

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00...

GEORGE B. TYZICK. Subscribed by my presence and signature to the Constitution of the United States...

THE LAST THING SOUTH OMAHA EXPECTS TO VOTE OVERLAP BONDS—UNTIL THE NEXT TIME.

League ball games played in the water will be the next athletic novelty on the boards.

Kansas and Iowa prohibitionists are forced to admit that there may be a thing as too much water.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The coming season promises to be a brisk one for bridge builders.

Despite its bad name the Big Muddy is proving to be the most peaceable of all the raging rivers in this vicinity.

Omaha has the advantage of all other towns in the submerged district—water will run down hill until the laws of gravitation are repealed.

It is lucky that Secretary Moody happened to be in the west with the presidential party. He may get some useful tips for the navy while navigating on his voyage to Washington.

Chancellor Andrews is achieving considerable free advertising by recanting the free silver fallacy, but not so much notoriety as he encountered at the time he embraced the flat foolishness.

The threatened enlargement of Florence lake will not ensnarl Lake Manawap. Nothing but a large area of low barometer will be able to keep people away from the Iowa summer resort.

Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith in his letter to Postmaster General Payne with reference to the Duloch charges shows that he is still a master of the use of good forcible English.

If any of the drowned out factories or jobbing houses in neighboring cities are determined to seek new locations, Omaha should be ready to do the right thing in extending a substantial welcome to the newcomers.

The most suggestive feature of the Denver charter campaign is that all the candidates on all the tickets are gloved of standing in, hand and glove, with the gamblers, and all the papers are calling each other prevaricators and slanderers.

Now that the settlement of the Union Pacific strike has proceeded part way, why not finish it up throughout and re-establish peaceful relations between the company and its former employes in all branches of the work and over the whole line?

Omaha building contractors with an early training as carpenters and bricklayers propose to resume their old vocations just to show how easy it is to earn \$4 a day for eight hours' work. Whether their example will be catching remains to be seen.

The astronomers have no difficulty in forecasting a lunar and solar eclipse several hundred years ahead, but the weather forecasters have not been able to locate an eclipse of the sun in the corn belt zone by barometric, thermometric or telescopic observations ten days ahead.

Chauncy Dewey takes issue with the statement made by a prominent New York divine that \$50,000 a year is sure to drive the recipient to the devil. Chauncy thinks that the ticket of admission to the devil's entertainment parlor can be procured at a much smaller price.

Unless conditions change Governor Yates of Illinois is not to have smooth sailing for a second term in the executive mansion, as several competitors are said to be girding on their armor to enter the lists. The second term rule is a good rule, but it is sometimes proved by its exceptions.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRANKNESS.

President Roosevelt has frankly made known to his party that he desires the nomination for the presidency next year. There are some disposed to question the dignity and propriety of this. Referring to it the Springfield Republican remarks: "So intense a longing so openly revealed cannot be considered a characteristic of the strongest natures. The strongest men are more reticent concerning their personal desires for honors, more content to discharge the duties in hand with conscientious fidelity and let the work actually done make its own appeal for popular applause and for the support of the leaders of the party. In this respect, it can hardly be said that Mr. Roosevelt has risen to the highest standard of the public man."

Frankness and candor are distinguishing qualities of the president's character. They have marked his course throughout his public career. He believes in letting the people know where he stands in every respect. In letting his party know that he desires the nomination he has simply given a fresh illustration of a leading and most commendable characteristic and we are unable to see that it offends in any sense against dignity or propriety. Mr. Roosevelt believes and deservedly so that he has a claim to the nomination; that having discharged the duties of the presidency with conscientious fidelity he has a right to seek at the hands of his party the endorsement which a nomination will give and he goes about it openly and unreservedly. It seems to us that every fair-minded American must admire this straightforward course, must commend rather than criticize the president for making no concealment of the perfectly justifiable desire to succeed himself.

As to the Republican's criticism that the president's exhibition of a wish to succeed himself "cannot be considered a characteristic of the strongest natures," an examination of our history will show that some men of very strong nature have shown an intense longing for the presidency and very earnestly sought to attain that great honor. Such men, for example, as Webster and Clay and Douglas aspired to the presidency and did not hesitate to let the fact be known, while Jackson and others sought a second term. Abraham Lincoln let it be known that he desired a renomination and planned in every legitimate way to secure it. If Mr. Roosevelt has been somewhat more frank and straightforward than his predecessors generally in the presidency in asking the endorsement of his party, it is in our judgment entirely creditable to him and certainly cannot reasonably be regarded as undignified or improper.

Nor will it be so regarded by those people who have faith in the integrity, the courage and the high sense of duty of President Roosevelt. His nomination is already assured and we do not believe that his having frankly expressed a desire for it will have any effect unfavorable to him upon the voters of the country.

RURAL DELIVERY AND POLITICS.

Mr. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, is not favorable to the rural free delivery system, his view being that the government is building up a great political machine that will in time come pretty near running congress and he therefore thinks its further development should be stopped. As quoted by the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, Mr. Bristow is of the opinion that if the system is developed at the present rate there will be in each congressional district from 300 to 500 rural carriers, who are bound to organize as the carriers in all the large cities have already done.

The charter campaign has been a most exciting contest. The corporation managers, who have controlled the municipal government of Denver for years, are endeavoring to secure control of the charter convention, with a view to extending their grip upon the municipal machinery of Denver for an indefinite period. The present council and mayor hold over until new officials are elected, but the imperative need of home rule for Denver is emphasized by the municipal finance sheet.

AN AMPLE SURPLUS.

The fiscal year of the government closes with the present month and the treasury statement for the eleven months of the year shows that there will be a surplus of about \$44,000,000. In view of the large expenditures authorized by the last congress this is a very satisfactory exhibit. There are some things provided for by legislation, however, which would more than wipe out the surplus, the payments to be made on Panama canal account, if the treaty should be ratified by Colombia, amounting to \$50,000,000. It does not appear probable, however, that this money will soon be called for, late advice indicating a prolonged contest over the treaty and its possible failure. For all immediate purposes, therefore, the treasury surplus is ample.

It is noted that there has been a large decrease in receipts from internal revenue in this fiscal year, due to the repeal of the war revenue taxes, but

this loss has been very nearly made up by the increase in customs receipts, amounting for the eleven months to about \$30,000,000. There is represented in the enlarged importations a very considerable amount of raw materials used in manufacturing, but it is also a fact that our people have been buying more freely of foreign goods during the past year than for several previous years and liberal customs receipts are to be expected while prosperity continues. The national treasury has a large cash balance and some interest is already being taken in the question as to the policy which the secretary of the treasury will adopt in regard to it if there should be a close money market later on. He is not likely to repeat the policy of last year, but there may be an urgent demand for relief on the part of the treasury which he could not well ignore. The currency condition at present is causing no uneasiness, but we cannot be sure that this will be the case four or five months hence. However, there is nothing to warrant a pessimistic view of the future, but rather much to justify confidence.

HOME RULE FOR DENVER.

The city of Denver is agitated from center to circumference over a municipal contest that will place the Colorado capital in position to enjoy genuine home rule. The movement in favor of home rule culminated two years ago in the passage by the Colorado legislature of a constitutional amendment granting to all cities having a population exceeding 2,000 the privilege to make their own charters. This amendment carried at the election in November, 1902, but its practical operation was blocked by the franchised corporations, who contested its validity in the Colorado supreme court.

By the adoption of the home rule amendment the city of Denver and several suburban towns were cut off from Arapahoe county and became "the city and county of Denver," while the remaining part of Arapahoe county has been divided into two counties known as Adams and South Arapahoe. The city and county of Denver is given the power within and without its territorial limits to construct, condemn, purchase, conduct and operate water works, lighting plants and power plants, transportation systems, heating plants and any other public utilities. The city also has power to issue bonds upon vote of the taxing electors in any amount necessary to carry into effect the municipal ownership of public utilities. The people of Denver are also given exclusive power in making, altering, revising or amending their charter, but no franchise relating to any street, alley or public place is to be granted except upon its approval by the qualified voting electors. Upon petition of 5 per cent of the qualified electors for any measure or charter amendment, or for a charter convention, the council is to submit the same to a vote at the next general election, and upon petition of 10 per cent of the qualified voters a special election must be called.

The home rule amendment extended the boundaries of Denver and annexed to the city several suburban towns, some of which have repeatedly refused to become part of the city. By the provisions of the amendment, a charter convention, composed of twenty-one electors, must be called to draft a charter which shall become a law if ratified by a majority of the voters. The city and county of Denver came into existence immediately after the official proclamation of the adoption of the home rule amendment, but the proposition for calling the charter convention was staved off for several months and the final vote is to be taken to day.

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PERILS OF "BUTTING IN."

Rebuffs in Store for the Fellow Looking for Trouble. Chicago Tribune. "He butted in," said the policeman of the man who interfered in behalf of a prisoner, and I had to arrest him."

"He butted in," said the husband who was having a somewhat spirited domestic debate with his wife, and I threw him out of the window."

"He butted in," said the nineteenth ward society girl, who was out at O'Brien's grove with his steady company, "and I had to knock the block off him."

It will thus be seen that the individual who butts in stands an excellent chance to be boosted out with more celerity than consideration. He is persona non grata everywhere. He is the successor of the person who used to "stick his nose into other people's business"—the man who was "too fresh," the individual who "talked too much with his mouth." He now butts in.

Unfortunately, the rebuffs which he receives do not in the least discourage him. He escapes the foot killer with a facility which almost justifies the belief that he is under the protection of a special providence. He continues to "butt in" everywhere, giving unsought advice, administering impertinent reproach, obtruding his opinions and his wishes where they are not wanted, making a nuisance of himself from early morn to dewy eve.

OUR STRENGUOUS PRESIDENT.

"Product from One Mold, and the Mold Was Then Broken. Denver Times. While this issue of the Times is in preparation the president of the United States is making a record horseback ride of sixty miles, climbing the mountains and skimming the crown of a Mexican valor in Colorado's northern neighbor.

What a halo of romance, courage, endurance, intrepidity and whole-heartedness this man is weaving into his life's history. Born of millionaire parents, actions of aristocrats, if there are such in America. The vim and adventure of the old Viking courses through every vein and thrill every nerve. He plodded through college, dropped its shackles and hailed the mighty west for his temporary home. He passed from the free life and stirring adventure of a cowboy to nation's commercial metropolis to wrestle with its sin and crime and put them under curb. He enters the Navy department, imparting his bold spirit to those charged with the work of constructing a nation's fleet. He responds to the stirring call to unloose the haughty Spaniard's grip from the throat of Cuba's suffering millions. He plows through the stony fields of red tape and at the head of his gallant Rough Riders places fresh immortelles in the crown of American valor. Made governor of New York, forced against his will into the vice presidency, the black heart and red hand of an assassin make him president.

And he is president. Such a president the country has not known since the days of Jackson. He has looked into the frowning mouths of the enemy's cannon. He has faced as unflinchingly the frowning faces of the course bosses of his party. He is Roosevelt in the crown of a president. The mold and the mold was then broken. He copied no man and there is no man great enough to imitate him.

Iowa democrats are having trouble in finding a willing sacrifice to run for governor against Governor Cummins this fall. It is suggested that if all others fall resort may still be had to General J. B. Weaver, who has never yet refused to run for office, no matter

how hopeless the race. General Weaver would be as easy as anything Governor Cummins could hope for.

T. P. O'Connor declares that the English people must realize that Balfour is premier by virtue of the Irish vote and that if the Irish are fit to rule England they are also fit to rule Ireland. That is, doubtless, just what the Englishman has been fearing, namely, that as soon as the Irish demonstrate their fitness to rule Ireland they will want to rule England also.

The irony of fate is again reflected in the dispatch from Hutchinson, Kansas, informing the world that of all the churches in the town the Baptist church alone remains high and dry. If the other denominations are not converted to the doctrine of immersion in this experience nothing short of a miracle will do it.

Or Tackle the Rain Clouds. Philadelphia Press. Those Omaha courts that have been rattling out injunctions against everything else might try their talent in restraining the tornadoes.

Cut It Out. Chicago Chronicle. We are inclined to think that a mistake was made in arresting A. Corn at Salt Lake City on suspicion of an intention to kill the president. A. Corn might be a footpad, but hardly an assassin.

The Pathos of Parting. Chicago Tribune. More in sorrow than in anger Editor Bryan scratches the name of E. Benjamin Andrews, ex-silverite, from his list of presidential possibilities. The conspiracy against the human race has taken unto itself another consoling name, "Arouse, ye people! Now is the time to subside!"

Subtle and Terrible Revenge. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Senator Debus refuses to endorse the Pennsylvania idea of cartoons. Instead of drawing and quartering the cartoonist, says he, "I would take him out to dinner." And then—do you see the method of his madness?—he would get even with his hapless victim by inflicting an after dinner speech upon him!

Keen Home Thrust. Philadelphia Leader. The banishment from Russia of the correspondent of the London Times, for the offense of telling the truth about the government, is a procedure unprecedented in recent years, though the news of it causes the heart of the senate to beat. A more recent year is inclined to speak with favor of the ancient practice of hanging, drawing and quartering newspaper writers who criticize officials.

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BRITAIN WEARY OF FREE TRADE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Mr. Chamberlain has supplied the issue which the liberal have been vainly seeking to utilize in the question of whether the liberal can find a leader as daring and able as the ex-liberal who now confronts them at the head of their old conservative foes.

Philadelphia Press: For England to abandon free trade, as it will, if this conservative policy wins, is a stupendous economic event. To propose to unite a third of the world's population with the rest of the world's trade in a great system of reciprocal and protective tariffs is one of those great master strokes which, if British electors approve, would revolutionize the trade conditions of the world.

Indiana Sentinel: The position taken by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour in favor of a tariff system of "colonial preference," while a departure from the former policy of Great Britain, is not exactly an abandonment of the free trade idea. Its purpose is to promote free trade between Great Britain and its colonies while excluding other countries. In one word, it is a system of "partial" free trade, which has absolute free trade between several states and territories, but which have departed from our own system by making special tariffs for Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

Chicago Post: Of all the puerile and silly arguments on the Chamberlain proposal to revise the tariff system, the one that has the names for the benefit of a few landlords and decaying industries the silliest is that which represents it as a tribute to the United States and a "vindication" of our "protective" policy. It hardly needs saying that intelligent protectionists are not in favor of such a twaddle. It is well known that staunch American protectionists have fully recognized the economic impossibility of a protective system under the material, climatic, industrial and commercial conditions prevailing in the United Kingdom.

Washington Star: British trade is languishing. British ships are being discouraged. Competition is getting as hot as a July noon. Germany and the United States are rivals whom Great Britain can no longer ignore, and must be met with policies that will work. Here then is a situation which should develop to the full whatever the result may be. It is a situation which Mr. Chamberlain. There is a chance for the yardstick and the pint measure. The shopkeeper, we may assume, is no longer at sea. At any rate, he has come forward with his recommendations, and not only his countrymen but his country's rivals for business would do well to take his recommendations into consideration. He wants to advance the interests of his own people, which is a worthy ambition, and it only remains to be seen whether his policies will be adopted, and, if so, how they will answer. They will not fall of utter failure.

PERSONAL NOTES. The ex-Empress Eugenie has left the villa Cyrene, at Cape Martin, on the Riviera, for a month's cruise on the yacht Thistle, off the coast of Greece.

In regard to the nomination, President Roosevelt's friends have decided that it is all over but the shouting. They seem inclined to attend to that now.

Preparations are now practically completed for the unveiling at Clermont, Ia., on June 13, of a soldiers' monument and of a statue of Colonel D. B. Henderson, former speaker of the house of representatives.

The king of Siam is quoted as saying he has no idea that "benevolent assimilation" will let him alone. "I know," he said, "that I shall be one day eaten with English or French sauce. The latter is too tasteless. I prefer the English sauce, mixed with the famous Japanese sauce."

Congressman Sereno Payne of New York was in Washington last week, but only a very few of his acquaintances recognize him. During the eighteen years Mr. Payne has been in congress he has always worn a full beard. Soon after the close of last session he shaved clean, which is why his friends passed him on the street in Washington.

LABOR'S RESTLESS STATE.

Costly Quarrels and Confusion Generally Prevalent. Indianapolis News. We recently published an extract from the speech of Clarence Darrow, who was the attorney for the miners in the great strike. It has made a wide impression on the press. It ought to be heeded equally by the forces of labor. In Philadelphia the conditions revealed by a discussion of Mr. Darrow's utterance show the great need of a spirit of betterment, for they are not present in any of our labor organizations. It has made a wide impression on the press. It ought to be heeded equally by the forces of labor. In Philadelphia the conditions revealed by a discussion of Mr. Darrow's utterance show the great need of a spirit of betterment, for they are not present in any of our labor organizations.

In the last two years in Philadelphia unions in the building trades have grown numerically to enormous proportions, but instead of bettering conditions and adjusting the relations of employer and employee on a basis of reciprocal benefits, they have striven for power, wrangled, over questions of authority and control, promoted reasonable strife and paralyzed progress. Building operations involving enormous outlay are suspended over questions of wages, but in many cases because wrangling unions refuse to recognize one another as competitors. The North American says that situations have arisen something like these: "The carpenters refuse to work with the plasterers, the masons with the carpenters, or the hod carriers with anybody, and half a dozen men digging a pipe trench may stop all work on a million-dollar building because a plumber belongs to a rival combination of unions."

Beyond question such a state of affairs, as the Philadelphia paper says: A crisis in the life of organized labor is impending, and disaster will follow if it be not recognized and wisely dealt with. Darrow in the address to which we have spoken has given wise counsel. Such advice is worthy of attention, or there will be a reaction that will injure organized labor, and this, as we have said heretofore, means injury to society, for we are all one member can suffer without the whole body feeling it. It is time, indeed, for the real friend of labor to speak warning and to insist that strife and passion and the mania for senseless interference be ended. Let