

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE COLORADO INCIDENT suggests the importance of thinking before lynching. The organization of a millionaires' club in New York imports the supremacy of the United States senate.

THE REDUCTION in the wages of Pullman shop employees will go far toward elevating the annual dividend to the 20 percent notch. It is generally conceded that the Kansas legislature will pass no useful railroad legislation.

THE PASSAGE of the Australian tariff law provides political workers of jobland will enable men of average means to run for office without mortgaging themselves and their property in advance. A leading orator at the woman's conference in Washington objects to being called a female. Even Dr. Mary Walker with her masculine dress has never insisted on being classed with the sterner sex.

THE REPUBLICAN party is pledged to abolish railroad passes and the independents have always been pronounced against railroad passes. What has become of the bills to do away with this species of cheap bribery? The report of the legislative committee which examined the various state institutions is instructive from an artistic point of view. It proves that in design and workmanship they preserve a charming harmony in jobbery with the state capital. Even the puffed croaks and stuffed cravies so conspicuous in the state house are brought out with greater detail in the various asylums.

THE WESTERN Traffic association pronounces the Union Pacific-Northwestern contract "all wool and a yard wide." This is one of the alliances engineered by the late management of the Union Pacific which does not appear to imperil the government's interests in the road. It is fortunate for the Northwestern that its traffic territory does not conflict with that of the Missouri Pacific.

THE VERY BEST of reason exists for rejecting all bills establishing normal schools in various sections of the state. The state normal school at Peru has never been crowded, and is capable of accommodating double the number of students in attendance. It is the height of extravagance to erect a new school in any part of the state while the present institution is virtually begging for pupils. If the Peru school was crowded and those desiring to attend themselves for the profession of teaching were obliged to seek in other states the necessary training, there would be some excuse for building and maintaining another school. But while the state affords ample facilities for normal training, it is an outrage on the taxpayers to fund thousands of dollars on institutions that are not needed.

TRUTH ABOUT FARM MORTGAGES.

A recent bulletin from the census bureau throws some light on the question of farm mortgages in the south and west, which is just now a very timely topic. Alabama and Iowa are taken as representative states of the two sections. The total mortgage indebtedness in Iowa in January 1, 1910, was \$109,071,983; the average debt per capita, \$26.10; the per cent of acres mortgaged 5.3. In Iowa the total mortgage indebtedness was \$109,071,983; the per cent of acres mortgaged, 5.3; the average debt per capita, \$26.10. This interest rate in Iowa ranged from 10 to 10 and 1/2 to 20 per cent.

An interesting feature of the report is the showing of the causes for which farms have been mortgaged, which are very similar in both sections. The average farmer borrowed money on his home to purchase land, to make improvements, or to enable him to buy other land. It is stated that the borrowed money capital was used to some extent to pay living expenses, but no figures are furnished on this subject, and it is not likely that any considerable portion of mortgage indebtedness could be charged to that item. It would indeed be discouraging if such were the case.

Several important facts are brought out in the report. It is plain, in the first place, that farm mortgages in the west and south are not as universal as has been claimed. If not more than 9.1 per cent of the acreage in Iowa is today under mortgage, the evils involved in the system are much less general than has been claimed. It is doubtful if any other line of business in the country can make a better showing of assets and liabilities than could be computed for the agricultural industry on such a basis. It is equally apparent that the vast preponderance of mortgage indebtedness in the west represents the purchase and improvement of lands. In other words, it represents the development of the country and the operation of the forces that increase the wealth of the state and nation. It is certainly no discredit to the west that money is borrowed largely and generally for this purpose. Money is essential to the development of new countries as well as to the growth of crops. This being so, how short-sighted must that people be who would deliberately set to work to keep capital out of the settlement of more vigorous laws that it meets elsewhere.

A feature of the report by no means uninteresting, however, is the showing of interest charges. Ten per cent is the minimum rate, both in the west and in the south, and it ranges upward until in some cases it touches 40. It is a humiliating reflection upon our financial methods that men are compelled to pay more than 10 per cent for money secured on property as substantial as anything that can be offered. A safe investment bearing interest at 10 per cent is good employment as well as justified in asking for labor in attempting to provide. Everything above that figure is robbery, secured in a spirit of plunder by the exercise of might against right. It is entirely just that the heaviest power should be directed in all its force against the continuance of such criminal methods of banking.

The eastern lender and the western borrower are indispensable to each other. Neither asks more than the other's willing to grant. The evil of the present mortgage system resides in the third party, or middle man, who takes his pound of flesh out of both parties and thrives equally well on their fortune and misfortune. He is the man that the lawmaker ought to be gunning for.

TO HELP THE LIBERAL CAUSE. The people of the United States unquestionably are interested in the result of the election which will take place in Canada next week. The one issue of the contest relates wholly to the question of future commercial relations between the dominion and this country, and there is involved in the result the welfare of a trade amounting to nearly \$100,000,000 annually, about equally divided between the two countries. This is more valuable commerce than the United States has with any other country except Great Britain and Ireland, Germany and France, and under more favorable conditions than now exist for an exchange of products that ought to materially increase. The government party in Canada has presented a program for a limit of reciprocity, and the result of the election will determine whether the people will be satisfied with this or desire a broader commercial policy with respect to the United States. The conservative or Tory party stands for the former, the liberals for the latter.

Should this country attempt to exert any influence upon the contest, is the question suggested by the effort being made in Washington to have passed by congress what is known as the Hill resolution. This resolution was presented at the first session, it is presumed with the approval, if not upon the suggestion of the secretary of state, but for reasons known only to the leaders of the house it has received no attention since. It is simply an assurance to the Canadian government that whenever it shall signify a desire, satisfactory to the president, to enter into negotiations for closer trade relations with the United States, the president may appoint commissioners to confer with similar representatives of the dominion. Its passage would merely imply a willingness on the part of this country to negotiate. It is assumed that such an assurance from congress would exert an influence favorable to the Canadian liberals, and it is stated that the author of the resolution, supported by numerous and strong petitions from all parts of the country, will make a vigorous effort to have it passed.

There does not appear to be any good reason why congress should refuse to express a willingness to have the subject of closer trade relations between the two countries discussed, and the United States and Canada discussed, regardless of the possible influence of such action upon the contest in the latter country. We are to determine for ourselves whether or not we want reciprocity with our northern neighbors, independent of any effect which such a decision might have upon their political situation.

THE POLICY of the United States is that of absolute noninterference in the political affairs of other countries, and experience teaches that this must be adhered to, but it would certainly not be a departure from this policy if congress simply declared that this government is disposed to consider the question of changing the existing commercial conditions between the United States and Canada. If such action would have been proper and legitimate a year ago, when there was no election pending in the dominion, it would be equally so now.

The liberal party in Canada is sympathetic, not only against the conservatives, but is having opposed to it all the influence that the very government of England can bring to bear. It can be made to appear that it would gain any strength by an expression on the part of congress entirely in harmony with the new commercial policy of the nation would seem to be wise to extend such encouragement.

JERRY SIMPSON'S PLATFORM. Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas is the only alliance leader who has thus far employed radical rhetoric. He is regarded as a typical product of the political upswing which threw him to the surface, and his ideas past current in the plans and purposes of the movement. Simpson has outlined his platform to a newspaper interviewer. He says he favors the abolition of the United States tariff, which is neither a useful nor a representative body. He is thoroughly committed to the scheme to provide general prosperity by act of congress. He will therefore enthusiastically support the subversive bill, the 2 per cent land loan bill, unlimited silver coinage, unlimited irredemnable greenbacks and warehouse receipts on all kinds of farm products. Assuming that Jerry Simpson's identity represents the policy of the alliance, competing in the next congress, which consists of three senators and eight representatives, the country may know in advance what new policy has to be met.

Such a policy as the Kansas member has marked out for himself and his party will meet with the uncompromising opposition of the conservative elements of the country. It may be popular for a time, as anti-Masonry, greenbackism, and other political vagaries have been in the past. In the end it must go down before the sturdy common sense of the American people. If it develops temporary strength sufficient to menace the prosperity of the country it may precipitate new political alignments and divide the old parties for a time, but under no circumstances can the theories of Jerry Simpson become the policy of the government.

The Simpson platform represents a class movement, and nothing else. It aims to revolutionize our national finances and emulate the ruinous policy of the Argentine republic. It would inflate the currency with tons of worthless paper and depreciated silver, and turn the national treasury into a broker and loan shop with the widest of credit currency as a substitute for sound money. The inevitable effect would be precisely opposite to what Simpson wants and expects. It would not make the rich poorer and the poor richer. It would increase a thousand fold the power of the man who now possesses large amounts of money of intrinsic worth and reduce to abject slavery the men whose depreciated dollars lacked the vital purchasing power. The farmer would sell his products for a currency that would not him far less than the present low prices which he receives in good money. The end of it all would be disaster, with the poor farmer hopelessly buried at the bottom of the heap and the triumphant millionaire on top.

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THE FLIGHT OF CROOKS. The Douglas county battle is a jail in name only. Equipped with all modern improvements for the safe-keeping of criminals, only those who lack the opportunity to take advantage of their opportunities burden the county for the full term of sentence. It is not the fault of the mechanism of the jail that convicted crooks walk out to freedom without question. In a few instances professionals slipped through ventilators or gressed the combination locks, merely to show the management what thoroughness could do under pressure. But the physical exertion required by this method is no longer necessary. A mere exchange of loggers with a fellow boarder or the assumption of a fictitious name are now the simple requisites to an unobscured walk-out.

Within ten days ten notorious burglars have disappeared in this way. One assumed the garb of a red-nose, the other a bogus name, and both escaped the ends of justice. How long will the county tolerate such glaring incompetence in the management of the jail? Does not the frequency of escapes prove the total unfitness of the jail and his subordinates? The responsibility rests on Sheriff Boyd. He is charged with the safe guarding of the prisoners and it is his duty to employ capable subordinates. The position of jailer requires a man thoroughly familiar with the characteristics of the criminal classes, one capable of penetrating at a glance the tricks and subterfuges in which they are adepts. Certainly the jailer should possess sufficient knowledge of men to prevent the escape of notorious rascals in transparent disguises.

ELECTRIC light and power have become essential factors to the growth of every progressive community. Every city of consequence recognizes that they come to stay, and their value as an industrial and commercial incentive is in proportion to their cheapness. Omaha cannot afford to give a monopoly of this element of progress to one company. The price exacted for electric lights in this city is exorbitant, and fully 75 cent higher than is paid in two-thirds of the cities of the country. There is no

rational excuse for placing obstacles in the way of competition. It is the duty of the council to see that all reasonable means be taken to break up the monopoly of capital by franchised corporations, while carefully guarding the rights of the citizen. The charter granted the Thompson-Houston company covers in the main all of the reserved rights which this council should retain. It provides for ordinance, and whenever the council so declares the company "shall, within sixty days," place its wires underground. This should be added a proviso reserving to the city the right to purchase the plant at its appraised valuation, and requires the company to file its accounts and give an acceptable bond as a guarantee of good faith.

POLITICAL circles in New York are at present chiefly concerned with the question whether Governor Hill will resign when his senatorial term begins on March 10, continuing in possession of the governorship, thereby holding two offices, both drawing salaries, at the same time. The answer has been given in a split vote of the senate in the matter, and there have been certain outcries which indicate that he has been looking about very anxiously for some sort of precedent that would justify him in staying where he is and at the same time being a United States senator. One such, though hardly sufficient, was the case of Van Buren, who while governor of New York was appointed secretary of state by President Jackson and remained in the office of governor for some time after accepting the cabinet position, but it is argued that this precedent is defective for the reason that in Van Buren's case the office was appointive and it was in the discretion of the president to appoint a substitute until the chief was ready to start, while the position of United States senator being elective no other person than the one chosen can occupy it. The term of office begins March 4, and the oath of office should be taken on that day when practicable. The weight of opinion appears to be that Governor Hill has no alternative but to resign the office of governor when his senatorial term begins and enter upon that of senator, but whether this view is strong enough to convince the governor remains to be seen. Undoubtedly if he declines to resign, the legislature will go on to the governorship until the legislative session he will act upon it, but in any event his course is morally likely to lose that to gain him political advantage.

IT IS eminently proper for the legislature to protect the people of Nebraska against wild-cat insurance companies, but there is no justification for enacting any law that will be out benevolent insurance companies, such as are carried on by the various benevolent associations, brotherhoods of engineers and conductors and similar organizations of mechanics and farmers. The line should be drawn at mutual benevolent insurance companies.

SO LONG as the railroads carry thousands of people free they cannot afford to reduce passenger rates. Abolish the railroad pass and reduced passenger rates will be practicable. The managers of the book trust are represented at the state capital by parties who expect to enlighten such members as are appreciable. AN investment of \$750,000 deserves the encouragement of the council, especially as it insures a reduction in electric monopoly prices. PERHAPS a few branding irons, properly applied, would have a tendency to check the stampede of crooks from the county jail. DO THE members of the legislature imagine that the people have forgotten the pledges made to abolish the railroad pass? THE council should set an example of activity in public works that will stimulate private enterprise. REFRESHING official assurances are given that water rates in Omaha are unusually low.

CLEVELAND DESPOTES. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.—Mr. Cleveland is entitled, for recent errors of action or policy, to a kindly mitigation of the judgment usually dealt out to public men on such occasions. Mrs. Cleveland is taking lessons on the dot.

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There is safety for defendants against popular prejudice in such cases, and Judge A. J. Wood will see that the quality of money is not strained in this case. He would reverse himself and call for a more universal reading and intelligence to give the defendants the fullest measure of protection. Above all, let us not allow the enlightened and the court of the public interest to be prejudiced in such cases, and Judge A. J. Wood will see that the quality of money is not strained in this case. He would reverse himself and call for a more universal reading and intelligence to give the defendants the fullest measure of protection. Above all, let us not allow the enlightened and the court of the public interest to be prejudiced in such cases, and Judge A. J. Wood will see that the quality of money is not strained in this case. He would reverse himself and call for a more universal reading and intelligence to give the defendants the fullest measure of protection. 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