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dently believe in extra-legal attacks upon the saloons. Lawlessness transforms neutral or passive friends of a cause into its enemies and inevitably Mrs. Nation's conduct will retard the reforms which the W. C. T. U. is organized to effect. Her unwomanly, unseemly defiance of the governor and intrusion in the van of a rabble into the chief executive's office is shocking. It is said that the inebriety of all of Mrs. Nation's male relatives has created and keeps warm the personal animosity she feels towards all saloon-keepers whom she blames rather than the weakness of her relatives—where the censure belongs and would be placed were it not for woman's partiality for relations.

#### A Good Administration.

The city primaries will be held about the end of this month to nominate a mayor and other city officials. The administration of Mayor Winnett invites investigation in the departments of fire, water and police. Statements showing the economically administered water department have been occasionally compiled since Mr. Tyler's superintendency. The annual expenses of his predecessor exceeded the earnings by about fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Tyler has cut the coal bills in two and there is now an annual surplus instead of a deficit.

Mayor Winnett's appointment of Chief Clement of the fire department was a happy selection. In the year before his arrival, fires destroyed in Lincoln a million and a half of property. The last year, it is estimated that not \$29,000 worth of property was burned. Chief Clement is a man of force, his men obey him—and he knows how to keep a little fire from becoming a big one. Where the firemen used to argue with their chief when the flames were roaring and at the different stations discipline was unknown. Under Chief Clement's regime, the engines arrive promptly at a fire, every man knows his place and his duties, and the chief has established military compliance with his orders. Quick comprehension of the characteristics of each fire, and infallible intuition of the place where it started, are gifts possessed by the present chief of the fire department, gifts which have gained him the confidence of the firemen and of the community. Now ex-fire-Chief Newberry is the strongest supporter of candidate Woodward, who opposed the appointment of Chief Clement. Newberry was dismissed for drunkenness and his record as chief is very unsatisfactory.

In spite of the very few policemen which patrol Lincoln there are comparatively few crimes committed here. Josiah Flynt has established the fact of collusion between the chief of police of New York and the tough characters who make their living by slugging, gambling and robbing. Policemen and chief receive a part, and

a large part of the profits. Since the Cudahy story of kidnaping, it has been suspected that there was such collusion in Omaha between the rogues and the police. Josiah Flynt says thieves desert a town where they can not make terms of mutual profit with the police. This may perhaps explain the absence of thugs, sharpers and hold-up men from Lincoln, where the police court docket is made up of plain and fancy drunks and the ubiquitous offenders from the reservation.

In the police judge's court every prisoner is tried in open court and since Judge Comstock's election to the office many of the habitual offenders have disappeared showing that punishment has followed conviction and that the absolute certainty of it has driven criminals out of town.

It is only by an examination into the details of such an administration that its excellence and faithfulness can be demonstrated. Next week the Courier will contain more exhaustive reports from the departments of city administration intimately related to the mayor's capacity and conscience for government.

There are about 4000 republican voters in Lincoln. The average registration at the primaries is less than 2500. If the citizens of Lincoln approve after examination and comparison of the present administration, they should turn out and express that approval by helping to renominate a man who has conclusively proved his usefulness to the city of Lincoln and his integrity as chief executive of the city.

What is especially admirable in Mayor Winnett is his reliance upon his own judgment and the soundness of that judgment. He does not make bids for votes by promises, or by prophesying silly and impossible improvements if he is reelected. In emergencies he is reliable and in dull times he is not careless. In his temperament and habit of administering city affairs there is an old-world propriety, and lack of political demagoguery that suggests a cautious self-respecting ancestry.

#### DR. ROSS' STATEMENT.

In speaking of this matter this afternoon Dr. Ross made the following statement:

"At the beginning of last May a representative of organized labor asked Dr. Jordan to be one of the speakers at a mass meeting called to protest against coolie immigration, and to present the 'scholar's view.' He was unable to attend, but recommended me as a substitute. Accordingly, I accepted, and on the evening of May 7th read a twenty-five minute paper from the platform of Metropolitan Hall in San Francisco. My remarks appeared in part in the San Francisco dailies of May 8th, and in

full, on May 19th, in a weekly called Organized Labor.

"I tried to show that owing to its high, Malthusian birth rate the Orient is the land of 'cheap men,' and that the coolie, though he can not outdo the American, can underlive him. I took the ground that the high standard of living that restrains multiplication in America will be imperiled if Orientals are allowed to pour into this country in great numbers before they have raised their standard of living and lowered their birth rate. I argued that the Pacific is the natural frontier of East and West, and that California might easily experience the same terrible famines as India and China if it teemed with the same kind of men. In thus scientifically co-ordinating the birth rate with the intensity of the struggle for existence, I struck a new note in the discussion of Oriental immigration which, to quote one of the newspapers, 'made a profound impression.'

"At Stanford university the professors are appointed from year to year and receive their reappointment early in May. I did not get mine then, but thought nothing of it until on May 18th, Dr. Jordan told me that quite unexpectedly to him Mrs. Stanford had shown herself greatly displeased with me and had refused to reappoint me. He had heard from her just after my address on coolie immigration. He had no criticism for me and was profoundly distressed at the idea of dismissing a scientist for utterances within the scientist's own field. He made earnest representations to Mrs. Stanford, and on June 21, I received my belated reappointment for 1900-01. The outlook was such, however, that on June 5th I offered the following resignation:

"Dear Dr. Jordan: I was sorry to learn from you a fortnight ago that Mrs. Stanford does not approve of me as an economist and does not want me to remain here. It was a pleasure, however, to learn at the same time of the unqualified terms in which you had expressed to her your high opinion of my work and your complete confidence in me as a teacher, a scientist and a man.

"While I appreciate the steadfast support you have given me, I am unwilling to become a cause of worry to Mrs. Stanford or of embarrassment to you. I, therefore, beg leave to offer my resignation as professor of sociology, the same to take effect at the close of the academic year 1900-01."

"When I handed in the above Dr. Jordan read me a letter which he had just received from Mrs. Stanford and which had, of course, been written without knowledge of my resignation. In this letter she insisted that my connection with the university end, and directed that I be given my time from January 1st to the end of the academic year.

"My resignation was not acted upon at once and efforts were made by President Jordan and the president of the board of trustees to induce Mrs. Stanford to alter her decision. These proved unavailing, and on Monday, November

12th, Dr. Jordan accepted my resignation in the following terms.

"I have waited till now in the hope that circumstances might arise which would lead you to a reconsideration. As this has not been the case, I, therefore, with great reluctance, accept your resignation, to take effect at your own convenience. In doing so I wish to express once more the high esteem in which your work, as a student and a teacher, as well as your character as a man, is held by your colleagues."

"My coolie immigration speech is not my sole offense. Last April I complied with an invitation from the Unitarian church of Oakland to lecture before them on 'The Twentieth Century City.' I addressed myself almost wholly to questions of city growth and city health and touched only incidentally on the matter of public utilities. I pointed out, however, the drift, both here and abroad, toward the municipal ownership of water and gas works, and predicted that, as regards street railways, American cities would probably pass through a period of municipal ownership and then revert to private ownership under regulation. My remarks were general in character, and, of course, I took no stand on local questions. Only months of special investigation could enable me to say whether a particular city like Oakland or San Francisco could better itself by supplying its own water or light. Yet this lecture was objected to.

"Last year I spoke three times in public—once before a university extension center on 'The British Empire'; once before a church on 'The Twentieth Century City,' and once before a mass meeting on coolie immigration. To my utterances on two of these occasions objection has been made. It is plain, therefore, that this is no place for me. I can not with self respect decline to speak on topics to which I have given years of investigation. It is my duty as an economist to impart, on occasion, to sober people, and in a scientific spirit, my conclusions on subjects with which I am expert, and if I speak I can not but take positions which are justified by statistics and by the experience of the Old World, such as the municipal ownership of water works or the monopoly profits of street car companies, or by standard economic science such as the relation of the standard of life to the density of population.

"I have long been aware that my every appearance in public drew upon me the hostile attention of certain powerful persons and interests in San Francisco, and they redoubled their efforts to be rid of me. But I had no choice but to go straight ahead. The scientist's business is to know some things clear to the bottom, and if he hides what he knows he loses his virtue.

"I am sorry to go, for I have put too much of my life into this university not to love it. My chief regret in leaving is that I must break the ties that bind me to my colleagues of seven years and must part from my great chief, Dr. Jordan. Edward A. Ross."

—From the San Francisco Chronicle, January 14.