

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Table with columns for dates and circulation figures. Includes entries for 1902 and 1901, showing daily and weekly circulation figures.

Summer resort men ought to be right in practice to jump into the winter resort business.

Omaha has captured the presidency of the Nebraska Embalmers' association. This is on the dead.

That unexpected addition of \$3,000 to its revenues is being spent by the school board not once but several times.

The only way to verify Senator Platt's prediction that the coal strike will be settled in two weeks is to wait and see.

Arkansas has gone democratic again. It goes democratic so regularly, however, that democrats draw no inspiration from it.

If Pelee is really erupting again, we ought to have a fresh supply of news about smoldering volcanoes in northern Nebraska and fierce earthquake shocks on the rim of the arid regions.

That polite Tennessee train robber who introduced himself to his victims before making his departure should have had visiting cards printed for distribution as mementoes of the occasion.

Perhaps Pelee is simply coming to the rescue of the belated magazine articles on volcanic phenomena contributed to current periodicals by scientific experts to give them a better favor of timeliness.

Colonel William Jennings Bryan will help open the democratic campaign in Missouri. That's the reward the Missouri democrats get for standing faithful to the Kansas City platform in its every word and sentence.

Jones of Arkansas, who shone for a while as chairman of the democratic national committee, will issue no bulletins on the democratic victory in his state. The Arkansas election clinches the retirement of Jones to private life.

"The heat was excessive, but the president seemed to suffer but little from its effects," reads the account of the Labor day receptions to President Roosevelt in New England. He won't be troubled that way when he comes out west.

After all, when we get through playing war, there is no assurance that a real invader would go about it the same way. In fact, the foreign enemy will have full warning that he will have to try something different if he wants a chance at success.

It's all in the way it is done. The difference between the attitude of the street railway managers to their employees and that of the Union Pacific management to its men is the difference between the strike and the peaceable adjustment of grievances.

Denver has just come out lucky from the collapse of a flimsy grandstand erected for temporary use at its horse show. If any reviewing stands are to be put up for the coming All-Star-Ben parade in Omaha, it behooves the authorities to make sure of safeguards against such accidents.

Iowa democrats will go through the form of nominating a state ticket very peacefully, but will fight furiously over the reassertion of fealty to 16 to 1 free silver. But in debatable states, where the spoils constitute a prize within reach, the contention over "principles" is relegated to the rear.

Why stop with a salary for a horse for the superintendent of school buildings? Does not the superintendent of instruction stand in equal need of a horse and buggy? Why not put an automobile on the payroll for the use of the supervisor of music and a bicycle for the head kindergarten director?

THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE

It is very remarkable that European sentiment should be so adverse, even in a limited degree, to the enunciation of the American principle embraced in what is known as the Monroe doctrine. If that were a new principle, it had been promulgated in recent years, or since the United States has become a "world power" it would not be difficult to understand that European powers should be somewhat antagonistic to it and be unwilling to give it recognition.

But the doctrine was proclaimed nearly eighty years ago, when the United States was comparatively a weak nation, and it has been repeatedly affirmed since as a cardinal part of American policy in respect to affairs in this hemisphere. Yet it is a strange fact that the American attitude in regard to this principle is still being discussed abroad and there seems to be a feeling in certain quarters that somehow it is the duty of foreign governments to put themselves on record as opposed to the Monroe doctrine. The references which President Roosevelt, in an entirely conservative way, has recently made to the position of the United States in regard to the Monroe doctrine, have started an amount of discussion abroad that indicates a very profound feeling there on the subject which seems to be quite without justification.

This is particularly true of Germany, if recent reports are true, and yet that country has absolutely no good reason for objecting to the Monroe doctrine, since it has no interests in this hemisphere which the American principles interfere with. It is alleged, it is true, that Germany is seeking to colonize certain parts of South America and that this contravenes the policy of Monroeism, but there is nothing in this which should trouble the mind of any supporter of that policy. The doctrine does not interfere with the immigration of Germans or any other European to the western hemisphere, but simply prescribes that the governments of Europe shall not seize territory in this hemisphere and plant their political institutions there.

President Roosevelt has stated the American idea of the Monroe doctrine in declaring that it means that "this continent must not be treated as a subject for political colonization by any European power." That is all there is of it and it is remarkable that European governments seem unable to understand the true significance of the principle. It is not, as Mr. Roosevelt said, that we are aggressive toward any power. "It means merely that as the biggest power on this continent we remain steadfastly true to the principles first formulated under the presidency of Monroe, through John Quincy Adams—the principle that this continent must not be treated as a subject for political colonization by any European power." That doctrine the American people are unalterably in favor of and under no circumstances will they abandon it.

RAILROAD TAX ASSESSMENTS

The railroad tax bureau continues to rail over the slipshod, haphazard fashion of making Nebraska assessments. In this respect we fully coincide with the railroad tax bureau. There certainly is good ground for denouncing Nebraska assessments as slipshod and haphazard when railroads in the most prosperous era of Nebraska are assessed for many millions less than they were during the years of drought and general depression, notwithstanding the fact that they have increased their mileage and multiplied their rolling stock.

There certainly is a great deal of slipshod and haphazard assessment when railroad property is assessed at one-third of its actual value, while the bulk of all other property returned for assessment in Nebraska is appraised at one-third to one-seventh of its actual value.

Nebraska's assessments are awfully slipshod when it is borne in mind that out of the assessed valuation of over \$25,000,000 for Douglas county the railroads represent only 3 per cent; that the Burlington terminals, depots and depot grounds within the city limits of Omaha pay about the same amount of taxes as the Bee building; that the Union Pacific bridge, toward which Douglas county voted a quarter of a million of subsidy bonds on which it is taxed for \$12,500 in interest a year, is assessed at \$1,508 and pays about \$39 of county taxes and \$45.50 of city taxes.

Surely that beats \$2.86 sewing machines, \$1.85 watches and clocks and 57 cent per acre sand bills all to pieces.

LABOR'S OBLIGATIONS

In his address at Kansas City Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, speaking to the workmen, said some things that ought to be seriously considered by labor everywhere. He pointed out that those who represent labor organizations are charged with important and delicate responsibilities and that they should therefore be men of the highest character and worth. That is an unquestionable proposition. No man who has any regard for his personal character or for his worth as a member of the community will for a minute question the proposition that the individual, whether he be a member of a union or not, must conform himself to the laws and the order of society of which he is a part. All intelligent workmen appreciate that and understand that anything different means a state of affairs which would result in social dispair and an unending conflict between capital and labor.

Senator Fairbanks said that those who represent labor should know the rights of labor and also the rights of capital and should be able and willing to assert the right of one and respect the rights of the other. That is by no means an impossible proposition. If both capital and labor could realize fully and properly their true relations there would be no difficulty in carrying out the idea conveyed in the suggestion of Senator Fairbanks, which points to absolute harmony between the now conflicting interests.

NOT AS EASY AS IT LOOKS

It is a deal easier to be president of seventy millions of people who are largely of one mind than to be president of one and a half million Cubans with one and a half million different minds. Still, the discovery of minds antedates the harmony of them.

REASONING OUT OF DATE

Secretary Wilson's hopes that the abundance of corn will reduce the cost of beef may be well founded. But the argument is based on a method of reasoning which prevailed some time before the trusts came into operation.

MONEY WELL EMPLOYED

The largest stock of money ever possessed by the American people or placed in circulation continues to be very fully employed. That one fact is good proof, if any were needed, of the general activity of trade and industry. Speculation is by no means extraordinary large or volume.

THOSE FOX POPCRAZES

A crow, having stolen a bit of fish, perched in a tree and held it in her beak. A fox, seeing her, longed to possess himself of the fish, and by a wily stratagem succeeded. "How handsome is the crow," he exclaimed, "in the beauty of her shape and in the fairness of her complexion. My her voice were only equal to her beauty she would deservedly be the queen of birds." This he said deceitfully, but the crow, anxious to refute the reflection cast upon her voice, set up a loud call and dropped the fish. The fox quickly picked it up and thus addressed the crow: "My good crow, your voice is right enough, but your wit is wanting."—Aesop's Fables.

FITTLE LEAGUE OF KINGS

The European kings who are reported to be organizing a league to keep American manufacturers out of Europe will have their trouble for their pains. Beyond question they can organize the league, but what good will that do? Their own people want American goods, the American manufacturers want to and somehow will supply that demand just as they have been doing for years past. The world is moving forward, not back.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD

Secretary Shaw's famous interview, in which he declared that a returning tourist could bring anything into the country free of duty, even to a bale of hay, if it did not reach a value of more than \$100, is likely to be surpassed for foolishness and encouraging consequences by Secretary Wilson's proposed plan to the settlers of bare pine tree lands in the northwestern states. He publicly declared that the government would assist colonists in that part of the country, and requests are now pouring into the Department of Agriculture for assistance. Secretary Wilson's bare pine tree lands in the northwestern states. He publicly declared that the government would assist colonists in that part of the country, and requests are now pouring into the Department of Agriculture for assistance.

AS OTHERS SEE US

What the British Industrial Experts Discovered in the United States. Philadelphia Ledger.

A commission of the British Iron Trade association, which visited this country to study its great steel and iron manufacturing industries, has published a report which is discussed in some of the English technical papers. The report itself has been reached in the office of the secretary of statistics, but some extracts from it have been printed by the English papers. The commission was composed of J. S. Jeans, an authority on the subject; Axel Sahlin, an expert in blast furnace work; Ebenezer Parkes, a specialist in steel and iron; and Enoch James, who gave special attention to the steel industry. Mr. James says that it is a mistake to suppose that Americans work harder than Englishmen. They have to be attentive in guiding operations and quick in manipulating levers and work, and they are much more zealous than English workmen to get out large quantities, but they do not work harder. They are better paid and more regular in their attendance at the works, loss of time through drinking habits or otherwise not being tolerated.

Mr. Sahlin gives similar testimony, and adds that Americans aspire to the higher grades of work and leave to foreigners the rough manual labor. He saw Polish and Hungarian laborers working for \$1 to \$1.50 a day in America, and American rollers averaging \$15 per day. The average wages of men employed at Homestead was, according to Mr. Carnegie, \$3 per day, or, as Mr. Sahlin puts it, \$187 per annum, against \$65 per annum in Lancashire and \$79 per annum in South Wales. Mr. Jeans gave special attention to the cost of living, and concluded that the average American workman, in most of the essentials of life, could live as cheaply as his British brother. If this be true, it is not the sun that will win the battle, but the men behind them; and adds: "What the American admires and honors is the ability to do; that capacity in a man, through his own sagacity, nerve, enterprise and skill, to create and employ fortune. Nobody is above his work, and this has been produced in America within a generation an industrial potentiality more wonderful and more to be feared than all the factories and machinery and plants that these workers have created. It comes to this, that the American labor is not more efficient, though it is better paid, than ours; and that American manufacturing development is due to the persistent, unrelenting industry which once characterized the Briton, but for which trade unionism and strikes have given an apparently growing distaste. All the reporters, however, struck with the strenuousness of American life. The comparative absence of a leisured class is noted as one of the prominent characteristics of the principal cities and industrial centers of the United States. In the avenues of industry a man without a regular business, or who is not concerned in the development of some industry, is as a fish out of water. Nowhere, we are assured, is the struggling youth more kindly encouraged, more generously aided and more readily trusted than in America; and it is pleasant to read of an esprit de corps among the works' managers which one would hardly expect to find in a land of such feverish competition."

TREASON ON THE BORDER

The democrats of an Iowa congressional district, on the very border of Nebraska,

Tide of Good Times

New York Tribune. The Interstate Commerce commission's report for the year ending June 30, 1901, bears eloquent witness to the pressure of density of traffic, and the total revenue from freight service rose more than \$5,000,000 above the level of the preceding year. Passenger revenue, with a greater expansion of business, made a gain of \$7,440,626, a little larger percentage than that shown in the returns from freight. The enormous scale on which railroad operations in this country are now conducted is suggested by the census taken of railway employees. Nearly 1,100,000 men were on the railroad payrolls in 1900-'01, the exact number being 1,071,159. This was an increase of 5,518 over the preceding year and it is safe to say that an equal addition has been made to this vast army since the commission's latest enumeration was made.

An especial interest attaches to the tabulations which deal with the average railroad traveler's liability to accident. The list of casualties for 1900-'01 amounted up to 61,794. Death took an annual toll of 8,445—780 lives more than were lost in 1899-1900. But of the total number killed only 232 were passengers and only 4,128 passengers were injured out of a total injured list of 53,285. One passenger was killed for every 1,154,449 carried and one was injured for every 131,748 carried. In view of the vast stretches of single line track which American railroads operate, this record is not an appalling one. There are good years and bad years in the history of railroad disasters. The one covered by the commission's report appears to be about an average one, and it is perhaps sufficiently consoling to the American traveler to know that by an application of the doctrine of chances to the record of 1900-'01 he ought to accomplish, under conditions as they were then and doubtless are now, a journey of 61,537,545 miles before being killed, or a journey of 3,479,067 miles before being injured.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. Fire Chief Croker, son of the only Richard, secured leave of absence for a vacation trip last July. He didn't get a hint that there would be something doing as soon as he got out of town, and he went on his vacation as merrily as a youngster when school closes. Presently there was something doing. The lock on the fire chief's desk was changed, as well as the lock on the door of the office. Keys to the new locks were sent to the fire chief's quarters. When Croker returned to town refreshed and rejuvenated, he bumped against locked doors and a hoarse laugh. "Your services are no longer needed, you are dismissed," whispered a messenger through the keyhole. "The door, you say, well, I'll see you later," hissed young Richard. He did. A mandamus from the supreme court secured his reinstatement, accompanied by the emphatic remark that a fire chief cannot be removed without trial on written charges sustained in evidence. Croker, who has never admitted that the chief is thoroughly competent and efficient, and that the action of the court puts the fire commission in a very small hole.

The loss of the master-key by a janitor in a large New York office building the other day, while occasioning considerable interest to its former custodian and the tenants of the building, nevertheless performed a useful service by acquainting many persons with the existence of the product of the locksmith's gunning. The master-key is an ingenious invention which is the open secret of the business of the key maker. Its use is so simple that even an unscrupulous person might give him an introduction to the secrets or possessions of every office in the building. In the present case every lock in the building is being changed and a correspondingly large number of new keys are being ordered.

The work of fitting out a large building with keys and locks sometimes takes over a month before its successful completion, for locks, in particular, have sensitive natures, and are often put out of condition by petty disturbances. The task of many a master-key or pass-key is a delicate undertaking, and often is accomplished only after a number of composite wax impressions have been made. The first part of the key to be inserted has no effect on the lock, but simply forces an entrance. The various cuts in the edge then feel their way until one responds to some gateway in the interior of the lock. It is easy to see how many combinations can be devised by a system of delicate cuttings on the key and of slight changes in the tightening or turning of the lock.

With passes of nearly all the important railroads in the country in her possession and known to keep a valuable Great Dane and a tiny poodle as pets, Mrs. Jean Harris Hunter, 35 years old, who asserts she is the widow of Alexander Hunter, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was arrested in New York last week on a charge of vagrancy.

Dressed in widow's weeds of expensive material and wearing a beautiful smile, Mrs. Hunter was arrested after she had accepted a marked dollar at the office of Kahn, Loeb & Co., 7 Pine street. It is said she has collected more than \$25,000 by systematic begging in the last three years.

The police say the woman is the most skillful and successful solicitor of alms they have met in years. They say she has operated in cities from Oakland, Cal., to New York. A large number of letters were found, and passes were taken from her of the following railroads: Pennsylvania, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Atchafson, Topeka & Santa Fe, Vabaah, Chicago & Alton and Union Pacific.

Beneath stout bare guarding a wide, arched window in the United States assay office in Wall street, says the New York Post, thousands of dollars' worth of little gold bricks, three-quarters wide and perhaps half an inch or less in thickness. Very often they run up to \$300 or even more in value. Their size adapts them to the size of the jeweler's crucible. As for the banker, he does not melt his gold; he contemplates himself with slipping it back and forth across the ocean.

A remarkable feature of this exchange of legal tender for gold bars is that one cannot always get just the amount he wishes. If a jeweler or a banker wishes \$10,000 in gold bullion, Uncle Sam gives

SETTING THE CLOCKS

Numerical Changes with Every Census Decade. New York World. The most interesting moment of the day in crossing the ocean is that at which the ship's clocks are changed. On the stroke of eight bells the passengers set their watches and with the act they realize how many leagues of sea they have left astern in twenty-four hours. It is with a similar feeling that we move from one round number to another in describing the population of the United States. When we could stop speaking of a nation of 40,000,000 people and begin instead to speak of one of 50,000,000 we all felt a few inches taller. We grew still further when we rose from 60,000,000 to 60,000,000 and from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000. And now the time has come for a new advance. We may henceforth refer confidently to our 80,000,000 inhabitants.

The increase in our population between the censuses of 1890 and 1900 was the least shade under 1% per cent a year plus the year's immigration. The same rate of increase would have brought us to the 80,000,000 mark in July, or, to be perfectly safe, in August, of the present year.

It will be several years before we shall need to set our national watches again, but, barring an unforeseen and improbable interference with our present rate of advance, President Roosevelt, if whoever may be chosen to succeed him at the next election, will become the head of 80,000,000 people within the limits of the old continental United States some time in the year 1907, or at the very latest in 1908.

AWAY, DUEL CARE

Somerville Journal: When you throw one of your shoes at a cat in the night, always let a long string to it so that you can pull it back to throw again.

Boston Post: The open car stopped at a cross street and a lady stepped on the footboard. The end seat bogged at her, but made no move. "May I come in your sty?" she asked, sweetly. "The E. S. H. got red in the face and moved over."

Chicago Tribune: "Isn't she a queerly girl," exclaimed the doctor, looking after the beautiful maiden who swept gracefully along the street. "How divinely tall!" "And how devilishly pretty!" added the professor.

Washington Star: "Miss Gabbins says she loves the truth above all things." "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "she realizes, as a rule, the truth is the most disagreeable thing you can say about anybody."

Philadelphia Press: Aunt Mary—And did you have a good time at your birthday party? Tommy—Oh, fine. Aunt Mary—Of course you danced. Tommy—No, but I made Willie Brown dance all right. Me and h was fightin' in the cellar most of the time.

Baltimore American: "And now, ladies and gentlemen," said the lecturer, "you are about to witness the most thrilling spectacle ever presented in the arena. I would request that you kindly maintain silence and refrain from applauding until the act is concluded. Senator Reckless will now ride the man-eating automobile three times around the hippodrome."

New York Sun: Horatius had just invited Spurius Lartius to play a game of ping-pong. "No," replied the heroic Roman, "but I will abide at thy right side and hold the bridge with thee."

Marshall Field of Chicago is heading a movement to colonize the numberless abandoned farms of New England with farmers and mechanics from the old world. Several railroads are also interested in the project. Residents of Portland, Me., are taking steps looking to the erection of a memorial to William Pitt Fessenden, long United States senator from Maine and secretary of the treasury under Lincoln. Mr. Fessenden was born in Portland.

Two boys on the training ship Minnesota are representatives of both sides of the most merciless feud ever known in the south—the Hatfield-McCoy war. The lads are Perry McCoy and "Aunt" Hatfield. They have buried their hereditary hatred and are fast friends, with hammocks slung side by side.

Some supernatural cures persons down east have been made at the loose and careless way in which the president has been using the English language in some of his speeches. In one of them—delivered in Boston, too—he began thirteen unlucky sentences with the word "now."

He used the phrase "have got" eleven times. Worse than that, the chief magistrate of the nation actually split an infinitive.

What? For Breakfast

For rosy, active "strenuous" health, use the menu advised by a famous food expert:

Some fruit.

A dish of Grape-Nuts,

Rich Cream poured over.

Soft boiled eggs (2)

Postum Coffee.

That's enough to run you until noon; the food is of selected parts of the grains that rebuild the brain and nerve centers.

You will feel "fit as a lord" on this kind of breakfast. Use the same articles for luncheon or supper.