

MAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Circulation numbers for various dates from 1901 to 1902.

Net daily sales, 908,889; Net daily average, 29,219; Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1902.

Make room for the army of 1902 school graduates. Having been hanged in effigy, J. Pierpont Morgan may aspire to more lasting fame.

Scientists expect Pelee to keep on smoking for months. Other long-distance smokers may as well yield up the pipe.

The moving picture show portraying Pelee or Soufriere in action has not yet arrived, but it may be expected in due time.

A Chicago sneak thief has proved that he keeps up to date by purloining a Panama hat. Let St. Louis match that if it can.

If these rains continue, prairie schooners will again be called into requisition as the best means of navigation across Nebraska's plains.

Lord Kitchener may miss the coronation festivities, but he can count on a small-sized demonstration all to himself when he finally re-enters London.

It is to be noted that the newly-appointed American consul to Martinique exhibits no signs of hesitancy in accepting the position and reporting for duty.

The next governor of Kansas subscribes his name with the initials W. J. B.—but he writes it W. J. Bailey and takes pride in being the nominee of the republican party.

In the outcome of the Boer war we have another object lesson that arbitration is effective in international disputes only when all parties concerned are willing to arbitrate.

Hayti is not troubled with the problem what to do with its ex-presidents. A Haytian ex-president who can hide himself to Paris with \$10,000,000 for pin money should be able to take care of himself.

Now that the American Tobacco trust has secured a practical monopoly of the Cuban tobacco and cigar output, we may expect a plea that we do something for Cuba in the way of abating the tariff on Cuban tobacco importations.

All the trade reviews report a better business tone as a result of the termination of the South African war. Add to this the unexampled crop prospects in the west, and the business barometer points only to clear weather ahead.

An impertinent congressman wants to know why the congressional library at Washington should not be kept open on Sundays to accommodate working people who are employed week days during all the open hours. But think of compelling the library employes to work outside of regulation hours.

When the announcement is made that Edison has devised an electric-propelled automobile that overcomes all previous difficulties the statement is accepted by the public without the slightest incredulity. Had some other name been connected with it every one of us would have looked askance and intimated that we were from Missouri. The confidence of the public is the inventor's most valuable asset.

To protect the interest of the government in its unfinished buildings and make way for needed new buildings, President Roosevelt has felt constrained to approve the omnibus building bill notwithstanding the vicious precedent set by omnibus legislation. It is safe to say that were the president empowered to veto separate items of appropriation bills, a vast amount of "pork" carried by this building bill would have fallen by the wayside.

A SCANDALOUS PERFORMANCE.

Once more the people of Nebraska have been shamelessly betrayed by their trusted public servants. The parole and pardon of Joseph Bartley justly roused the people of this state to intense indignation and an overwhelming public sentiment swept the state like a hurricane.

Only two weeks ago, when the appeal for more equitable assessment of the property of the railroads was denied by the board, each member of that body tried to excuse himself for refusing to do his sworn duty by claiming that the statutes relating to railroad assessment did not expressly include franchises with their tangible property.

The answer drawn up by the attorney general was considered, discussed and approved by the board before it was filed by the attorney general and was in the nature of individual testimony of each of the three state officers constituting the board.

There are no palliating circumstances to justify such conduct. The state officers are elected by the people, for the people, and not for the corporations.

If there was any doubt in the minds of the members of the board, as to their duty in the premises, the benefit of the doubt should have been given to the people and not to the corporations; but from the outset the board, while professing to be loyal to the people, exhibited its insincerity and disloyalty at every stage.

If the members of the board were honest and faithful to their trust, why should they have held a star-chamber session to reconsider and revoke the original interpolation addressed to the supreme court with their sanction and on their behalf?

From the party point of view, the action of the board is, if anything, more reprehensible than it is from the standpoint of good citizenship.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN PHILIPPINES. The bill passed by the senate makes provision for the purchase of the friars' lands, as they are called, in the Philippines. It authorizes the commission to buy the lands of the friars for the purpose of selling them immediately to the people who now occupy them.

The necessity of taking these lands and giving them over to the people who actually live upon them and cultivate them is unquestioned. As was said by Senator Lodge in reference to this, the possession of the lands by the friars was one of the bitterest grievances of the Filipino people against Spain.

The position of the United States in the matter is clearly set forth in the instructions of the secretary of war to Governor Taft respecting negotiations with the vatican. The separation of church and state in the islands, imperative under our political system, it is pointed out, requires a readjustment and rearrangement in the interests both of church and state.

Under the new conditions the religious orders have been shorn of most of their functions and authority and the secretary of war says it is manifestly for the interest of the church as well as the state that the landed proprietorship of these orders, which are extremely unpopular, should cease.

There will probably be no serious difficulty in effecting the purpose of our government in the matter so far as the papal authorities are concerned. The pope informed Governor Taft that matters of detail in connection with the questions to be decided would be referred to a committee of cardinals and that all the issues would be considered and treated with the sole aim of reaching a settlement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

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his influence will be exerted to have this done with as little friction as possible. So far as the friars are concerned, they are unable to make any serious opposition and may not attempt to do so. They have no standing with the natives, whom they have oppressed for generations, and when the Filipinos generally understand the policy of the United States in regard to the lands they will have no sympathy with any claims or demands which the friars might make.

FACTS FOR CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The prevailing conflicts between capital and labor make more than ordinarily interesting and instructive the facts presented by the United States commissioner of labor, Carroll D. Wright, regarding strikes in this country.

Repeating to the statement of Mr. Harriman that the Interstate Commerce commission is a thing of the past and that railroads should be allowed to transact their business without supervision from bodies and boards that do not know anything about transportation matters, Judge Prouty of the commission said that the time has come when the government must supervise the railroads, unless the railroads are to supervise the whole country.

The most extensive and far-reaching of the historic strikes was that at Chicago in June and July, 1894, but Mr. Wright says that the conflict possessing the most interesting, thrilling and dramatic incidents was the Homestead affair of July 4, 1892, in which blood was shed and it was necessary to send soldiers to the scene to restore order.

The year marking the culmination of labor controversies in the nineteenth century was 1894, when the Pullman strike at Chicago, the Lehigh Valley strike, the strike on the Great Northern railroad and other strikes of minor importance took place.

The instructive and impressive facts in connection with these conflicts during twenty years relate to the losses suffered by employers and employes, which are estimated to have been over \$408,000,000.

In 1881 there were 471 strikes and the money loss of employes was \$3,372,578 and of the employers \$1,919,483. In the year 1900, twenty years later, the number of strikes in the country was 1,770, or nearly four times greater, the loss in wages was \$18,341,750 and the loss of employes was \$9,431,290.

Mr. Wright observes that the approximate statements are sufficient to convince any right-minded person that every effort that can be made to adjust differences and deal with grievances in such a way as to prevent an open outbreak should be encouraged.

SENATIONALISM IN EDUCATION. The commencement exercises of the various colleges and universities now in progress naturally bring educational topics to the foreground, but while all this ceremonialism usually takes the form of a paean of joy and self-laudation, already we have a discordant note in a vehement protest against sensationalism in education entered by President Northrup of the University of Minnesota.

We are in the midst of an era of sensationalism in education, or we are fast approaching such an era. The paradoxical is taking the place of the true. Rockefeller shares the throne of intellect with Shakespeare, and ragtime music bushes the melody of the hymns our fathers and mothers loved to sing.

While President Northrup might be arraigned for having in these remarks set an example of the very sensationalism he complains of, there is no question that what he says, although much exaggerated, contains several grains of unpalatable truth.

President Roosevelt should have been more considerate of his critics of the popocratic press when he delivered his Memorial day address. He had loaded up with ammunition that was to denounce him as dealing in state platitudes and worn-out pictures only to find that he had given forcible utterance to original views with direct bearing on present day problems, thus compelling them to change their whole plan of attack.

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IS FORTY-FIVE THE DEAD LINE? Biennial in the Business System of the United States. New York Times. In a recent report by his government, embodying his conclusions relative to American business methods, the British consul at Chicago laid much stress upon the comparatively early age at which a man in the United States is relegated to the ranks of the superannuated. Inquiry and observation leads the consul to believe that when a man reaches the age of 45 he has great difficulty in finding employment in Chicago, and indeed, in any American city.

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Georgia democrats have just held their state primaries, at which a candidate for United States senator, as well as candidates for state offices, have received endorsements said to be the equivalent of election. This is pretty close to the election of United States senators by direct popular vote, but it is not a direct vote, because only a small minority of the people have a voice in it.

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seemly disputes that have arisen when university authorities have undertaken to discipline faculty members for overstepping the limits of propriety. To a similar quest for free advertising we must credit up a large number of the great educational benefactions made by men of wealth more with a view to perpetuating monuments to their own names rather than to the unselfish advancement of the cause of education. Not that this necessarily detracts from the usefulness of the institution except so far as it stimulates ideals at variance with the true aims of life, but it is clearly a reflection of the methods currently employed in fields of industry, trade and even art and literature.

The educational pendulum cannot swing much further to the extreme of sensationalism and may be expected soon to draw back to the lines of progressive conservatism.

SUPERVISION STILL NECESSARY. Repeating to the statement of Mr. Harriman that the Interstate Commerce commission is a thing of the past and that railroads should be allowed to transact their business without supervision from bodies and boards that do not know anything about transportation matters, Judge Prouty of the commission said that the time has come when the government must supervise the railroads, unless the railroads are to supervise the whole country.

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