

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George H. Tzenbeck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee published during the month of April, 1903, was as follows: 1. 31,770 2. 32,590 3. 32,000 4. 32,220 5. 32,590 6. 31,810 7. 31,550 8. 31,650 9. 31,530 10. 31,770 11. 32,590 12. 20,410 13. 31,020 14. 31,580 15. 31,000

Net total sales, 939,987. Net average sales, 31,582. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, A. D. 1903. M. B. NOTARY PUBLIC.

A POPULAR TRIUMPH. The re-election of Frank E. Moors as mayor of Omaha is not merely a personal compliment, but a triumph of the people over the allied corporations entrenched behind a police commission created by them for the avowed purpose of subjugating Omaha and making its citizens subservient to corporate rule.

The campaign waged against Frank E. Moors was begun during the session of the legislature with the enactment of bills postponing the election, prescribing test oaths at the primaries and curtailing the appointing power of the mayor. From the halls of legislation the warfare was carried into the public arena at the primary election, where all the forces at the command of the corporations joined with the self-styled anti-machine faction were massed against Moors, while the Broatch police commission exerted its every influence to intimidate and coerce liquor dealers and parties subject to police surveillance. The signal overthrow of this tremendous force at the primaries would have followed by submission to the decree of the convention which registered the will of the majority of the party, but the corporation politicians projected a third candidate into the field under pretext of municipal reform and had him nominated by the populists to give him standing upon the official ballot.

Then came a campaign of deception and vilification such as has never before been witnessed in this city or state. All the batteries of venom belching forth slime and detraction were leveled at Moors. He was painted in most lurid colors as a monster of iniquity and made the victim of scandalous fakes, while fervid appeals were made against him to influence emotional people credulous enough to believe the rank fabrications. By these disreputable methods his opponents sought to divert attention from Moors' creditable record as mayor and his course in protecting the public interest against corporate encroachment which they found they could not successfully assail.

In spite of all this backfire and the well-organized opposition supplied with unlimited financial resources, the election of Moors by a decisive plurality proves that the people clearly understood the issue. They discarded all prejudice and rallied to the support of Moors not only because he stood for home rule, equal taxation and resistance to corporate dictation, but also because they had confidence in his ability and intention to carry out the platform pledges of the republican convention.

and to rights, being perfectly fair and reasonable. FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. The ninth annual conference on international arbitration will open the latter part of the present month and is expected to be the most important yet held. The attendance promises to be larger than ever before, embracing many eminent men, and it is believed the reference of the Venezuela trouble to The Hague tribunal and other events of the past year will make the discussions of the conference unusually interesting. The principle of international arbitration has been steadily gaining ground and this country has been largely instrumental in promoting its growth. That the Lake Mohonk conferences have exerted a very valuable influence in this direction is not to be doubted and therefore these annual meetings, in which some of the most intellectual men in the country participate, merit more than passing attention, at least on the part of those who can adequately appreciate the importance of their object.

It is noted that the French Chamber of Deputies has taken hold of the idea of international arbitration, on the basis adopted by The Hague tribunal, with marked earnestness. There has been formed a parliamentary arbitration group which includes representatives of every political party and which has become a practical working factor in all questions of foreign affairs. The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says that if ever The Hague tribunal is to fulfill the hopes of its friends such a result will be largely due to the persistent activity shown on every occasion by these French deputies, who have undertaken the propaganda of arbitration with something of the fire and energy of the old crusaders. It is said that France has taken hold of the arbitration idea with a firm intention to carry it to logical conclusions. Already a treaty between France and Great Britain has been proposed and it is contemplated to invite the United States to enter into an arbitration treaty with France. The movement has the support of the foremost public men in France, including President Loubet, their aim being to have the French idea of international duty obtain the sanction of all civilized nations.

Our government will undoubtedly be found most willing to promote this movement, since it is entirely in accord with American policy. The United States has always been in favor of settling by arbitration international differences that can be adjusted in that way and it is a fair claim that no other country has done more to cause this principle to be seriously considered by the civilized nations. The arbitration conference soon to meet will be representative of the sentiment of the American people. It should find additional encouragement in its work in what is being done in France for the promotion of international arbitration and may in turn stimulate the efforts of the statesmen abroad who are laboring in behalf of this great principle.

THE CANAL TREATY. Fresh doubt has been created regarding the ratification by Colombia of the Panama canal treaty through the opinion expressed by a member of the Colombian congress, recently in this country, that ratification will be vigorously opposed and that the outcome is uncertain. He is reported to have based his opinion upon advice received from Colombia and was quoted as saying that nearly every member of congress has been petitioned to vote against ratification. According to his information the opposition appears to grow more vigorous as the session draws near. It is stated that the objections to the treaty are that it provides practically for the permanent, exclusive ownership of the canal by the United States and that Colombia will not receive sufficient compensation for the concessions. In short, what Colombia wants is a better bargain than is afforded by the treaty. There have been advices from that republic showing that a very strong feeling exists against ratifying the treaty, but the representative of Colombia at Washington has expressed the belief that this opposition is not sufficient to defeat the treaty. As the congress of that country will soon convene there will shortly be more definite information respecting the chances for ratification, but certainly the present indications are not favorable. What can be pretty confidently predicted is that our government will not make any additional concessions to Colombia, the terms of the treaty, both as to compensation

solitude during the heat of the political campaign. Another Guess Coming. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The enthusiasm now being manifested for ex-President Cleveland is a worse setback for Nebraska than the unreasonable weather. Novelty in Tax Kicking. Baltimore American. Havana has a simple yet picturesque way of protesting against particular taxes. When the theaters were taxed more than they thought they ought to pay they promptly shut up till the tax was reduced. Now the drug stores there, on being taxed, shut up also. Going out of business by way of dramatizing a protest is sufficiently striking in itself, but when it comes to theaters and drug stores the situation becomes tragic.

Check on Tax Dodging. Buffalo Express. Another important decision on the taxing of corporations has been given by the court of appeals. It has been the practice of many corporations doing a large share of their business in this state, and which have patents, to organize under the laws of other states on the theory that capital invested in patent rights cannot be reached by the taxing power of this state. The court holds that such investments by foreign corporations may be taxed here. Thus the principal motive for organizing in other states is removed. Respect for the President. Indianapolis Journal. A gratifying feature of President Roosevelt's visit is that whoever he has gone to he has been received by the people, regardless of political affiliations, as the chief executive of the nation. Everywhere he has been treated with the respect due the office and with a warmth of welcome indicative of his personal popularity. The president could hardly do better than in his inaugural address, "We are all republicans, we are all federalists," but democrats have done their share in showing honor to the office and the man.

Trolley Lines in Rural Districts. New York Independent. The expansion of the trolley is working along the line of reducing manual labor on the farm. It seems not improbable that the whole help problem will be solved. In some cases already this power is running farm machinery and doing a good deal of housework. It is suggested that the water power of New York state be so far collected as to run an electric road from the lakes to tide-water, and that power be all along the way sold to farms and towns. The plan is entirely feasible and we believe that something of this sort will be accomplished. We never the outlook be as hopeful as we think, it is certainly that the easy access to all parts of the country, and the removal of isolation, as well as the sense of remoteness from vital centers, will bring back to agricultural life a large share of that more intelligent help which has been leaving cityward. It will tend largely to break the rapidly forming masses and distribute them where work is always abundant. MERGERS MUST GO. Else Government by the People Becomes a Mockery. Portland Oregonian. The protest against the trust and the merger is a protest against a new feudalism, dependence, and serfdom. Men like Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan and Hill may think, perhaps sincerely, that it would be better for the masses of the people to accept without question and be content in the positions they would assign them; but that is not the way it is going in the industrial and social world, any more than in the political. Everybody knows that in the future the few who have had the power will be richer than others, and that all progress is both a result and a cause of inequality of conditions. But they believe, too, that there is positive danger and evil in enormous combinations of wealth and in concentration of that direction of it in a few hands; and that they who have had the favor of the government to establish corporations and to build up corporate power should not be permitted to combine the forces thus created through corporations to establish a universal monopoly and maintain it, subjecting the industrial operations of the whole people to the rule of will. Power like this is greater than all the power of absolute kings. Between man's material condition and his living spirit there is intimate relation; and the power that can control the former will ere long control the latter.

It is the firm hope of the people that the check given to combination and merger in the recent suits at St. Paul will prove the first step of a necessary and salutary restraint. Government by the people becomes a mockery and farce, if some twenty Morgans, Hill and Carnegies, or a less number, get control of the means whereby and operations through which and mainly for which government exists. In an industrial age they who control the industrial forces of a country are its kings; and they control the life of a people who by combination and merger, under corporate power, get control of their rule or will. It is a subtle and insidious, yet most effective, usurpation. LAST OF WAR GOVERNORS. Notable Group Recalled by the Death of Alexander Ramsey. New York Sun. Alexander Ramsey, former secretary of war, former United States senator and territorial governor of Minnesota, who died at St. Paul Wednesday last, was the last surviving war governor. Upon these governors depended the measure and character of the response to the president's calls for troops, and those governors in office in northern states when the hard fighting of the war was under way gazed afterward, most of them, with distinction in other fields. The war governor of New York was Edwin D. Morgan, afterward United States senator; of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew; of Ohio, DeWitt Clinton; of Pennsylvania, postmaster general in President Lincoln's cabinet; of Indiana, Oliver P. Morton, a prominent candidate for the republican nomination for president in 1876; of Illinois, Richard Yates, whose son is now governor of that state; of Michigan, Austin Blair; of Connecticut, William A. Buckingham; of Rhode Island, William Sprague; of California, Leland Stanford; of Iowa, Samuel J. Kirkwood, minister of the interior in the Garfield cabinet, and of Minnesota, Alexander Ramsey.

'ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK. Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. New York real estate boomers are doing a turn in the suburban lot line rivaling the smooth work of their brothers in the west in the vociferous days of the '80s. With the greatest care they are cultivating out-of-town buyers of building lots in the suburbs. Several concerns have hardly tried to sell their land to New Yorkers at all, but do most of their business by mail with outsiders—people living as far away from New York as Denver, for instance, being among recent purchasers. These out-of-town buyers, curiously enough, hardly ever visit New York to see the land for themselves. They write for photographs and maps, and the entire business, including the passing of title, is done by mail. When this method was suggested to one of the largest of the New York suburban land operators five years ago he laughed at it. "How would you buy land from photographs?" "Why, most of our customers aren't even entirely satisfied when they see the land itself, but seem to want to put a chain on it before they make their first payment."

But the man who suggested the idea stuck to it and today he is managing an out-of-town mail order business that is so big that it requires a suite of highly expensive offices on Broadway, four typewriters and three clerks. A company capitalized at \$25,000,000 has been incorporated for the purpose of merging the milk supply of New York City. A railroad official in whose department milk is scheduled, has compiled a valuable array of statistics as to the amount of this fluid New York consumes each day of the year. The result, in round figures, is 1,130,000 quarts per day or 412,000,000 per year. This averages 7 cents a quart, or \$28,840,000, apportioned as follows: The farmer receives \$11,400,000, freight charges \$3,100,000, profit \$14,340,000. The promoters of the project announce that purer milk at a lower price will be afforded when the plants to buy up all the dairy farms, milk routes and wagons are consummated. It would seem that \$25,000,000 is a large capitalization for a milk company, but when the extent of the consumption is considered, it is easily apparent that a large amount of money would be required to effect a combination of all the interests engaged in the business. It is understood that several thousand producers have already given options on their farms. More than 3,000 miles of railroad and water lines are now traversing the fluid to New York and the limit of distance which it can be carried without damage is constantly increasing. The railroads are doing all that lies within their power for the development of the business. The old-time baggage car has given place to the refrigerator car, equipped with the latest and best apparatus. Regular milk trains are run on passenger schedules.

The excise authorities estimate that not over 5 per cent of the saloons in New York are to go out of business because of the 50 per cent advance in the cost of licenses. The total revenue from this source is estimated at \$17,850,000. Of this sum the state receives one-half and local treasuries the remainder. The net receipts in New York City will be \$7,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 over that of last year. The licenses issued are for six classes. If liquor is sold to be drunk on the premises, the cost is \$1,200. If not drunk on the premises, \$750. The third class includes the druggists and where the liquor is delivered only on prescriptions; the fourth, steamboats and railroads; the fifth, the saloons who sell from wagons, and the sixth, for those who sell alcohol and other spirits.

"One of the trump cards that will be played by the fusion forces in the approaching city campaign," says a dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger, "is the excellent management of the office of the corporation counsel by the Law Association, through the head of the department, George L. Rives. Not only have many improvements been made and expenses reduced, but it is a remarkable fact that during the year ending the first time in the history of the city's law department the receipts of the office were greater than the expenses. During the year the running expenses were \$424,650.87, while the receipts, in the shape of sums collected by the department, amounted to \$553,952.90, or \$129,292.03 in excess of the expenses. "The pride of New Yorkers in the 'bigness' of everything here is proverbial, but it is not a familiar fact, even to the residents of this city, that Mr. Rives' department is the largest law office in the world. The magnitude of the work of the office can be appreciated when it is learned that at the close of the year 1902, on December 31, there were pending 15,467 cases. During the year no fewer than 5,968 actions had been instituted. On neither side of the Atlantic can any other law office show a record approaching the magnitude of business transacted in the corporation counsel's department. The attorney general's department at Washington and the public solicitor's office in London are the only two law offices that can be named where the business even touches the total and aggregate amounts involved; but it would take the combined business of these two offices to exceed that of the local department since the population of the Greater New York, six years ago. The staff of the office includes about seventy assistants to the corporation counsel, while the number of employees is nearly 1,000."

THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

THE "CUT RATE" DECISION. Another Epoch-Making Deliverance by a Federal Court. Chicago Chronicle. Another epoch-making decision of the United States courts was rendered by Judge Groscup and Phillips in the "cut rate" or rebate case against a number of railroad corporations operating in Illinois and other states. It is as important as the Northern Securities decision and quite as far-reaching in its effects. This suit was commenced over a year ago at the instance of the Interstate Commerce commission. The investigations of that body developed the fact that the railroads had been in the habit of giving secret rebates and "cut rates" to favored shippers in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other points. The interstate commission furnished the proof and the prosecution was ordered. A temporary restraining order was issued and on the trial of the case was made permanent. It enjoins the railroads from cutting rates, giving rebates, discriminating in any way between shippers and from any violation of the interstate commerce act. Technically the decision asserts that the government has power to bring suits in equity for the prevention of discrimination in railroad charges. Also that the Elkins act, providing for rapid procedure in suits under the Sherman anti-trust and the interstate commerce acts, applies to suits brought before its passage in congress. Practically the decision affects mainly the traffic in grain and cattle, including packing house products. There can be no discrimination in freight rates for these shipments. The railroad cannot send grain and cattle buyers to the country and then their lower rates on the immense purchases which they make with the money furnished by the railroad or other capitalists. An important part of the decision is that relating to individuals having small grain and cattle business who wish to use the railroads on their own account. Speaking of the "continuous trespasses" of the railroads in discriminating between small and large shippers, Judge Groscup says: "Can the government under such a state of facts bring a suit for relief or must the injured individuals do it? In the cases under consideration the alleged violation of rights is by common carriers, servants of the government, which the government may regulate under the law. Here, too, the injured persons are so numerous and the injury to each so infinitesimal that it is the duty of the government to assert such rights for the injured parties."

This is judicial paternalism, but it is necessary for the protection of the helpless many against the all-powerful few. The government will take care of the small shippers who are unable to take care of themselves. PERSONAL NOTES. Mr. Paul Kruger's late residence at Pretoria has just been sold to his son-in-law, Mr. Eloff. An oil portrait of Hon. Roger Q. Mills was presented to the Texas house of representatives and will be placed in a prominent place in the state capitol at Austin. Ten-year 4 per cent bonds offered by the state of North Carolina were fifteen times oversubscribed. They were taken by two banking houses of Baltimore, Md., which bid 108 1/2-92 and accrued interest. H. O. Havemeyer, who it is reported will retire from the presidency of the Sugar trust soon on account of his poor health, is at times extremely nervous, so that the least noise jars him. The addresses of President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland at St. Louis present some marked differences in point of rhetoric, and these are, in a sense, characteristic. Nearly all of Mr. Cleveland's sentences are long ones, several of them containing as many as 100 words and some of them 150 words. President Roosevelt's sentences, on the other hand, are all short and snappy. Katherine Tynan in London Spectator. He for whom the world was made Cannot lift his heavy head. All his pretty curls puffed out. Bright with fever, parched with drought. He, the tyrant, whimsical, With the round world for his ball, In a dreadful patience lies, Old since yesterday and wise. Like a martyr on the rack Smiles he his mother's heart to black. While the fever still devours His small body, sweet as flowers. Dreadful patience like a sword Stabs his mother's heart, dear Lord; Make him naughty, wild and gay, As he was but yesterday. Little services he pays With his kisses and his praise. While his eyes ask pardon still That he's a troublesome and ill. He lies smiling with a fire In his cheeks blown high and higher. By the wind of fever fanned, Lord, his kisses on my hand! Give me back my boy, I pray, Turbulent, of yesterday. Not this fever, parched word In his mother's heart, dear Lord!

Laugh and Look Pleasant. "Shall I wrap the sandwich up?" "No, I've got something to put around it." "What?" "Me."—New York Sun. Nell—What is Cholly good for, anyway? Kate—Well he serves very well for a cigarette holder.—Somerville Journal. "Have a wee nip, friend?" asked the hospitable passer with the flask. "No; I thank you," replied his neighbor. "Don't drink whisky, son."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard. When a man gets into trouble the first thing he does is to sit down and think if there isn't some way for him to blame it on a woman.—Somerville Journal. English.—"That's rather a sibilant hiss you're drivin'," said the man from Tennessee. "Yes, he is right smart of a critter," replied the man from Georgia.—Chicago Record. "But what is your real objection to polygamy?" insisted the argumentative one. "Oh, give us a rest," said the other. "Don't talk me out of my religion; I can't serve two masters."—Towson Times. "Shave," said the crusty patron, laconically. "Close," inquired the barber. "No, I'm not close, but I'm not in the habit of giving tips, if that's what you're drivin' at."—Philadelphia Press. "Children, don't go into that room. Your father told me not to let anybody disturb him for the rest of the day." "What's he doing?" "He is trying to invent a name for a new breakfast food."—Chicago Tribune. "Sir, you look like an optimist. You have a happy countenance. Lend me a dollar." "My friend, do you know why I look happy? It's because I haven't any wealth to bother me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It's All Over After the distractions of the political campaign we look for a new impulse in business. If there are any election bets that are payable in merchandise, of course you will come here if you want to be sure of getting your full money's worth in correct apparel. Don't make the mistake of thinking our prices are higher because our goods are better— Suits \$10 to \$25 Hats \$2 to \$5 Rain Coats \$12.50 to \$28 Umbrellas \$1.50 to \$15 Suit Cases and Traveling Bags \$2.50-\$25 "NO CLOTHING FITS LIKE OURS." Browning-King-Jo Co. H. S. WILCOX, Manager.