

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during  
the month of May, 1908, was as follows:

|  | 1908   | 1907   |
|--|--------|--------|
| 1. Total number of copies printed          | 30,505 | 30,505 |
| 2. Total number of copies distributed      | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 3. Total number of copies sold             | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 4. Total number of copies not sold         | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 5. Total number of copies not distributed  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 6. Total number of copies not printed      | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 7. Total number of copies not published    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 8. Total number of copies not circulated   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 9. Total number of copies not delivered    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 10. Total number of copies not received    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 11. Total number of copies not returned    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 12. Total number of copies not kept        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 13. Total number of copies not used        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 14. Total number of copies not sold        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 15. Total number of copies not distributed | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 16. Total number of copies not printed     | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 17. Total number of copies not published   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 18. Total number of copies not circulated  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 19. Total number of copies not delivered   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 20. Total number of copies not received    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 21. Total number of copies not returned    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 22. Total number of copies not kept        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 23. Total number of copies not used        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 24. Total number of copies not sold        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 25. Total number of copies not distributed | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 26. Total number of copies not printed     | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 27. Total number of copies not published   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 28. Total number of copies not circulated  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 29. Total number of copies not delivered   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 30. Total number of copies not received    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 31. Total number of copies not returned    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 32. Total number of copies not kept        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 33. Total number of copies not used        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 34. Total number of copies not sold        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 35. Total number of copies not distributed | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 36. Total number of copies not printed     | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 37. Total number of copies not published   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 38. Total number of copies not circulated  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 39. Total number of copies not delivered   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 40. Total number of copies not received    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 41. Total number of copies not returned    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 42. Total number of copies not kept        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 43. Total number of copies not used        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 44. Total number of copies not sold        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 45. Total number of copies not distributed | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 46. Total number of copies not printed     | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 47. Total number of copies not published   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 48. Total number of copies not circulated  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 49. Total number of copies not delivered   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 50. Total number of copies not received    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 51. Total number of copies not returned    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 52. Total number of copies not kept        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 53. Total number of copies not used        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 54. Total number of copies not sold        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 55. Total number of copies not distributed | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 56. Total number of copies not printed     | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 57. Total number of copies not published   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 58. Total number of copies not circulated  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 59. Total number of copies not delivered   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 60. Total number of copies not received    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 61. Total number of copies not returned    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 62. Total number of copies not kept        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 63. Total number of copies not used        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 64. Total number of copies not sold        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 65. Total number of copies not distributed | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 66. Total number of copies not printed     | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 67. Total number of copies not published   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 68. Total number of copies not circulated  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 69. Total number of copies not delivered   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 70. Total number of copies not received    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 71. Total number of copies not returned    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 72. Total number of copies not kept        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 73. Total number of copies not used        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 74. Total number of copies not sold        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 75. Total number of copies not distributed | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 76. Total number of copies not printed     | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 77. Total number of copies not published   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 78. Total number of copies not circulated  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 79. Total number of copies not delivered   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 80. Total number of copies not received    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 81. Total number of copies not returned    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 82. Total number of copies not kept        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 83. Total number of copies not used        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 84. Total number of copies not sold        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 85. Total number of copies not distributed | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 86. Total number of copies not printed     | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 87. Total number of copies not published   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 88. Total number of copies not circulated  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 89. Total number of copies not delivered   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 90. Total number of copies not received    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 91. Total number of copies not returned    | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 92. Total number of copies not kept        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 93. Total number of copies not used        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 94. Total number of copies not sold        | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 95. Total number of copies not distributed | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 96. Total number of copies not printed     | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 97. Total number of copies not published   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 98. Total number of copies not circulated  | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 99. Total number of copies not delivered   | 30,412 | 30,412 |
| 100. Total number of copies not received   | 30,412 | 30,412 |

Net total sales.....\$2,103.27  
Net daily average.....\$30.729

Sworn to before me and subscribed in  
my presence this 31st day of May, 1908.  
N. P. FILL,  
Notary Public.

The corn belt must have corn-growing  
weather.

The gibes thrust at the exposition  
stamps will not stick. The stamps are  
all right.

Perhaps it is again to or for Yale  
to proclaim that it will never, never row  
Cornell again.

The weather man seems determined to  
give the homeopaths an allopathic dose of  
midsummer temperature.

It is Cornell's yell. The other universi-  
ties may equal its scholarship, but Cor-  
nell's output of orators is unexcelled.

Iowa people will be the chief losers  
if they fail to make good use of their  
handsome Iowa building on the expo-  
sition grounds.

Now the Iowa people will prepare to  
make the other two Iowa days in Sep-  
tember notable for a still greater out-  
pouring of Iowans.

Is it not about time for the ice men  
to start the stories going about the  
short crop of ice and demand far ex-  
ceeding the supply?

The American army is not illiterate.  
Witness the letters to the home news-  
papers from the boys at the front. The  
soldiers not only know how to write  
but to write well.

An international commission to con-  
sider matters of mutual interest to the  
United States and the Dominion of Can-  
ada will meet the first of next month.  
Watch for a love feast.

Since the Oregon returns have all  
been footed up the popcarts are more  
than ever convinced that all patriots  
ought to lay aside politics this year and  
join in fighting the common enemy.

Republicans of Douglas county should  
not forget that the primary election for  
selecting delegates to the state conven-  
tion will be held in each of the respective  
wards of Omaha this (Friday) afternoon.

Senator Allen expresses the opinion  
that to all practical intents and purposes  
the war with Spain is over. This is poor  
solace for the willing warriors who have  
signified their readiness to enlist in re-  
sponse to the second call for troops.

Why should the republican county  
committee advertise the call for republi-  
can primaries and republican conven-  
tions in the local popcarter organ and  
thus divert money to the enemy contri-  
buted to the expenses of the re-  
publican campaign?

A few days ago the Omaha fakery  
proclaimed in big type that Bryan and  
his regiment had been assigned to duty  
under General Fitzhugh Lee. Now the  
same fakery announces that the assign-  
ment of the Third Nebraska has not  
been decided and that published reports  
as to its destination have no foundation  
in fact. The Omaha fakery yields to  
none in point of inconsistency of its  
fakes.

The suggestion that lists of the men  
on the war ships of the American navy,  
with the states from which they came,  
be made accessible to the public, is a  
good one. The names of the men who  
have volunteered in the army from the  
various states are known, and in case  
of loss can be readily located. But  
should a battleship be sunk it would  
be some time before the public could  
learn the names of the unfortunate men.  
There are men on the battleships from  
all the western states.

The United States circuit court at San  
Francisco may have recently decided  
that the United States has the right to  
set up any kind of a government in any  
territory purchased or annexed, and that  
congress could create colonies or estab-  
lish proprietary companies for governing  
possessions in distant parts of the world,  
but it is unlikely that the American  
people will ever endorse a movement  
looking to establishing the European  
colonial system as a part of the United  
States. Crown colonies are out of date.

## EFFECT ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The veteran statesman, Senator Mor-  
rill of Vermont, is an earnest opponent  
of territorial acquisition. In a vigorous  
speech in the senate a few days ago he  
declared his conviction that annexation  
of distant islands is not in harmony  
with the constitution of the United  
States, but is conspicuously repugnant  
thereto. In regard to Hawaiian annex-  
ation, Senator Morrill said it would "ad-  
vertise the final wreckage of the Mon-  
roe doctrine, so long held dear by the  
American people." "Self-respect will  
compel us," said the senator, "to discard  
and seek a divorce from the glory of a  
connection with a historic measure, to  
which the public opinion of mankind  
will at once pronounce its unworthy. We  
cannot afford to denounce and forbid  
all acquisitions of territory in the west-  
ern hemisphere by European govern-  
ments, even at the peril of war, and  
forthwith embark in a thus belauded  
enterprise ourselves. If we would have  
our yet unshaken doctrine respected by  
others we must scrupulously practice  
what we preach." If we do not want  
Europe to seize territory in this hem-  
isphere consistency demands that we  
shall not seize territory in the other  
hemispheres.

Senator Morrill is not the only man  
whose opinion should carry weight and  
authority who holds this view. Soon  
after the question of the occupation of  
the Philippines was raised ex-Senator  
Edmunds pointed out that if the islands  
should be permanently held by the  
United States European governments  
might reasonably regard it as relieving  
them from any obligation to respect the  
wishes of this country in regard to the  
western part of the world. Ex-Secretary  
of State Olney a short time ago in a  
public address said that no doubt con-  
sistency requires that the conduct  
toward America which America expects  
of Europe should be observed by Amer-  
ica toward Europe and that such re-  
ciprocated conduct is required of us not  
only by consistency, but by both prin-  
ciple and expediency. "The vital fea-  
ture of the Monroe doctrine," said Mr.  
Olney, "is that no European power shall  
forcibly possess itself of American soil  
and forcibly control the political for-  
tunes and destinies of its people. As-  
suredly America can have no difficulty  
in governing its behavior toward Europe  
on the same lines." We cannot evade  
this by saying that Philippine territory  
is Asiatic and not European. Enough  
that it is in another hemisphere. Be-  
sides, the acquisition of territory in the  
far east would as certainly involve the  
United States in European politics as  
though it were contiguous to Europe.

It is perfectly obvious that we shall  
depreciate the Monroe doctrine if we  
assume a concern in the disposition of  
territory in the old world which we deny  
to European states in the new. If this  
nation shall decide to permanently oc-  
cupy territory in the eastern hemisphere  
nothing is more certain than that Europe  
will in time challenge our claim to the  
right to dominate the western hemi-  
sphere. European nations have reluc-  
tantly acquiesced in our assertion of the  
Monroe doctrine because we have kept  
aloof from old world affairs, but the  
moment we should depart from this  
policy Europe would no longer feel  
called upon to respect that doctrine and  
there can be no doubt that sooner or  
later an opportunity would be found  
to disregard it. The question is, shall  
we risk the primacy of a hemisphere for  
a part interest in the far east, to pre-  
serve which would probably cost more  
than we should get from it?

FOREIGN WAR SHIPS AT MANILA.  
There is nothing extraordinary in the  
fact of foreign war ships being at Ma-  
nila. It is entirely legitimate for coun-  
tries having subjects and interests there  
to take this means of providing for their  
protection and there is no other signifi-  
cance in the presence of German, French  
and other foreign war ships at Manila.  
It is in no sense a menace to the Amer-  
ican naval force there and it is absurd  
to assume that there is any intention to  
interfere with American operations  
there, which every nation represented by  
war ships fully understands will be con-  
ducted according to the requirements of  
international law.

If there is any foundation for the re-  
port that marines have been landed from  
the foreign war ships it is safe to say  
that it has been done with the permis-  
sion of Admiral Dewey and with the  
understanding that they should be with-  
drawn as soon as the American troops  
arrived in sufficient force to properly  
protect foreign residents and their prop-  
erty. The vanguard of the Philippine  
army should have reached Manila sev-  
eral days ago and is undoubtedly there  
now, so that it would not be surprising  
to learn at any time that an American  
force is occupying at least that portion  
of Manila from which the insurgents  
drove the Spaniards.

The attempt to make it appear that  
the presence of German war ships at  
Manila is evidence of a purpose to in-  
terfere with American operations there  
will have no weight with anybody who  
has an intelligent idea of the situation.

STUDYING CREDITS.  
On the program for the third annual  
meeting of the National Association of  
Credit Men held in Detroit this week  
appear the names of a number of promi-  
nent American business men assigned  
to the discussion of topics of general  
interest to the business world. The  
members of this association are not the  
first business men to make a systematic  
study of credits, and it is not probable  
that they expect to discover or develop  
any rule for ending the uncertainty of  
doing business on credit, but they treat  
the study of credits as a science and are  
striving to impress on others the im-  
portance of uniformity in the customs  
and laws governing commercial credits  
and honesty in applying them.

The proportion of business done on  
credit is said to be steadily increasing.  
This is due not so much to any aversion  
to cash business, which is becoming  
commoner in small retail transactions,  
as to the greater facilities for the credit  
business, the greater safety of accommo-  
dations and the necessity for haste in  
business to such a degree that settle-

ments must be made without further  
trading. In view of this increasing im-  
portance of credit in the commercial  
world the credit men of the larger  
business houses of the country are  
organized to secure improvements in  
the laws and in the customs of business  
men. They contend that the general  
laws relating to business affairs should  
be as nearly alike in all the states as  
possible, and that all reasonable safe-  
guards should be afforded those who  
grant credit to their customers. The  
subject at once broadens out to include  
nearly all phases of business life. The  
more it is studied the larger it appears.

## GOOD WORK AT SANTIAGO.

The work of landing the American  
army of invasion near Santiago was ac-  
complished with much greater expedi-  
tiousness than was expected and was free  
from any unfortunate incident. It is  
shown that the preliminary work of the  
fleet was done with great thoroughness  
and it also appears that the information  
obtained from the Cubans was valuable.  
Thus far the insurgents have proved  
themselves to be trustworthy allies and  
there is every reason to expect that they  
will continue to be, since they now have  
the strongest possible incentive to faith-  
fully co-operate with the American  
forces. It is somewhat remarkable that  
the Spaniards did not offer more resistance  
to the landing of the invaders and  
perhaps the most plausible explanation  
is that they did not want to weaken the  
force for the defense of Santiago. To  
have sent a sufficient force to seriously  
interfere with the landing of the Amer-  
ican army would have been a costly ex-  
periment and undoubtedly the Spanish  
commander at Santiago cannot afford to  
take any very great risks. His plan  
probably is to fight entirely on the de-  
fensive.

The vigor shown by General Shafter  
indicates that no time will be wasted in  
the prosecution of the campaign against  
Santiago. The troops are eager to begin  
fighting and evidently it is the intention  
of their commander not to permit their  
enthusiasm to be dampened by any un-  
necessary delay. There will not, how-  
ever, be any undue haste. General Shafter  
is an experienced soldier and he un-  
doubtedly fully comprehends the task  
he has before him. The enemy is prob-  
ably as strong in numbers as the Amer-  
icans and their Cuban allies and they  
have the advantage of being well in-  
trenched. The country surrounding  
Santiago is not the most favorable for  
military operations and the advance  
upon that place will have to be cautious  
and laborious. It is not to be expected,  
therefore, that a decisive battle will be  
fought at once and it is quite possible  
that General Shafter will require con-  
siderable reinforcements before attempt-  
ing to capture the city. But the inva-  
sion of Cuba is an accomplished fact  
and according to reports from Washing-  
ton it is the intention of the president  
to push it with all possible vigor.

General Weyler's greatness is constantly  
manifested in his observations on the war.  
After making one of the most colossal mil-  
itary failures in the world's history in Cuba,  
he now boasts of what he would have done  
in conducting operations in the present war.  
"If I had been sent to the Philippines," he  
says, "I should undoubtedly have main-  
tained Spain's sovereignty." He would have  
"taken the offensive" at all points, both in  
Asia and America, and "have struck terror"  
to the Yankee heart. The American view  
of this insufferable bragart needs no re-  
vision.

## The "Yankee Braggart."

Springfield Republican.  
Barcelona is the one business city of  
Spain. The Barcelona have been called  
the "Yankees of Spain." Barcelona fur-  
nishes the best sailors and soldiers of the  
peninsula. It is the Diario de Barcelona  
that says: "Every day's delay raises the  
price at which peace is obtainable and the  
American resources are such that even if  
all the American squadrons are destroyed  
Spain ought still to demand peace at any  
price."

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vision.

## CONGRATULATES CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Buffalo Express.  
It will interest Cornellians to learn that  
President Schurman has invited Edward  
Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, to de-  
liver a course of lectures on journalism dur-  
ing the next collegiate year. In making the  
announcement President Schurman said that  
he thought there was not as yet a place for  
a professor of journalism at the university,  
but he did think that an able and con-  
scientious newspaper man, who has had  
large experience, might, in the course of  
half a dozen lectures, convey much infor-  
mation to which students could greatly  
profit. Cornell is to be congratulated upon  
securing Mr. Rosewater, for he has as thor-  
ough a knowledge of the journalism of this  
country, at least, as any man in the work.  
His lectures will be well worth hearing.

## General Miles' Opportunity.

Washington Post.  
General Miles has his opportunity at last.  
The United States is at war and important  
military operations are on foot. He will  
have every chance to distinguish himself as  
a leader, a soldier, and a strategist. There  
is no one to check the way of his ad-  
vance, no one to dim the lustre of his deeds.  
Let him muzzle the lobbies that are clamor-  
ing for his promotion in advance of his achieve-  
ment, let him lay that Tuxedo coat in its  
little nest of moth balls, dispense with the  
frazzling pageantry in which he usually  
goes to the front, and let him, in soldierly  
fashion, which becomes the truly  
great warrior and which great warriors in  
the past have generally adopted—in a word,  
let him earn the lieutenant generalcy as his  
predecessors did.

## Reduced Railroad Rates.

Philadelphia Ledger.  
Six or eight years ago suit was brought  
to compel a western road to grant lower  
rates of freight than it was disposed to  
give. The suit dragged along and has not  
yet been decided, but it is now announced  
that a new schedule of rates will go into  
effect on that road July 15, which will be, in  
many respects, lower than the rates against  
which it has been fighting all these years.  
The instance illustrates the rapidly with  
which railroad rates are being cheapened in  
this country, a circumstance brought to  
notice in almost every annual report of the  
trunk lines. It more than keeps pace with  
the depreciation of the country, and it is  
believed that in the matter of long-distance  
transportation, at least, American rates for  
both passengers and freight are the cheapest  
in the world.

## A POPULAR LOAN.

The Small Fry Shouting Out the Big  
Notes.  
Kansas City Star.  
The treasury officials at Washington do  
not give out any figures respecting the  
amount of small subscriptions for bonds that  
are coming in, but they say that a large  
force of clerks is kept busy accounting for  
subscriptions and preparing to forward the  
bonds as soon as possible. The secretary  
of the treasury thinks that few bonds  
will be left to allot to the large subscribers,  
after the small purchasers are provided for.  
It would be a gratifying and inspiring in-  
cident in this country's history if the entire  
sum of \$200,000,000 in bonds should be sold  
in small amounts to the people, without call-  
ing on the banks and other big investors for  
a dollar. If these bonds can be placed in  
the hands of 1,000,000 different citizens, in  
sums ranging from \$20 to \$500, the achieve-  
ment will be of immense advantage to the  
nation in many ways. It would be an in-  
calculable aid to future efforts to put the  
currency of the country on a permanently  
sound basis. It would do more than any-  
thing else to silence the periodical deman-  
ds for larger issues of paper money. It would  
give the people indirect interest in the  
soundness of the nation's finances, in addi-  
tion to their patriotic desire for the welfare  
of the government. It would be an excellent  
measure for the betterment of the finan-  
cial resources of the people and it would make  
the credit of the United States government better  
than that of any other nation in the world  
—better, even, than England's, whose 24  
per cent bonds are worth 111.

If the big investors do not get a chance  
to buy bonds, they will, at least, have the  
consolation of profiting from the popular  
success of the war loan, for it will cause  
the prices of bonds now outstanding to ad-  
vance. They have already gone up 3 per  
cent since it became known that the small  
investors would get most, if not all, of the  
war bonds.

These days when the farmer must be  
in the field may not be good days to get  
the agricultural population of Nebraska,  
Iowa, Kansas and Missouri to the expo-  
sition. The farmers are coming, how-  
ever, as soon as they find the opportu-  
nity because they are too intelligent to  
neglect an exposition almost right at  
their doors offering a display which they  
could not otherwise view in a trip round  
the whole world.

The railroads complain that the police  
walk right by the scalpers who are op-  
erating in flagrant violation of the city  
ordinances, but take no steps to enforce  
the law. But what is to be expected  
from police acting under the Holcomb  
board of outlaw police commissioners?  
With the example set by these law-  
defying commissioners, how can the rail-

roads expect the scalpers to obey the  
scalper ordinance?

Since the first of last March the lead-  
ing packing houses of the United  
States have slaughtered nearly a mil-  
lion more hogs than in the correspond-  
ing time last year. Perhaps the Span-  
iards who dubbed the Yankees "pigs"  
had been studying the packing house  
statistics.

## Live the River.

St. Louis City Journal.  
The cruiser Viscaya is something like  
the Missouri river. It has a careless and  
wholly unbiased way of moving real estate.

Suggested by the Oregon Result.  
Denver News.  
The only war issue this year is to beat  
the enemy, and save all we can from the  
fragments. House cleaning postponed to 1909.

Yankee Contrivances.  
Philadelphia North American.  
Madrid is beside itself with rage at the  
way the United States makes war. Why, we  
actually shoot our guns and hit things and,  
with considerable regularity, capture ships  
and munitions of war.

High Credit, Low Interest.  
Globe Democrat.  
In the last war Uncle Sam paid over 7  
per cent interest on borrowed money. Now  
he easily borrows at 3 per cent. The basis  
of this high credit is the honorable fulfill-  
ment of all government obligations.

Fighting Annexation.  
Springfield Republican.  
Public opinion in time, and we believe  
now, will uphold the claims of the act in  
falling back upon conceded parliamentary  
rights in the presence of so grave a menace  
as distant annexations. They should stand  
firm against the extraordinary purposes and  
methods of an inconsiderate and war-fevered  
majority.

Raising the Price of Peace.  
Kansas City Star.  
Barcelona is the one business city of  
Spain. The Barcelona have been called  
the "Yankees of Spain." Barcelona fur-  
nishes the best sailors and soldiers of the  
peninsula. It is the Diario de Barcelona  
that says: "Every day's delay raises the  
price at which peace is obtainable and the  
American resources are such that even if  
all the American squadrons are destroyed  
Spain ought still to demand peace at any  
price."

General Weyler's greatness is constantly  
manifested in his observations on the war.  
After making one of the most colossal mil-  
itary failures in the world's history in Cuba,  
he now boasts of what he would have done  
in conducting operations in the present war.  
"If I had been sent to the Philippines," he  
says, "I should undoubtedly have main-  
tained Spain's sovereignty." He would have  
"taken the offensive" at all points, both in  
Asia and America, and "have struck terror"  
to the Yankee heart. The American view  
of this insufferable bragart needs no re-  
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