

Mr. Bryan on Madden.

The postoffice department is discriminating against newspapers published in the interest of political reforms. The Challenge, a socialistic paper published at Los Angeles and later at New York; the Appeal to Reason, a socialistic paper published at Girard, Kansas; the Farmers' Advocate of Topeka, Kansas, and the Pawnee Chief, of Pawnee City, Nebraska, (both the latter antagonistic to republican policies) have recently been asked to show cause why they should not be denied second class rates. The postoffice department justified its action in regard to the Challenge on the ground that that paper was violating the following provision of the statute: "Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes or for free circulation at nominal rates."

It was asserted by the department that the Challenge was the personal organ of its owner and publisher; that it was a vehicle for his articles on public questions, the announcement of his lecture subjects and their places and dates; the printing of those lectures or speeches after delivery; the printing of newspaper comment thereon, and also the printing of letters and invitations to speak and the replies of the editor thereon.

The department alleged that these things filled the columns of the publication; that it contained little or no matter which did not pertain to the editor, and that he confessed his intention to advertise himself, his sayings and his doings.

Whether the editor conducted his paper in a modest way or whether he unduly injected himself into his paper is not a question with which the postoffice department has anything to do. The third assistant postmaster general is not a censor in the sense that he is to supervise the editorial management of a paper. If the editor of the Challenge advertises himself in such a way as to make the paper offensive to his readers, the readers have their remedy; they can refuse to receive the paper.

In regard to the Appeal to Reason the postoffice department claims that it violated the ruling requiring approximately half of the circulation to be composed of subscriptions paid for by bona fide subscribers. The department resorted to the test which is customary in such cases, namely, it sent out inquiries to one hundred of the readers asking whether they were bona fide subscribers, and

received answers from sixty-six. Out of sixty-six, thirty-seven claimed that they were subscribers, while twenty-nine denied that they were subscribers. Thirty-four did not answer at all.

Upon this showing an order was issued denying the paper second-class privileges until it could show that approximately half of its readers were bona fide subscribers. This test is not a fair one. Because a letter to a subscriber was not answered or because the answer was delayed until the department had already acted does not raise a presumption sufficiently strong to justify the department in putting the publisher to the expense of a trial. The answers received furnish information, but unanswered letters ought not to count against the publisher.

In the case of the Appeal to Reason a clear majority of those who answered claimed to be subscribers.

The charge made against the Farmers' Advocate was that it did not comply with the law requiring that a majority of the circulation be composed of bona fide subscriptions. Just how the test was made is not known, but if it was made as it was in the case of the Appeal to Reason, what has been said in that case will apply to the Farmers' Advocate. It may be added that the Advocate has been put to this trouble so often that it smacks of persecution.

The charge against the Pawnee Chief was that it was conducted primarily for advertising purposes. As the editor has presented his proofs on the subject it is probable that the case will be decided in his favor and that he will be relieved from further embarrassment. But there is evidence of the purpose of the department to discriminate against political papers.

While it is perfectly proper that there should be a reasonable proportion between the number of actual subscribers and the total circulation (and the proportion fixed is reasonable) the department has issued an order which is unjust to papers which are published in the interest of legislative reform. According to the ruling of the department a "reasonable number" of papers can be subscribed for by others and counted among bona fide subscriptions, provided the paper is not subscribed for "because of the doctrines it advocates or because of the goods it advertises." In other words, if a man is interested in a paper because it gives the most foreign news or the most domestic news or the best report of prize fights or the most complete review of criminal doings or of divorce proceedings, it is perfectly proper to send it to a friend, but if he subscribes for the paper because it discusses political questions in which he is interested, the subscription cannot be counted in the "legitimate list of subscribers."

It would be difficult to conceive of a more unfair discrimination against reform papers. It would be difficult to imagine a rule more capable of misuse and tyrannical abuse, and the present congress should immediately take such action as will be necessary to correct this ruling. To say that a paper which has no political principles shall have an advantage over a paper which has political principles is worse than ridiculous. To say that an editor who is more interested in current news than he is in the science of government should have an advantage over an editor who endeavors to make his paper instrumental in securing good government is a reflection upon the intelligence, or the patriotism, of the man who is responsible for the order.

At this time the rule can be used to discriminate against democratic papers, but under a democratic administration the same rule might be used to discriminate against republican papers. The fact that it is just now used to discriminate against socialistic papers does not alter the case. The Comptroller is not an advocate of the doctrines supported by the Challenge and the Appeal to Reason, but the Comptroller is an advocate of free speech and of a free press, and it does insist that discussion is the only means of arriving at the truth. If an editor has anything to say in regard to political principles or public policies let him say it. If his reasoning is sound, his cause will grow; if his argument is faulty, his cause will fail. Let him appeal to public opinion; before that court all questions are finally settled, and we must assume that under free discussion they will be settled right. If a man reads a paper and likes it he ought to be permitted to subscribe for it for his neighbor; if his neighbor accepts the paper he is a subscriber as much as if he paid for it himself. If he does not want the paper he can refuse to receive it, and then the paper cannot be counted in the list of legitimate subscribers.

It is necessary that we should have laws defining and limiting the postal privileges, but in constraining them the department should observe the spirit of the laws and not pervert them to suit the whims or prejudices of the man at the head of the department.

200,000 are Asiatics and 40,000,000 are Africans. According to an estimate of the Washington bureau of statistics no less than 500,000,000 of the earth's inhabitants are colonial, and of these colonials less than 15,000,000, or 3 per cent, are composed of the people of the governing country. This 3 per cent, however, is of British stock, scattered throughout the English colonies in various parts of the globe. Roughly speaking, the English-speaking population of the earth numbers 133,000,000, being outnumbered only by the inhabitants of China and India. The population of lands under the British flag is about equal to that of China.

FOR FARMER'S SONS

They Should Flock by the Hundred to the University School of Agriculture and Learn How to Succeed

The department of animal husbandry, University of Nebraska, is making a special effort to give a high grade of instruction to the students who enter the winter course in agriculture which begins December 31, 1901. The leading beef breeds are so represented as to show the best types of beef cattle. These animals will be made use of for class room instruction. The fact that the steer winning the second prize in the grade Hereford two-year-old class at the fat stock show recently held in Chicago, was bred and fed at the Nebraska experiment station, shows that cattle of a high order are used for class room work in the school of agriculture, and also demonstrates that intelligent methods of feeding are practiced by the department of animal husbandry. The ring in which this steer took the second premium contained forty animals. These animals were produced by the best breeders of beef cattle in the United States and Canada, yet Nebraska succeeded in winning the second place. This victory for the University of Nebraska school of agriculture speaks for itself. The instruction in the department of animal husbandry seeks to teach the student how to select animals for the feed lot and how to feed them to the greatest possible profit. Instruction is also given in the breeding and feeding of sheep and swine. On November 22, a small lot of grade lambs raised on the university farm were sold in Omaha. They averaged 98 pounds and brought \$4.25 net. They had been fed grain only twenty days. Last year the pigs used for experimental purposes were sold when they were seven months old. They weighed 215 pounds each and were on the market before winter weather set in, thus showing that it is possible to produce and feed swine for the market without having to carry them through the most severe season of the year. These are but a few illustrations of some of the practical experiments being carried on at the university farm. Students in the school of agriculture become thoroughly familiar with the methods of feeding used in the experiments above named. Experiments are now being carried on to determine the relative value of wheat and corn for food stuffs for cattle and hogs, and in a short time there will be one for the purpose of finding out how small a grain ration can be used in fattening steers for the market. It is confidently expected that a method of saving a considerable amount of grain will be devised as a result of this last experiment. Never in the history of the school of agriculture have such opportunities been offered for the instruction of farmers' sons as are being offered this year. Much good will result to the state if a large number of young men should avail themselves of the advantages of the course.

He Was the Whole Thing

The position of the supreme court on the insular cases is graphically and truthfully described by Sidney Webster, the well-known lawyer. He says: "Eight of the nine justices retired into opposite corners, four in each, where they remained throughout the consultations fixed and immovable in their convictions. The ninth fitted and angled, tipping the judicial balance as his mind inclined. The practical effect was much the same as if the court had consisted of only one justice. He makes music wherever he goes, but his music is law." Never before in the annals of the court has a single justice managed in a series of great judgments to constitute himself essentially the whole court as Judge Brown has in these cases.

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"One Paper That is Not Yellow." SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN (MASSACHUSETTS.) An Independent American Newspaper. Loyal to Democratic Ideals. Progressive, Enterprising and Interesting, Clean, Attractive and Stimulating. Publishes the News Without Fear or Favor, and Tells the Truth About It. DAILY—Morning—SUNDAY AND WEEKLY. Established in 1824 by Samuel Bowles. The Republican's Standing Among Newspapers. "Instead of always talking about the evils of journalism, why not sometimes point to its blessings; instead of talking about a corruptible and a corrupting press, why not a word for newspapers that are fearless and frank, wholesome and honest, powerful and good? There are such papers, perhaps not so many, but, nevertheless some, and in calling their roll, somehow the name of one, like Abou Ben Adhem, leads all the rest—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican." "Who isn't proud of the American press, when it contains so fair and shining and lovely an example as The Springfield Republican founded 77 years ago by the worthy Samuel Bowles?" The above quotations are from the Editorial page of the Des Moines (Ia.) Leader of September 22, 1901. The Weekly Republican, A Valuable Literary and Family Journal Combined with a first-class political and general newspaper. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. DAILY, \$8 a year, \$2 a quarter, 70c a month, 3 cents a copy. SUNDAY, \$2 a year, 50 cents a quarter, 5 cents a copy. WEEKLY, \$1 a year, 25 cents a quarter, 10 cents a month, 3 cents a copy. Specimen copies of either Edition sent free on application. The Weekly Republican will be sent free one month to any one who wishes to try it. All subscriptions are payable in advance. Address, THE REPUBLICAN, Springfield, Mass.

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KNOX MADE PROMISES

That is Why the Opposition to His Confirmation was Withdrawn—Teddy Has Fled

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Special Correspondence.—Washington has been principally interested this week in the aftermath of the Schley trial—a trial that only proves conclusively the favoritism of the navy department. Admiral Schley—very justly, although very injudiciously—protested to the secretary of the navy and in return received a most stinging rebuke. It was first of all the intention of Long to write the word "approved" on the back of the majority report and attach to it the opinion of Admiral Dewey. But Schley's protest brought forth from the pen of Secretary Long a note containing one of the most sarcastic jibes that ever emanated from a cabinet officer. He not only took in Schley in the censure, but in a way not at all ambiguous, condemned Admiral Dewey for his opinion that Schley was in command at the battle of Santiago. It seems that the unmerciful war is never to cease and that Schley is to be continually hounded by that coterie of unprincipled corruptionists. But this is not all. Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles in a published interview stated that he concurred in Admiral Dewey's opinion and that "he had no sympathy with the efforts which have been made to destroy the honor of an officer under any circumstances," and from this remark thunderbolts of departmental wrath have been heard. Secretary Root today publicly and severely reprimanded General Miles, and in no unmistakable manner showed that the department intends to make life miserable for any officer who has taken the just and popular side of this great controversy. But here matters did not stop. Miles, feeling that he had been censured unjustly, went immediately to the White house, hoping to get relief from the president—who, by the way had to undergo the same sort of treatment when he was assistant secretary of the navy. He was hounded day by day until he sought relief in a resignation. So Miles sought President Roosevelt. The large reception room at the White house was crowded with eager office-seekers when General Miles was ushered in. A moment's talk with Roosevelt and the crowd marvelled. "Your action in this matter was un-

pardonable," he said. The spectacle of the commanding general of the United States army being called down in a thundering voice led the startled crowd to wonder. General Miles had been reprimanded. He had sought relief from one who had to bear the same rounds of favoritism and had been denounced.

This action of the president was entirely uncalculated and severely reflected on his honor as a gentleman. If he was to rebuke General Miles re-act should have been taken to the president's office, but instead, in a voice that was heard all over the room, he was told that his action was unpardonable. What a spectacle! Will this ever cease? Will the department ever cease its policy of reprimanding every officer who has opposed the department's favoritism while they honor with positions of credit and trust those who have called Schley "coward" and have cudgeled their brains to make his life unbearable? And this is precisely what they have done with Crowninshield, the chief of the bureau of fabrication, whom they have delegated to represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward the Seventh.

The house has passed the Philippine tariff bill and in one of the most hurried debates that has ever been heard on a subject of its importance. There was a split in the party vote of both of the large political parties represented in the lower house. Such men as Littlefield of Maine and McCall of Massachusetts opposed the bill from the republican side, while the democratic delegation from Louisiana favored its passage. There were several very impassioned speeches made on both sides of the house, but the republicans refused absolutely to discuss the morality of the bill, preferring to look at it from a "commercial" standpoint.

The senate has at last confirmed the nomination of Attorney General Knox, and the fight upon him has apparently closed—this is the view of those who are not in touch with the fighting qualities of the men who have made war upon him. They do not know of what stock the American anti-trust league committee is made. The fight has just commenced and the league has done more than its most enthusiastic members had even hoped to anticipate. Yes! He was commended, but it was with the promise that came from him who controls all, that as soon as congress sits again that the attorney general will take up the cases presented

by the anti-trust league. It was for this promise that the democratic senators refused to hold up his nomination any longer. So that if at the opening of the new year the attorney general has not taken up the fight against these five great monopolies the anti-trust league will speak in a much louder tone, and they will have behind them the entire democratic delegation in the senate and several prominent members of the majority party who had exacted these promises from the powers that be. The fight is by no means ended. The anti-trust league was organized over two years ago to make war on those combinations conducting business "in restraint of trade," and it will not at this time cease its war for the suppression of these criminal combinations.

There has been a change in the cabinet of President Roosevelt since I last wrote you. Charles E. Smith has resigned, and that is a very mild way to put it, for there are those who assert positively that it was a case of "have to." But however this may be, the president played a strong game, and evidences of why it was done do not seem to be lacking. That "Teddy" is conspiring for a nomination for the presidency in 1904 no one can doubt. The man whom Roosevelt has appointed to succeed Smith as postmaster general is the vice chairman of the republican national committee, and next to Hanna had entire charge of the last campaign. Roosevelt has appointed this man and soon we will hear that Payne will make war on Hanna to be his successor as chairman of the republican national committee. In order to make it a Roosevelt cabinet before the convention meets. These are strong evidences. But there are other reasons. Among those prominently mentioned as a presidential possibility in 1904 is Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, and a conspiracy is on to draw the vote of Wisconsin from him and to Teddy by the appointment of Payne.

That there are to be other changes in President Roosevelt's cabinet is beyond the shadow of a doubt. If there was ever cause for the removal of a cabinet officer, Long should be removed. His maladministration of the navy department has brought our navy into disrepute in all parts of the world, his alliance against Schley, his general misconduct of affairs has made us look upon his department as a school for scandal. The department should be rid of this conniving ring-

ster. There are still reports that Secretary Hay is to be sent back to the court of St. James at London as United States ambassador to England and that he is to be succeeded by Joseph Hodges Choate, the present representative at London. This report has nothing positive back of it, however.

President Roosevelt is said to have had quite a little experience while out walking one evening this week. He is said to have been accosted by two men, one of whom made an attempt to strike the president, but one blow from "Teddy's" powerful right arm sent his assailant sprawling into the gutter. The president refused to discuss the matter, but the incident was witnessed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador from England. It probably reported to his majesty that "Teddy" knocked his opponent out in less than one round.

Among the important bills introduced in the house this week was one by Representative Shallenberger preparing the way for the settlement of the trust question.

Population of the World

Some interesting estimates of the world's population are given in the Current Cyclopaedia for December. This is placed at a billion and a half, distributed as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Region, Population, Persons per sq. mile. Includes Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Polynesia, and Polar regions.

The population of the leading countries of Europe, according to recent censuses, is given as follows: Austria-Hungary 46,900,825; France 38,641,333; Germany 56,345,014; Italy 32,449,754; Russia 106,154,607; United Kingdom 41,454,219. The totals for the empires with large dependencies represented in the foregoing table are: France, 94,781,014; Germany, 71,032,014; Russia, 128,932,173; and United Kingdom, 390,000,000. From which it appears that the British flag flies over more than one-quarter of the inhabitants of the earth. Of these, however, nearly 300,

On The Home Stretch. Our total capitalization is \$85,000. Of this \$37,000 was subscribed at the time we incorporated, leaving \$48,000. We soon gave you notice we had left for sale but \$37,500. A little later, we gave you due notice that the unsold balance was only \$26,000. Now there remains only \$17,300. Are You Going to Lose This Chance? REMEMBER—You deposit your money in your own bank, until a gusher, with all oil and mineral rights on 1,000 acres of land, is ready for delivery. You take no chances whatever. Be Wise. Make Money. Act Today. Shares 10 Cents, FULL PAID, NON-ASSESSABLE. Write or call quickly for full particulars, upon WILLARD KIMBALL, agent at LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, for IOWA-NEBRASKA-BEAUMONT OIL COMPANY, Des Moines, Iowa.