

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee, during the month of January, 1902, was as follows:

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Subscribed in my presence by G. B. Tschuck, Secretary. M. B. HUNTER, Notary Public.

Of course, the World-Herald was to be expected to come to the defense of Bully Willman.

South Carolina has recalled the invitation extended to President Roosevelt to present a sword to one of its sons. The president will survive.

Chicago proposes to grade the price of milk according to its richness. When this is done the value of a good pump will be considerably decreased.

Prince Henry has run the gauntlet of the men who wield the pen and come out unscathed. The men who wield the sword can have no terrors for him now.

If Prince Henry's digestion is not ruined by the round of dinners, he will undoubtedly take home with him pleasant memories of his visit to this country.

And now Governor Savage has been complimented with the presidency of the state irrigation congress in session at Sterling, Colo. They can't keep Nebraska away from the front.

The Creek Indians who have been making the trouble recently in Indian territory have been sentenced to terms in prison. This is certainly a more humane method of making good Indians than the old plan.

It is up to the Jacksonian club to take a fall out of the Douglas County Democracy by improvising some kind of a blowout that will beat the piano christening, with something stronger than Bordeaux on the side.

A bottle of "fine old wine from Bordeaux" has been donated to the Douglas County Democracy for the occasion of the unveiling and christening of its new piano. There is no danger, however, that the wine will be wasted on the piano.

All the other members of the South Omaha Board of Education indicted by the late grand jury are anxious to try an escape by the Loechner loop. This loop promises to become as famous in its own small way as the much-discussed loop at Santiago.

The periodical mail weighing, which determines the contract price for carrying the mails on the railroads of this division, is about to be pulled off. Complaints about delays in the mails for the next few weeks will all be explained on the score of interruptions by the mail weighers.

Senator Bailey failed to rise to his opportunity when Prince Henry visited the upper house of congress. It would undoubtedly have interested the royal visitor much more if the Texan had demonstrated how hard he could kick a screen door instead of making an ordinary speech.

Collector Ivey, of the port of Unalaska, has succeeded in creating quite a ripple by writing a bombastic letter to the Treasury department. If his friends will keep a lookout they will probably be disappointed to discover that in a short time there will not be even a bubble to mark the spot where Ivey once flourished.

The railroad managers have decided they will not furnish the Interstate Commerce commission with the data concerning rebates paid to favored shippers. A short time ago, in a moment of frankness, the managers let out several facts regarding these transactions, but they now realize that, like the parrot, they have talked too much.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The last national tribute to William McKinley has been paid and the occasion goes into history as a profound expression of the universal popular esteem and affection for that illustrious man, whose splendid personal character, earnest patriotism and faithful devotion to public duty will ever be an example to his countrymen. The thoughtful and eloquent eulogy upon the martyred president pronounced by Hon. John Hay presents a compact statement of the distinguished services to the country of William McKinley as soldier and statesman and renders a just estimate of his character. He was, said the orator, "from his birth to his death, typically American."

It was this that won the popular confidence, that gave him the strong hold he had upon the country and that commanded the respect and admiration of foreign peoples. While his own countrymen knew the strong and unyielding loyalty of McKinley to their interests and welfare, foreigners did not fail to appreciate and commend this characteristic. Therefore, typically and strongly American as he was, no president of the republic ever stood higher in European respect than William McKinley.

The historical facts in Secretary Hay's oration are highly valuable and particularly interesting is the statement that in dealing with foreign powers McKinley will take rank with the greatest of our diplomats. It was he who marked out the course to be pursued toward China, prompted "by considerations of humanity and the national interests"—a course finally approved by all the powers and which has been completely justified by results. May we not assume that all the important work of diplomacy during his administration was directed by his wisdom and foresight?

With a high and just appreciation of the great public services of William McKinley, with a true conception of his character derived from intimate personal association, and from an earnest sympathy with that patriotic Americanism which distinguished him, Secretary Hay's eulogy is a faithful, sincere and eloquent tribute that merits the highest praise.

HERE'S A HOW-DE-DO.

In the classic language of his eminence the Mikado, "Here's a how-de-do." Just to show his appreciation of the humor of the occasion, Governor Savage has addressed a letter to the editor of the Lincoln Journal calling him to task for signing a petition to him asking for an unconditional pardon for ex-Treasurer Bartley and then turning his paper to the unconditional condemnation of the governor for responding to his request. After reciting the body of the petition, Governor Savage continues:

Among hundreds of other prominent citizens of Lincoln who signed the petition are the following: C. H. Gere, G. D. Traphagen and J. C. Coe, all of whom I believe are officers of the Journal company and practically own and control the policy of the Journal. If it was wrong for me to commute the sentence it was certainly doubly wrong for me to grant an "unlimited, unrestricted and unconditional pardon" as prayed for in the petition signed by these chief officers and stockholders of the State Journal company. The attitude of the Journal in tacitly approving attacks on my action by giving publication without comment to hostile utterances of other newspapers certainly challenges reconciliation with the attitude of the Journal's officers in signing a petition requesting me to grant an unconditional pardon, without limit or restriction. Speaking for myself, I do not believe that on the same subject I could with propriety or consistency entertain one opinion as governor and another as private citizen.

It takes over a column of its space for the Journal to explain that, like the fabled Pook Bah, its editor petitioned for the Bartley pardon in one capacity and criticizes it in another capacity. It is even intimated that the editorial mind was changed after the circumstances attending the parole, although no effort was made to withdraw the editorial signature from the paper praying for complete pardon.

We apprehend, however, that the governor's brusque reminder is scarcely calculated to restore the entente cordiale that he had a right to expect as a result of harkening to the Journal man's petition.

RAILROADS REFUSE INFORMATION.

At the investigation a few weeks ago in Chicago, by the Interstate Commerce commission, of the charge that the railroads were allowing rebates to certain shippers, it was frankly admitted by the railway managers who appeared before the commission that the charge was true. They stated that rebates were given to the packing interest, but professed to be unable to state what the rebates amounted to. The commission made an order requiring the traffic managers to furnish the desired data. This the managers have refused to do. Having consulted together and taken legal advice, they assert that the commission has not the power to compel the production of the information asked for and moreover they want to protect the packers from possible punishment.

Here is an instance that may be commended to the attention of those who affirm that the commission is altogether at fault for the non-enforcement of the interstate commerce law. It has made an earnest effort in this matter to carry out the law and as usual the railway officials throw an obstruction in the way by refusing information deemed by the commission to be necessary and which there is no doubt could be supplied. After freely confessing that they have violated the law they seek to escape the consequences of their wrongdoing by denying the power of the commission to compel them to produce the evidence. The alleged belief that the commission desires to punish packers who accepted rebates is perhaps a more subterfuge, but at all events it operates to obstruct the attempt on the part of the commission to enforce the law and is another example of the responsibility of the railroads for the fact

that the law is not effective and has become practically useless for the regulation of the common carriers.

This refusal to comply with a request of the commission which to the general public will appear entirely proper and legitimate should have the effect to stimulate interest in legislation for strengthening the law and enlarging the authority of the commission. If that body has not the power to compel confessed violators of the law to produce the facts that will establish their misconduct, of what use is the commission? It is presumed that the commission will endeavor to enforce its request and if so the result will be awaited with considerable interest. Meanwhile this new obstruction to the enforcement of the law should not escape the attention of congress.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives is said to be having considerable trouble in framing a Chinese exclusion bill. All the members are agreed upon a measure which will exclude coolies, but when they get beyond this there is much difference of opinion. The really perplexing question is as to how far to go in the admission of so-called merchants. Petitions have been sent from organizations of business men in California urging that Chinese merchants be not excluded and there is a strong sentiment in the east that it would be unwise, from a business point of view, to shut out this class. The petitions from California state that to do so would be decidedly hurtful to the commercial welfare of the Pacific coast, that it is desirable for the development of trade with China that the merchants of that country shall be allowed to come to the United States and acquaint themselves with our business methods and put themselves in personal relations with our merchants and manufacturers. Eastern exporters take the same view and thus there is a strong business influence being exerted in favor of not extending the exclusion policy to Chinese merchants, many of whom it is believed will in future desire to visit the United States for a purely commercial purpose.

On the other hand there is a very strong sentiment, particularly pronounced, of course, on the Pacific coast, in favor of a general policy of exclusion and it is more than probable that this will prevail. The labor interest is practically unanimous in demanding unrestricted exclusion and it exerts a very potent influence. The opinion of the industrial commission favorable to Chinese exclusion is also an influence that is strong for the proposed legislation.

TIME FOR OMAHA TO ACT.

The situation as just developed in Council Bluffs, where efforts are being openly made to prevent the entrance of the Chicago Great Western, upon whose completion to the Missouri river we were confidently counting, demands the attention of Omaha's business interests. The advent of the Chicago Great Western as an addition to Omaha's railway facilities would unquestionably serve to enlarge materially the trade territory in which Omaha is the dominant factor. Without respect to the possible effect another and direct line to Chicago would have on the other Chicago-Omaha roads, the local traffic alone would constitute an advantage worth while striving for.

From the latest developments the conclusion is forced that a combination has been formed among the other Westerns by preventing it from acquiring the necessary terminal facilities. Should the existing roads succeed in this effort even temporarily, it would bode no good to Omaha. If our commercial organizations are alive to their interests they will exert themselves at once to the extent of their influence and do all they can to bring this new road into our city.

The Great Western seems anxious to build into Omaha, asking neither subsidy nor concession, and certainly should have every encouragement to carry out its plan. It is time for Omaha to act.

The attorney general has rendered an opinion to the effect that the assessors may gather crop and other statistics at the time of making the annual assessment. In some counties they have done this in years past, but in only a few instances have the statistics been complete. These figures would be of great value to Nebraska if they could only be honestly gathered. Facts, backed by official statistics, available for purposes of advertising the state, have been lamentably scarce in the past, and just now when the tide of immigration is setting toward the west Nebraska is paying the penalty. If the assessors only will, they can remedy this deficiency and probably most of them would do so if the county clerks would impress the value of it upon them.

New York Tribune. Mr. William J. Bryan, editor of the Commoner, either ought to abandon the habit of dating his paper ahead or else give up the controversial custom of maligning his opponents for what he takes to be their faults. The current number of his paper contains a glaring example of Mr. Bryan's method, the claptrap nature of which is made manifest by events which were happening while his words were being printed. Speaking on an article by President Roosevelt on enforcement of law, and making quotations from it, Mr. Bryan says: "The president says (or said—he may not entertain the same opinion now in regard to the anti-trust laws): 'An officer to whom is committed the carrying out of the laws has no such discretion.' Another extract illustrates the emphasis with which Mr. Roosevelt can state a proposition (or could)."

The paper containing this is dated February 21. On February 20 the announcement was made by Attorney General Knox that suit would be brought to test the legality of the railway merger in the northwest and made Mr. Bryan's sneers at the president and his assumed unwillingness to enforce the anti-trust law supremely ridiculous. It is a professed statement anything better to do than make snags at the good faith of the president of the United States which are so cheap and senseless that they will not keep till they are printed.

Thundering in the index. The Peerless Leader Lags Superbly as an Editor. New York Tribune. Mr. William J. Bryan, editor of the Commoner, either ought to abandon the habit of dating his paper ahead or else give up the controversial custom of maligning his opponents for what he takes to be their faults. The current number of his paper contains a glaring example of Mr. Bryan's method, the claptrap nature of which is made manifest by events which were happening while his words were being printed. Speaking on an article by President Roosevelt on enforcement of law, and making quotations from it, Mr. Bryan says: "The president says (or said—he may not entertain the same opinion now in regard to the anti-trust laws): 'An officer to whom is committed the carrying out of the laws has no such discretion.' Another extract illustrates the emphasis with which Mr. Roosevelt can state a proposition (or could)."

The reported intention of the National Congress of Mothers, now in session at Washington, to change the by-laws of the organization so as to include the fathers of the country is a hopeful sign of a growing disposition on the part of the women to recognize the parental rights and responsibilities of the sterner sex. The sentiment for the admission of the fathers was not the result of sporadic impulse. It came about by slow and easy stages of calm consideration and deliberation. The entering wedge for this proposed reform was the admission of actual mothers to the congress—women who had borne children and who confessed to an intimate acquaintance with their offspring. The mothers' congress is no longer an aggregation of spinsters or would-be mothers. Indeed, there is prospect that if a few more mothers can be induced to leave their children at home in care of the house servants the mothers may have a representation large enough to permit their active participation in the discussions of the interests and affairs of maternity. From the admission of mothers it was an easy and logical step to the admission of fathers to the mothers' congress. Herebefore the congress have been seriously hampered by the inability of mothers to attend because they could not take their babies with them, there being no one to take care of the babies while the mothers were participating in the discussion of questions pertaining to the emancipation of woman. The admission of the fathers offers a simple solution of the problem. They can take care of the babies while the mothers read essays on the political degeneracy of man. The fathers can feed the baby and sleep while the mothers throw rhetoric at each other in impassioned forensic flights. Strange the mothers never thought of this scheme before.

Three Nebraska Organs

Washington Post. Although Editor Bryan's Commoner has achieved a greater notoriety than any other weekly political organ published in a small city, it is not by any means the only interesting weekly of that description to which Nebraskaans point with pride as proofs of the journalistic versatility and vitality of distinguished citizens of their state. Three parties, or factions—to wit, the populists, the Cleveland democrat and the Bryan democrats—are each represented by a weekly organ. Ex-Senator Allen, in the Madison Mall, hebdomadally whips up the populist contingent of the great combine, being duly mindful to claim for that contingent the majority of brains. J. Sterling Morton, the father of "Arbor day," the genial gentleman who was secretary of agriculture under the second Cleveland administration, ministers to the Cleveland element in the Conservative, published at Nebraska City, and his ministrations are not less marked by intellectual force and convincing ratiocination than were those agricultural booklets which were issued from his department during the campaign of 1896 to prove that the honest farmer could not afford to vote for free coinage. Secretary Morton had a thorough knowledge of all agricultural questions and handled them with the skill of a master, but his greatest success was achieved in his treatment of the common sense from the agricultural standpoint. Mr. Morton's Conservative is by far the most belligerent of the three notable weeklies and its contemporary which most frequently draws its fire is Editor Allen's Madison Mall. In a recent issue of the Madison Mall Editor Allen said: "Aside from Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland, the democratic party is without competent leadership, and so far as we can observe, stands for no substantial reform which the populist party does not better represent, and there is no more reason why populists should desert their ranks and muster under the banner of democracy than become republicans and lose their identity, and there is no reason for either. The populist and democratic parties differ radically and irreconcilably on certain well-known issues, but in matters of common ownership of telegraphs, telephones, railways and other natural monopolies, and it is the height of folly for democrats to undertake to dissolve the populist party and absorb its membership."

Editor Morton's righteous indignation was aroused by that. To refer to Mr. Bryan as a democratic leader and to put Mr. Cleveland in the same sentence is sacrilege from Editor Morton's standpoint. He prints the above in his paper, with this neat agricultural preface: "The so-called democracy; the boa constrictor in whose sinuous folds the populist steer has been crushed out of all semblance to his former greatness, having sneered its following prey into a pulpy mass, prepares to gorge the salacious morsel, when from out that shapeless mass of bones, flesh, intestines, and—yes, some brains—comes a voice; for in this animal the voice dies last—a weak, small voice, yet capable of conveying a protest; the voice of ex-Senator Allen of the Madison Mall."

And, having reproduced what that voice, issuing from the "shapeless mass of bones, flesh, intestines," etc., said, Editor Morton followed it with this benediction: "Doesn't that strike you as being rather rich? 'Undertake to dissolve and absorb.' As though the dissolution was not complete and the absorption all but over. Why such a crushed, lacerated, maimed relic should wish to live, a hopeless cripple, a burden to itself and an eyecore to the other animals, does not appear. Better were it to draw in its horns, or allow them to be drawn in, and be decently and quietly swallowed, just as the rest of the menagerie perished when the simple steers first began to feed on its bores' particular section of the jungle."

The question whether the populists have swallowed the democracy, or vice versa, may be interesting, but the chief fact of interest is that a combine or consolidation must partake of the characteristics of its component parts. The pure milk of democracy, mixed with the slush of populism, is not instantaneously convertible into its original self. Perhaps the entire mass might be churned and the resultant product put through the renovation process, but that is a branch of the subject which we prefer to leave to the ex-secretary of agriculture, an excellent authority on dairies and their outputs.

Long Felt Want. Mr. Bryan thinks the democratic party needs issues. The republican party is in better shape. It will have a winning issue as long as Mr. Bryan is leading the democrats.

Qualifications Cleverly Shown. Chicago News. Miss Roosevelt's dexterity in wielding the silver axe at the christening of the Kaiser's yacht, entitled Miss to an honorary membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Evidence of Assimilation. Baltimore American. It is hard to see on what grounds the ex-mayor of San Francisco asserted that the Chinese do not assimilate, after Minister Wu, on their meeting in New York, told him to go away back of the earth and sit down.

Consumers File a Kiek. Portland Oregonian. Free trade in pulp and lower duties on paper—this is the American Publishers' association tariff proposal, and it is the fairest yet promulgated by any industry. We have plenty of plans for free raw materials and high duties on finished product, and reciprocity on somebody else's goods in exchange for favors to miss. The difference in the case of paper is that for once we hear from the consumer instead of the tariff-beggar.

One Tide Reversed. Philadelphia Record. Although the United States supply breadstuffs to practically the entire civilized world, the nation cannot raise potatoes enough for the requirements of its own people. Since November 1 last there have been brought here from foreign countries nearly 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes, substantially all of which were absorbed by domestic requirements. The duty on potatoes is 25 cents per bushel—a blood tax, if there ever was one.

Railroad Taxation in Iowa. Chicago Chronicle. The Iowa legislature has taken in hand the business of compelling the railroad companies to pay more taxes. It has under consideration a bill which is said to have been framed by the ablest men in the senate and which is expected to stand the test in the highest courts. Its leading feature is provision for assessing railroad property at its full value as determined by the market value of the stocks and bonds of the several companies, though earnings also may be taken into the account in the purpose of assessing. Whether the values of these securities are a just measure of the values of the properties. This is all fair, provided, always, that all other property subject to ad valorem taxation is also assessed at its full value. To assess real estate in general at one-half its true value while assessing that belonging to the railroad companies at its full value would obviously be unjust and the courts most likely would hold it to be so.

Increasing the Nation's Gaiety. Indianapolis News. The disputes in Europe as to who is Uncle Sam's best friend, never dignified at best, are really becoming comical. The London weekly press is assailing President Roosevelt for his friendship and trying to emphasize the really substantial accord between England and America, and so forth and so on, while the French press, apparently out of pure superfluity of jealousy, is printing disagreeable things about Prince Henry's visit to this country. In charge our minister at Berlin pipes up with an address on the eve of Washington's birthday, to show what a good friend Germany was, and so it goes all round the circle. Amid this clamor, reality has more room for itself. The London press is arguing which comes out today, as it has of recent weeks, with the usual broodmares of abuse for this country. Nations are like men; while proper courtesy and civility are very soothing and acceptable, severity at once restores the proper balance of the mind. At least of low is in danger of being kicked, or at least of exciting the feeling that precedes that action.

FATHERS GIVEN A SHOW. Congress of Mothers Disposed to Let Them In on the Ground Floor. Chicago Record-Herald. The reported intention of the National Congress of Mothers, now in session at Washington, to change the by-laws of the organization so as to include the fathers of the country is a hopeful sign of a growing disposition on the part of the women to recognize the parental rights and responsibilities of the sterner sex. The sentiment for the admission of the fathers was not the result of sporadic impulse. It came about by slow and easy stages of calm consideration and deliberation. The entering wedge for this proposed reform was the admission of actual mothers to the congress—women who had borne children and who confessed to an intimate acquaintance with their offspring. The mothers' congress is no longer an aggregation of spinsters or would-be mothers. Indeed, there is prospect that if a few more mothers can be induced to leave their children at home in care of the house servants the mothers may have a representation large enough to permit their active participation in the discussions of the interests and affairs of maternity. From the admission of mothers it was an easy and logical step to the admission of fathers to the mothers' congress. Herebefore the congress have been seriously hampered by the inability of mothers to attend because they could not take their babies with them, there being no one to take care of the babies while the mothers were participating in the discussion of questions pertaining to the emancipation of woman. The admission of the fathers offers a simple solution of the problem. They can take care of the babies while the mothers read essays on the political degeneracy of man. The fathers can feed the baby and sleep while the mothers throw rhetoric at each other in impassioned forensic flights. Strange the mothers never thought of this scheme before.

WHEN ALBERT EDWARD WAS HERE.

Recollections of the Visit of the Prince of Wales to America.

Kansas City Star. The visit of Prince Henry recalls that of Albert Edward in the autumn of 1860. The Prince of Wales spent four busy weeks in the United States. From this account printed at the time King Edward might be pardoned for looking back on that month as a sort of nightmare. In the excess of hospitality he was dragged about from pillar to post until he must have been glad to escape to the British man-of-war that awaited him at Portland, Me.

Albert Edward came to the United States unofficially; that is, he traveled under the name of Baron Renfrew, one of his minor titles. The duke of Newcastle and the earl of St. Germain accompanied him. The Canadian duke the prince to Niagara and Blodwin carried a man across the river on a rope for his benefit. The crowd was disappointed, as it had been reported that the prince himself would ride on Blodwin's back. The royal visitor entered the United States at Detroit. From there his itinerary included Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Baltimore. It was two weeks before he reached Washington. President Buchanan sent Secretary Cass to the station to meet him. He himself welcomed the prince at the White House door. The Canadian duke the prince to Niagara and Blodwin carried a man across the river on a rope for his benefit. The crowd was disappointed, as it had been reported that the prince himself would ride on Blodwin's back. 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