

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George H. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Net total, 1,097,179. Daily average, 36,578. GEORGE H. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER, 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.

Judge George Gray says he is going out of politics. It will be a short trip.

Secretary Taft holds the lead in Connecticut. He did not study at Yale for nothing.

Hello, South Omaha! You will soon be able to talk to Omaha over two different wires.

Mr. Taft has now reached third base and only a sacrifice hit is needed to enable him to score.

It looks as if it would take a supreme court decision eventually to tell who's who in the Park board.

Without any reference to the temperance question, the entire west has gone wet since the 1st of May.

By actual count the Push-Aheads in Omaha are in majority over the Pull-Backs by more than two to one.

A Minneapolis dispatch asserts that Bryanites are spending \$5,000 a day in Minnesota. Where did they get it?

Speaking of names, Miss Bible, a Massachusetts girl, has confessed to the larceny of \$10,000 worth of jewelry.

One of the battleships in the Pacific fleet caught the California spirit and had a little blowout of its own—in the boiler room.

The drama, "The Wolf," has been taken off the boards in New York. "The Lamb" is the kind of a show Wall street wants.

The coal man and the ice man should draw straws and settle the question which is to have the next whack at the consumer.

Richard Croker apparently is not in favor of Mr. Bryan. He declares that the great need of the country is a quiet man for president.

Senator McEnery of Louisiana is totally deaf, but he must look upon his affliction as little short of a blessing when Senator "Jeff" Davis erupts.

As another sign of the restoration of normal conditions the Washington base ball team has crowded down to last place in the American league.

A total vote of 7,500 at a special election in Douglas county, involving only a question of authorizing the issue of bonds, is a pretty good showing.

A scientist estimates that the water supply of the world will not be exhausted for 50,000,000 years. Wall street should get over its scare before that.

John D. Rockefeller has refused to pay \$500 for a word that belonged to one of Oliver Cromwell's men. A sword is of little use for cutting coupons.

It is a little tough on Mrs. Leslie Carter to have to sell furniture and take up a tour of the Kerosene circuit, but she has a young husband to support and is brave enough to make the sacrifice necessary to that end.

Congress has decided to buy a building at Berlin suitable for the American embassy. Of course, David Jarvis Hill will find his position more pleasant under the circumstances and Mrs. Hill may not be compelled to practice economy by doing her own marketing.

BRINGING CONGRESS TO ACT

President Roosevelt has scored another decisive victory over the reactionaries in congress, with the result that plans for an adjournment of present session on or before May 15 have been abandoned and the leaders in both senate and house have begun the preparation of a legislative program looking to final action upon all the matters of importance urged for consideration by the president in his latest message to congress. This includes:

Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law.

An anti-injunction bill.

Provision for a tariff investigation.

An emergency currency measure.

Compensation to injured government employees.

Continuation of the Inland Waterways commission.

The president's message also advised legislation on a child labor law for the District of Columbia and a postal savings bank system, but they may be deferred for future consideration, although it is now quite plain that the other six measures advocated by the president will be seriously considered, even if satisfactory legislation is not secured upon all of them.

The house is holding caucuses on the compromise currency bill and committees of the two bodies are considering the other measures with a view to final agreement before adjournment day, which is now tentatively fixed for the first week in June.

Most of the measures to be acted upon have already been the subject of very general discussion in congress and in the public press. Their enactment into legislation depends only on a willingness of members of the senate and house to make the concessions necessary to get together. This willingness is steadily becoming apparent in the reorganized program for the session.

This change of front on the part of congress is doubtless due to the conviction that President Roosevelt is voicing public sentiment and that failure to act on his recommendations in good faith would be placed at the doors of members who must go before their constituents in the coming campaign and render account of their public services. Congress has been wont to pay little heed to the message of a president during his last year in office, particularly when he was not a candidate for re-election, but Mr. Roosevelt has broken another precedent in that respect. The president, in this case, represents very fairly the collective ideas of the country for the legislation he has urged, and the people always have the last word.

GROWING STRENGTH OF MR. TAFT

The New York Tribune, recognized as a high republican authority in that state and unquestionably in position to estimate the strength of various presidential candidates in New York and surrounding states, openly concedes the certain nomination of Mr. Taft at the Chicago convention, and, in so doing, admits that Governor Hughes of New York is no longer a factor to be reckoned with in shaping the results of that convention. The Tribune's expression of conviction is based upon returns of the state conventions and in careful canvasses and estimates in states that have not yet named delegates. Refusing to hold out encouragement to the Hughes supporters, when uncertainty as to the result at Chicago has passed, the Tribune says:

It is our conviction, based on the facts which we have published, and on probabilities so strong as to be scarcely distinguishable from facts, that the choice of the republican convention for president of the United States has now been determined and that the nomination of Mr. Taft has been foreordained. If nothing more than what seems to be already in sight should occur between this date and June 15 our belief is that Mr. Taft would enter the convention with a secure majority of the delegates behind him and be nominated on the first ballot—probably by not fewer than 520 votes out of 560. But the tide is setting so strongly in his favor that the natural process of accretion is likely to increase his majority beyond the dimensions now clearly discernible.

The failure of Governor Hughes to secure support outside his own state has made it plain even to his most enthusiastic admirers that his candidacy could not be pushed with any great promise of success at Chicago. The Tribune admits that this is so and joins in approving a growing sentiment in New York for a renomination of Governor Hughes, even intimating that the offer of the nomination as vice president would probably be rejected by the governor in order that he may respond to what he considers a higher obligation to serve his own people for another term in the executive chair at Albany.

RESULTS OF THE BOND ELECTION

The result of the special election called to vote on the several propositions to vote bonds for public improvements indicates that all these propositions have received the necessary majorities to approve them. In the case of the paving and park bonds, for which a two-thirds vote is required, the affirmative votes are more than two to one. In the case of the court house bonds, which require only a majority, the affirmative votes are almost two to one, proving the great preponderance of public sentiment in their favor.

The reasons why these bonds should be authorized were set forth before the election and seem to have appealed, convincingly to the voters. The carrying of the bonds means that Omaha will continue to go forward in the work of public improvements, that the extension of its paved street area will proceed, that the park approaches and boulevards will be improved and that

the outgrown court house and jail will be replaced with a modern and more suitable and adequate structure. Several difficult problems are still to be worked out in connection with the court house proposition, particularly that of providing jail facilities during the time that the new building is under construction. We may be confident, however, that all these difficulties will be satisfactorily met in some way.

Omaha and Douglas county are to be congratulated on the assurance of continued forward movement in street improvements and building operations.

SENATOR BAILEY'S VICTORY

United States Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey of Texas will lead the delegation of his state to the national convention at Denver, having won the distinction in one of the most bitterly contested primary election fights ever held. The vote at the primaries was really a test of democratic sentiment in Texas as to whether Bailey should be continued in the service of the state at Washington. While his success will naturally be considered by him as a vindication, the fact remains that he was chosen as a delegate by a narrow margin, where he has heretofore been able to have practically the unanimous support of his party for any honor or position he desired.

The opposition to Bailey has been growing ever since the legislative investigation which developed the fact that he had close professional and personal relations with representatives of the Standard Oil company, which was then fighting for its life in Texas. The charge was made that Senator Bailey received large amounts of money from the Standard under the guise of retainers which represented pay for his political influence in securing the privilege for Standard to renege in business in Texas. Senator Bailey contended that the money was in part a loan, which he repaid, and in part fees earned by legitimate professional services. He insists that his position as United States senator does not bar him from earning all the money he can by the practice of his profession.

On that question the Texas democrats took issue with Bailey. They held that the ethics of the case demanded that he should not, while serving in the United States senate, accept a fee from a company which was fighting his state in the courts. Senator Bailey admits that he has become comparatively wealthy during his service in the United States senate, but insists that his official conscience has not troubled him about his service as attorney for the Standard, which was in litigation with both the state of Texas and the United States. While the primary election may serve to satisfy Senator Bailey and his followers, the public will be slow to restore him to the high esteem in which he was held as an able lawyer and party leader before his connection with the Oil trust was exploited.

PARK BOARD "HOW-DY-DO"

In the language of the classic milkmaid, the appointment of a new Park board for Omaha by the district court judges promises us "a pretty how-dy-do." Not only have the judges drawn up this musical masterpiece of Gilbert & Sullivan in this way, but they have further complicated the situation "a la Buttercup" in the far-famed Pinafore by mixing up the terms of the three reappointed park commissioners so that only one of them succeeds himself. As the mayor's appointee, "Pooh-Bah" Cornish will have to refuse to yield to his newly named successor, while as judicial appointee "Pooh-Bah" Cornish will have to demand the place formerly occupied by "Nanki-Pooh" Mills, term expired. And in the meantime the flowers will bloom in the spring tra la.

Seriously speaking, however, the Park board "How-dy-do" presents a two-fold question of law by which it must be determined:

First—Can the legislature legally take away from a community like Omaha the control of its purely local affairs, involving the management of property only, and invest it in the people of a judicial district consisting of four counties in which Omaha need not have a preponderant voice?

Secondly—Can the legislature legally vest the judiciary with the appointment of purely administrative officers, thus breaking down the complete separation of judicial and executive departments of government which the constitution makers thought they were firmly establishing?

Whether one or the other of the two park boards has a valid claim to office will depend upon the answers which the supreme court gives to these two questions. Under the circumstances all contention and turmoil should be suspended while the issue is promptly joined and put up to the court with a request for the speediest possible determination.

The local democratic organ has revamped the old and oft-explored yarn about Omaha being a recognized rendezvous for professional criminals making place for their headquarters under police protection. This fairy tale has been repeated so often that some credulous people have actually been persuaded to believe it, although its newspaper sponsors do not believe it themselves.

The veterans of the civil war and of the Spanish-American war in Omaha have agreed to disagree and will observe Memorial day separately. No one has a copyright on Memorial day,

WHICH IS A COMMON HERITAGE

which is a common heritage over which no spirit of exclusion should be displayed. It is not too late yet for the young and the old warriors to get together.

Health Commissioner Connel has finally lifted the embargo against vaccinationless school children and the youngsters may again take their places in the class room. This, however, does not settle anything except that a truce is declared pending resumption of the same old fight the next time we have a smallpox scare.

It is a poor day when our only democratic congressman from Nebraska does not land on at least one great lawless trust. He went after the Beef trust the last time and it took to the tall timber, so now he has followed it up by going after the Lumber trust.

The granting of a telephone franchise by South Omaha to the Independent company will enable the latter to fulfill the obligation incorporated in its Omaha franchise to furnish telephone communication between the two cities without extra charge.

Japan and the United States have signed a treaty. The terms of the document are not made public in detail, but it is suspected that it contains a clause by which both nations agree to look upon Richmond Pearson Hobson as a neutral.

The proposed Omaha wool market is getting plenty of good, free advertising in the east even before it is ready for business. The wool growers and the wool buyers will both know about it in ample time.

The Arkansas farmer who named his favorite donkey "Jeff Davis" fails to explain whether he did it on account of the animal's oratorical or pugilistic accomplishments.

Germany wants to borrow \$500,000,000. If the kaiser succeeds in floating the loan he will feel justified in demanding the desired increase in his salary allowance.

William R. Hearst is going to have a national convention of his own. It is a safe wager that there will be no contesting delegations in the Hearst convention.

Where Weather Roams. Chicago Record-Herald.

By carrying a side line of snow shovels the dealers in straw hats might be able to contemplate conditions with a reasonable amount of equanimity.

Explaining Too Much. New York World.

Speaker Cannon is now busy explaining that no slight was intended for the president's message in the unprecedented action of the house. Then why take so much trouble to explain?

Hot Bottles for Cold Feet. Washington Post.

The republican campaign is evidently at the warmest claiming stage of the game and as a consequence a few of the candidates show a disposition to call for hot-water bottles for their feet.

Law Breaking a Daily Business. Springfield Republican.

That part of the Hepburn railroad rate law prohibiting railroads from engaging in a coal mining and coal carrying business at the same time went into effect May 1. But not a coal or other road coming under that provision of the law has taken a step to observe it, and all begin violating it day by day from now on.

What the government will do about it remains to be seen.

Hint for Republican Congressmen. Kansas City Times.

The president is entirely satisfied with the endorsement his administration has received throughout the country, more particularly by all the republican state and district conventions. And in talking the matter over with republican members of congress, he has gently reminded these representatives of the people that they cannot consistently ask the country to endorse them unless they first endorse the country.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK

Metropolis Pronounced the Largest "Jay" Town in the Republic. People living in "the provinces" who have noted certain phases of life in the big city often remarked the close resemblance between the average resident and that class of rural innocents known as jays.

An intimation that such was the fact usually brings an oral expression of lofty disdain. But the New York World, evidently weary of the pretense of superiority, candidly admits the charge and claims the prize for the metropolis as the "Jayest of all jay towns in the United States." To prove the assertion the World gives these details: It is not necessary in order to furnish proof to direct attention to the fact that horse cars, abolished long ago in all towns with any pretension to be up-to-date, still are dawdling along New York's streets; that primitive side-saddle wheel ferris-wheels still are used to convey thousands of persons to and from their places of business; that gas lamps, curiosities in all modern communities, still shed the light obtainable in many thoroughfares, or that the city's streets are in so disgraceful a condition that small municipalities would blush if like conditions prevailed within their borders.

It is not because of these material conditions that New York is declared to be in the lead in "jayness," but because its inhabitants act like "rubes" in their daily walks about the city.

There is no town in the United States where a crowd can be collected for so little cause as right here in New York. Whether residents of this city are or are not endowed with more than the average curiosity, whether they have more leisure time or whether they are abnormally of inquiring minds matters not. The fact remains that at the busiest hours and in the most crowded thoroughfares hundreds will assemble at the slightest provocation—in fact, at no provocation at all. Let a trolley car blow out a fuse on crowded lower Broadway, Park Row or any downtown thoroughfare between 10, m. and 4 p. m. or on upper Broadway, Sixth avenue or any other uptown street between 5 p. m. and midnight, and thousands will assemble and stand to watch and suggest how the trouble can be remedied.

Let a horse fall into an excavation, and thousands of persons will waste their time watching the progress of the work of getting out the animal.

A few days ago scarlet stains were discovered in front of the Park Row building. Two or three men stopped, and soon there was a crowd of thousands. Pedestrian traffic was stopped and street cars were blocked until police reserves scattered the "yap" watchers. Had a murder been committed? Had some one had a hemorrhage? Had a window cleaner fallen from some high story when performing his work? These and a score of other questions were discussed by the gaping multitude. Even when it was discovered that the stains were of paint spilled from a workman's pail when he was jostled, those who had not been driven away by the police continued wagging their heads and discussing their theories.

The same day the pavement on Broadway, near St. Paul's church, was discovered to have a big rift in it. Thousands assembled. Again street travel was blocked, and again cars were held up. The police once more scattered the crowd. Some said earthquake had opened the big hole. Others contended the earth was sinking, and not even the official declaration that the rift was due to the escape of gas sufficiently satisfied the gazing "rubes" to cause them to disperse.

During the recent strike of telegraphers a bulletin was posted in front of a coffee and cake saloon on Park Row about noon each day. No sooner did half a dozen stop to read it than hundreds also halted. Not one in fifty could see the little board, but they stood and stood as if they expected the diminutive bulletin told of some event of greatest importance.

A woman fell the other night at the Brooklyn bridge entrance when trying to board a surface car. She was not seriously hurt. Although the police took her to a waiting room in less than a minute after the fall a crowd of thousands hovered round the entrance for half an hour trying to find out what had happened.

A window cleaner was washing the windows of one of the top stories of the Tract Society's building the other day. Two men stopped to look at him. They had hardly begun to gaze heavenward before at least 200 "yaps" were doing the same thing.

It is safe to assert that if a man dropped a pin on lower Broadway and started to search for it at a time when that thoroughfare was at its busiest, he would receive the assistance of scores who would not even know what he was looking for. It is also reasonable to assert that if a man quickly found the pin and sneaked away the crowd would remain for many minutes.

One would expect that New York, busy, rushing, restless as it is, would have no time to show this "jay" spirit. Perhaps it could have been excused in the seventies, when it had such practical jokers as the late William Florence, actor, and William Travers, broker. The former had the laugh on the town one day when he caused the announcement to be made that a man would walk the tight rope from Trinity church steeple to Nassau street. The immense crowd that had assembled waited for more than an hour before it came to the conclusion that it had been hoaxed.

Mr. Travers once blocked Wall street by standing and pointing down that thoroughfare. When hundreds had assembled in response to his pointed finger, he said, with his habitual stammer:

"S-s-ee J-jay G-gould w-w-with his h-hands in his own p-p-pockets" and disappeared while the crowd still gaped.

Isn't it true that, after all, New York is the banner "Jay" town?

Reactionaries Counted Out. Kansas City Star.

In the political game now in progress the reactionary organization will soon be counted out. Its allied candidates will retire to relative obscurity and its component parts will adjust themselves to a situation in which nothing will be seen but the splendid administration of President Roosevelt and the hopeful candidacy of Secretary Taft. The time will never come when predatory wealth shall regain the hold on the government that it had before the advent of President Roosevelt.

Novelty in Deported Labor. Philadelphia Record.

The peculiar thing about the fifteen Belgian glassblowers whose deportation under the contract labor law has just been ordered is that they were not imported by manufacturers, against whom the law was aimed, but by labor unions, who procured the enactment. The Department of Commerce and Labor has been informed that they were imported by a union of glass workers engaged in a contest with a rival union. This is not the first instance of a contest between unions which took on the appearance of a contest between labor and capital.

Ups and Downs of Statesmen. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

John Sharp Williams certainly put the onus on the numerous reactionaries who have introduced bills to put wood pulp and paper on the free list. No less certainly they appear to have backed down.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. There is never a question as to the absolute purity and healthfulness of food raised with DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A pure, cream of tartar powder. Its fame is world wide. No alum; no phosphate of lime. The poisonous nature of alum is so well known that the sale of condiments and whiskey containing it is prohibited by law. In buying baking powder examine the label and take only a brand shown to be made with cream of tartar.

POLITICAL NOTES. Andrew Carnegie, it is said, has interested himself in the Esperanto language, and has devoted considerable attention to its study. THE LITTLE FISHERMAN. 'Now whither go you, weeny Wooden Shoe? With ruddy face and round? 'I go to angle in your bright canal. For there the fish abound. 'But, little man, your hook is small and weak. And slender is your pole? 'Oh, never fear! they're strong enough to catch A young and curious sole. For what so good to make small Dutch boys grow? As fried sole, crisp and sweet? This, with a cup of foaming chocolate; Who'd ask a greater treat? And so we watch our darling Wooden Shoe In sunlight bright he sits; His baby feet a-dangling o'er the deep, And taxing fishes wits. We wonder what grave ponderings surge That shingling, golden hair? Perchance he dreams of future manhood days. Ah, life will then be fair! Dream on, dear, sturdy, little fisherman. With fearless eyes for blue. For dreams and deeds will bring you some fine day To distant manhood true. Omaha. —M. C. DOYLE.

The Eye Like a Camera. BY HUTESON OPTICAL CO., 213 South 16th St. The eye is constructed so wonderfully and ingeniously that the handiwork of man has as yet not been able to construct as delicate an instrument. It is like a camera, the lens to focus, the lid as a shutter, the iris or color as the diaphragm, the thick coating of the eyeball as the dark room, the nerves as the sensitive plate, and, strange as it may seem, the image on the camera. Now, so delicate and sensitive an instrument as the eye should have good care. Let us explain more fully to you how to care for the eyes. HUTESON FACTORY OPTICAL CO. 213 S. 16TH ST. INVISIBLE BIFOCALS TORICURVS.

A Nourishing Meal for. These are times when the poor work to get something to eat and the rich work to get an appetite. Shredded Wheat satisfies both because it is economical and nutritious. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk or cream, will supply all the strength needed for work or play—at a cost of five cents. For breakfast heat the Biscuit in oven, pour milk over it (hot milk in winter) and add a little cream. If you like the Biscuit for breakfast you will like toasted TRISCUIT (the Shredded Wheat wafer) for luncheon or any meal with butter, cheese or marmalade. At your grocers.



This woman says she was saved from an operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lena V. Henry, of Norristown, Pa., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I suffered untold misery from female troubles. My doctor said an operation was the only chance I had, and I dreaded it almost as much as death."

"One day I read how other women had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I decided to try it. Before I had taken the first bottle I was better, and now I am entirely cured."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.