

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 88. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the circulation of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of December, 1905, was as follows: Daily Bee, 21,700; Sunday Bee, 21,700; Evening Bee, 21,700; Total, 65,100.

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BRITISH ANTI-WAR FEELING.

While generally the English people are manifesting a loyal and patriotic devotion to the government and an earnest purpose to support it in carrying on the war, there is a considerable and influential element of opposition, which promises to make itself heard when Parliament meets, at the end of this month. There has been formed what is called the South African reconciliation committee, the object of which is indicated in the name, and it is said to already number in its membership a large number of prominent people, mostly outside of politics. This committee intends to commence a vigorous campaign when Parliament assembles, if not before, against the continuance of the war.

It is not to be expected that the efforts of this committee will amount to anything at present, but should the British forces in South Africa continue to experience reverses the committee would perhaps be able to command a popular support which would exert a great influence. There is no doubt that the sentiment now is overwhelmingly in favor of prosecuting the war to the bitter end, but a few more defeats or even a protracted failure to accomplish anything might produce a great change in public opinion. Meanwhile the government is being sharply criticised, even its former friends not sparing their condemnation of its manifest weaknesses and shortcomings.

GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII. The bill providing a territorial government for Hawaii is encountering some opposition. The measure is still in the house committee on territories and on Monday its general purpose was explained by Mr. Hill, who replied to some of the objections that have been made to it. One of these relates to the property qualification for voters for members of the senate and it was stated that this provision is in line with the local sentiment and usage in Hawaii, which it was thought wise to yield to. Under the property qualification there would be comparatively few entitled to vote for members of the upper house of the legislature and consequently legislation would be practically controlled by a very small minority of the people. It cannot be said that this is consistent with American policy. In asking legislation of this kind the aim of the property-holding element is obvious and we cannot see any good reason why congress should yield in this matter to the desire of a small minority of the people. All who are given the suffrage at all should be on an equality and the proposal to discriminate seems to us to be distinctly unrepugnant.

It is undoubtedly desirable that a suitable government shall be provided for Hawaii as soon as possible. The administration of affairs there under existing conditions is said to be far from satisfactory. But in framing a government for the islands care should be taken not to violate any principle of our political system or to create a precedent which might become troublesome or dangerous. In dealing with the new conditions and responsibilities we cannot safely disregard those principles upon which our own government is based.

WORK OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB. The exhibit made by the officers of the Commercial club of the work done by that body during the past year is highly commendable. The club has rendered effective and invaluable service in stimulating enterprise, harmonizing conflicting interests and advertising the resources of Omaha and opportunities it affords to investors. The club has, however, not been an originator of projects or ideas, but an effective promoter and adjunct in giving them vitality. This was as true in respect to the Transmississippi Exposition as it is to the home industry movement, the demand for a market house, an auditorium, for flouring mills and beet sugar factories, all of which had been vigorously advocated by the press prior to their being taken up by the club, which simply sought to carry into effect such enterprises as commended themselves to its membership as practicable.

For example, the agitation for sugar beet culture was begun by The Bee back in the '70s and public sentiment in favor of a market house and an auditorium has been created and crystallized by the unceasing efforts of The Bee and other Omaha dailies. "Patronize Home Industry" was the keynote sounded by this paper nearly ten years ago and the inception of the Manufacturers' association dates from 1891.

While the Commercial club is enlarging its sphere of activity and is to be complimented for what it has done, it lacks the element of centralization essential to success in modern business organization. Concentration is the order of the day in every department of industry. The Commercial club might have accomplished greater things had it not centered its energies by trying to do too many things at once. Hammering at one nail will drive it home. The Commercial club should center its energies and drive only one nail at a time.

The social features of the club, the periodic banquets and junkets doubtless tend to retain members who might otherwise drift away, but they should be only the means to an end and not the end for which the club is maintained. The main object of this club, if we understand it correctly, is to build up Omaha's commercial supremacy by enlarging its field of activity and fostering a spirited rivalry with competing cities.

In this race Omaha must strive to be on an equal footing as regards transportation and distribution facilities and that means that the city must be in position to force concessions and fair treatment from the railroads whenever Omaha is being discriminated against. And the failure to assert Omaha's claims to just treatment at the hands of railroad magnates is the vulnerable point of the club as compared with the commercial clubs of Kansas City, St. Joseph and other towns that compete with Omaha in its tributary territory.

This being so, the democrats who are seeking to displace it to it with some other issue will get no encouragement in the next national convention of the party. Anti-trust and anti-imperialism will be given a place in the platform, but not to the subordination of silver. The democratic campaign will be directed, as was that of 1896, by Mr. Bryan, and the issue of which that leader is the incarnation will not be given an inferior place among the questions discussed.

The supreme court of the United States has finally and firmly knocked on the head the contention that the system of prosecuting railroads under our

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

An interesting three-cornered fight is on in Washington over the spoils of war, involving the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. The question involved is the amount of prize money to be distributed among the officers and men of the fleet, and incidentally whether the cruiser New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, was in the fight. Admiral Sampson's lawyers contended that it was and the attorney general admits the claim. Another class of claimants wants the New York shut out of the contest, asserting the cruiser was not in the fight at the start or the finish. If the court holds that the New York was not in the fight, the prize money will be cut in two and the national treasury will be the gainer. Without counting the New York with the American fleet, the superiority of the Spanish fleet in men and guns is generally conceded. The success of the American fleet over a superior force largely increases the prize money. As a consequence the claims of the crew of the New York will be vigorously contested, not because the contestants love Sampson less, but because they love the prize a little more.

With an army of 65,000 men in the Philippines, great difficulty is experienced in securing an adequate number of officers. A correspondent of the Chicago Record reports that the commanding general has found it necessary to put officers in positions of keeping with their experience and ability and to overcall officers with more duties than they can perform successfully. Colonels have been promoted to meet the need for brigadier commanders; majors have been required to act as colonels, at the same time discharging duties in other capacities; captains and in some cases lieutenants, are fulfilling a major's duties, in command of battalions or major's companies. Just out of West Point or fresh from civil life, and wholly inexperienced in the routine of work in the field, are in charge of companies largely made up of men recently recruited.

A soldier writes the Army and Navy Journal to this effect: "He was in the hospital and the nurse who had him in charge was a distractingly handsome girl with a pure Greek profile, reddish brown hair—the kind that seemed full of little golden tendrils in the sunlight—and eyes as liquid as a fox's. When she put her finger on his wrist his heart went up to 125. She doted him for high fever. He began to pay her compliments, she told him to put out his tongue. He tried five times to make a proposal of marriage, but each time she thrust a thermometer into his mouth. Why should the nation's heroes be crowned with such mental disturbances of this character? Give us a nurse with a face like a Dutch bayonet charge and a figure like a clothes-horse, or we will not answer for the recovery of the youth and flower of our land."

According to a special dispatch to the New York Times, the story that that portion of Lieutenant Gillmore's pay allotted by him to his wife was withheld by the Navy department from July to some time in October of last year because the lieutenant was believed officially to be dead, is denied by the department. On the contrary, the pay was withheld from April until some time in July, and it was so withheld because, the allotment having been made only to April, it required that amount of time for the department to determine that it would be legal to continue it until the lieutenant could be again heard from.

ROCKEFELLER ON TRUSTS. Remarks of an Expert on the Utility of a Cinch. In reply to a series of questions submitted to him by the industrial commission, John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, has presented a written statement wherein he sets forth the purposes and advantages of combinations or trusts. Mr. Rockefeller summarizes these advantages as follows: "1. Command of necessary capital. "2. Extension of limits of business. "3. Increase of number of persons interested in the business. "4. Economy in the business. "5. Improvements and economies which are derived from knowledge of many interested persons of wide experience. "6. Power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit for stockholders. "7. Permanent work and good wages for laborers. "8. As to the command of the necessary capital, that depends largely on circumstances. Some of the trusts have not been commanding capital as successfully of late as their promoters had hoped. It is unnecessary to enumerate them, but Wall Street could furnish quite a formidable list. Whether there is a greater extension of limits of business under a monopoly or than by the operation of independent concerns and whether there is an increase in the number of persons interested may be questioned. Trusts, when they shut down plants in order to reduce production, certainly reduce the number of persons interested in one way by the number of workmen discharged. A trust may have a greater number of stockholders than the independent concerns of which it has been formed, but when the percentage of water is taken into consideration, wherein is the advantage? In some cases the only difference is that more investors are swindled. Economy in the business may be granted. The trusts get along with fewer office men, traveling men, operatives and laborers than did the independent concerns. By so much is the public's consuming power reduced and the sum total of want increased. Many interested persons of wide experience can, by their knowledge, effect improvements and economies, says Mr. Rockefeller. Will not ten manufacturing concerns produce as many experienced and interested persons as the one trust into which they may be incorporated? The power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit is the sixth advantage set forth by the Standard Oil monarch. The power exists, but not the disposition. It has not been increased by use of the great trusts. On the contrary prices have been doubled, tripled and quadrupled. A few days ago the Times printed a list of twenty-three trusts that had hoisted the prices of their products from 10 to 150 per cent, and it is claimed that the list was by any means complete, either. Permanent work and good wages for laborers is Mr. Rockefeller's seventh and last advantage. This will be regarded as a joke by his employees at the tin trust. He says the furniture trust and others that have closed down plants in various parts of the country. The trusts that make money and establish new plants instead of closing old ones will give permanent and increased employment to labor and thus which do not will not. Employment is not given for the worker's sake and the rule that applies to independent concerns applies to trusts. When men are wanted they will be employed when they are not needed they will be idle. Referring again to Mr. Rockefeller's "power to give the public improved products at less prices," etc. we note with pain the same laughable subtlety that has been in much of his public discourse. According to his own statement Mr. Rockefeller was busy with his estate. An order has been issued that Standard Oil prices must go up a cent a gallon. Crude oil is just as cheap as it ever was and the "economies of production" just as great, but the company did would like a little matter of \$30,000,000.

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The British generals are committing the same blunders in South Africa which their predecessors committed in America. There is the same "bullheaded" tactics, the same disregard of the advantages offered by the flank attack, the same reckless waste of human life. If the same tactics are continued the result in South Africa may be the same as in America.

ODD FEATURES OF LIFE. An old woman arrested for street begging in Marquette, Mich., had in her dirty ragged clothing \$345 in bills and eleven \$100 United States 4 per cent bonds. She was sent to the asylum, the authorities urging that a woman of her kind should be kept in a savings bank or her clothes must be insane.

While working for an oil concern in Bradford, Pa., five years ago John Burkett fell and injured his head seriously. As a result of the fall he was unable to work. He slipped and fell, striking his head on a log. The sudden sharp pain angered him exceedingly and to the surprise of fellow-workmen he uttered a volley of sulphurous talk. Since then he has had no difficulty with his speech.

One of the most remarkable coincidences on record has come to light in Lynchburg, Va., and Augusta, Ga. In each city there is a Walter Clark, whose father was named Samuel and whose mother's maiden name was Walker. Both Walter Clark and Samuel Clark were named after their grandfathers named Charles and John and an aunt named Elizabeth. Yet the men cannot trace any relation between the two families.

Because the young woman composing the basket ball team of Erasmus High school of Flatbush, L. I., had a sort of practice game with five young men of the Brooklyn High school, Dr. Gunnison, principal of the Erasmus school, has caused the team to be disbanded. The game was played without a referee and the girls were attired in bloomers and sweaters. Several spectators say that it was all entirely proper and there is a division of opinion among the aristocratic residents of the town over the episode.

Queer things occasionally happen down in Maine. The papers there now are telling how a well known woman in Berlin, who was skating on the pond, fell through the ice and when her husband pulled her out she found a trout caught in the wire meshes of her bustle, which had served as a kind of life preserver. Her husband, greatly pleased, requested her to go back again into the water and "get set over again," as he said, but she declined the proposition.

When William Wood went to the insane asylum in Topeka, Kan., twenty years ago he was practically penniless save for some non-productive mining property in Colorado to which he had been directed. Accordingly the state has paid all his expenses in the institution as a free patient. Now, however, that his claims to his Colorado mines have been legally established and the mines have been paying handsome dividends, his guardian has been presented with a bill from the asylum of \$4,000 or more for food and clothes already supplied and a notice that \$2.80 a week will hereafter be charged for his keep.

A mathematical prodigy, indeed, is Arthur Griffith, a 19-year-old youth, from Milford, Ind., who exhibited his powers before the scientific men at New Haven Thursday. As a starter he was asked to give the product of 417 and 276. Before the question was fairly asked he had given the answer, 115,952. Multiplying 276 by 21 he gave the answer, 58116, quicker than an ordinary writer could have placed the original numbers one beneath the other on a slate. "What day of the week was March 31, 1877," asked Prof. Griffith "Saturday," he replied. The professor before the professors had time to count two. And the records proved him to be correct.

Barbara Freiliche's nephew says of the trader in Indian: "There's nothing in it." On the day the confederates passed through here the old lady was so sick that I was called on to carry the vessels from the church to her house so that the sacrament could be administered to her, and I knew well if she was that sick she couldn't have been up writing a line or anything else. All the facts in the case were that some woman on the street watching the army had a small American flag in her hand, and it was suggested to her that it might be wiser if she put it out of sight. She said she would do that, but she didn't. But what does Whittier care today?

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Why Fakes Thrive. Announcements that a St. Louis advertiser who promised to make everybody rich on the smallest investment and that everybody of the name of Kiser is contributing to a scheme of a Dutch estate of \$10,000,000 tend to prove the alacrity of the bunko chief that "a fool is born every minute."

Army Losses in the Philippines. Our army losses in the Philippines covering the whole period back to the beginning of hostilities with Spain are 354 killed, 203 died of wounds and accidents, 753 died of disease and 1,892 wounded. The total is 3,242. Of about one-third of the British losses from bullets, disease and captures in South Africa.

ROCKEFELLER ON TRUSTS. Remarks of an Expert on the Utility of a Cinch. In reply to a series of questions submitted to him by the industrial commission, John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, has presented a written statement wherein he sets forth the purposes and advantages of combinations or trusts. Mr. Rockefeller summarizes these advantages as follows: "1. Command of necessary capital. "2. Extension of limits of business. "3. Increase of number of persons interested in the business. "4. Economy in the business. "5. Improvements and economies which are derived from knowledge of many interested persons of wide experience. "6. Power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit for stockholders. "7. Permanent work and good wages for laborers. "8. As to the command of the necessary capital, that depends largely on circumstances. Some of the trusts have not been commanding capital as successfully of late as their promoters had hoped. It is unnecessary to enumerate them, but Wall Street could furnish quite a formidable list. Whether there is a greater extension of limits of business under a monopoly or than by the operation of independent concerns and whether there is an increase in the number of persons interested may be questioned. Trusts, when they shut down plants in order to reduce production, certainly reduce the number of persons interested in one way by the number of workmen discharged. A trust may have a greater number of stockholders than the independent concerns of which it has been formed, but when the percentage of water is taken into consideration, wherein is the advantage? In some cases the only difference is that more investors are swindled. Economy in the business may be granted. The trusts get along with fewer office men, traveling men, operatives and laborers than did the independent concerns. By so much is the public's consuming power reduced and the sum total of want increased. Many interested persons of wide experience can, by their knowledge, effect improvements and economies, says Mr. Rockefeller. Will not ten manufacturing concerns produce as many experienced and interested persons as the one trust into which they may be incorporated? The power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit is the sixth advantage set forth by the Standard Oil monarch. The power exists, but not the disposition. It has not been increased by use of the great trusts. On the contrary prices have been doubled, tripled and quadrupled. A few days ago the Times printed a list of twenty-three trusts that had hoisted the prices of their products from 10 to 150 per cent, and it is claimed that the list was by any means complete, either. Permanent work and good wages for laborers is Mr. Rockefeller's seventh and last advantage. This will be regarded as a joke by his employees at the tin trust. He says the furniture trust and others that have closed down plants in various parts of the country. The trusts that make money and establish new plants instead of closing old ones will give permanent and increased employment to labor and thus which do not will not. Employment is not given for the worker's sake and the rule that applies to independent concerns applies to trusts. When men are wanted they will be employed when they are not needed they will be idle. Referring again to Mr. Rockefeller's "power to give the public improved products at less prices," etc. we note with pain the same laughable subtlety that has been in much of his public discourse. According to his own statement Mr. Rockefeller was busy with his estate. An order has been issued that Standard Oil prices must go up a cent a gallon. Crude oil is just as cheap as it ever was and the "economies of production" just as great, but the company did would like a little matter of \$30,000,000.

PERSONAL POINTERS. Kit McCoy has a new blow, which he calls "the corker." That's what knocks 'em. It transpires that Julia Marlowe's real name is "Frost." Mr. Taber discovered it some time ago. Lieutenant Gillmore, recently released from captivity in the Philippines, gets out treatment from the government. He is assigned to temporary duty on the Healer. Admiral Tweedy's living cap is made of 70,000 dimes contributed by school children. It is to be hoped he will not try to drink the health of the donors individually. It is said that "Senator Platt of New York is a good story teller, and can sing a song, if need be." A good many who have had political dealings with him have found that he could even give them a song and dance. A rumor having gotten into print that William Goebel, the defeated candidate for governor of Kentucky, was about to wed that gentleman declares it to be without foundation, adding: "I have always been too busy to marry."

Some Reminiscences on British Generalship Now and a Century Ago. Philadelphia Press. In a lecture in Providence, R. I., the other evening, Mr. Charles Francis Adams called the attention of his audience to the striking similarity between the tactics of the British in the American revolution and in the war of 1812, and the tactics they are pursuing today in South Africa. Mr. Adams called this characteristic "bullheadedness," and his audience in 1875 and the strategy of the American government in 1812 owed much to this quality in the British general. Mr. Adams' comparison is as pertinent as it is striking. If Lexington and Bunker Hill had not taught the Americans that they could fight the British successfully from behind stone walls and hedge, and improved intrenchments, it is doubtful if the colonists would have had the heart to enter in earnest upon the contest for independence. And every school boy knows how the British fought these two battles. At Lexington the British troops were sent into an open country of which they knew little and of which their enemies knew much, and were exposed to the fire of every freeman who had a shot or a stone. At Bunker Hill the British were hurled with the most reckless "bullheadedness" against the American intrenchments, to be driven back twice and to succeed only when American ammunition failed. It was the same sort of tactics that have brought Samuel Johnson's name into the world. But perhaps the most conspicuous illustration of "bullheadedness" that the British gave in this country with its attendant disaster was seen at the battle of New Orleans. The common American opinion is that that fight was won through the skill and energy of General Jackson. But Mr. Adams said of this battle, "New Orleans Jackson had no right to succeed. Pakenham ought to have won the day, and it was due to his bullheadedness that he didn't. His force was much larger than that of Jackson. The latter had merely a school boy's idea of a battle. They had learned their business." Had General Pakenham made a flank movement across the Mississippi river, which Jackson with an utter lack of foresight had left unprotected, New Orleans would have fallen a ready prey to the British and the month of January would never have been celebrated.

REMARKS ON THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

On that nail the club should hold its... laws by information of the equity attorney is in any way in conflict with the clause of the federal constitution relating to the grand jury indictments. As a matter of fact the point of issue has been decided over and over again by the supreme court and it is amazing that it should be brought up again in any subsequent case.

What's the matter with the farmer? James J. Hill, the Great Northern railroad magnate, has contributed an article to the last New York Independent on the Pacific coast development, which closes as follows: "The farming community constitutes over one-half of the patriotic and intelligent population of the country and a large percentage of the capital. What has congress ever really done for the farmers? Looking back upon its history for the last quarter of a century we do not find any independent legislation to benefit the farming community. This cannot continue indefinitely. If something is not done for this great rural world, producers of so much of our natural wealth, the country will here from them."

Prospects at present are that the case against the Standard Oil company will not come to trial until after the great trust-smashing attorney general is out of office. When one looks around in vain to see the wrecks of numerous trusts ruined by the present attorney general he must wonder why delay should be of any importance to the Standard Oil company.

Birds of a feather flock together. No wonder Cowie, Hess, Irey and the other school board disreputables were in and in with John L. Webster, Cadet Taylor, Billy Saunders, Hugh Myers and Jim Lunt in the great anti-Patriotic League which was to reform and elevate republican politics in Omaha.

Easting Up the Censorship. One effect of the excession of General Wood to the chief command in Cuba is that the American public is permitted to hear a great deal more about what is going on in the island.

Trouble in Large Bunches. When the Hon. William Vincent, Allen charges the Hon. Benjamin Ryan Tillman with being a trustmonger, then the Hon. William Vincent Allen is hunting both in large bunches.

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