

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. E. ROEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee, published during the month of July, 1901, was as follows:

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DUTY OF GOVERNOR SAVAGE. When Joseph S. Bartley was liberated from the penitentiary six weeks ago Governor Savage made this declaration to the press:

I have given Bartley a sixty-day furlough, but whether that time will be extended remains to be seen. I have imposed some pretty hard requirements upon Bartley and I shall impose some still harder ones. If he does what I ask him to do I will let him out of the penitentiary, but if he does not, then he will have to go back. I don't care to say just what these requirements will be, but I am confident they will meet the approval of the people of the state.

Immediately after the parole, it was given out confidentially on behalf of Bartley by parties who claimed to speak with authority that he was paroled on condition that he would turn into the state treasury every dollar for which he was defrauded. A few days later Bartley repudiated this alleged compact and both he and his attorneys have denied positively that any pledges whatever were made.

When I paroled Bartley he made certain definite, specific promises as to what he would do, and whenever he carries out those promises I shall feel under obligations to do something for him. He knows perfectly well what those requirements are and he knows I have been waiting for him for three weeks to do as he agreed. Unless Bartley does as he promised me, he need not expect any further leniency. As soon as he complies with the conditions which I imposed on him when he was paroled, I will take his case under further consideration. If he does not carry out those pledges which have been made by himself he will have to go back to the penitentiary, and stay there.

The time has come for Governor Savage to take the people of Nebraska into his confidence. They have a right to know what task he has imposed upon Bartley and when they may expect its fulfillment. The only public record in the case so far is the petition asking for "the unlimited, unrestricted and unconditional pardon" of Bartley on the ground that he was unable "through no criminal intent of his own" to deliver to his successor all the money with which he was charged and that his wife and family require his care, support and protection.

Everybody conversant with the testimony on which Bartley was convicted knows that the assertion of the petition that the wrecking of the state treasury was brought about with no criminal intent is a downright falsehood. From beginning to end the career of Bartley as state treasurer was a deliberate breach of trust. If the government has been misled into the belief that Bartley was an innocent victim of business depression he should ask a few questions. If there was no criminal intent, why did Bartley deposit \$55,000 of state funds to his private account in his own bank at Atkinson, which was not a state depository and which, if it had been a depository, would not legally have been entitled to hold more than \$3,000 on deposit?

If there was no criminal intent, why did Bartley register the state warrant for \$181,000 to draw 7 per cent interest after the law had gone into effect reducing the interest rate on state warrants to 5 per cent? If there was no criminal intent, why did Bartley discount this warrant and attempt the proceeds in his own name, knowing all the time that it belonged to the state?

ating Europe from South American concerns, that has been already quite effectually accomplished so far as relates to political concerns. There is no intention to go further than this. The American people are as strongly devoted today to the Monroe doctrine as they ever were and Europe will find them ready to uphold it whenever the demand for doing so shall arise. Meanwhile the United States will continue to treat the southern republics in the friendly and fraternal spirit it has always shown toward them.

NO CREDIT TO NEBRASKA. Chancellor Andrews has succeeded in precipitating widespread discussion over the remarkable statements he has been making in his Chicago lectures, but the notoriety he has acquired does not reflect credit upon the University of Nebraska. On the contrary, we are satisfied that the great majority of the people of Nebraska not only take decided issue with the position assumed by Dr. Andrews, but that lying may be justifiable when indulged in with good intent, but also doubt the propriety of the head of a great educational institution making such a lamentable display of moral turpitude.

As the chancellor of the University of Nebraska Dr. Andrews ought to conduct himself as a model for the young men and women under his care to look up to. But what kind of a figure is presented to the university student by a professor who teaches that the commandment against lying can be conveniently ignored whenever the object commends itself as a good one. How are the young women who are gaining their education in the university to be helped by the advice that deceit and intrigue may be safely resorted to without violating any ethical precept?

Dr. Andrews tries to distinguish between what he terms conventional untruths and what other people refer to as common lying, but he leaves the line between the two to be fixed by each individual. Might he not as well withdraw the entire inhibition upon falsehood as to leave everyone free to justify lying by persuading himself that he meant no harm?

Dr. Andrews has been pleading for absolute freedom of teaching with such zest in the cause of particular professors supposed to have been subjected to academic persecution that he has become completely blinded to the limits that should be set upon instructors in educational institutions. The fact that he is at the head of the State university gives no license to teach that lying is wholesome any more than it does to teach that stealing is lawful.

Even if he harbors such ideas as a matter of personal belief the chancellor of Nebraska's university has no right to disseminate of such perverted views. It is certainly to be regretted that Nebraska must suffer by reason of this misconception of his mission on the part of Chancellor Andrews.

HOW LONG CAN WE FEED EUROPE? From 1899 to 1870 the United States exported only about 20 per cent of its wheat production. It now exports from 30 to 40 per cent. Referring to this the Springfield Republican says: "But the time must come when this will no longer be possible--when the domestic demand will call for an increasing proportion of the home production."

91 per cent of the total crop and 83 per cent of the total hay crop. Mr. Hyde assumes that, under the influence of high prices, this entire region might have as much as 85 per cent of its total farm area brought under cultivation within the next thirty years, so that there will be added to its productive area some 80,000,000 acres. He finds that under a similar influence the south might conceivably add to its productive area as much as 30,000,000 acres, while 10,000,000 acres might be added on the Pacific coast and 3,000,000 acres in the arid region. This would make a gross addition of 123,000,000 acres, from which would have to be deducted 15,000,000 acres for those continual withdrawals of land from agricultural uses which not even a high degree of agricultural prosperity would entirely prevent.

On the basis of our present actual consumption, to the entire exclusion of our export trade, Mr. Hyde concludes that the country will require, thirty years hence, a total addition to its present acreage of wheat, corn, oats, the minor cereals and hay of 153,700,000 acres, without making any provision for the proportionately increased consumption of other products of agriculture. Here is a deficiency of something like 50,000,000 acres in the area required to feed 130,000,000 people.

In the light of these figures it seems plain that a generation hence we shall not be able to provide Europe with foodstuffs to anywhere near the extent we now do. DOES THE LEAGUE MEAN BUSINESS? There was apparently an earnest purpose on the part of the Anti-trust league to institute proceedings against the United States Steel corporation when it first announced its intention, but subsequent action seems to warrant a doubt whether it really means business. The attempt made to draw the attorney general of the United States into the matter was manifestly unwise and the result has been rather to the disadvantage of the league, so far as public opinion is concerned. As the Philadelphia Record says, this is manifestly a most unflattering thing for the government to bring suit against the trust if there be substantial grounds for proceeding.

"Such action in the midst of the strike would be an arraying of the government not merely against the trust, but against the enormous industrial and financial interests that are drawn within its sphere and are deeply concerned in its fate. It is open, however, to the Anti-trust league, or anybody else, to push proceedings against the billion-dollar combination and if there be reasonable grounds of action it will be the duty of the attorney general's office to lend all its aid to the prosecution. But at this state of affairs," adds the Record, "it is utterly gratuitous to assert that the Steel trust is represented by Attorney General Knox in the cabinet of President McKinley."

That paper also points out that the information sought of the attorney general by the league is contained in the testimony given by the president of the Steel corporation, Mr. Schwab, before the industrial commission, in which he told how the great corporation came to be formed out of nine others engaged in making iron and steel and in mining ore and coal. He made a frank and full statement, going into details concerning the organization of the trust, its methods of business, its prospective earnings and its relations to labor. There is certainly abundant information in Mr. Schwab's testimony for judicial proceedings, so that the Anti-trust league need not look elsewhere for the material necessary to bring the corporation into court and determine the question whether its organization and methods of business violate the federal anti-trust law.

Bids just received for Omaha's refunding bonds show that the city's credit in the money markets stands higher than it ever did before, because its securities command better prices. This is not only gratifying to those who have always put faith in the city, but must be an eye-opener to people who have allowed themselves to be misled by the lurid tales of municipal maladministration promiscuously distributed for partisan purposes into believing that the whole city government was rapidly going to the bow-works. While there is unquestionably room for retrenchment, economy and improvement in our city affairs, the very fact that the municipal credit is so exemplarily proves that the municipal management of Omaha compares most favorably with that of other American cities with whom it competes in the money market. A corporation that can borrow \$100,000 on 4 per cent paper and get more than \$5,000 to boot must be a pretty good business institution.

Playing bandit in Cuba is no fun since the extermination of Spanish rule. The American authorities do not appear to appreciate the magnanimity of men who express a willingness to quit when they have stolen all they desire or the trail becomes too hot for profit. By the time a few more of this genre are hunted down and either killed or sent to prison the world may come to believe the Spanish were right when they asserted the Americans were devoid of a fine sense of honor which should characterize gentlemen. But those who have suffered from constant raids will concede our methods are practical.

MacArthur's Report. Boston Transcript: Our policy in the Philippines must be to show to their people that we legislate evenly for the good of the two races. Such a policy is not inconsistent with offering inducements for the investment of capital so long as such inducements are carefully restricted to enterprises which shall benefit the islands without saddling upon them all the responsibilities.

New York Mail and Express: His countrymen owe to General MacArthur gratitude also for his plain speaking. His reports have been luminous and informative. He has never hesitated at any reason of policy, to disclose even the most disagreeable features of the military, social and industrial situation in the Philippines. Advocates and opponents of the administration have accepted his statements unreservedly in the stamp of open candor. Nor does it detract from his fame that this commanding general has awarded credit to individual officers and men who have distinguished themselves in loyal support of his campaigns. The American people will naturally welcome home a general who is efficient, truthful and modest commander.

FRANCE AND TURKEY. New York Post: Such a sharp diplomatic rupture as that between France and Turkey would portend trouble if it were a question between two ordinary powers. But the sultan is used to harsh treatment and the president of the republic and his debtor minds having a fresh execution in the house, or being once more distrained for non-payment of rent.

Baltimore American: According to our Paris dispatches the difficulty between France and Turkey, rendered more or less serious by Ambassador Constantine's breaking of diplomatic relations at Constantinople, is not regarded with any approach to excitement in the French capital. It appears to be rather taken for granted that Abdul Hamid will back down and satisfy the demands of the sultan. The fact that the chancellor of Europe generally do not approve of his course, he is hardly foolish enough to risk war in his present more precarious situation.

Washington Star: France is today further from a warlike policy in its relations with the sultan than any other European government, save, perhaps, Spain. According to a French authority writing in one of the recent magazine issues, the French policy is distinctly and exclusively pacific. The Parisian populace may hurl denunciations at England, but there is no danger of the government taking extreme care not to violate the diplomatic courtesies. When Sir Edmond Monson a year or so ago entered protests against the "pin-pricks" bestowed upon his government through his person, the occasion was regarded as a loss of face.

New York Tribune: The long pending dispute between France and Turkey has reached a crisis. Negotiations at Constantinople are ended and diplomatic relations between the two countries may be suspended. That does not, of course, mean that war is imminent. It signifies only the breaking of negotiations in order to express in the strongest way her dissatisfaction with the manner in which Turkey has been conducting them and in order to bring greater pressure to bear upon the recalcitrant Porte. Turkey has been subjected to such pressure before and has yielded. It is to be assumed that in the present case she will likewise yield in some fashion.

Buffalo Express: The break in diplomatic relations between France and Turkey is probably a more or less consequence of the payment by Turkey of the American indemnity. The sultan is a notoriously bad debtor. Every government in Europe has claims against him and all have met with much the same experience that the United States did in trying to collect. Months and even years of almost constant dunning have been necessary. In fact, the final excuse which the sultan made for not paying us was that if he yielded so much other nations with much greater claims would become uncomfortably insistent. That apparently is just what happened.

Encouraging Figures Shown by the Latest Mortality Statistics. Chicago Tribune. The mortality statistics issued by the census bureau at Washington show that the death rate of the nation is growing less and that Chicago is the most healthful large city in the country. The nation's death rate has decreased nearly 10 per cent in the last ten years.

These statistics bear trustworthy testimony to the advance in medical science, and still more to the value of improved methods of sanitation and precaution against disease in cities. Through these longer lives. Statistics of deaths are more reliable than those of births or of marriages, because a death is not easily concealed or overlooked. The records of this kind also are constantly growing more accurate. Probably there were more omissions in 1890 than in 1900, so that the actual percentage of decrease in the death rate is even greater than the available figures show.

Ten years ago the average age at death was 31.1 years; now it is 35.2 years. In general there is an increase of deaths from old age diseases and a decrease in the diseases of infancy. While infant deaths still constitute about one-third of the total, there is an encouraging falling off in deaths from infantile diseases. This improvement no doubt is due to better sanitation, purer water and a more general observance of the laws of health. The statistics show that in the cities more marked in the rural districts, the statistics show a lower death rate in the country than in the cities, but allowance must be made for the fact that many country people who are fatally ill migrate to the cities for treatment, and their deaths then appear upon the city's mortality lists.

COSTLY FUN IN CUP LIFTING. Items of Expense that Add Zest to the Sport. Boston Globe. Sir Thomas Lipton is with us and complete the production of a new cup which he lavished money freely for the amusement of the people, not to speak of their own profit. What it costs to set up racing machines is hardly conceivable to a man of small means. Within a week of his departure he spent on Columbia in 1899 and it cost \$50,000 to carry it through the season. The great designers are not unlike those who build ships for the government. They charge several thousand dollars, it is said, for each minute of speed over that recorded of the racer's predecessor.

Following these deductions Constitution has unquestionably cost not a cent less than \$200,000 to build. It has a large tender, the steamship Mous Hope, and a crew of sixty-eight men. It has three or four suits of sails, extra spars and the like and it will go into drydock before the cup races. Outside of the \$200,000 spent on its construction the racer will probably cost the Belmont race track at least \$100,000.

It also costs a small fortune to man a racer. Columbia has carried as trial horse a crew of forty men, each of whom will receive \$35 a month in wages. That makes \$1,400 a month, \$11,000 for the five months it will be in commission. The wages of Captain Barr and the first and second mates will aggregate for those five months \$6,000; the tender will cost \$7,500. Uniforms for the men have already resulted in an expenditure of \$1,000, and the cost of feeding them has not been considered. That makes \$25,000 and the sails and spars and overhauling and other particulars will easily cost another \$25,000. It will thus be seen that, all in all, \$85,000 is a conservative estimate of the cost of defending the cup this year.

IN HAPPY HOUSEHOLDS. Judge: Mrs. Waggles--Are you sure this is domestic wine? Mrs. Waggles--Yes; I asked for imported. Ohio State Journal: Mrs. Dedette--Why are you so particular about our apartments? Mrs. Dedette--I simply want to guard against paying the rent. Chicago Post: "Well," she said in some astonishment, "I don't believe you will buy a house certainly is invading a line of business. A girl burglar has just been caught in a trap set for her." "I wonder," he commented thoughtfully, "if the time is coming when you will be worried about your fear for the safety of a woman under the bed."