

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Bee and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1902, was as follows:

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California is another great state that is enjoying the luxury of a one-term governor.

King Victor Emmanuel can get even when Emperor William comes to return the visit at Rome.

Members of the County Democracy are expected to feel like 30 cents when they see the Jacksonian procession move on.

Governor Savage is aching for another drubbing, and he will get it good and plenty in next Sunday's issue of The Bee.

New activity is being manifested in the Wyoming oil fields. Wyoming has the oil. It is only a question of making it marketable.

If the promised rumpus over the Fair will be really all smoothed over, what a lot of disappointed lawyers there must be out on the Pacific coast.

President Roosevelt is said to have shown white socks in New Hampshire. No one, however, has accused him of showing the white feather.

Iowa's state fair is proving a great success from every point of view. Nebraska comes next with its fair and should go Iowa one or two points better.

A malleable iron combine is announced as the latest development of trust formation. Presumably the members of this new trust plan their faith in fusion.

Cuban papers are demanding the impeachment of President Palma. President Palma must be just beginning to appreciate the pleasures of office-holding in a new republic.

Just wait till the council and school board have an opportunity to demonstrate which is the better on the base ball diamond and then watch the ugly rumors fly around the umpire.

Big new General Barry, up in the big Sixth, has started out to bombard Judge Kinkaid with questions. Question marks constitute all the ammunition in the fusion ordinance war, but most of them are blank cartridges.

We do not believe the people of South Omaha need any non-resident importations to tell them how they want their city conducted. Municipal home rule is the thing for South Omaha, as it is for every other community capable of self-government.

The Association of Nebraska County Officers has evidently raised a pot of money to be used in furthering its object, which is to legislate themselves into office for two years longer than they were elected for. That in itself is likely to queer the deal.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRUSTS. "As far as the anti-trust laws go they will be enforced," said President Roosevelt. "No suit will be undertaken for the sake of seeming to undertake it. No suit will be compromised excepting on the basis that the government wins."

That is the spirit in which the administration has entered upon its duty of enforcing the law of 1890 and the American people have every reason for confidence in the sincerity of the president and his advisers. Before departing for Europe Attorney General Knox stated that he was heartily in accord with everything Mr. Roosevelt had said in his speeches on the trust question and expressed the opinion that after what he had said something in regard to the trusts will be forthcoming at the next session of congress, adding: "If the American people want the trusts done away with, they will be done away with. It would be shameful for the American people to admit that they could not do anything they wanted to."

Opponents of the administration will continue to assert that the president is not honest in his attitude toward the great combinations, but fair-minded men will see in the utterances of Mr. Roosevelt a conscientious purpose to enforce the law as it stands and to seek to secure whatever additional legislation may be necessary to the proper regulation and supervision of the great combinations engaged in interstate business. The president leaves no doubt as to what he means and what he hopes to accomplish. He has given a definite and clear exposition of what he thinks should be done. He does not expect that all that is to be desired can be had at once, but he believes that a good beginning can be made and he intends to exert all the influence and authority that belong to him for making this beginning. All the administration can do is to ask the courts to enforce existing law. It has shown its purpose to do this. If the law shall be found inadequate it is the duty of congress to provide additional legislation and the president is unqualifiedly in record in favor of this being done. He thoroughly believes that the great corporations, as the creatures of the state, should be subject to a sovereign authority whose orders they would have to obey and he thinks that authority should be the national government.

There is nothing uncertain, equivocal or ambiguous in the position of President Roosevelt regarding the trusts and combinations and there is no doubt that the great majority of his party is in full accord with him.

AFTER US THE DELUGE. And now the judicial committee proposes to dip its oar into the pool for the purpose of sharing control over the proposed county primary election with the regular county committee. A meeting of the city committee has also been called, and it will surprise nobody to hear that members of the school board want to insert their paddle into the rowboat in the interest of this non-resident congressman.

This only goes to illustrate the political monstrosity sought to be perpetrated by the Mercers in order to foist their man on the party against its will. The law expressly vests control of primary elections in the hands of the governing body, or committee, which in this instance is the county committee. Control carries with it responsibility. If the county committee is to be held responsible for the legal and fair conduct of the primaries, it cannot sublet the job to the congressional committee, the judicial committee and the city committee. Such a jumble would make "confusion worse confounded."

poker player and convict pardoner, has reached the conclusion that he would be better appreciated in Texas, Louisiana or Oregon, just as former Congressman Kem is appreciated in Colorado and Dave Mercer will be appreciated in Minnesota or the District of Columbia. None of these official migrations will cause Nebraskans to hang crape on their doors.

NO INTERNATIONAL COMBINATION. The reports sent out from this country that Mr. Schwab's visit abroad was for the purpose of effecting a combination of American and European steel and iron interests, while acquiring plausibility from the fact that his departure followed immediately the return to this country of Mr. Morgan, was probably without substantial foundation. A New York dispatch a few days ago stated that Mr. Morgan was undoubtedly perfecting a plan for an international combination involving an agreement with the iron and steel manufacturers of Germany, Great Britain and the United States, but on the other hand a London dispatch said that the report of such a scheme excited amusement among the leaders of the steel and iron industry there. In order to make a combination with the British manufacturers it is necessary that they should combine and efforts to bring this about have failed. It is possible that some sort of international agreement might be effected as to markets, but this is improbable.

Meanwhile Mr. Schwab has stated that his trip is purely for rest and recuperation. Of course if he has a business purpose he would not be likely to disclose it, but the reported plan of an international iron and steel combination seems so impracticable, if not impossible, that it is easy to discredit it in spite of the great success of Mr. Morgan in the combination line.

THE PANAMA NEGOTIATIONS. Attorney General Knox, who is on the way to Paris to investigate the title to the property of the Panama Canal company and also the treaty between that company and the Colombian government, said he had no doubt that everything will go through all right, as indicated by advices from Paris. It will doubtless be found that so far as the question of property title is concerned there will be no difficulty, but some may be encountered in the making of a treaty with Colombia. It appears that the draft of the convention sent to the Colombian government is not wholly acceptable and a number of changes in it will be suggested by that government. How important of vital these may be cannot be known until the communication from Colombia is received at Washington, but it would not be at all surprising if some of them shall be objected to by our government. The trouble to be apprehended is some sort of extravagant demand on the part of Colombia which our government cannot in justice to itself concede, for although that country has indicated a strong desire to have the United States go on with the construction of the canal it may be depended upon to make every effort to secure the best possible bargain.

The revolutionary situation in Colombia is a somewhat disturbing factor, because of the uncertainty as to how long it will continue. The revolution has been in progress for a couple of years or more and the present operations are chiefly in the region of the canal. The revolutionary party appears to be stronger now than ever and it is possible that it will have successes which would render it inadvisable to conclude a treaty with the present Colombian government. It is evidently a rather mixed condition of affairs, the outcome of which cannot be clearly foreseen.

One of the railroad bureaucrats has turned away from his work of compiling bulletins "issued under authority of the railroads of Nebraska" long enough to pay his compliments to the Interstate Commerce commission in the following language: "The interstate commerce commission is looked upon by business men of the country as being a stupendous farce, costing the government a vast amount of money with no good results whatever, except to make a fine salary for played-out politicians."

How the interstate commission will be able to survive this arraignment time alone will tell. How business men of Nebraska look upon the tax-shirking bureau maintained by the railroads at a great expense, made good by unloading their legitimate taxes on other taxpaying citizens; is not so much of a mystery. The tax bureaucrats may not be able to fool the people, but they have no doubt succeeded in making the railroad managers believe that the fine salaries they are drawing are a paying investment for the railroads.

A fusion contemporary exhibits curiosity to know how it happens that the Nebraska state penitentiary is running behind to the tune of \$3,500 a month. We can't say that this is so—in fact are unwilling to believe it. The impression has been fast gaining ground that all the inmates of the state penitentiary had been pardoned out by Nebraska's great pardon dispenser.

A strike has been called a peaceful war, but unfortunately the tendency for it to become real war is not always successfully repressed. The strikers know that clashes with the authorities hurt their cause more than anything else. If their most intelligent leaders had their way the contests would at all times be peaceful.

isn't in it with this historic Missouri lawsuit.

Behind the Times. Philadelphia Ledger. The most surprising thing about the Philippines to the Nebraska editors was a town of 15,000 inhabitants and only one daily paper.

Genesis of a Weep. Minneapolis Journal. Steel trust profits for this year will be \$150,000,000. Instead of rejoicing the promoters are weeping because they didn't use the hose more freely while making stock.

Some Home Thrusts. Nashville American (Dem.). If the party abandons Bryanism, what becomes of Bryan? If he factually adheres to Bryanism, is not Bryan the natural and logical leader? If not the candidate, would he not be a Warwick?

Signs of Cheaper Beef. Portland Oregonian. Secretary Wilson is undoubtedly correct in his doctrine that the big corn crop is an indirect but certain promoter of cheaper beef. Another potent influence is to be the fact that high prices have brought into being the largest number of calves ever contained in the United States at one time. No meat trust can permanently nullify the operation of these natural factors. The collapse of the corn corner proves it.

Destroying Popular Government. Springfield Republican. A man named Jellis, the present acting governor, will be the next governor of Alabama with a four-years' term. A natural result of the new constitution is that while only about 2,500 negro voters, some 52,000 white men failed to register, largely because all political power is immovably lodged in one political party. A vigorous white man's republican party will have to arise in order to keep the politics of the state out of a deadly paralysis.

Listening Now—Will Vote Later. New York Press. Because President Roosevelt has announced the issue of the day—the "trust" issue—and because he pledges himself to be true to what is his conception of his duty as to each and every right; to safeguard each man in his rights; and the American people trooping out to catch his words and to ponder their meaning. They burn with eagerness now to hear the chief of the republican party and the head of the nation talk on the question—the "trust" question—on which later they intend to vote!

A Democrat Hypnotized. Chicago Chronicle. John J. Hanrahan, deputy grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was in America last week, and went to Oyster Bay to see the president and ask him to attend the convention of the Brotherhood at Chattanooga on September 5. Hanrahan was hypnotized by the president and said after the interview: "I am a democrat and the president is my kind of a man. He is just as good a democrat as anybody I ever laid eyes on. He had all kinds of people up there today, senators and that sort. Did it make any difference? Did we feel queer? Not with him entertaining us. I came out here a democrat and I am one still, but it's a good thing to know that the wrong party is in the saddle and the right sort of a man. I like his style first-rate."

DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT. Thoughts of the Days When the Missouri River Blossomed with Traffic. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The possible abandonment of the Missouri river in the near future, so far as regards appropriations for its improvement by congress, is a humiliation for that stream which nobody could have dreamed of in the earlier days. This is one of the world's greatest waterways, physically, scientifically and historically. Measured from its source to its mouth it is about 3,500 miles long. It is about 300 miles longer than the Mississippi, of which it is the largest affluent. Of the 1,300,000 square miles in the watershed of the Missouri and its tributaries the Missouri, its principal branch, contributes 525,000. In the high-water stage of the spring and early summer the Missouri is navigable for light-draft steamboats up to Fort Benton, in Montana, a distance of 2,700 miles.

When Joliet and Marquette on their journey from Canada by way of the Great Lakes and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, went down the Mississippi in 1763, the Indians of the Arkansas they were surprised and alarmed when passing the Missouri. The torrent of yellow mud which they saw at a certain point on the west side of the main stream surging across the smooth blue surface of the Mississippi, carried with it in the few minutes which they viewed it, enough trees to stock a small forest. When their current made their canoes dance and whirl like dry twigs in a mountain brook Marquette said: "I never saw anything more terrific." The old missionary remarked that he would return there some day and go by way of that river to Asia. The Missouri may be said to have a continuous history from that day, two and a third centuries ago, to this. Moreover, there is a chance that its annals began even earlier than that time. Coronado, the Spanish conquistador from Mexico, chasing Quivira's golden myth, was in Kansas more than a century before Marquette and Joliet went down the Mississippi, and some of the antiquarians have figured that he either reached the Missouri or came very close to it.

Thus when Lewis and Clark, about 100 years ago, were wading their rowboats up against the Missouri's turbulent and tortuous current that river had much more than a century of a background of history behind it. In the days of the French demision prospecting and exploring parties were up that river as far as the mouth of the Kansas as early as 1765. The Verendryes were of its upper waters, in the present state of Montana, in 1743. The Otoes, Sioux, Omahas, Mandans and Aricaras, whom Jefferson's first explorers saw when on their way across the continent, were not altogether unacquainted with white men at the time. From 1807, when Manuel Lisa of the Missouri Fur company went up the big river to the mouth of the Yellowstone and then ascended that stream to the confluence of the Bighorn, where he erected the first trading post on the upper Missouri, to the first house of the present Montana, onward until long after the end of the fur trade's great days, the Missouri was the scene of much activity. In 1819 the first steamboats to enter that river, Independence and Western Engineer, went up several hundred miles. The American Fur company's Yellowstone steamed as far as the company's post at Fort Pierre, in the present South Dakota, in 1823. Afterward, in the days of the early settlers in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas and from that time until long after the completion of the Great American Pacific railroads, the Missouri swarmed with steamboats. But the glory of the great river has departed. The railroads have taken away its business and its picturesque and romance have passed into history.

Redeeming the Far West

New York Tribune (rep.).

Two years ago the republican electoral ticket polled 27,138 votes, against 23,414 for the democrat. Since then the so-called silver republican organization has ceased to exist. The populist party has also dwindled to a shadow, and the two United States senators, one elected as a populist and the other as a silver republican, have formally declared themselves democrats. Political conditions have been greatly simplified, and by virtue of that process the republican party—a hopeless one-third minority only four years ago—is now contesting on virtually equal terms for the control of the state. Victory this fall in Idaho will bring the substantial gain of a seat not only in the lower but also in the upper branch of congress.

In Nevada the outlook for republican success is perhaps less promising. In 1900 the McKinley electors received 3,849 votes, against 6,547 for the Bryan electors. Representative Newlands for congress had a smaller plurality, 1,785. The populist and silver republican organizations are also virtually defunct in Nevada. Mr. Newlands elected for two terms as silver republican, is now a democrat. Senators Jones and Stewart, former republicans, but re-elected, one as a populist and one as a silverite, have again become republicans. Mr. Newlands has given up his seat in the house and is making a canvass for the senate as a straight democrat; so that since the campaign of 1898 and 1900 party lines have been practically drawn anew. Nevada's natural political affiliations are with California and Utah—both republican states—and it would not be surprising if next fall's vote carried this most retrograde and dependent of all the forty-five commonwealths back in line politically with the two controlling neighbors. Such a reversal, following Idaho's example, would leave to Colorado and Montana the burden of fighting to the end among the mountain states the lost battles of the silver heresy.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Russia is a long time recovering from the panic and depression of a couple of years ago. This is satisfactorily explained by an Odessa dispatch to the London Times, in which a financier in South Russia is quoted as estimating the industrial losses of the last few years at \$500,000,000. This, of course, does not include losses from bad crops, and presumably does not include the profits that would have been made if expectations had been realized, or if business had even continued reasonably good, but simply represents the losses in industrial investments. Of all the companies formed in the last twenty years to exploit the resources of the country it is stated that two-fifths are bankrupt. Much of the loss has fallen upon foreigners, particularly Frenchmen and Belgians, but very much of it also has been lost by Russian investors. Half a million dollars in a great deal of money to be lost in a country of very small realized wealth, whatever its natural resources may be. Large bank failures have occurred in South Russia, the iron industries were seriously affected by international railway building by the government, some manufacturers have received government loans to tide them over, but many of the leading industries of the country are reported to be in a most unsatisfactory condition still.

Europeans and Americans who have lived long in China are quite unanimous in the opinion that the greatest country in Asia, taking account of area, population and natural resources, is making steady progress industrially and commercially, and the general belief is that the gains are assured for the next few years. Statistics of exports and imports tell the same story. So does the development of railways and telegraph lines. The world-wide importance of this progress is not easily exaggerated. It promises to insure the existence of the Chinese empire as an immense independent state, for it lessens the force of such pretenses as might have been discovered or invented for making or seizing the country. It also makes the international importance of China so evident, and so great, that no European power is likely to find the way open for the absorption of so rich an empire, while the more progressive the Chinese become the less chance there will be for an agreement between the leading nations as to the way in which to effect a possible partitioning of the middle kingdom.

An official report of the conditions of labor in southern Rhodesia should cause some questioning among the British imperialists. The methods of the British South Africa company in securing labor for the mines are, in fact, not pleasant to contemplate. The problem is, of course, to make steady workmen out of the naturally lazy Africans. No one can doubt that this would be to their eventual advantage, but meanwhile the commissioner of the Chartered company has felt himself compelled to supply extraordinary inducements to industry. Briefly, the custom has been to tax the natives so heavily that they are compelled to work for the mines. Even under this incentive the natives do everything to avoid a service which is dangerous, unhealthy and subject to conditions that recall the days of slavery. Besides the hut tax, the administration applies pressure in other ways that are not specified. That native commissioners who were appointed to guard the rights and redress the wrongs of their fellow-countrymen should turn out to be mere recruiting agents for the mines is only natural when the demand for labor is considered.

It is a significant fact that the number of seamen, cadets and officers belonging to Alsace-Lorraine who of their own free will have entered the German fleet has risen during the last eight years from 145 to 1,750. The latter number is nearly twice that which would correspond to the number of the population of Alsace-Lorraine compared to that of the rest of Germany. Unquestionably the German school system which prevails in Alsace-Lorraine has contributed largely to the change of feeling which is plainly visible. It is true that a few girls are still sent to nunneries and pensionnats in France by the richer families of the Roman Catholic majority of the population. Among the Protestants who dwell mainly in Lower Alsace there is a different habit. The Roman Catholic which originally was on the French side, is now divided, the Protestant clergy in Alsace is naturally favorable to Germany.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Butlers Richly Endowed with Power of Public Expression.

Minnesota Times (Ind.). What other country in the world ever possessed, within a score of years, four chief rulers so gifted with the power of public expression, so ready of speech to reach the public ear, as has this union?

Garfield, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt; each of them a master of public address yet none of them, save possibly the first mentioned, an orator.

It was Harrison who first successfully inaugurated presidential tours in which the best thought of the administration was laid before an every-day audience of American citizens, fresh from the fountain head. McKinley, even more than his republican predecessor, believed in the personal contact of the chief magistrate with the masses. The late and lamented president grew and widened marvelously in the years of his stewardship and one of the principal factors of growth was his contact with the plain people of the republic who put him where he was.

President Roosevelt has always been in touch with his kind, has intensely human sympathies and is more loved as a man than he is as an official. With more culture than McKinley (using the word in its usual university acceptance), but with less than Harrison, Roosevelt has a happy mean of expression that appeals to those who hear, addresses, and influences, as well, those who read his speeches.

The point to be made is that no other nation in the world, at present or in its history, can show a parallel with the condition of things outlined above. The Kaiser talks, and talks well, but a tour such as that Mr. Roosevelt is now making would be an impossibility in Germany. No French president since Thiers has been capable of a similar tour, while in England the king must confine himself to a few platitudes at the laying of a cornerstone or the conferring of an order. When Spain's king shows any such feeling and a desire to get nearer his people he is labeled "crazy." Italy's monarch has neither the ability nor the desire to make speeches and the czar of all the Russias must hedge himself about with so many precautions against assassination that the words of his lips can be heard by only a few score of his subjects at one time.

LAUGHING GAS. Washington Star: "If a man could get up as much enthusiasm over his regular work as he can over a crap game," said Uncle Eben, "dar wouldn't be near so much hallo times."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did you see that item to the effect that Jupiter is 1,000 times the earth's size?" "Yes, I saw it," said the man who had read it. "Well, say that must make Pierpont Morgan feel pretty small!"

Philadelphia Catholic Standard: "A bill collector's over his regular work as he can over a crap game," said Uncle Eben, "dar wouldn't be near so much hallo times."

Chicago Post: "They were dining out. 'But Henry,' she protested, 'you know you shouldn't drink coffee at night. It keeps you awake.' 'Oh well,' he replied, 'with a polite bow to the hostess, 'this coffee won't.'"

Philadelphia Record: "I regret," said the absent-minded author, "I can't have that call in the room if it continues to yell. Chase it out." "Yes, but ye'll hav to help me, sor." "Why, where is it?" "Ye're sittin' on it, sor."

Several patriotic democrats in Iowa have conspired to run for congress just for exercise.

Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland is being talked about again. Evidently there is something doing in gumshoe politics.

The election in Maine this year will be held on September 8, and at it congressmen will be elected and a new governor for.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Olney will be the respective chairmen of the republican and democratic conventions in Massachusetts next month.

H. C. Frick of Homestead fame aspires to the United States senate from Pennsylvania. Mr. Frick is just the kind of a man to reduce politics to a business basis, and that is what counts in the Keystone state.

Next Tuesday Vermont voters will determine which is which. There are three tickets in the field for state officers. As a majority of all votes cast is required to elect, many believe the officers will be named by the state legislature.

Sockless Jerry Simpson of Kansas is now located in New Mexico and diligently digging political potholes preparatory for statehood. It is very likely Jerry will bump up against Judge Baker somewhere among the sand dunes and cañons, and then sand clouds and cacti will fly as never before.

The persistent determination of some Massachusetts democrats to nominate Richard Olney for some office, despite his unwillingness to be a candidate, is their unwillingness to the objection of some opponents that he is "too old" to be regarded as an eligible candidate for the presidency in 1904. Mr. Olney was born in September, 1835. He is now 67, and at the time of the next presidential election would be in his 70th year.

All sorts of people get into politics. A. H. Jackson, the republican candidate for congress in the Thirtieth Ohio district, was a plow boy in his youth, then became a street auctioneer and a circus manager and proprietor, finally settling down as a manufacturer of buttons. To this business he added all sorts of women's underwear, and has become wealthy and ambitious of political distinction. He is liberal with his money and very popular.

Whatever may have been the reason for the decision to transfer the Kaiser's headquarters during the autumn maneuvers from Posen to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder the official explanation of the change as having been the result of considerations of convenience is certainly not the true one. The Kaiser had announced that he would enter the capital of Prussian Poland at the head of 100,000 men and show the Poles what it meant to court imperial disfavour. What has become of this high resolution? More than likely it was discounted by the czar at the recent meeting of the Russian and German monarchs, about which such ominous silence has been maintained. Agitation among the Poles is the last thing Russia desires. Possibly also

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