THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Dally Bee (without Sunday), One Year. 34.0 Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year. 8.0 Illustrated Bee, One Year. 2.0 Sunday Bee, One Year. 2.0 Futurday Bee, One Year. 2.0 Fwentlieth Century Farmer, One Year. 1.0

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week... unday Bee, per copy 5c vening Bee (without Sunday), per week 10c vening Bee (including Sunday), per week 15 Complaints of irregularities in delivery hould be addressed to City Circulation De-

partment OFFICES.

OFFICES. Omaha-The Bee Building. South Omaha-City Hall Building. Twen-ty-fifth and M Streets Council Bloffs-10 Pearl Street. Chicago-1640 Unity Building. New York-Temple Court. Washington-a01 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company,

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Fublishing Company, Unly 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mall accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges accepted THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Dally, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1991, was as for-

| A | Afteresteresteresteresteresteresterestere |
|-----------------------|---|
| 2 | 18 |
| 3 | 19 |
| 4 | 20 |
| 5 | 21 |
| 6 | 22 |
| 7 | 23 |
| 8 | 24 |
| 9 | 25 |
| 10 | 26 |
| 11 | 27 |
| 12 | 24 |
| 13 | 29 |
| 14 | 80 |
| 15 | 81 |
| 16 | |
| Total | |
| Less unsold and retur | ned copies 10.098 |

opies.... 10.098 .988,157 Net total sales.....

this Sist Jay of December, A. D. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. (Seal.)

Kentucky people are afraid to kick on the weather. It is all they can do to stand on both feet.

Prince Henry may not visit Omaha, but the good King Ak-Sar-Ben will give us a good taste of royalty just the same.

Unless that warm wave hurries up the groundhog will find himself snowed in when he is due for his first appearance.

Moral of the Pittsburg jail breakprison wardens should be chosen from the unmarried men who have no wives susceptible to bandits' charms.

Lincoln councilmen are discussing the

REPEAL OF WAR TAXES. The unanimous recommendation of in the music department the supervisor the committee of ways and means of and all but four teachers will be disthe house of representatives for the repeal of the internal revenue war taxes will be hailed with general satisfaction the salary reductions. by the people of all sections. The par-In explanation of its action the Chi-

tial repeal of war taxes by the last concago school board makes this declaragress was a source of popular gratification: tion. The abolition of the stamp duties on telegraph messages, express pack-

ages, bank checks and other commercial paper removed the most offensive feature of the war tax. While no form of taxation is popular.

and our recommendations relative to the expenditures for this year, in such a manstamp duties and special taxes levied ner that the school children, who are out upon various industries for the purpose charges and should have our first and conof raising internal revenue are by all stant consideration, shall not suffer by odds the most unpopular. By wiping reason of the decreased revenue. out all of the other forms of internal The financial resources of the Omaha revenue taxes that had been devised to schools' would call for retrenchment meet the demand upon the national more emphatically than those of Chitreasury caused by the enormous draft cago. The Chicago school board has no of the Spanish-American war congress overlap, but is simply limited in its inwill remove the last vestige of the selfcome, within which it is obliged to keep imposed burden of the people of the under the law. The Omaha board is al-United States, assumed for the liberaways overdrawn on its funds and contion of Cuba from the Spanish yoke. stantly issues its warrants against the An early repeal of the war taxes had next year's income. Its recent effort to been pledged by the national republican retrench was a matter of absolute

convention that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt and the redemption of should be to hold down the brakes until that pledge earlier than the country had it has wiped out all overdrafts. anticipated will redound to the credit of the republican party. Such an

expenses it may be called upon to make.

One of the inevitable effects of the re-

peal of the war tax will be the cessa-

tion of all agitation for tariff revision

excepting where the tariff promotes ex-

tortion in the interest of industrial

house without a contest.

achievement would, however, have been In January, 1901, there was a deficit of impossible but for the marvelous pros-\$47,826 in the general fund. This January

there is a balance of \$12,603 in the same perity of the country and the colossal fund-a difference of over \$60,000. industrial expansion experienced since In January, 1901, there was a deficit of the close of the Spanish-American war. \$19,128 in the curb, gutter and paving fund. Although that war involved an outlay This January there is a deficit of \$5,631-a difference of \$13,500. of over \$500,000,000, there is a surplus In January, 1901, there was a deficit of In the United States treasury of over \$38,157 in the sinking fund. This January \$174,000,000 at the disposal of congress. there is a deficit of \$24,235-a difference of The effect of the repeal of the war tax almost \$14,000.

cannot fail to be salutary and very far-In January, 1901, there was a deficit of \$6,148 in the judgment fund. This January reaching. While the estimated reducthere is a balance in the same fund of tion in internal revenue receipts will \$2,051-a difference of over \$8,000. reach \$77,000,000 per annum, there will In January, 1901, there was an overlap still be ample means at the disposal of of \$9,792 in the street cleaning and sweepthe government to meet all legitimate ing fund. This January there is a balance

of \$513 in the same fund-a difference of over \$10,000.

A CREDITABLE SHOWING.

In January, 1901, there were deficits in the other funds of \$16,151 and balances of \$9,232. This January there are deficits of \$9,923 and balances of \$7,062-a difference of over \$4,000. All of the above differences amount i

monopolies without conferring any benover \$110,000.-World-Herald. efit upon their patrons. For the time This is certainly a creditable showing being, and perhaps for many years to It flatly contradicts the ill-defined but come, the revision of the war tax will oft-repeated charges of misappropria-

that would place Cuban sugar and to- by the mayor and council. It affords bacco on the free list. It goes without conclusive proof that the present adminsaying that the unanimous report in istration has not only endeavored to favor of the repeal of the war tax by keep within bounds and sought to prethe committee of ways and means invent overlaps but has managed to resures the passage of the bill which the duce materially deficits by which it was

committee is about to report to the confronted at the beginning of the fiscal year. The predictions made by the oppo-If the figures of the World-Herald

above cited are correct, the city is in nents of this measure that the bill will better condition financially by \$110,000 encounter serious opposition in the senate is, however, not likely to materialize. than it was a year ago. That striking Without definite information on the subfact should also go far toward disillusioning the class of citizens and tax-

ject, we feel safe in the prediction that question of a heating plant service for a very decisive majority of the senate payers who have been led to believe their city. It is to be feared, however, will concur with the house in favor of that the city is in the hands of wreckthat interest in this project will cool off the repeal of the war tax, and while ers and robbers who lose no opportunity

month to cadets will be discontinued; keep the wheels moving in many industries if the investing public shall take the bonds It will also lead the way to further expansion. Should the increase of business pensed with after June. It is estimated keep pace with the outturn of bonds everythat 2,500 teachers will be affected by thing will go on merrily. But-there's the rub.

A Rift in the Clouds. Boston Transcript

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The amount available for educational Even the New York explosion makes a purposes for the year 1902 is quite inadeboom for the glass industry, which happily quate for the needs of the schools on the does exist, to some extent, outside the protasis on which they have been conducted tected trust, getting the trust's prices, in the past. We have endeavored to make though compelled to share its good things with its labor, very strongly organized. the apportionments to the various funds,

Two Kinds of Banking

Washington Post. Senator Hoar has not traveled much in the far west, else he would know that the faro banking business there is regarded as every bit as honorable as the banking business where the cashier bundles up the deposits of his depositors, hires a lawyer and then throws himself upon the sympathy of the community.

Not Buying Watered Stock. Minneapolis Times.

Repeated rumors afford some foundation for the belief that the two great telegraph companies are seriously pondering the advisability of offering their lines and plants to the government. It would not be a bad bargain for the companies, provided they necessity and its policy for the future could get their price, as they would base that price, of course, upon the present earning powers of their properties, and that would be about five times the amount it would cost the government to duplicate the lines and plants.

An Absurdity on Its Face. Indianapolis News.

The idea that the average man with an absolute monopoly under his control will deal more liberally and fairly with the publie than will the one who knows that if he does not deal fairly a rich and powerful rival will is absurd on its face. What the people need today is more competition, not And in the case of railroads they want honest and open management, fair and equal rates to all, no more rebates and secret agreements and some authority that will supervise the business of interstate commerce and compel obedience to the regulations it may see fit to make.

Magnates Contradict Themselves. San Francisco Chronicle.

President Hill of the Great Northern poch-poohs the benefits of competition. Other railroad magnates when they set their minds on pooling express the same opinion. And yet these men, when they are obliged to answer the argument that govrnment control of railroads might prove eneficial to the country, invariably answer that it is the strong competition of the great systems in the United States which has produced the alleged marked sualso dispose of any scheme of reciprocity tion of funds and wasteful extravagance periority of American railroad facilities over those of other countries, notably those n which government ownership is the rule.

Plain Duty Shirked. Chicago Post.

Our two-fimed venerated leader, Mr. Bryan, made an unmanly evasion when he declined to kiss the school teachers at a Pennsylvania institution of learning beause his wife "reads the papers." A public man has public responsibilities, and Bryan is not usually a man to run away their petition, and his courage failed him. for there are times when the stoutest heart will quail. But at such times the lights This is rendered all the more imperative may be extinguished, while the victim goes because the sultan insists on having a line to his doom in the dark. Under the of more than ordinary strength, over which friendly cover of darkness much of the trains may run at the highest rates of

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The common council of Syracuse, N. Y. A Vienna newspaper publishes an ac count of the industrial crisis in Russia, and has voted to buy sixty voting machines for declares that it is steadily assuming larger \$500 aplece to be used in the city in next dimensions. For a long time it was con- fall's election.

The expenses of the city of London this year amount to \$80,000,000 and those of the to the textile industry. On all sides, it city of New York, as provided for in the budget, to \$97,000,000

candidate for the republican nomination of state superintendent of puble instruction. disastrous to the whole economic and No woman has ever held that office in Illi-

POLITICAL DRIFT.

was governor of Massachusetts, Senator Cullom governor of Illinois, Charles Foster governor of Ohio, General Lew Wallace territorial governor of New Mexico, John C. Fremont territorial governor of Arizona. John P. St. John, afterward temperance

The question of assessing railroad and other corporate property on like terms with real cetate and personal property threatconsin. prevails that the pending crisis will not posing faction wants the governor to go axation Southern Indiana, known as the Blue-

jacket region, and southern Illinois, known as Egypt, have long been democratic and for a very simple reason. In the early days of western immigration there were two streams from the east to beyond the Asleshanles, and as travel was by coach and wagon the newcomers formed small colonsouthern Illinois by Kentuckians, Northern Indiana was settled by the descendants

One of the municipal departments of the city of Boston is the music department, established by ordinance on April 23, 1898. It is composed of five commissioners known as the music trustees. The board has charge of the sciection of public music given either indoors or in the open air, for parades, concerts, public celebrations and other purposes under the authority of the city council, except entertainments for childoubt, an ingenious method to induce a dren on the Fourth of July. It makes the contracts and expends all moneys to be paid from the treasury far music. Congressman Fitzgerald of New York is

oking fun at the Indian commissioners order prescribing the style of baircut and the color of paint to be used by Indians. Mr. Fitzgerald says he wants more information. "I want to find out whether an Indian must wear a plug hat, white shirt, his the home market becomes a vital question. hair pompadour and patent loather shoes

before he can secure rations," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "I don't think the latest order encouldes whether the Indian must refer to his clothing as 'pants,' 'breeches' or 'trousers.' Congress must settle that question.' The trend of democratic sentiment in influential localities is reflected by the organization of Tilden clubs. Chicago has several, all in a flourishing condition. The

Tilden idea is taking root in New York and its supporters are pushing it vigorously. The Democratic club of Brooklyn an nounces a banquet for February 15, the anniversary of the birth of the Sage of Gramercy Park, at which several eminent democrats of the old school will deliver addresses. The democracy of today and the

> bring them together. IMPORTANCE OF INRIGATION.

the poles, but some of the faithful hope to

Its Possibilities Pictured in Glowing

TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE!

Will the Latter Replace the Former in Railroad Service!

New York Sup.

It has been reported frequently during the last six months that the telephone was soon to supersede the telegraph upon one or more of the large railroads in this country; but the first definite announcement of the change was made on Monday and is to the effect that, within a short time, the entire system of the Illinois Central Railroad company will be equipped with telephones, and that the telegraph keys and sounders will be removed. Con tracts for the installation of the telephones have been awarded, and when the work is completed over 5,000 miles of track will be covered by the new service.

The advantage of the telephone for railroad messages is said to be chiefly its great ease of communication. With a telephone at every station on a line and in each of the several departments at headquarters. inquiries may be made and answered by the officers and employes of the company with much less loss of time than by the Besides, no special qualificatelegraph. tions will be required on the part of employes to operate the new system. Anyone with a good ear should have no difficulty in receiving a measage by telephone; and should he fail to catch any part of a sentence, business is not likely to suffer if he asks to have it repeated. The new service is bound to be vastly more economical, so far as concerns the size of the company's

pay roll, than the one now employed. But although the telephone may be desirable for the reasons named, is it likely to conduce to the safety of passengers? Experienced railroaders will be slow to believe that, as regards accuracy of transmission, it will prove as trustworthy as the telegraph. By the new system, orders to trainmen and all other messages of importance must, of course, be written out, as formerly; but how many station men will be able to write legibly in longhand as fast as the dispatcher or any other employe is likely to talk? The illegibility of the handwriting of telegraph operators has always been a source of complaint, and several of the worst railroad disasters in the United States have resulted from the obscurity of orders hastily and poorly written. But telegraphers are accustomed to write rapidly, and their ability to "turn out" readable copy is usually determined before they are intrusted with railroad work. And how about the infallibility of the telephone for conveying distinctly the sound of the human voice under all circumstances?

We must take it for granted that the railroad company intending to adopt the telephone upon its lines has thoroughly investigated the conditions above referred to, and also many others directly bearing on the substitution of the new method.

LINES TO A SMILE.

Washington Star: "De average man dat keeps talkin' all de time," said Uncle Eben, "would git terrible mad if he was some-body else an' had to listen to hisse'f."

Philadelphia Press: "We are here," be-gan the chairman of the committee, "to 'discuss ways and means for securing the passage of our bill by the legislature." "Well," remarked one who, was some-thing of a lobbyist, "I know the surest of all ways if we only have sufficient means."

Chicago Tribune: "The trouble with George." the young wife's mother was siy-ing, "is that he is too extravagant. When he wants anything he just gets it. He never considers the expense." "Oh, I am sure he does, mamma," pro-tested the young wife: "because I often hear him say, 'd-n the expense!"

Washington Star: "You are his rival in

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Jones-How do you like your new cook, Mrs. Brown? Mrs. Brown-Well. I'll tell you. She is a perfect failure at cooking; but then, there are always compensations. She cooks so wretchedly, in fact, that she can't eat her own cooking. It really is quite a saving, you know.

HEARD IT BEFORE.

Washington Star.

Boston Transcript: Dick-I say, Harry, I suppose you haven't a dollar you want to lend me? Harry-By George, you've guessed right, Dick! With your ability to see into the future you ought to be worth your weight in money.

fined to the metal industry, but now it

extends to other branches and especially says, there are complaints of bad business and speedy help is demanded of the gov-

ernment, as otherwise the crists promises to involve consequences which might prove financial situation of Russia. The ma- nois, jority of Russsian manufacturers are firmly convinced that Russian industry is insuf-

ficiently protected, and that the only remedy for present troubles lies in an increase of the import duties. There is, however, says the reporter, no probability that the government will depart from their system of moderate protectionism, which they regard as necessary for the development of

the national activity, and which they are endeavoring to introduce in all the treatles they conclude. The optimism of the government with regard to an eventual improvement in the situation is not shared in interested circles, where the conviction prove to be a temporary affair, but that it connected with the general economic situation, and that it will become increasingly acute if no remedial measures are taken.

sus just completed, the total number of foreigners now resident in the country is 1,037,778, compared with 1,027,491 in 1896. The increase, therefore, of 444,613 in the portation. The Paris Temps, commenting upon these figures, says that they would be satisfactory if the increase were ac- of New England immigrants. companied by a parallel influx of foreign immigrants to whom naturalization had been granted.- But, it adds, there seems to be an effort to discourage both nationalization and immigration. Under the pressure of certain demands foreign labor is more and more hunted out of France. There are people who, not content with limiting it by special clauses, would subject it to prohibitive taxes. This is, no fresh increase of wages, remarks the Temps, but it does not appear to be a way of increasing the number of consumers. An increase in the number of Frenchmen would be welcome, but over-production in all departments has become so rife as a consequence of protectionist tariffs, and the securing of fresh markets abroad has become so difficult, that the broadening of

According to a letter in the London Times from a Constantinople correspondent, the sultan has begun to exhibit a sudden anxiety for the completion of the Bagdad rallway, now that the German concessionaries are showing a rather lukewarm attitude toward the project. The latter are not altogether assured with regard to the substantiality of the Turkish securities for the production of more than \$5,-000,000 annually. The tithes of the region, which the Turks offer, they regard as altogether insufficient. The Turks argue that the railway will increase production; but the Germans reply that they have not to from duty. It is more than likely that he deal with remote possibilities, but with caught sight of the teachers before he read actual facts, and in entering into a condemocracy of Tilden are as far apart as wention for so vast an operation, the financial basis must be made absolutely secure.

speed, 120 kilometres per hour. The sul-

Mrs. H. M. Smith of Mound City, Ill., is a

Twenty years ago Secretary John D. Long

candidate for president, governor of Kan-sas and John S. Pillsbury of Minnesota.

ens to split the republican party in Wis-Governor La Follette Insists on equal taxation of all property. The opslow. According to reports, the people of the state are with the governor in his determination to make all property bear an equal share of the increasing burdens of

Between the years 1896 and 1901 about 0,000 foreigners took out naturalization papers in France. According to the centotal population since the last census is ies. Southers Indiana was largely popunot due, to any appreciable degree, to im- lated by the descendants of Virginians and

as the temperature warms up.

into law is almost a foregone con-Reports from South Africa are to the effect that the American broncho is proving an acceptable cavalry horse. He ought to have a tendency to elevate the cavalry arm of the service.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Cromwell from active duty in the navy will take out of the service the only naval officer of high rank who entered the naval academy from Nebraska.

Chicago contractors have stepped to the front with an offer to build the isthmian canal. Chicago men are averse to having anything big pass by them without an effort to hitch on.

When the wires begin to go under ground they must not stop with telephone and electric lighting wires. The overhead telegraph wires are just as unsightly and almost as dangerous as the others

Vienna has at last discarded the horse car for rapid transit and adopted the electric system. If the people of that city persist in their innovations they may possibly get ahead of the procession in the next fifty years.

A Wisconsin woman announces that she is going to London to denounce King Edward at the coronation ceremonies. Having aunounced her intention in advance it is more than likely that she will not get a front seat at the ceremony.

Encouraged by the success of the packers in securing special rates the wholesale dry goods men have combined to bring pressure to bear upon the railroads. Big shippers are rapidly vulleys. learning what bait to use to hook special favors.

Congressmen should remember that the big cattle companies can well afford to have men on hand to present their side of the land leasing question, while the thousands of small owners cannot afford to keep a lobby at Washington. Their rights are entitled to consideration just the same.

General Miles has followed Admiral Schley in announcing that he has no political ambitions and is out of politics. | an object lesson for Omaha. The most The democrats who have been seeking to make an issue out of these two men must go back to the domain of legitimate politics, even if the stock on hand tens and fads. The salaries of teachers is a little threadbare.

Ten wholesale jobbers in dry goods in the Missouri valley have entered into more than \$1,000 are scaled by a 5 per side to shout for. an arrangement for joint shipment of all their merchandise from the eastern markets with a view to securing more favorable concessions from the transportation companies. This is perhaps the first instance on record where Omaha, Kansas City and St. Joseph principals who have reached the maximerchants have joined hands for mu- mum of the salary schedule will be cut tual advantage.

clusion. ROUM FOR A FEW MORE, While congress is wrestling with bills designed to restrict immigration from Europe Denver papers are urging the employment of special immigration agents to be dispatched across the Atlantic in quest of immigrants who could

final passage of the bill, its enactment

be induced to locate in Colorado and help its people develop the agricultural and mineral resources of that state. In calling attention to the proposed importation of Germans from Nebraska to cultivate the sugar beet fields near

Greeley, the Denver Republican asks: Why should not people interested in securing additional settlers for Colorado lands send agents to Germany and induce immigration from that country to this state? Industrial and business conditions in Germany are depressed and many persons have been thrown out of employment. It should, therefore, not be difficult to induce many excellent German people to im migrate to the United States and to make their homes in Colorado. There is room here for thousands; and they could acquire

that would enable them to become permanent settlers and acquire homes of their own in a little while. This is a matter which seems to have

inducing immigration to Colorado. Doubtless but little is known in Germany concerning the conditions that prevail in

this state. There is, therefore, need of agents to go to the old country and lay before the people who may be thinking about removing to the United States the advantages of this state, especially in the matter

of raising sugar beets. The people of Greeley could well afford to turn their attention to this matter and so could those only intended to capitalize the new who are interested in the development of the Arkansas, the San Luis and other such

What is true of Colorado applies with equal force to every state and territory west of the Missouri. There is still room for millions of thrifty men and women who are willing to labor and help to redeem and build up that vast mond and Devlin are coming to this counregion.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR OMAHA. The Board of Education of Chicago has by the unanimous vote of its members adopted a plan of retrenchment in the expenditures for the maintenance of the public schools that can furnish men. radical changes are effected in the revision of the salary roll and the aboli-

tion and curtailment of the kindergarwho have served over seven years are cut by 9 per cent; high school teachers and all employes of the board receiving

cent cut; German is dropped as a regular study in the schools and re-established as a special department; kindergartens are to be closed next June; drawing, singing, domestic science and so-called fads are to be greatly reduced;

there may be some sparring before the | for looting the treasury for the promo tion of political ends and the building up of a political machine at the expense of

> the taxpayers. The creditable exhibit of municipal financiering should not, however, deter the mayor and council from endeavoring to do still better. There is abundant room for the pruning knife, which should be applied wherever it can be without crippling the public service or

endangering the public safety.

The railroad employes and the managers are taking a commendable course in settling their differences over wages. Announcements have been made recently of the signing of numerous agreements for the coming year, and the ease with which the settlements are made

indicates that both sides are inclined to be reasonable. Not only the parties, directly involved, but the entire country, loses by labor troubles, and the pity is that all laborers and em-

ployers could not be as wise.

The managers of the St. Louis fair are jubilant over the prospect that the Kensugar beet land under terms and conditions tucky legislature will appropriate at least \$100,000 for the exposition and it is said some Kentuckians will not be

satisfied with spending less than been more or less neglected by immigration \$500,000. Kentucky was never part of agents and others who are interested in the Louisiana purchase, but if it is willing to tax itself for the St. Louis show nobody outside of Kentucky will have a right to object.

The combination of Illfnois and Indiana coal mines has fallen through because the Illinois men wanted too much for their property. As the promoters concern at \$150,000,000, which is twice

the value of the properties, they could not afford to pay any fancy prices. There Are Others

Boston Transcript. Begorra, Prince Henry is not to be the only pebble on the beach." Messrs. Red-

try, too. Census of Humane People.

Baltimore American Anyone who wanted to take a fairly at curate census of the real Christians in the city had only to note yesterday morning the pavements that bore a trail of ashes or sawdust. In the houses upon such pavements dwelt those who loved their fellow-

> A Few Doubters Left. San Francisco Call.

It is said the demand for the printed tes imony given in the Schley hearing at Washington has been so great that the government will have to issue a second edition, so it seems that a great many people in this country are still in doubt which

Keeping the Wheels Moving.

Philadelphia Record. The railway companies of the United States are not only keeping even step with present prosperity, but are making heavy leafts on forthcoming prosperity. The proposition to expend some \$300,000,000 in extensions and improved equipment within the next two or three years will necessi-

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Remedy for Wanton Abuse of Corporate Power.

Portland Oregonian.

The recent report of the Interstate Commerce commission is a frank confesion on the part of its members that the great railroad managers of the country treat the interstate commerce law with contempt: that they disobey the law; that the great railroad managers and their favored shippers are utterly without business

the honor and good faith in their attitude to the laws of the United States which attempt to deal with their traffic. The commission makes no suggestion of legislative reform which would be likely to prove effective; it seems to speak in the accents of despair rather than of hope of the future, and the keynote of the last two reports o the Interstate Commerce commission has een a tale of discrimination and other injustice on the part of the railroads which it is powerless to prevent. The commission annually finds that the railways gouge

the people at non-competitive points and defy the orders of the commission to disontinue their unjust squeezing of the hipper. The commission points out that

whenever it is necessary to resort to the trick to thwart the exercise of its authority or intercession, the railway companies raise rates without changing them by changing the classification of the commodities to be affected. Both in England and in this country the

method of public control under private ownership has been fairly tried and found After fifty years of attempted wanting. government control in England and fourteen years under the commission system in this country, the railways really control the government. In both England

and America the raflway companies have been able to maintain exorbitant rates. both freight and passenger, and freight rates are so adjusted in favor of the long haul for imported goods as to discriminate injuriously against local producers. And in both England and the United States the political power of the railways is able to defeat genuine reform or relief. This situation cannot forever continue without

revolutionary solution, which is likely to come at no distant day in England and the United States in the form of general public ownership of railways. Whether this

solution comes soon or late, it will depend on the future administration of the great railway managers of the country. If they continue to give cause for such severe in-

dictment as they have recently obtained from the Interstate Commerce commission the general public ownership of railways will come before the end of the century. The time has been when the leading

men of both parties dreaded the assumption of so enormous an enterprise as the ownership and operation of the railways, but it is become a choice of evils at least, and successful public ownership in Belgium. Prassia, Australia and Austria has convinced us that the financial burden is not difficult to sustain. The political objection to a vast increase of government employes is worthy of very serious consideration, but

these employes would not be the people's masters, but the people's servants, who could be got rid of when incompetent or corrupt, while the present railway oligarchy are the people's masters, since they are

non-removable by the people. General public ownership of railways is not without very serious objections, but the ablest

thinkers on this subject believe that these objections are fully offset by, the unjust discriminations and other impositions incident to private ownership. The railway magnates have abused their power and opportunity at the expense of the masses of the people too long and too wantonly much 5 per cent and the payment of \$20 a tate very heavy issues of bonds. This will longer to escape revolutionary legislation.

tan's present engerness is ascribed to two causes, first, the cessation of pressure upon him which has had the effect of making him anxious, while secondly, recent incidents at Koweyt have shown him that, in

the affairs of that region of the Persian gulf, his sovereignty is not the dominant factor, and this discovery disquiets him. The concessionaries of the railway are know what, if any, revenues are available or for that security. They might be obtained from the increased customs duties which acres

new commercial treaties will bring; but the powers will not conclude the treaties until they have obtained satis- part of these remaining lands are mounfaction of their recent demands concerning mining regulations, custom house abuses, and various administrative abuses.

The French customs department has just published a report for 1900, which throws much light on the direct commercial results of the recent international exhibitio at Paris. Fifty-nine countries forwarded their merchandise (food and drinks not included), to the value of 250,000,000 francs, but the sales amounted to only 7,500,000 francs. The United States sold to the vafue of 1,657,000 francs, out of 29,000,000 francs; Germany, 1,510,000 france out of 23,000,000 francs; England, 905,000 francs out of 20,-000,00 francs; Italy, 389,000 francs out of 26,000,000 francs; Russia, 352,000 francs out of 22,000,000 francs; Belgium, 255,000 francs out of 19,000,000 francs; Austria, 188,000 francs out of 23,000,000 francs, and Hungary, 166,000 francs out of 42,000,000 francs. Customs duty to the amount of 778,000 francs had to be paid on these sales, nearly half of which consisted of machinery, artistic objects figuring for only 55,000 francs. Taking the general imports for the year 900, the foreign merchandise at the ex-

...

hibition represented only 4.18 per cent, and the sales only 0.16 per cent. "The various amusements offered to the public," remarks the Messager de Paris, "may have been manifold, but the capital expended been enormous, as had been predicted by all those who, remembering the exhibitions of 1867, 1878 and 1889, justly maintained that that of 1900 would not be successful.

The commercial British labor and statistical department of the Board of Trade has just issued its usual annual return as to passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, the figures dealing with month ending December 31, and for the twelve months ending on the same date.

Thus it appears that for the United States, British North America, Australasia, Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and other places, persons of British origin left last month to the number of 7,214, against 6,761 in 1900; foreigners, 4,881, against 4,321, and of nationality not distinguished, 428, against 322, making a total of 12,523, as against 11,404 in 1900. For the twelve months ended December 31 last, persons of British origin left for the places mentioned to the number of 172,140, as against 168,825 in 1900; foreigners, 124.233, as against 124 .-722, and of nationality not distinguished, 6,475, as against 5,014; a total of 302,848, as compared with 298,561 in 1900.

Crawling Out of the Muck New York Tribune.

Democrats in congress, laying their heads ogether in caucus, refuse to reaffirm the Kansas City platform, giving token that hey are tired of the Bryanizing which has been imposed on their party in recent years. They seem to think it wants a new spring suit of principles of latest cut and pattern, and if the tailors were not such botches an outfit of the kind might improve its appearance, though there is no certainty that it would reform its character.

Minneapolis Journal.

A brief examination of the statistics of "I am." "Yet you profess friendship for him." "I do. I have been his dentist for several years, and I wouldn't forego the fun of fixing up his teeth for anything in the world." am. public lands is sufficient to indicate the importance of the proposed plans for naional irrigation.

The total area of the public land, states Philadelphia Press: "I don't see why you continue to deal with Sunds?" and Mr. Hauskeep, "he's the most dishonest grocer in the neighborhood." "How can you say such a thing?" ex-claimed Mrs. Hauskeep, who is growing distressingly stout. "He weighed me on his scales the other day and I only weigh 151. I think he's real gentlemanly." and territories, is 1.884,021,760 acres. Of this enormous total about 1.050.000,000, or firm about the guarantee and the security considerably more than half, still belong to be given for it, and no one seems to to the national government, as reserved unreserved public land-the latter classification including over 900,000,000

But, leaving out of consideration 367,000,000 acres of Alaska, the greater tainous or arid. No one knows what proportion of these 500,000,000 acres-equal to ten times the total area of Minnesota-is so situated that it can ever be irrigated.

But it is well known that large areas of the so-called desert lands can be made more fruitful than the rainbelt lands if means are provided to bring to them the

The small boy with the papers went s-yell-ing down the street. And he hinted at sensations till our terror water that is available. Every acre of land thus redeemed is so much land added to the national domain, in effect.

And he ran into a man of dignified and As the land resources of the United As the land resources of the United States and their steady appropriation by motions all thermush the nineteenth can him in this style: settlers all through the nineteenth cen-

tury were one of the chief sources of pub-"My youthful friend, I warn you, that en-deavor as you will." You cannot stir my feelings with a solitary thrill. For human nature always has been more lie prosperity, stimulating the increase of population and the demand for manufac-

tures far beyond the demand of a settled community, it is of the utmost importance that the opportunity for easily obtaining

mesteads be maintained as long as possible. If only 100,000,000 acres of land car ultimately be redeemed by national irriga-

For human nature always has been more or less at fault Since Cain was brought to book for the original assault. And there were controversies worse than those were having now. Since Achilles and his comrades had their prehistoric row. And gossip-we have had it (and I fear 'twill never stop). Since Samson met Delliah in the lady-barber shop. And so it goes. Each incident that seems to move you so Is but a repetition of what happened long ago.



A Pretty Good Time

to slip into one of those Heavy Top Coats of ours. There is no telling how long this spell of weather will last, and if you would like the comfort these great coats of ours can furnish at a greatly reduced price-the chance awaits you. SUITS, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS and EXTRA TROU-

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours."

We are showing the first Spring Hats of the season-they are wonders for beauty and style-\$2.50 to \$4.00.

Store Closes at 9 p. m. Saturdays.



Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.

SERS-All have a price inducement.

