pockets in such a way, don't kill the tree. If others get a supply you have the opportunity to get some more after your supply is exhausted. Don't grow sideways, but upward.

Des Moines Leader: If a schoolboy were asked to write an essay on the subject of writing in Iowa, it would be hard to say. To cover the entire subject all he would need write would be, "There are none." Let for the better part of fifty years the people of Iowa have been spending money and labor on country roads. Why, after so much effort, is the result so inadequate and the farmer who thinks it doesn't pay to farm, is simply getting poorer and poorer. We have scattered over too large a territory. It is better to make six miles of lasting road a year than 100 miles of lasting road every year. It is better to have proper direction given to the labor and money expended, Iowa could have good roads in ten years. If the present methods continue we will not have new roads in ten years than we have now.

KEEP THE MONEY AT HOME. Establish Beet Sugar Factories and Cultivate Sugar Beets. Last year the country consumed 2,300,000 tons of sugar, but four-fifths of it was imported, largely beet sugar from Germany. The idea of buying most of our sugar abroad is simply robbery of the farmer. France, Belgium, Austria and Holland produced over 5,000,000 tons of beet sugar last year. The United States produced only 2,000 tons. The factory at Lehi, Utah, used 43,000 tons of beets last year. There is a factory in New Mexico, three in California and one in Wisconsin. The sugar bounty limited to six years would bring this incipient industry up to large dimensions. It would open to farmers a new and profitable field of industry in many states which are adapted to sugar beet growing. Sugar refineries would multiply and the beet plantations could multiply and the farmer who thinks it doesn't pay to raise wheat as an exclusive crop could put in twenty or thirty acres of sugar beets on his farm and sell the product with greater profit. Another advantage of the industry is that the beet pulp, the residuum from the crushing process, can be profitably fed to cattle to fatten them.

This is one way to keep money at home.



The blending of the Style—Fit—the Make—the Price—and You—that's what you are looking for—what you get. —here—we are Shoe Artists—know as soon as we look at a Foot what Shoe it should go into—a foot that comes here goes away shoe fitted—This season we've added more styles to our ladies' \$3 shoes that wear so well. T. P. Cartwright & Co. 16th and Douglas

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Philadelphia Record: It seems strange how a plate of ice cream will make a girl's heart warm up to a young man.

Somerville Journal: Even the man who believes firmly in the thirteen supposition seldom refuses to accept thirteen for a girl's heart warm up to a young man.

Chicago Tribune: "What a dreary waste of time!" exclaimed the tourist from the east, looking from the hurricane deck of the river steamer at the angry flood. "A waste of time," asked the native Kentuckian, in astonishment. "Who in tourist wants to see it?"

Indianapolis Journal: "Will some pupil put into ordinary language the author's phrase, 'It is not the vain thimble of an Oriental dream?'" asked the teacher of the night school. "But ain't no plip," said the bullet-headed young man in the front row.

Chicago Post: She had just returned after putting into ordinary language the author's phrase, "It is not the vain thimble of an Oriental dream?" asked the teacher of the night school. "But ain't no plip," said the bullet-headed young man in the front row.

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"SPECIALLY JIM."

Kansas City Star: I was mighty good-lookin' when I was young.

Poet art' black-eyed 'n' slim, With fella's a-courtin' me Sunday nights, "Speci'ally Jim!"

The blackest one of 'em all was he, "Chippert" an' han'som, an' trim, But I tussled up my head an' made fun o' the crowd, "Speci'ally Jim!"

I said I hadn't no 'pition' o' men, An' I wouldn't take stock in him, But they kept 'up a-comin' in spite o' my talk, "Speci'ally Jim!"

I got so tired o' havin' 'em round, "Speci'ally Jim!"

I made up my mind I'd settle down An' take up with him.

So we was married one Sunday in church, "Twas crowded full to the brim; "Twas the only way to get rid o' 'em all, "Speci'ally Jim!"

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