

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, A. D. 1904. M. J. HUNTER, Notary Public.

Another evidence of American inflexibility. The railroad employes at Panama have gone on a strike.

The Saturday half holiday has reappeared in the jobbing district for the summer season. It's a good thing.

Just where Omaha is located on the revised Union Pacific map is a mystery which only Geographer Herriman can solve.

Joseph Chamberlain may be in a bad state of physical health, but that will not make the ministry which he left any less decrepit.

Colonel Bryan will carry up his Bennett will case to the supreme court. Having gone through with the mess this far he may as well finish it.

House rents are soaring upward, but it is to be hoped that they will not soar so high as to bar people who are earning moderate wages from living in Omaha.

Since Kourapatkin has said he wants the Japanese army to move on Harbin it is probable that the scouts of the minkado are surveying the road to Vladivostok.

The London correspondent who said that no one but the king can wear the style of hat made especially for him does not appreciate the resources of the American angelmaniac.

The appeal of the rural free delivery carriers for living wages is now up to the senate. It is to be hoped the senators will look upon the carriers' case with more favor than did the house.

"The construction and maintenance of streets are much more difficult problems than the selection of materials," says the St. Louis Republic. This may be true in St. Louis, but not in Omaha.

At the last report the cotton spinners of England, who have lost over \$6,000,000 in wages because of short hours in the mills, have not tendered a vote of thanks either to Sully or the boll-veevil.

Three months ago the city of Omaha issued \$485,000 of refunding bonds. Why should not the county do the same thing, if by so doing it can reduce the interest on its debt from 7 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent?

It is emphatically denied that Ed Johnston is to be the private secretary of Tom Hoctor, if Hoctor is elected mayor of South Omaha. Mr. Johnston must be slated for the position of acting mayor.

The Commercial club is about to tender a banquet to the new commander of the Department of the Missouri, at which every speaker on the toast list, with the exception of the guest of honor, is a lawyer.

The opposition to the county funding bond issue seems to have developed into an arraignment of the Board of County Commissioners. It should be remembered that the board has been a democratic board for the last eight years.

A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together on the Auditorium tow line will bring the subscriptions up to the \$20,000 mark within the next ten days and insure the completion of that structure sufficient for occupancy before the 1st of July.

Considering that it has had nothing in the shape of a senatorial election to distract its attention, the Iowa legislature is hanging on longer than was to have been expected. A legislative body never has any trouble finding an excuse to continue in active business. That is why so many states limit the length of their legislative sessions by constitutional provision cutting off the lawmakers' per diem after a specified number of days.

MAJ BALK EARLY ADJOURNMENT. It is the desire of the republicans in congress to have an early adjournment and those of the house have been working diligently with this in view. There seems to be no good reason why congress should not adjourn by the middle of May, completing within the next six weeks all the important business that is before it.

It is manifestly the purpose of the democrats, however, to balk, if possible, an early adjournment. Their planning to do this is obvious. Mr. Gorman, as the leader of the senate democrats, has urged that an early adjournment would not be in the public interest, but he quite failed to show why. Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader in the house, is also endeavoring to put obstacles in the way of an early adjournment.

As was pointed out by Senator Lodge the democrats found fault with the assembling of congress in extra session, alleging that it was unnecessary. Now they oppose an early adjournment on the plea that it would be against the public interests, though they offer no reason for such an assumption. "The truth is," said Mr. Lodge, "the democratic attitude of dislike to the meeting of congress, followed now by an equal dislike of the adjournment of congress, results from unhappy restlessness like that of a fever-stricken patient tossing and turning in the vain hope of finding a more comfortable place. I suppose that the idea is that we ought to remain here in order to give our friends on the other side further opportunity to seek an issue."

It appears that England has become seriously alarmed over the effect of alien immigration, as shown by the introduction of a bill in Parliament providing for the subject to state control of certain undesirable classes which have had unrestricted access to the United Kingdom. In presenting the bill the home secretary spoke of the steady increase of crime in the country, which he attributed to the fact that the British isles have become the dumping ground for that class of aliens which are excluded from this country.

It has been the policy of England to give asylum to the oppressed of all nations, drawing the line neither as to color or condition. This generosity has been taken advantage of by the criminals and paupers of the continent, all Europe encouraging the emigration thither of these classes. This has finally become intolerable and the example of the United States in regard to undesirable immigrants is to be followed. The influx of foreigners into a country the population of which is more than 345 to the square mile, which is the condition of the United Kingdom, is a much more serious matter than in the case of the United States, which has only 28.56 persons to the square mile.

A comparison of the immigration statistics of the two countries is a striking one. In 1902 66,471 foreign immigrants landed at the ports of the United Kingdom, or only about one-tenth of the total for the same year in the United States, and about one-thirteenth of the arrivals in this country in 1903. In the case of the United States, however, nearly all the immigrants were people to whom no reasonable objection could be made, while a very large proportion of those who entered the United Kingdom were of undesirable classes, such as are excluded by our laws. England will continue to be an asylum for the oppressed, but they must be people who are worthy to be received there and protected.

There is one class of postal employees with whom the government has certainly not dealt generously. These are the men in the railway mail service, who do more arduous work than any other class of postal employees, besides the peril which their service involves. In a recent speech in the house Representative Emerich of Illinois made an earnest plea in behalf of those employed in the railway mail service, pointing out the exacting nature of their duties, the physical strain of their work and the danger attending their employment. He said the railway postal clerk leads the life of a nomad. "His waking and sleeping hours are spent in the uncomfortable and nerve-racking environment of the United States mail coach and his waking far exceed in number his sleeping hours. His duties demand his entire attention. The minuteness of detail that he must attend to is tremendous. He must be a man of good education, quick, alert and indefatigable.

He must stand a frightful strain, which inevitably undermines his constitution. His responsibilities are enormous. His labor highly essential. He is in constant danger of his life."

The description is not in the least overdrawn. Only those who know something of the arduous nature, the incessant strain and the great responsibility of this service can appreciate how hard and exacting it is, though every one can understand the danger incident to it. The men in the railway mail service should be better compensated than they are and it would not be amiss to make some provision for those who are disabled in the performance of duty.

Traveling evangelists and sensational preachers have frequently advertised Omaha as the wickedest city in America, if not in all this wide, wide world, but in this year of our Lord 1904, Omaha has lost its prestige as the wicked city and St. Louis will hold the champion belt against all comers for at least nine months. An appeal has just been issued by the St. Louis Ministerial association to the Christian people of Missouri to rally in defense of the exposition city, whose sole plight is vigorously described in letters that sizzle and burn deep into the flesh. A few extracts from the St. Louis exhortation will convince the good people of these parts, who have felt keenly grieved over the disrepute in which Omaha has fallen as the alleged wickedest city, that there are others:

New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg have their plug-uglies and repeaters, but not organized into a protest marshaling of anarchy that turns ballot boxes and city treasuries over to their rule and commands their assault upon honest citizenship that will not brook their reign of political terror. It is no exaggeration to say that the bluest of blues do not indicate the will of the people. The citizen is either frightened from the polls or goes to them with the certainty that his vote will not count against the purpose of the terror-organ to keep itself in power and to use its power for the robbery of his city's wealth. No side of our city government is better supported than that of our police department. The citizens, therefore, are entitled to protection. The institutions that are neglected are the city's institutions of charity, which resemble a hospital, a madhouse, a cramp and makeshift hospital, insane asylums that are themselves half insane for want of proper room and service, almshouses that mingle the poor with the mad, as to mingle the poor mad and the mad madder with neglect—at the extent of the robbery that rewards the chartered bootler and thug.

The ex-cis commissioner has almost unlimited power in the withholding or issuing of licenses. There are now over 250 saloons in our city. No work of social life is safe from their perils. They laugh at all laws enacted for their restraint. They not only entrap the youth who enter them, but lure reluctant entrance with song and dance. Give no less than boys are their victims, and when passion is hot and reason reckless with wine, there are in many of them secret rooms ready for the consumption of the ruin the winecup begins. Their victims count by the thousand every year.

Every saloon in the city must do part-time work in exchange for the privilege of corruption it enjoys. The saloon keeper, as a rule, must himself be a party boss of some degree and get about him a gang of bummers, who are ready to pounce upon any one who dares to do the bidding, however criminal, of those above them, who can see what an array of brute-might threatens the order and liberty of the city. Brute-might without curb of fear! Brute-might assured of impunity.

With this startling indictment Omaha gracefully yields the palm to the very latest "wickedest city of America," for Omaha cannot hold a candle to St. Louis, not even a tallow dip.

The introduction by Congressman Williams of Mississippi of a bill limiting the tariff duties on any article not to exceed 500 per cent ad valorem is doubtless designed solely for political effect. If the author were in earnest the bill would specify the particular duties to which objection is had and fix the amount of duty each is to pay. The chances are that if the present tariff figures out more than 500 per cent on any dutiable article it is a rarity and of no special importance. It sounds big, however, to intimate that some imported goods are subject to taxation at more than 500 per cent.

Chicago merchants are very indignant over the decision of the Department of the Interior to require all bids for hardware, boots, shoes and medical supplies for the Indian service to be opened in St. Louis instead of Chicago. Omaha has an even greater grievance by reason of the fact that bids for supplies that are purchased in this immediate vicinity have to be opened in Chicago so that our Indian supply depot is nothing more than a warehouse for the storage of goods to be re-billed and re-shipped over the railroads that converge here.

The public school teachers throughout Nebraska have been utilizing their weekly spring vacation in attending district association meetings. With the national association meeting during the summer vacation, the state association during the Christmas holidays and the district association during the Easter holidays, the up-to-date teacher has no trouble in keeping busy the whole year.

There is no danger that Mr. Davidson will decline to serve Omaha as superintendent at \$3,900 a year just because Topeka is willing to raise his salary from \$2,500 to \$8,000. We feel sure that a raise of \$1,100, or even \$600 a year, and promotion from a 30,000 population town to a 115,000 population town is sufficient inducement.

Every time the Russians and Japanese have a little brush the versions that come from Tokio and St. Petersburg are about as different as concurring and dissenting opinions of a court of last resort. A few neutral observers might give us the facts more promptly and with less coloring.

The school board appears to have money to burn, but if that constitutional convention is held there will be a \$200,000 drop in its income within the next eighteen months, which Omaha taxpayers are not likely to make up without a very loud roar.

The Nebraska democratic re-organizers want to send a delegation to St. Louis opposed to the renomination of the silver plank, yet bound to inject Mr. Bryan into the resolutions committee as their representative to fight against their own demands. Is this a paradox?

Discounted Bills. Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Bryan is so busy persecuting the widow Bennett of Connecticut that he probably has not yet heard how the democrats of New York walloped his silly little understudy, Billy Hearst.

Russia's War Chest. St. Louis Republic. Evidently reports of the financial stringency of Russia do not apply to the government's cash. The Bank of Russia has \$10,000,000 more gold than a year ago, and of both gold and silver \$40,000,000 more.

Asking Too Much. Chicago Record-Herald. Justice Brewer urges respect for the law. It is pretty hard to work up much respect for the law on the part of the public while so many of the lawyers and judges put in most of their time showing that it isn't worth obeying.

All Treaties Canceled To. Chicago Record-Herald. One good thing about the present war is that the person who sympathizes with Russia can find full satisfaction in the dispatches from St. Petersburg, while the one who sides with Japan can get a wholly satisfactory version in the news from Tokio.

The Worst Yet to Come. Brooklyn Eagle. An American physician has discovered that the blues is only a form of splenic neurasthenia due to intra-abdominal venous congestion. Now if that doesn't make a patient with the blues bluer than he was before he could be jolly with hyperpyrexia, or with metaplasia of the epithelium.

Liberal Pay for Letter Carriers. New York Tribune. The arguments in favor of more liberal pay for letter carriers have not been answered. The day must surely come when congress will do justice to these patient, hard working public servants, whose salaries are small, whose pay is cut off for every day of sickness, by granting a scale of remuneration fairly proportioned to their hardships. It ought not to be forgotten, that, too, there is no system of pensions for letter carriers.

Some Light Let in on Grabs Here and There. Philadelphia Record. Paris Gibson, a democratic senator from Montana, is the only man in either branch of congress who has retorted the day must surely come when congress will do justice to these patient, hard working public servants, whose salaries are small, whose pay is cut off for every day of sickness, by granting a scale of remuneration fairly proportioned to their hardships. It ought not to be forgotten, that, too, there is no system of pensions for letter carriers.

Public Land Frauds. The illustration applies especially to the Indian army because their system of transportation is the same as that of other European nations and our own. The Japanese, owing to the limited number of draft animals raised in Japan, are not able to provide trains such as those of other nations have and use instead light pack animals and packers, who are assigned to the army as part of its makeup for this and other work. In northern Korea this method of transportation would be found quite satisfactory because the roads are bad and pass through mountainous regions. In many places they would be impassable for wagons and carts such as are used in other armies.

Chances Favor the Utah Senator Retaining His Seat. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The resumption of the investigation in the Smoot case has been postponed several days from the time set three weeks ago. April 12 is the day now named for taking up the Utah case. The reason assigned for the postponement is the difficulty of getting the witnesses who are sought. Probably another reason is that the committee is conducting an inquiry, in the line of that of the larger committee before the senate than the question which is being investigated by the committee, especially as not the slightest evidence to sustain the charge against the senator has been obtained.

PERSONAL NOTES. Jasper Oglesby, youngest son of the late Richard J. Oglesby, the only man ever elected three times governor of Illinois, has surprised his friends by taking a position as locomotive fireman on the Chicago & North Western railway.

It is possible that the element of physical vigor may prove a determining factor of great importance.

Another element that will prove of considerable importance in determining the outcome is the relative physical vigor of the individuals who will be put to the severest test. The strength of body, the hardihood and energy of the men of an army always prove of very great moment in warfare. However, when the belligerents are of the same race the difference in this respect between the two will not be accentuated, but when they are of different races, different temperaments, have different customs, lead different lives and are different in physical development generally, it is possible that the element of physical vigor may prove a determining factor of great importance.

Grand Island Independent: Those of the republicans who will remember the part Mr. Summers played in the Bartley pardon matter will have no regret that his successor has finally been appointed.

York Times: At last the long contest between Summers and Lindsey for the position of United States district attorney has been settled. Judge Baxter of Omaha is the lucky man. We speak advisedly when we say "lucky." It is purely a matter of luck. Judge Baxter is a good lawyer and stands high in Omaha, where he has been elected to the bench three successive times. Still, he is not known in state politics and has done nothing for the party to entitle him to the plum. He had a good position and one that he is known to be well adapted to. He will make a good district attorney, no doubt.

Freemont Tribune: The middle over the United States district attorney for Nebraska, which has occupied the boards for so long and which had developed into a subject of national interest, has at last been settled. The result of it is that an entirely new man has been chosen in the person of Judge Baxter of Omaha. The two senators and their maker, D. E. Thompson, agreed on Baxter and the president was relieved of the necessity of lumping their heads together to get a decision in the matter. Baxter is a good, clean man and will undoubtedly give an administration that will be creditable.

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THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

Army Officer Reviews the War Situation in the Far East. Captain Hugh J. Gallagher, member of the general staff, United States army, has just written to the Omaha and Council Bluffs, contributors to the Philadelphia Press a review of the war situation in the far east, and the conditions which retard army operations. He writes as follows:

The difficulties of the climate prevent active operations, and the intervening time, no doubt, welcome to both belligerents as it gives them an opportunity to gather their forces and have at hand the vast quantities of supplies that are required in the operations of a modern army. Few people outside of the military profession realize what it means to assemble an army and hold it with the means to move, to live and to fight.

In our own land, so thoroughly covered with a network of splendidly constructed and splendidly equipped railways, an army of 100,000 men can be promptly assembled, readily moved and easily supplied. In the country which is to be the field of operations of large armies in the Orient but one railway exists, which will be utilized by the power through whose territory it passes to bring troops and supplies to the field of active work. Then the cars sent by the railroads and the men must exert their strength and power of endurance in weary marching.

The great quantities of supplies must be taken up by wagons and carts to be hauled along to meet the needs of the advancing men and animals. Consider the number of pack animals required to carry the food for 100,000 men, the forage for the 20,000 animals that must accompany them. Every man will consume at least three pounds of food each day, and every animal at least fifteen pounds of forage, and the pack animals will require 100,000,000 pounds of food. This means a wagon train nearly two miles long.

At the end of the first day's march these 200 empty wagons may start back to the base, passing another train of 300 wagons, hauling the food and forage for the second day's march. In 200 wagons reach the base the army has advanced two days, consequently another 300 wagons must have left the base the same day that the first 200 arrived there. In this way the chain of wagons increases day by day as the army moves farther from its starting point.

This refers only to food and forage that are consumed each day. There must also be considered the cooking utensils, the tents, the field hospitals, the extra clothing, the bridge trains, the signal and mapping outfits and the ammunition that must accompany the army. Again the records of all the men must be kept, and accounts and returns of money expended, stores and property issued must be rendered.

It is as though all the inhabitants of a city would take up to the march, carrying with them what they require for their comfort and health. One hundred thousand has been assumed for the purpose of illustration only; in fact, each nation will probably have three times that number in the field before the war is over.

From all this it is possible to acquire a conception of the immense task that is now being worked out in the Orient by the belligerents, while we wait impatiently for a moment of peace. All these men must be brought to the field; all these supplies must be gathered together, all these wagons and carts assembled before the advance begins.

The illustration applies especially to the Indian army because their system of transportation is the same as that of other European nations and our own. The Japanese, owing to the limited number of draft animals raised in Japan, are not able to provide trains such as those of other nations have and use instead light pack animals and packers, who are assigned to the army as part of its makeup for this and other work. In northern Korea this method of transportation would be found quite satisfactory because the roads are bad and pass through mountainous regions. In many places they would be impassable for wagons and carts such as are used in other armies.

The question relative to the war that is what will be the outcome of the first great battle? The Japanese have not yet been put to the test against a power whose army is organized, equipped, drilled, trained and armed as is that of Russia. The advance in military matters that Japan has made in the past thirty years is wonderful, but it is assumed that she has surpassed or even reached the same stage of development that has been attained by Russia, a nation which since the days of Napoleon has devoted untold energy and wealth to the creation of her army, would be unreasonable.

Owing to its resources Russia has certain positive advantages in organization. Conspicuous among these is the superiority in numbers of its mounted troops and the quality of the horses they possess. In this respect Japan is weaker than any other nation that maintains a great standing army. That Russia will make use of this great advantage cannot be doubted. It will enable it to threaten, harass, observe and outflank its enemy without subjecting his own army to the disadvantages. Japan may be able to compensate for this inferiority in mounted forces by placing more men in the field than its adversary. This it is in a position to accomplish, due to the comparatively short distance of the army in the field from its own shores.

Another element that will prove of considerable importance in determining the outcome is the relative physical vigor of the individuals who will be put to the severest test. The strength of body, the hardihood and energy of the men of an army always prove of very great moment in warfare. However, when the belligerents are of the same race the difference in this respect between the two will not be accentuated, but when they are of different races, different temperaments, have different customs, lead different lives and are different in physical development generally, it is possible that the element of physical vigor may prove a determining factor of great importance.

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STATE FRESH COMMENT.

Vendigre Citizen: Frank J. Burky of Omaha, for governor, is the best piece of domestic timber in Nebraska. He could beat Mickey too.

Broken Bow Republican: County conventions that have not yet been held should withhold their endorsement of the present state officials until the state board has passed upon the valuation of railroad property for assessment purposes. If all other property is to be listed at its cash value it is but justice that property of corporations should be assessed on the same basis. The republican party can not afford to renounce any state officer from governor down that is not for the enforcement of the new revenue law against corporations the same as against individuals.

Broken Bow Republican: E. Rosewater in his suit last year against the State Board to compel them to raise the assessed valuation of railroad property in this state produced evidence that the railroads of Nebraska were worth \$600,000,000. The supreme court did not order an increase in the assessed valuation because all other property was assessed below its true value. This year that condition does not exist. Let every dollar's worth of property in the state be assessed at its full value and the levies reduced accordingly.

Kearney Hub: It is now up to the supreme court of Nebraska to do the right thing in appointing a clerk of that body. If the Hub understands the matter right, each of the judges has a personal preference. The proper thing for the two republican judges to do is to agree on Harry Lindsey as clerk of the court. The republican party has been disposed of and he has been cut out on that score. The republican party of this state owes that much to Harry Lindsey, and those who renege the party in positions of trust, and to whose political success Chairman Lindsey is so much indebted, should be so much so, are the ones to "make good."

St. Paul Republican: Governor Mickey was so strongly entrenched to be defeated for a renomination. Recognizing this fact, all contestants have withdrawn from the race, leaving him a clear field. The Republican state convention has been called, and Mickey is not much better candidate than any other man the opposition can name.

Beatrice Sun: The New York Times is the first republican paper that has come out in good plain language and opposed the nomination of a United States senator by the state convention. If the nomination is carried with it the right to vote for the nominee at the polls in November, there would be some sense in the move. But the average delegate to the state convention is selected because he managed to get into the county convention, and in many instances the primary cause of his certain to be a much better candidate than any other man the opposition can name.

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Beatrice Sun: The New York Times is the first republican paper that has come out in good plain language and opposed the nomination of a United States senator by the state convention. If the nomination is carried with it the right to vote for the nominee at the polls in November, there would be some sense in the move. But the average delegate to the state convention is selected because he managed to get into the county convention, and in many instances the primary cause of his certain to be a much better candidate than any other man the opposition can name.

RESTRICTING MARRIAGE.

A Problem Difficult to Solve Under Existing Laws. Philadelphia Record. The supreme remedy for most human ills—for weak bodies and defective minds and the long list of hereditary evils—is held by many men of science to be in the regulation of marriage so as to prevent the union of the morally and physically unfit. It is affirmed that could science interpose a veto on such marriages as do not commend themselves to its judgment, criminal and insane tendencies might be eradicated and a higher type of man assured. Repeatedly there has been introduced in different state legislatures a bill to establish a commission from which the applicants for marriage must have a permit. For many reasons this measure has had little support, even from those who admit the great possibilities of a severe limitation of marriage. There is no reason to think the legal restrictions will be multiplied in this age.

The clerymen at Omaha, having failed to obtain for a similar bill any serious consideration from the lawmakers, have agreed on a scheme to inaugurate a censorship over marriages. The measure aims to prevent the union of the morally unfit are of all persons those who can dispense with the legal ceremony without scruple, and it may be in the interest of the lawmakers that their disposition to have a censorship over their relations should be encouraged.

It is a matter of experience that marriage may be made too difficult for people. In different countries of Europe there have been severe regulations aimed at particular classes. In one time a state required a certain amount of property as a qualification, and as the value was greater than could be obtained easily the number of legal marriages declined, but there was no falling off of the birth rate. Also, where the authorities permitted but a small percentage of marriages among the Jews, the rabbis justly instructed their people to dispense with the civil ceremony. So in every case the result at which the state aimed was not attained. It is not bound by the dictates of science or of legislators, laws which prohibit the marriages of persons who lack moral standing or property are liable to be regarded with contempt. There is room for more care on the part of the lawmakers in the making of strangers and unions. Too often no inquiry is made into the antecedents of persons who present themselves.

De Style—He said his wife's Easter bonnet was a dream. Gustava—Did it? But when he got the bill it opened his eyes—Judge.

"This ring," says the jeweler, "will cost you \$50, with our extra service gratis." "What's the extra service?" asks the young man who was looking at engagement rings. "When the young lady calls to make inquiries, I'll tell her it's worth \$25."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Yes, she asked for a divorce on the ground that her husband beat her." "Beat?" "Yes, but the judge made her explain that she meant he beat her down to breaking in for making her and Robbins all the hot cakes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Porter—Mistah Smith, yo wife has 'er' rung up and says it's about time fo' yo' to get a new suit. (In desperation)—Well, I'm already in \$400. That ought to satisfy her for every night's sleep. Times-Democrat.