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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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1.....	14,800	16.....	28,820
2.....	32,175	17.....	28,741
3.....	30,583	18.....	29,120
4.....	30,987	19.....	28,123
5.....	30,596	20.....	28,834
6.....	30,596	21.....	28,819
7.....	30,596	22.....	28,920
8.....	30,740	23.....	28,603
9.....	29,747	24.....	28,269
10.....	29,848	25.....	28,603
11.....	29,805	26.....	28,271
12.....	29,750	27.....	28,000
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of June, 1898.
(Seal) R. P. FEIFFER
Notary Public.

Sampson and Dewey—the heroes of 1898.

We now have the new depot. Next the new viaduct.

Such a Fourth of July comes but once for one generation.

Keep your ear to the ground and hear something drop at Santiago and Manila.

All or nearly all the American people are now engaged in stamping out Spanish misrule.

All colonies are established theoretically for moral and humanitarian purposes and not for purpose of aggrandizement.

Sampson shot off his firecrackers on the day before the Fourth and the detonation was heard clear around the world.

General Shafter made it pretty hard on the daily newspapers that have been in the habit of observing the Fourth as a holiday.

General Blanco has any suggestions to make in regard to the assignment of Cervera he should make them to Sampson and not to Christina.

Washington correspondents have discovered that President McKinley now wears a worried expression on his face. But just think of the face Sagasta is wearing!

Barbed wire fences are no obstacle to rough riders from the western plains. Nothing has ever been found that will resist the attack of an intrepid army fighting in a righteous cause.

This is the time when the city would realize most if it had its own electric lighting plant for the city hall and neighboring public buildings, which ought to be illuminated on all gala occasions.

Wonder if the great prohibition statesman who addressed the Bryan regiment charged up speaker's expenses at the same rate that he drew money out of the populist state committee's campaign fund last year.

Of course those who are determined to remain critics of the United States government will find something else to complain of now that it has been demonstrated that the war is being conducted in a very satisfactory manner before Santiago.

The organ of the defunct police board announces that there were no fourth of July disturbances at the exposition. The organ should not rely for its information on its reform chief of police when he is personally interested in suppressing the facts.

The more the twin naval victories of Dewey and Sampson are pondered over and studied, the more remarkable does their wonderful work appear. It will be years, if ever, before another nation will be able to point to two, or even one, such achievement in naval warfare.

Ohio democrats are talking of following the example of the Pennsylvania democrats by going into the campaign without a reference to 16 to 1 or the consent of any other nation. They have the consent of ex-Senator Bristo to this arrangement and the fact that he is again showing signs of political activity indicates that he expects the abandonment of Bryanism to come soon.

American railroads, bridle freight of all kinds and the managers have shown wonderful adaptability to the demands of business, but one of the most difficult tasks ever attempted has been successfully accomplished near Pittsburgh, where melted iron is being transported by rail a distance of five miles. It is carried in tanks from blast furnaces to the roller mills and thus the expense of heating a second time is obviated. It will not do to say now that the American railway managers are not equal to any task set before them.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The world will probably now concede all that Americans have claimed for their navy—that ship for ship it is unsurpassed. Before the war there was a very general disposition to underrate the naval establishment of the United States. Europeans thought that there was lack of discipline in our navy, that both officers and men on our war ships were not properly trained and that when subjected to active service there would be shown a lack of efficiency and of essential morale. Naval experts compared the sea power of the United States with that of Spain, not always to the advantage of the former. While the superiority of our ships and their armament was generally acknowledged, there was a feeling that the Spaniards might prove to be superior in the handling of their ships and in the discipline of their men.

There is no such feeling now, the absolute superiority over the enemy of the American navy having been conclusively demonstrated. The complete destruction of the Spanish squadron at Manila was a decisive object lesson in regard to the relative merits of the Americans and Spaniards as sea fighters and this has been emphasized by the demolition of Cervera's squadron at Santiago, in which the accuracy of the American gunners was most brilliantly demonstrated. There is nothing more remarkable in the history of naval warfare than the achievement of the American fleet off Santiago. The destruction of Spain's squadron and the capture of its commander and hundreds of prisoners, besides killing many, with the loss of only one man killed on the American side and no damages to our ships, was an extraordinary victory, especially in view of the fact that the Spaniards fought valiantly.

It is safe to say that in future the world will not fail to respect the American navy or to concede to its officers and men equality in ability, courage and discipline with those of any other navy afloat. They have not only splendidly sustained the great reputation made for the country by the illustrious naval commanders of the past, but as President McKinley said in his message to Admiral Sampson, have added new honors to American. The nation is justly proud of its navy.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

The attempt of the advocates of territorial acquisition to deprecate those who are opposed to their policy, by applying to them such epithets as "little Americans," will not have any weight with the thinking portion of the American people. All the wisdom and all the patriotism are not on the side of those who would lead the nation away from its traditional policy and into new fields where there is infinite danger and peril. There is no greater fallacy than to assume that the advocates of territorial acquisition are the only friends of American progress, that were so then this nation has been making a mistake during the greater part of its existence. If expansion of territory is essential to our commercial advancement we have been following the wrong policy since the foundation of the government. Yet the proof is conclusive that such is not the case. By confining ourselves within an area of natural growth, absorbing from time to time only contiguous territory, we have grown with a rapidity that has been the wonder of the world. A century ago we were about 5,000,000 of people. Today we are not far from 75,000,000, with every condition that goes to the making of a great and powerful nation. In all this period of advancement we have not found it necessary to reach out for any territory beyond our borders, with the single exception of Alaska, and even that cannot fairly be regarded as the absorption of foreign territory, in the sense that the annexation of Hawaii and the permanent possession of the Philippines would be.

But what of those who oppose the imperialistic idea that has sprung up within the last two months and threatens to lead the United States into a policy absolutely contravening the course of the nation from the beginning of its history? If one should judge from the comments of the organs of territorial aggrandizement all the wisdom and all the patriotism are on their side. We venture to differ. We believe that the best wisdom and the best patriotism of the American people today are opposed to the proposition that we shall depart from the traditional policy of the republic and enter upon a course which we have been warned by all the great statesmen of the past is pregnant with danger. We believe that the men who are opposing territorial aggrandizement are the truest friends of the republic, that they have the surest idea of patriotic duty. There is embraced in the list of anti-imperialists some of the foremost contemporary statesmen and nearly all of the farmers and workingmen of the country. We could name a hundred men distinguished in political and professional life, who believed that the United States could make no graver mistake than to absorb distant territory and American labor is practically a unit against the proposed policy of territorial acquisition.

The indications are that nothing more will be done at Santiago by General Shafter until he shall have received reinforcements, which are to be sent him as soon as possible. The military authorities appear to have been somewhat derided in this particular. The situation now shows that Shafter should have been heavily reinforced last week, or immediately after it was definitely known that Pando with a large force was moving toward Santiago. Had 10,000 additional troops been sent to Shafter a week ago the American flag would now be waving above Santiago. As it is the capture of the city will be delayed perhaps a week, but in the meantime our troops can undoubtedly maintain the position they now occupy. The Spaniards have shown no disposition to fight outside of their fortifications and will not be questioned, except upon the best of evidence.

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It appears that the arrival of Pando at Santiago is regarded as reflecting somewhat upon General Garcia and his Cuban troops, who were charged with the duty of intercepting the Spanish force and at least delaying its arrival. It does seem that this should have been accomplished, but it would probably be unjust to the Cubans to assume that they did not do all that the circumstances admitted of. They have behaved so well in co-operation with the American troops that their fidelity and courage will not be questioned, except upon the best of evidence.

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It is gratifying to note that simple provision has been made for the payment of the Philippine army upon arrival of General Merritt. It is said that several million dollars in gold are on board the Newport, and also a \$100,000 emerging fund. This will enable him to accomplish wonders when once in possession of Manila. Upon the eve of his departure the general, when asked if he intended taking peaceful possession of the Philippines, replied: "Peaceful or otherwise, just as it comes, but I will take it, no matter what, whether I am sent in accordance with the spirit of our instructions or not."

GENERAL MERRIT'S STRONG BOX.

Philadelphia Record.

The Iowa republican congressional conventions are placing the "gold standard" trade mark in their platforms this year. They are no longer so timid that they call it "sound money," or "stable currency."

LIVING UP TO THEIR RECORD.

Globe-Democrat.

Spain complains every day that the Americans are violating the rules of war. The only rule recognized by the American forces in this war is to win every battle in which they engage, and they are living up to it.

GENERAL SHAFER'S RECORD.

Philadelphia Press.

How systematically the Spanish are beating the phosphate of iron to a sword of victory is shown in the announcement that the first load of this season's export crop in Texas is to be made into gunpowder for use against the enemies of the republic.

GENERAL SAMPSON'S RECORD.

New York Herald.

The fiscal year ended with yesterday was one of the most remarkable in our history.

It will be long remembered for the unprecedented values of its exports, particularly of breadfruit, the consequent return of prosperity to the agricultural masses, and the tangible evidences of the fact that we are at last able to add to our national wealth in cash for excess of merchandise sent abroad.

Of the last ten fiscal years every one of the first eight was marked by net exports of \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 to the eight years—notwithstanding the fact that in the same period our exports of merchandise exports over imports was \$725,000,000, and net exports also a \$100,000,000 emerging fund. This will enable him to accomplish wonders when once in possession of Manila. Upon the eve of his departure the general, when asked if he intended taking peaceful possession of the Philippines, replied: "Peaceful or otherwise, just as it comes, but I will take it, no matter what, whether I am sent in accordance with the spirit of our instructions or not."

SHERMAN ON ALASKA.

On his return from a brief journey to the towns and camps along the southern coast of Alaska John Sherman declared that whereas he had heard much about drunkenness and crime in the district before going in had not seen a drunken man on the journey. But he did see saloons in all the towns, which shows that the rigid prohibition law prepared in the interest of the Indians is not enforced, and he suggested that it is not likely the law will remain on the statute books long, for it would be better to have it repealed rather than unenforced.

The law in regard to the sales of liquor is only one of the laws of the district not well adapted to the great change which has recently come over the country. Mr. Sherman says Alaska ought to have regular territorial laws and a regular government and that at once. The mines have attracted throngs of great many who are mere adventurers, but many who will remain there and will make good citizens. Statehood is something not to be thought of at present, but

American railroads, bridle freight of all kinds and the managers have shown wonderful adaptability to the demands of business, but one of the most difficult tasks ever attempted has been successfully accomplished near Pittsburgh, where melted iron is being transported by rail a distance of five miles. It is carried in tanks from blast furnaces to the roller mills and thus the expense of heating a second time is obviated. It will not do to say now that the American railway managers are not equal to any task set before them.

This would be most unfortunate for

SEIZURE BY RESOLUTION.

Character of the Powers to Extend Our Territorial Possessions.

Herald's Weekly.

It is probable that the issue of the coming elections for congress is to be imperialistic—that is, that all domestic questions are at least to be obscured by the overshadowing and engrossing subject of territorial expansion. Such a campaign will be interesting, and it will certainly excite the popular mind. The question is, however, whether the country is at the parting of the ways. The issue is evident from the enormous majority by which the house of representatives passed the Nevelson resolution "for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," the vote being 299 to 9, the affirmative vote being mainly republican and the negative mainly democratic, although the statement that the cleavage on this issue goes through the parties may possibly be sustained by the fact that three republicans voted against the resolution. Speaker Reed, however, also would have voted no if he had been present, while twenty-seven democrats, populists and silverites voted for it. It is reasonably certain, therefore, that there is great danger that the country is to enter upon a colonial policy—that is, in our judgment, it is to abandon the independent attitude which it has generally maintained toward the rest of the world, and is to adopt what may be briefly characterized as a simian policy, or a policy imitative of that which has created the European frontiers in Africa and Asia, and which has loaded the workers and producers of Europe with the burdens of militarism.

Seward Reporter: The supreme court has decided the law unconstitutional under which the fire and police commissioners of Omaha were appointed by the governor, holding that the inhabitants of any town or city have the right to choose their own officers. This decision is based on equity and common sense and will be approved by the great majority of the people. The Omaha World-Herald approves the decision of the court in all its parts. We propose to take these islands, simply because we want them, by means of a joint resolution. Chief Justice Marshall held that the power of congress to seize territory resulted from the power to make war and to repel invasion. These powers being conferred by the constitution, there are implied the power to take security for the future from the country with which we may be at war, and the power to receive possessions from the country with which we bargain. But it will be difficult to find in the constitution a grant of power to congress to seize with its legislative grasp a foreign people's domain. We are not at war with Hawaii, and therefore we cannot take the territory as security from a hostile power. It is true that we might take the islands by treaty, and this would be the proper constitutional method. The advocates of territorial acquisition are the ones who are most anxious for the ratification of the treaty which is pending. In other words, if congress should strictly obey the constitution, annexation could not take place. Therefore the annexationists resort to a short cut, and they propose to turn their backs upon the constitution, as they disregard the facts that this question of acquiring Hawaii has never yet been presented to the people of the United States for their votes, and that not a party platform in the presidential campaign mentioned the annexation of the islands at that time two years ago. It was admitted by the political managers of both parties that annexation would not be a winning issue. So keenly was this realized that the treaty, still before the senate, lost so much of the support which it at first commanded that Senator Davis has practically abandoned it. In a word, this effort is, as we have said, to take a snap-judgment against the people, and it is probably resorted to because the politicians are now, as they were two years ago, afraid to put the question to the test of a popular vote.

The excuse for this proposed democratic extension of the empire is that the people of Hawaii have consented to it. But neither have the people of Hawaii consented to the proposed cession, which has really never been made, nor have the people of the islands consented to accept it. In the first place, the government of Hawaii is a self-governed people. It does not represent the freely expressed will of the people of the islands. So fearful were the men who seized upon the power that in the constitution, which is wholly the work of themselves and their friends, they inserted the strange provision that Sanford