

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Table with columns for dates and circulation figures. Total circulation for the week ending Nov 30, 1901, is 921,803.

Between stock show and horse show neither equine nor bovine has the better of the other.

Speaker Henderson apparently indulges occasionally in little surprise parties of his own.

The holiday book makers have so outdone themselves this year that the holiday book buyers will have to outdo themselves to keep up.

With checks aggregating \$7,500,000 passing through the Omaha clearing house each week it does not appear there is any slackness of business in this part of the country.

It might be good policy for congress to hurry up the passage of the canal bill. Every time the measure is reintroduced the amount to be appropriated is raised a few million dollars.

The steel trust frankly admits that it has made profits out of the combination even beyond the expectation of its promoters. But it has not yet struck a period of commercial depression.

An Iowa man who sought to evade a contract which he thought was to his disadvantage swallowed the document. Legal processes of recovery failed, the court might prescribe an emetic.

A number of royal couples in Europe are having domestic trouble at present. There are several states on this side of the Atlantic where divorces can be obtained with neatness and dispatch.

Italy is asking for a consular certificate to accompany exports of American corn to that country. All the Italian need require to make sure of high quality is a label reading "Grown in Nebraska."

The Woman's National Indian association will make an effort to prevent the exhibition of Indian dancing at the St. Louis exposition. Why should any woman seek to prevent the Indian from displaying his graceful steps?

The newly appointed governor of Oklahoma to take the place of the governor removed for questionable practices is an editor. This is another gratifying evidence of President Roosevelt's confidence in the purifying influence of the editorial pen.

General Brooke has decided that a soldier should not be punished for getting drunk on cider. Evidently the general thinks the soldier is doing well enough if he can keep track of the capacity gauge for the standard brands of liquid refreshments.

J. Sterling Morton thinks he has detected in President Roosevelt's message expressions that remind him of Grover Cleveland. All the Bryan organs may now be expected to take back everything good they have said about the president's message.

The British government has shown commendable promptness in paying the damage claims of Americans expelled from the Transvaal. Our own congress might profit by the example instead of bagging over such items as it has often done to the discredit of the country.

According to the latest figures the letter carriers employed in regular delivery of mail in free delivery cities number 10,380. The army of letter carriers is a reality these days—it almost equals the effective peace strength of the regular army up to the time of its enlargement previous to the Spanish war.

Another city ordinance has been declared defunct by the eminent expounder of constitutional law who occupies the bench in the police court. If the supreme court only had a judge who could inject the same unerring morality into the statute books no legislative body would ever be called on to exercise its repealing powers.

ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor through its national convention has extended a vote of thanks to President Roosevelt for his recommendation embodied in his message to congress urging the early re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act.

It is passing strange, however, that this greatest representative body of skilled mechanics should have seemingly ignored the splendid tribute which the president has paid to American workmen and the courageous plea on their behalf for the concession of every rational demand made by organized labor.

First and foremost President Roosevelt's message takes positive ground in the right of workmen to organize for mutual protection and the promotion of their mutual welfare. Recognizing the difference between the standards of living of American and foreign workmen, the president insists that "every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of the present prosperous conditions."

The president, however, does not stop with this declaration against contract labor, but also couples his recommendation with the demand that the products of convict labor be as far as possible excluded from competition with the products of free labor through congressional legislation.

For many years organized labor has endeavored to bring about a uniform eight-hour working day, but up to this time congress has gone only so far as to establish the eight-hour day for men and women on the payroll of the government.

The concluding portion of the message relating to the labor problem should impress itself indelibly upon the mind of every breadwinner in America: American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands.

They take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor."

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him.

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FORESTS AND IRRIGATION. In his annual report the secretary of the interior said that water conservation cannot be successfully maintained without a thorough system of forest protection and he urged that to give to the people of the west the full benefits which the forest reserves are capable of yielding two things are necessary.

The demand for more reserves should be met by the careful extension of the reserved area in accordance with the results of careful study on the ground and there should be a thoroughly practical and efficient administration of the reserves and the resources they contain.

The secretary expressed the opinion that the time for the introduction of practical forestry on the forest reserves has fully come and said: "The utility of the reserves to the agricultural, mining, grazing and lumber interests of the regions in which they lie is so great, so generally recognized and so rapidly on the increase, that to give them any form of management but the best available is a most serious blow to the prosperity of the west."

to settlers. Another thing urged is a general franchise law which will promote the industrial development of the islands. The Philippine problem still presents grave difficulties and there is an urgent demand upon congress to meet them.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE. The influence of the administration will be exerted in behalf of legislation looking to the improvement of the consular service. This is plainly indicated in the reference to the subject in the president's message.

The president points out the great importance of the consular service in connection with our foreign commerce and therefore the necessity of having in the service men of character, knowledge and enterprise.

What ever congress shall finally determine to do in the matter of granting tariff concessions to Cuba, it seems a perfectly sound contention that nothing in the way of a reciprocity arrangement can be entered into until Cuba has a responsible government, capable of making treaties.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN PRACTICE. The best test of the arguments advanced in support of and against woman suffrage is naturally to be found in the actual results of practical experiment.

Secretary Root, in urging prompt action by congress, implied a belief that it is not necessary to wait until a government is established in Cuba, that congress has full authority to reduce or remove tariff duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco at once.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS. The report of General Chaffee on conditions in the Philippines corroborates what has been said by our military officers regarding the unreliable and treacherous character of the natives, to which is largely due the prolongation of the guerrilla warfare.

President Roosevelt said in his message that in our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines "it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough."

Perhaps the situation in the Philippines has somewhat improved since these reports were written, but it is a fact that complete pacification seems to be still remote and before it is accomplished some decided changes in policy may be necessary.

This matter received in the president's message the attention which its importance merits, being more thoroughly considered than in the report of the secretary of the interior. The president said that forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them.

tempt of court should not have the right to a jury trial before a disinterested and impartial judge. Iowa politicians appear to be having a hard time of it finding a place for Governor Shaw, in fact they are worrying much more than the governor himself.

President Roosevelt insists that the fear of personal violence will never prevent worthy men from aspiring to the White House. No one has ever declined to accept a presidential nomination that promised even a chance of success, and there is no prospect near or remote of the nation being compelled to draft the service of a president.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The society in connection with the abolition of the school all pictures of the Madonna, the Holy Family, the Ascension and other reproductions of famous paintings of a religious nature on the ground that they were sectarian in their influence ought to finish its task by demolishing Grecian, Egyptian and Assyrian art, and abolishing mythology. Someone might be pained unless protected from himself.

Brooklyn Eagle: Mr. Doubledick—Heart-to-heart talks have come to be understood to mean the exchanging of opinions, not necessarily complimentary, between two people.

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Boston Transcript: Rev. Dr. Barrows, who says that young people now read what their forefathers would have blushed at, must have overlooked Smollet, Fielding, Sterne and a few others. Chicago Record-Herald: An Evanston man has gone from the Methodist to the Presbyterian church because he couldn't have his preaching done to order. There's nothing like knowing what you want and going after it if it isn't handed to you. Baltimore American: A minister in New Jersey has had the moral courage to protest against the movement, in which prominent women are interested, to obtain the release of a woman murderer from prison. The advice he gave the women interested not to let their sympathies run away with their common sense is woefully needed just now, and some progress might be made in fighting crime were it more generally taken.

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