

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: I, George B. Trenchard, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1904, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and number. Includes categories like 'Total', 'Less unsold copies', 'Net total sales', 'Daily average'.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1904. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Mrs. Chadwick is proving the fallacy of the old saying that a woman will always tell everything she knows.

The initial paragraph of the president's message bears conclusive evidence that it was written since the election.

Radicals of neither side can accuse the president of shirking the question raised by organized labor and organized capital.

If the Dogger bank hearing does not start soon the people of Russia and England may have to be told what it is all about.

Tip to bank cashiers: If any unknown woman wants to borrow money on notes endorsed with the name of Andrew Carnegie, don't lend it.

Andrew Carnegie declares that he no longer gives notes or endorses other people's paper. A very good rule of business—only most business men are not in position to apply it.

Nan Patterson is particularly unfortunate. Having to stand trial for her life, she is denied the usual advertising by reason of the unseemly haste of Mrs. Chadwick to occupy the center of the stage.

A six-day wheel race in progress at New York has already caused serious injury to two of the participants—and this seems to be about the only excitement the spectators can draw from the exhibition.

President Beckwith of the defunct Oberlin bank should thank his stars that the "Carnegie" note was not for a million dollars rather than half that amount. He had his mouth open for the line and rod as well as the hook.

Chicago druggists who substituted other things for medicines called for in prescriptions are to be arrested. As the prescriptions were decoys, it is possible that the substitutes will be the only ones to suffer—something unusual in such cases.

British authorities have ordered the arrest of Burke Roche for delivering a warship to Russia, but whether the crime to be charged is violating the neutrality laws or that of showing British vigilance to be ineffective is not made public at this time.

The official canvass of the vote of South Carolina shows only one ballot marked to the credit of Tom Watson. The cry about the suppression of the Watson vote will have to be directed to the southern states and lodged against the former democratic allies.

Former Senator Carter of the National Louisiana Purchase exposition commission says that complaints of fifty alleged fraudulent cases have come out of 25,000 awards made at the exposition. Can it be possible that only fifty competitors were disappointed in the findings of the judges?

It was to be hoped that French socialists, who have so long been carping on the subject of reform, would have made some attempt to reform the duelling methods of that country, but the recent meeting between the socialist leader and an alleged citizen indicates that the reformers have nothing more effective to offer than the ordinary bloodless variety.

Before congress passes Bourke Cockran's bill for the publication of sworn statements of national campaign funds it might inquire into the operation of similar legislation in Nebraska and a few other states, where the sworn statements of campaign expenses are notoriously farcical. It could, at any rate, learn several things from such an inquiry as to how not to frame the law.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's annual message is very practical. There is no politics in it. No reference is made to the tariff, which may have executive attention later, but other matters of domestic concern receive careful attention.

At the outset the president admonishes against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of the government, urging that the cost of doing government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business. There is favorable promise that this advice will be heeded by congress. On the ever-important subject of the relations of capital and labor the president speaks with clearness and force. He approves the organization of labor and thinks it ought to be encouraged, "so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others."

The pervading idea in the treatment of this subject is that the laws must be respected and obeyed and that under no circumstances should violence or mob rule be tolerated. In regard to the corporations engaged in interstate commerce the president says that abuses cannot be eliminated by state action and that the national government alone can deal adequately with them. This should be done in a temperate and constructive spirit, yet with a determination that will assure correction of abuses. If existing laws are found to be insufficient for the purpose others should be enacted to supplement them. This plainly indicates that there is to be no change of policy toward the corporations on the part of the administration. Wherever abuses are found to exist the laws will be enforced against the culpable corporations.

The president declares that above all else "we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms, and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates." The private car and private terminal track and side track systems also must be stopped. The opinion is expressed that as a fair security to shippers the Interstate Commerce commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place, the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review. In the opinion of the president, which accords with that of the majority of shippers, the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the Interstate Commerce commission the power to revise rates and regulations. This indorsement of the proposed amendment of the interstate commerce law will stimulate the movement to secure such amendment and will not be without influence upon congress.

The president refers only briefly to the currency, remarking that the question should receive the attention of congress and suggesting that every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder. As there does not appear to be any urgency nor any general public demand for legislation of this kind it is probable that nothing will be done at the present session of congress. On the subject of immigration the president says there is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind and it makes no difference from what country they come, but we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker. He urges that it is vital that we should keep high the standard of well-being among our wage-workers. Fraudulent naturalization is characterized as a curse to the government and a revision of the naturalization laws is recommended.

The statements as to our foreign policy and the attitude of the United States toward the other nations of this hemisphere may provoke some criticism, but it is not to be doubted that they will be very generally approved. The upbuilding of the navy the president regards as a patriotic duty and he earnestly recommends that there be no halt in the work. The message closes with a reference to Philippine conditions and an argument for continuing the work of uplifting the natives of the islands in the scale of civilization and the capacity for self-government.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

All interest at present in the far eastern war centers upon Port Arthur, where the Japanese are reported to be holding the advantage they recently secured at great sacrifice. The Russians have persistently endeavored to recapture 203-metre hill and according to the latest information have lost heavily in attacks on that position, thus materially weakening the garrison, which probably does not consist of more than 10,000 effective men. If indeed the number is not considerably less the occupation is not considerably less. The number of this hill enables the Japanese to direct a destructive fire from their heavy guns against the warships of the enemy and it is stated that they have done this effectively, though no statement is made as to the extent of the damage done. Another general assault is likely to be made at any time and it is by no means improbable that it will prove successful, unless conditions are far less serious for the Russians than have been represented. If the garrison has not more than 10,000 available it is evident that it cannot much longer hold out against assaults of 60,000 Japanese, which is the number stated a couple of weeks ago to be investing the stronghold.

Meanwhile military operations elsewhere are not especially active, though there is continual fighting in a small way and each of the armies is keeping a careful watch upon the movements of the other. It does not appear probable, however, that a general engagement will occur in the near future, the chances being that the armies may remain in about their present position for several months, or during the winter. A good deal, however, will depend upon the fate of Port Arthur. If the Japanese should capture that within a short time a large force could be sent to Marshal Oyama and with such reinforcement he might bring on a general engagement. He is thought to be now confronted by a much superior force, but this is doubtful, for it seems hardly likely that Kourapatkin would remain comparatively inactive if his army materially outnumbered that of the Japanese.

As to the Baltic fleet, it is making slow progress toward its point of concentration in the eastern seas, but within the next sixty days it may be sufficiently near the scene of action to demand the attention of the whole of the Japanese fleet. Should Port Arthur hold out that length of time a war might come in the course of the war that would be very serious for Japan, but every reasonable probability is that Port Arthur will fall long before the Baltic fleet can reach eastern waters.

INEXCUSABLE INDIFFERENCE.

The taxpaying citizens of Omaha are exhibiting inexcusable indifference toward the matter of securing needed charter amendments from the coming legislature. The delegation from this city and county have been elected to represent their interests and we will all be taxed to pay our share of the expenses of the legislative session, but the expenditure of this money will be wasted or profitable according as we secure legislation that will stop treasury leaks and give us more efficient local government. There are a dozen places in the city hall and court house where neat sums can be saved by appropriate legislation. We are now having separate assessments of our property made by distinct boards of assessors for Omaha, South Omaha and the county, when one assessing officer with his deputies can readily do the entire work. We are maintaining in the same way three official treasurers to collect the taxes and cash the warrants, when one could easily supervise the entire business. We are maintaining duplicate sets of auditors for Omaha and for the county, two corps of engineers and draughtsmen, duplicate superintendents for the city and county buildings, duplicate jails for city and county and a host of minor duplications that cost money all the time. Our machinery for constructing public works, especially the paving and repaving of our streets, has failed signally, these improvements having been almost completely blocked for a year at a time by conflicting interests of warring contractors. The cost to our business men and to the city at large of these worn-out pavements would be startling if it could be measured in dollars and cents. As a cold business proposition, without reference to anything else, the proposed charter amendments ought to arouse the interest of our property-owning people. If they continue to let things drift along, only to complain later because nothing has been done, they will not be able themselves to escape part of the blame. Another odious trust is about to be launched in Omaha by a combination of hotel clerks against deadbeats and hotel bill jumpers. The proposition is to invent a code by which the clerks of all the hotels that are parties to the combine are to be notified at once whenever one of them turns down a seedy or suspicious looking individual unwilling to put up cash in advance or unable to deposit baggage to cover his account. When these arrangements are in perfect working order and the poor and unfortunate is unable to hypnotize the first hotel clerk selected for his victim, he will find himself blacklisted at every other hostelry within walking distance. The hotel clerk has been proverbially an autocrat of frigid temper, but this scheme is likely to make him more than ever a cold proposition, registering below zero even in the hottest days.

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POSSIBLE FUTURE ALLIES.

The old report that Russia is contemplating an alliance with Japan on the principle of the adage, "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em," is probably founded on a statement made by a Russian diplomat last week. "When a man," he said, "wishes to astonish the world by his generosity, we shall propose terms that will turn Japan from our enemy into our ally, and make us jointly masters of the Pacific. England will again be isolated and we shall head a triple alliance of the far east. What weight is to be attached to this prediction is not known. But it is an interesting theory and the plan suggested is by no means impossible. Japan, for instance, has practically made an ally of China with which it was at war ten years ago.

FEELING TOWARD RICH MEN.

We suppose that if the truth were known few rich men are really and deeply happy. A bookkeeper admits that they may be most miserable, and surely he should know. No man that knows anything about human nature will deny that a rich man may be a good man—though the task is not an easy one. The quarrel today with men of wealth is not the result of hatred or jealousy of wealth, but of the feeling that many of our rich men are not good men, not honest and patriotic citizens. That is the trouble. When men with millions of dollars use their money to corrupt public officers, to buy councils and legislatures, to purchase seats in the senate, and generally to get ahead of the rest at the expense of the public by debauching the servants of the public, the people are naturally disgusted and alarmed. This is a point that cannot be made too strongly. But it is one to which Mr. Rockefeller gives little attention in his interesting Sunday talks. The question primarily is not one of the possession, but one of the use of wealth. So it is not wealth, but predatory wealth of which the people are jealous.

IRRIGATION FOR THE EAST.

The irrigation of our arid regions has commanded much attention, but the system that is being advocated for the east is not so generally understood. The value is comparatively new to this part of the union. A few truck and other farmers in New York and neighboring states have tried it for years, and they have found that irrigation in the east is profitable. A gradually widening circle of agriculturists has been brought over to this view. It is a little strange perhaps that our farmers generally did not take more rapidly to the idea, for they are the best farmers in the world. The experience of farmers in France, Switzerland and Italy, where some of the irrigated districts have a larger annual rainfall than the Mississippi valley. During the past year the Department of Agriculture has made a most interesting study of the irrigation of the eastern part of the country. Its report, just published, deals almost exclusively with the irrigation of market garden crops. It was found that many of the New England and Massachusetts are beginning to discover that it is very profitable to irrigate their crops. In nearly every season there are periods of little rain during which the growth of vegetation is seriously checked. The proper application of water at these times prevents the diminution of the crops that would otherwise occur. At other seasons when the rainfall is considerably below the normal irrigation is an insurance against serious damage. The proper application of water is established that the method is steadily extending among our market gardeners.

Mr. Bach of Flushing, in Long Island, who has thirty acres of garden truck under irrigation, estimates that the value of his crops has increased 25 per cent since he began artificial watering. Mr. Rawson of Arlington, Mass., says that the value of his market garden crops is often increased 50 per cent by irrigation and nearly always as much as 25 per cent. The testimony of these men is not only convincing, but it is supported by the fact that the quality of strawberries, onions, cauliflower and other small fruits and vegetables are much improved by irrigation. With the higher price for crops and more intensive cultivation that are coming with increased density of population there is no doubt that irrigation will take its place as an important agency in the agriculture and horticulture of the eastern half of the United States.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The farmers of the United States have raised enough corn this year to pay off the national debt, but it is not generally apprehended that they will undertake to do it. President Dillon of the North Missouri Press association accepted the presidency of that organization with the understanding that he would get married before his term ends. The United States life saving service rescued 3,900 persons last year, considerably more than were killed by its life-saving service, so the balance is still on the right side. Dr. Stephen Call of Ngalls, Okl., is about 90 years old, but he spends his winters in the woods when hunting. His friends declare he is the oldest and greatest coon hunter alive. Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil man, who once worked for \$1.16 a day, is a little fellow, not much larger than Jay Gould, has a cowlick on each side of the part in which he wears his hair. He has a pair of iron gray mustaches with cow-horn curls and takes off his hat whenever he enters a broker's office, just as an ordinary servant should do. Charles E. Pope of Sandwich, Mass., the oldest bell ringer in the United States, died at his home, where he was born and lived all his life. He was 84 years old and for over sixty-two of those years he had been bell ringer at the First Parish church in Sandwich. In this way he aided in giving publicity to many new ideas and completed the first Atlantic cable, the firing upon Fort Sumter, the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee, etc. He also told the bell when Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WAR.

The Spirit of the Japanese and the Real Kourapatkin. In "Japan, an Interpretation," the late Lapradou describes in a charming picture of the old Japan and the spirit of its people which induced him to make the island empire his home. He says: "The wonder and the beauty of what remains of the old Japan cannot be lessened by the knowledge of the conditions that produced them. The old kindness and grace of manners need not cease to charm us because we know that such manners were cultivated for 1,000 years, under the edge of the sword. The common politeness which appears but a few years ago, to be almost universal, and the rarity of quarrels, should not prove less agreeable because we have learned that, for generations and generations, all quarrels among the people were punished with extraordinary rigidity, and that the custom of the vendetta, which rendered necessary such repression, also made everybody cautious of word and deed. The popular smile should not seem less winning because we have been told of a period in the past of the subject classes, when to smile in the teeth of pain might cost life itself. And the Japanese woman, as cultivated by the old home training, is not less sweet a being because she represents the moral ideal of a vanishing world, and because we can faintly surmise the cost—incalculable cost in pain—of producing her. "However intolerant may seem to the mind of the artist or poet those countless restrictions which once ruled all this fairy-world, and shaped the soul of it, he cannot but find and love and long to realize the simplicity of old custom—the daintiness of habits—the delicate tact displayed in pleasure-giving—the strange power of presenting outwardly, under any circumstances, only the best and brightest aspects of character. "What emotional poetry for even the least believing in the ancient home religion—in the lamp lit nightly kindled before the name of the dead, the tiny offerings of the soul, the welcome-fires lighted to guide the visiting ghosts, the little ships prepared to guide them back to their rest! "And the immortal doctrine of filial piety—exacting all that is noble, not less than that which is terrible, in duty, in gratitude, in self-denial—what strange appeal does it make to our lingering religious instincts, and how close to the divine appear to us the finer natures forged by it! "We know there is illusion—not as to the reality of the virtues, but as to the meaning of the virtues. Yet why should we feel obliged to confess the ethical glamour of a civilization as far away from us in thought as the Egypt of Rameses? Are we really charmed by the results of a social discipline that refused to recognize the best of the human nature that exacted the suppression of personality? "No, the charm is made by the fact that this vision of the past represents to us much more than past or present—that it foreshadows the possibilities of some higher future, in a world of perfect sympathy, where the virtues of the past have been developed a humanity able to achieve, with never a shadow of illusion, those ethical conditions prefigured by the ideals of Old Japan, instinctive unselfishness, a common desire to find the joy of life in making happiness for others, a universal sense of moral beauty. And whenever men shall have no other code than the teaching of their own hearts, then indeed the ancient "of his Shinto will find its supreme realization."

Not Worth the Price.

One can scarcely blame the Hon. Tom Tibbles for deciding, after having read the newspaper clippings about himself which were furnished by the clippings man, that they were not worth 5 cents apiece.

High Ideals Always in Stock.

Secretary Taft assures the Republic of Panama that it has a great future if it follows high ideals. Panama has any number of discovering the high ideals Uncle Sam will be glad to furnish a job lot on short notice.

Possible Future Allies.

The old report that Russia is contemplating an alliance with Japan on the principle of the adage, "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em," is probably founded on a statement made by a Russian diplomat last week. "When a man," he said, "wishes to astonish the world by his generosity, we shall propose terms that will turn Japan from our enemy into our ally, and make us jointly masters of the Pacific. England will again be isolated and we shall head a triple alliance of the far east. What weight is to be attached to this prediction is not known. But it is an interesting theory and the plan suggested is by no means impossible. Japan, for instance, has practically made an ally of China with which it was at war ten years ago.

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STATE PRESS COMMENT.

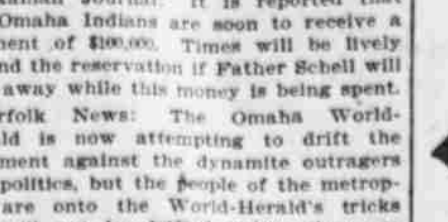
Tekamah Journal: It is reported that the Omaha Indians are soon to receive a payment of \$100,000. Times will be lively around the reservation if Father Schell will stay away while this money is being spent. Norfolk News: The Omaha World-Herald is now attempting to drift the sentiment among the dynamite outragers into politics, but the people of the metropolis are onto the World-Herald's tricks and will not be drifted unless they are assured that such a course is right from some other source. Kearney Democrat: The city of Omaha deserves to praise the action of Governor Mickey in his appointment of Dr. George L. Miller as a member of the Omaha Board of Fire and Police commission, succeeding Judge McHugh who resigned. No matter how well qualified a man could have been bestowed by Governor Mickey upon a more competent and worthy man. Springfield Monitor: Senator Dietrich, Nebraska's member of the upper house who is about to step down and out has an idea. It is nothing more nor less than to have an army of prisoners in the United States who are doing time for various offenses do service in the construction of the Panama canal. There is merit no doubt in the suggestion and besides helping this big undertaking it would give the prisoners employment and they would have a chance to lay up a little nest-egg for use when free again. Emerson Enterprise: The Omaha Bee thinks the way to stop bootlegging among the Indians is to establish a non-license some around the Indian reservation. This might help if the zone included the Missouri river, Sioux City and Omaha. Another good way would be to furnish the Indians for getting drunk. They are citizens and might be treated as such. And, again, if the federal court will impose sentences which include a large fine and a year in the penitentiary, as was done last week, bootleggers will soon seek some other occupation.

Wayne Herald: The grafters living in and about the Winnebago agency may be able to make those in authority believe that Father Schell is a crank and that his charges of corruption are baseless, but to people living in proximity to the reservation and who would experience the methods there prevalent big charges are not doubted. There is and has been for years about as graceless a lot of scamps operating among these Indians as can be found anywhere on the face of the earth. Managed on a business basis, the methods have attempted to do business with the aborigines on a business basis, and who found the wheels blocked at every turn. This gang of fellows look upon the Indian as their legitimate prey and when their attempt to do business with them without paying tribute to the white huzzards they have found these fellows in between them and the parties they were attempting to do business with.

Why Freight Rates Increase.

Struggle to Earn Dividends on Increased Capitalization. Chicago Tribune. The common explanation of higher freight rates given by the officials of the railroads is that material and wages are increasing and that it costs more to furnish the service. It is said, in addition, that freight rates are a most difficult thing to determine; that "there is no fixed rule or exact science that can be applied to them." But all railroad officials will admit that rates must have some relation to the capital stock and funded debt of the road. The dividends on the stock and the interest on the bonds enter into every computation of what the rates should be in fairness to the railroad. If, then, freight rates are bound to be influenced by the capitalization of the roads every increase in that capitalization which does not represent actual money added to the road in the way of equipment will eventually be reflected in rates whose justice may well be questioned by the public. In 1900 the Chicago & Alton Railroad company was leased by the Chicago & Alton Railway company. Note the difference between the words "railroad" and "railway," and bear in mind that they are two separate corporations. The railway company leases the railroad company. The Chicago & Alton Railroad company December 31, 1900, stood as follows: Main track operated, miles..... \$43.54 Total amount of stock..... \$2,230,000 Total amount of bonds..... 3,550,000 Sundry liabilities..... 2,860,000 Total liabilities..... \$8,640,000 The Chicago & Alton Railway company on June 30, 1900, stood as follows: Main track operated, miles..... \$65.18 Preferred stock paid in..... \$19,844,000 Common stock paid in..... 15,542,000 Funded debt..... 25,000,000 Sundry liabilities..... 2,500,000 Total liabilities..... \$62,730,000 During 1900 the bonds of the Chicago & Alton Railroad company were increased to \$40,000,000. Interest on these bonds was guaranteed by the railway company. Adding this \$40,000,000 guaranteed bond issue to the liabilities of the railway company a grand total of \$106,000,000 is secured. The case then stands: Capitalization in 1900..... \$ 34,720,000 Capitalization in 1901..... 106,000,000 Other instances of increased capitalization might be given, but they are unnecessary. The case of the Alton is sufficient to prove why freight rates are tending upward instead of downward. In 1900 that railroad was practically the same in mileage and equipment as in 1898. But it was capitalized for three times as much. The rates which might have earned a fair income on stocks and bonds in the former years would not have been so remunerative in the latter year. A curious coincidence in this case is that the year in which the capitalization of the Alton was so heavily

Fifty Years the Standard



MAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

increased was the same year in which freight rates began to advance. Railway managers and owners will always contend that they must be allowed a fair rate of interest on their investment. The stocks and bonds will be pointed to as the investment. Fictitious increase of stocks and bonds will result in unfair increases in rates. For this reason the Interstate Commerce commission should be given greater powers to restrain this inevitable tendency toward unfair rates.

Suggested Enlargement of Rural Free Delivery.

Reasonable rates for postal parcel service would lessen the deficit in the cost of rural free delivery. There are now 2,672 rural free delivery routes. The average cost is about \$60 and the total cost is about \$25,000,000. The rural free delivery is of great worth to the localities which it serves. It gives to the farmer as good postal facilities as the residents of cities. It saves his time in going several miles for his mail; it adds to the value of his property, tends to better roads and makes country life less lonely. Managed on a business basis, its net cost could be greatly reduced. The farmer's mail consists less of first class matter than of newspapers, magazines, books and the many small articles which can be sent by mail. A low parcel rate, as advocated by Assistant Postmaster General Harlow, would give the farmer the advantages the city resident has at hand in his news stand and book store. It would also enable the easy purchase of the many small articles which the farmer's wife and family desire. Even the express companies, which have successfully opposed the establishment of a government postal express, should not object to the enlargement of the rural delivery service by a low rate on small parcels not over five pounds in weight. What a commentary it is upon our governmental conditions that in discussing any proposed public improvement there must be considered not so much its value, its advisability or its necessity, but the attitude of some politically powerful corporations that may be indirectly affected!

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Friend—So you think the Japs are particularly versatile? "Tourists if they are the only nation in the world who men can use an embroidery needle and a gun with equal facility.—Detroit Free Press. Feeder—I believe thoroughly in the 'anti-tipping movement.' Plunger—So do I. I went broke on the last tip a fellow gave me.—Cleveland Leader. Little Elmer—Papa, what is hypochondria? Prof. Broadhead—A hypochondria, my son, is a person who has no disease, but many complaints.—Puck. "Christmas comes but once a year," said the chery citizen. "No, indeed, it is coming twice a year," said the morose person. "Must be a man a chance to have a little money before he can spend it."—Washington Star. Man with the Retreating Chin—They say Archie is a very nice man. Man with the Bulging Forehead—Yes, I reckon you might call it that. Half a dozen miles it for him before one of 'em got him.—Chicago Tribune. "Yes," said the gay roisterer, "I'm having my fling. My motto is, 'Let things rip.' "Go ahead," said the wise man, "and pretty soon the only motto above you will be 'R. I. P.'—Philadelphia Ledger. Before a girl is married, she would rather be waddling in a box of chocolates when he comes to call. After she is married, she would rather be waddling in a box of chocolates when he comes to call. Somerville Journal.

THE RULING PASSION.

Among the dusty tomes that line the study walls I found sweet Marjory one winter's day scanning with deep intent a volume, ragged, worn. That seemed within her mind to have full study made a volume, ragged, worn. For now she smiled, anon with gloomy "Chased smile away. "No doubt," I thought, "tis some en tracing tale Of chivalry and days when knights were bold. When storied love was piped; by minstrel sung. And love, like all men's hearts, was gold—When love and life were in their pristine youth And ne'er were sold. Obsessed to know what dreams of poet's art Could thus beguile and charm my gentle I crossed the room; then, bending softly I kneeled her brow and scanned the open page. And red 'twas the skirts and hats this year are very large, and Red is all the rage.



Mellin's Food

The Grand Prize awarded to Mellin's Food

over all other infants' foods THE HIGHEST AWARD of the World's Fair Saint Louis 'This is even higher than the Gold Medal

General Linevitch, now in command of the first army in Manchuria, is one of the very few Russian officers who have risen from the ranks to important command. He was born in 1838 and on leaving school entered the army as a private. At the beginning of this year he acted as commander-in-chief until the arrival of Kourapatkin. His admirers claim that had he not been superseded the Japs never would have won so many victories.

Polanders and Their Migration.

A college professor out in Nebraska in deploring the great increase of the foreign-born population of the United States describes the Poles among other things as belonging to the class of "undesirable" immigrants. Persons who are, perhaps, much better acquainted with the Poles as their employers entertain quite a different opinion and comment as in 1898. But it was of them in general terms that the immigrants possess the good and had qualities of a brave nation whose misfortunes have at various epochs excited the sympathies of the world.