

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year.....	\$4.00
Daily Bee (with Sunday), per week.....	2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year.....	2.00
Sunday Bee, Two Years.....	4.00
Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year.....	1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy.....	2¢
Daily Bee (with Sunday), per week.....	2¢
Sunday Bee, per copy.....	2¢
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week.....	2¢
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week.....	3¢

Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.

Council Bluffs—141 Pearl Street.

Des Moines—The Bee Building,

New York—228 Park Row Building.

Washington—Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communication relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha, Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

Business letters and remittances should be addressed to: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft or registered postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Only 2-cent stamp accepted in payment of mail accounts.

Personal checks except on

Order of The Bee Publishing Company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, etc., State of the Twentieth century of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Bee, Monday Evening Bee, and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1902, was as follows:

1.....	28,720	16.....	28,600
2.....	28,770	17.....	28,820
3.....	28,710	18.....	28,700
4.....	28,610	19.....	28,770
5.....	28,600	20.....	30,380
6.....	28,740	21.....	30,120
7.....	28,790	22.....	29,960
8.....	28,750	23.....	30,510
9.....	28,660	24.....	28,735
10.....	28,750	25.....	30,330
11.....	28,750	26.....	29,960
12.....	28,730	27.....	29,930
13.....	28,820	28.....	29,960
14.....	28,620	29.....	30,570
15.....	28,730	30.....	30,110
		31.....	29,120

Total 306,440

Less unsold and returned copies..... 9,877

Net total sales..... 296,563

Net daily average..... 28,021

GEO. T. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of September, A.D. 1902.

(Seal.)

M. B. HUNGRY.

Notary Public.

It is evident that the weather man is trying his best to recoup his popularity.

It is not the first time Speaker Henderson has refused to entertain a motion to reconsider.

According to all accounts "the Iowa Idea" on the tariff is just simply the old protection idea.

Several kinks in the primary election law ought to be straightened out by the next Nebraska legislature.

Whoever may be elected in the Third Iowa district, he will be best known as "the man who succeeds Henderson."

There need be no expenditure of sympathy upon the coal dealers. They are charging the highest prices they can get.

Of course "legitimate" combinations of capital are all right. And, of course, you can find no true magnate who admits being in any other kind.

It is to be noted that ex-Governor Boles is not one of the distinguished gentlemen who appealed to Speaker Henderson to reconsider his withdrawal.

Lieutenant Peary consoles the public with assurance that, while he did not reach the pole, he made important scientific discoveries, but he does not necessarily also destroy the individual industries.

It is not to be doubted that most intelligent men understand this, knowing that it is impracticable to strike the combinations through the tariff without also hitting those enterprises, which are numerous, that are outside of combinations and competing with them in the home market. But those who are devoted to free trade are of course quite indifferent to this consideration. They are willing to overthrow the protection policy at whatever cost to the industries and the business of the country. It is not conceivable that a majority of the American people are ready to support the party of destruction.

HELPING CUBA.

Senator Platt of Connecticut, author of the amendment that was incorporated in the Cuban constitution, said in a speech before the republican convention of that state that he believed "the time of dealing justly with Cuba has only been delayed and will surely come." He urged that there should be reciprocity in trade between the two countries mutually advantageous, a reciprocity whereby we would extend our own trade and at the same time benefit the industrial interests of Cuba. This he thought to be entirely practicable and said: "If ever one nation was obliged to 'deal justly' and liberally with another, we are obliged to deal justly and liberally with Cuba. We can help Cuba in the maintenance of her independence with great benefit to ourselves. We can enable her to start on a career of self-supporting nationality without perceptible injury to any American industry and with manifest benefit to all."

The Bee will issue its special Ak-Sar-Ben number Sunday. It will be replete with illustrations and feature articles relating to the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival and President Roosevelt's coming visit as Ak-Sar-Ben's guest. Place your orders for it and send extra copies to your friends. The edition is limited.

Trial of the direct primary under the Minnesota law seems to give unusual satisfaction—at any rate the people there have persuaded themselves that they have had more to say on the make-up of the tickets than they would have had under the old convention system. Even if there were no more substantial gains, this confounding faith ought to count for something.

At the price of anthracite coal goes up, the pretense of the operators that they cannot concede any part of the demands of the strikers because the increase in wages would have to be gotten back in increased prices which in time would restrict the sale, becomes all the more shallow. If the operators fear high prices will drive consumers to the use of cheaper bituminous coal, why are they putting prices up?

THE FRIEND OF LABOR.

The Connecticut republican platform says: "The republican party has ever recognized the value and dignity of labor, which is the foundation of our national wealth, prosperity and happiness, and sought to enact such legislation as would safeguard the true interests of labor, and it will continue to favor all measures justly calculated to secure that end." This is said of the party in Connecticut, but it applies generally.

AMERICAN RIGHTS MENACED.

Only about six months ago Russia gave a pledge to at once begin the evacuation of Manchuria. According to recent advice, "he is now determined to expel all foreigners from that Chinese province, which she practically dominates. If this course shall be pursued by Russia it will violate the treaty rights of Americans and should be met by a very decided protest from our government.

By the treaty of 1868, which is still in force, between China and the United States, it is provided that citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. Under this treaty Americans have as good a right to reside or travel in any part of the Chinese empire as have Russians or any other foreigners and it is the duty of the Chinese government to see that this right is protected and respected. If Manchuria has become Russian territory, if it has been ceded to that power, China should make the fact known to the world, but until she does this it must be supposed that Manchuria is still a part of the empire and that Americans there are to be protected in all the rights secured by treaty.

The United States has perhaps a greater interest in Manchuria than in any other part of China. Our trade with that section is large and in recent years American investments have vastly increased. It is a rich region that holds out great promise for future commerce. Our government should make an earnest effort to prevent any interference with the rights of American citizens there.

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

President Roosevelt's western tour will be a fitting complement to his recent travels through New England and the south. His welcome here will be at least as spontaneous and cordial as among the Yankees and the southerners. The west has always had a lively feeling and admiration for Theodore Roosevelt, eastern-born though he is. His courage and progressive genius, his optimism and his broad, genuine Americanism have every badge of the western spirit, and his varied life on the plains and mountains have endowed him with common experiences entered with the zest of a native. The ranchman's saddle and the hunter's rifle are familiar suggestions in connection with his personality. In the west probably more than in any other section are the president's energy and boldness appreciated.

The west will take pleasure in the opportunity to signify its approval of his positive and aggressive stand on public questions. It will not merely greet the president with formal honors, but it will approve the man and his public course.

Both parties concede that there are trusts and industrial combinations. Both admit that these have injurious effects. The important consideration is as to which of these parties, the republican or the democratic, shall be trusted to deal with this question, in connection with the other great questions that concern the welfare and prosperity of the country. "So far as this question is concerned," said Mr. Littlefield, "the republican party asks the people of this country to trust the party that has given it in connection, not only with this question, but all other important questions, constructive and not destructive legislation. The democratic party has never suggested reasonable constructive legislation. It is destructive legislation—tear down. The republican party proposes to give wise and conservative legislation." This clearly states the attitude and aim of the two parties. The republican party proposes to regulate the combinations, to put them under such governmental control and supervision as shall be found necessary to correct evils and abuses. The democratic plan is one of extermination, which if it could be made effective in regard to the trusts would necessarily also destroy the individual industries.

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