

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows for various dates from June 1st to June 30th, showing daily circulation figures and a total for the month.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1905. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home.

There is balm in the knowledge that Nebraska's growing crop is not suffering from the warm weather.

That investigation of the tobacco crop report cannot cover the entire field until it takes cognizance of the cabbage patch.

Omaha's reputation on the golf links is being gloriously upheld by our women golfers. Now let the men vindicate themselves.

In his remarks upon the value of that real estate loan, Senator Dewey shows his ability to remain humorous under depressing conditions.

The local popocratic organ is accusing the managers of the republican campaign in the First congressional district of "dirty politics." Holy smoke!

The New York lawyer who denounced "moneyphobia" proves to have developed a typical case himself—only he would probably have termed it "corporationitis."

Now that Nebraska farmers have begun to operate threshing machines with gasoline motors, Rockefeller will find still more trouble in disposing of his surplus cash.

The New York state insurance commissioner's office acts as though the statute of limitations were running a close race with Mr. Jerome in some of the equitable deals.

Now that the selection of M. Witte has been positively made, Japan's emperor may attach his signature to the peace terms with more assurance of their acceptance.

If Russia had turned its attention to developing the gold mines on Sakhalin rather than to the confiscation of Manchuria, the balance sheet might not have shown so many red lines.

The oil case at Kansas City and the grain case at Omaha have one point in common, insofar as a number of people prefer not to tell what they know for fear of starting the criminal courts to work.

The novel sight of a legislature trying a judge is presented in New York. Judges of every state try the legislature after each session, as soon as the lawyer with "constitutional" points starts to work.

The grand lodge of Elks have postponed consideration of the proposition to exclude liquor dealers from membership in the order. No one proposes, however, to exclude members who patronize the liquor dealers.

There may be mistakes or worse in the cotton reports and chicanery in the tobacco statistics, but the man who would attempt to fool "Tama Jim" Wilson when it comes to corn and bugs does not hold office under him.

When that former St. Louis official acquitted of bribery in a court in the interior of the state has another trial in the metropolis of the commonwealth, the observer can have an idea as to the comparative value of rural and urban juries.

If the Irish Orangemen succeed in bringing about a co-operation of all Irish, the recent mistake of the American branch in Canada will be forgiven, but the harp is yet to be made out which "Sogarith Aroon" and "Bohne Wather" could be played as a duet.

WESTERN BANKING GROWTH.

There has been a remarkable growth in national banking during the past five years, particularly in the west and south, where marked advantage has been taken of the law of 1900, which made the organization of national banks easier and more profitable on smaller capital.

A Washington dispatch says that a treasury official, in speaking of the national bank situation in the west, with reference to which it appears there has been some criticism and even alarm, admitted that a banking boom almost amounting to inflation has been and is in progress, but he did not think there is any ground for alarm.

The official is quoted as saying that undoubtedly there has been bad banking in places, but it was the work of individuals acting as individuals and does not indicate a general tendency to looseness or to excessive speculation.

He observed that instead of inflation being general, as assumed by those who profess to be alarmed at the situation, there are too many institutions which are conducted with too much conservatism, carrying unnecessarily large reserves.

Whether or not the growth of national banking in the west has been more rapid than the increase of wealth and the demands of a steadily expanding business justified could not be easily determined, but it may fairly be doubted. The hundreds of small banks that have been organized since the law of 1900 has passed were undoubtedly called for by the business conditions in the communities where they have been established and they have been an important factor in promoting the welfare of those localities.

They have very generally been conducting their business on a careful and sound basis and very generally, it can be confidently asserted, are in as good condition at this time as the banks of any other section of the country.

There is no reason, therefore, for any feeling of alarm respecting the western banking situation. No undue inflation has taken place, as shown by the last reports of the western banks, nor is there likely to be any, at least in the near future. Western bankers are as a rule conservative. They do not generally make money for their institutions by aiding or encouraging speculation.

We venture to say that the bankers of no other section of the country exercise greater caution in their affairs than is observed by the bankers of the west.

Western banking has simply kept pace with the growth of western business, wealth and prosperity. It is one of the evidences, and by no means the least substantial, of the remarkable progress of this section in recent years. Those who profess to see any danger in it probably have a very superficial knowledge of the conditions. They are not thoroughly informed as to the rapid and great advance the west has made in a few years. And this section is still progressing and creating additional demands for banking.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Republicans of Lancaster county in their convention have nominated to go upon the ticket to be voted this fall candidates for register of deeds and county commissioner in disregard of the biennial election laws enacted by the last legislature relating to these offices, which would extend the terms of the present incumbents for a year. Lancaster county republicans have been persuaded to this course by advice to the effect that the constitutionality of these laws is questionable and that nominations now made would be a safeguard against an election by default should no party nominations be made and the law be declared void; whereas, should the law be upheld, nominations would amount to nothing more than harmless pastime.

This raises a question which is still more serious to the voters of Douglas county. The new primary law, which applies here, but to no other county, provides an exclusive method of nomination and the list of offices to be filled is to be embodied in a proclamation issued by the county clerk calling the primary election. Under this law it will apparently be impossible to nominate candidates for register of deeds and county commissioners in the regular manner in anticipation of the possible voiding of the biennial election laws. The dilemma is one which calls for speedy solution and it is to be hoped the lawyers will find a satisfactory way out.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Another charge is made against the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture. It is alleged that the statistics on tobacco have been manipulated in the interest of the Tobacco trust and an investigation has been instituted. Thus this bureau is now undergoing two investigations and it is possible that others will be found necessary before those already begun are ended. According to reports from Washington the president is likely to order a general investigation and certainly there seems to be very good reason why this should be done. It is said to be the belief of Secretary Wilson that there have been irregularities in the estimates of all the crop reports. The disclosure of the cotton crop leakage and the charge that tobacco statistics have been manipulated in the interest of the trust inevitably casts discredit upon all the reports. The natural inference is that there has been a systematic juggling with the statistics on the part of some of the bureau employees who are in position to do this. Therefore a general investigation seems necessary in order to find out if possible discover how extensive the wrongdoing has been and who is responsible for it.

What appears to be imperatively required is a complete reorganization of the bureau. Confidence in its reports has been very greatly impaired if not entirely destroyed and cannot be restored if those now in charge are retained. No formal charges have been made against the chief statistician, Mr. Hyde, in connection with the irregularities disclosed and alleged, still there is a feeling that

he should be held responsible, in some degree at least, for that which went on under his very eyes. It seems evident that he has not been as careful and vigilant as a man in that position should be. Doubtless he, like Secretary Wilson, had implicit confidence in the employees of the bureau, yet in view of the fact that for a long time there had been more or less criticism and suspicion regarding the reports the chief statistician cannot be held to be wholly faultless respecting the irregularities developed. At all events he certainly does not now enjoy the general confidence which he had prior to the disclosure of the cotton crop leakage and therefore it would be a mistake to let him remain at the head of the bureau.

It is stated that President Roosevelt has in characteristic fashion taken hold of the matter, which means that no effort will be spared to make the investigations that have been instituted thorough and unsparring. In this the secretary of agriculture will undoubtedly be found equally earnest and determined. Meanwhile some changes from former methods have been made which it is believed will prevent in future any such practices as have been disclosed. Still a reorganization of the bureau of statistics is manifestly desirable as soon as it can practically be accomplished.

WHEN OMAHA IS ROUSED.

The magnificent showing that is being made in the canvass for subscriptions to the Young Men's Christian association building fund of \$100,000, which was to be raised within two weeks, affords an excellent illustration of what Omaha can do when thoroughly roused and enlisted in a practical proposition.

What Omaha has done in the past in the way of promoting public and private enterprise shows best what it can do in the present and future. To use a phrase of the street, people of Omaha have on various occasions "been up against a pretty tough proposition," but thanks to their perseverance, persistence and public spirit, they have never given up before reaching the goal.

What Omaha is doing now for the encouragement of new building projects and business ventures is only paying the way for what is to come in the near future. A manifestation of willingness to assist in public enterprises is sure to stimulate private citizens and corporations to investments in modern store buildings and warehouses, and business expansion to new or only partially cultivated fields. Plans are already laid to fill in gaps in our building line that will keep Omaha well to the front among the cities of its size and class, and in all probability put it ahead in a short time of several competitors in the race for commercial supremacy in this section.

Omaha has the geographical situation, it has the resources, it has the men, and it has the spirit—all the factors that make the winning combination.

The Lincoln Star suggests that our political conventions should be called to order in the morning, as is the practice in most other states, instead of in the afternoon. A preliminary morning session, it urges, would suffice for organization, giving a better opportunity for more deliberate proceedings on the candidates and platform. What has forced the afternoon conventions in Nebraska is the inconvenience of our train schedules and the necessity of arriving at the place that will permit of the arrival of delegates by the morning trains. The little details of the convention relating to time and place have to be adjusted to the convenience of the rank and file who are expected to be represented in the membership.

Senator Burkett's idea of keeping in touch with the party has been again exemplified by the senator's appearance as a delegate to the nominating convention held by Lancaster county republicans, and his service in the convention as presiding officer. Although an old idea in other states, this is a comparatively new idea in Nebraska, where the leaders hitherto, who have been elevated to the highest positions of honor and trust, have conceived it to be necessary to draw aloof from the party councils and let the organization steer at haphazard as best it can.

A writer in one of the Lincoln papers, reciting some of Nebraska's recent political history, recalls the fact that "all the prominent republican newspapers in Nebraska, except The Omaha Bee, were badly infected with the free silver craze, or some brand of it." He might have added that on the cardinal principles of republicanism in this state The Bee has always been the most steadfast and safest exponent.

That reminds us that neither the democratic candidate for congress in the First Nebraska district nor any one for him has deigned to answer the very pertinent questions as to whether if elected he would go into the democratic caucus and be bound by its decrees should the caucus decide to uphold or to oppose President Roosevelt's legislative program.

It is pleasing to announce that the Big Muddy is again a navigable stream at this point, the embargo laid upon our shipping by the man behind the Illinois Central bridge having been raised. Governor Mickey can, therefore, send the naval reserves back to the plow and countermand the order for the battleship and the horse marines.

The water works appraisers have been enjoined on petition of the water board from proceeding further with the valuation of the water plant. But there is nothing in the injunction to prevent the members of the Omaha Water board from continuing to draw their salaries for doing nothing.

Omaha's era of building transformation is just beginning. Enough projects are under way in the line of building

improvements to insure uninterrupted activity in the local building trades for at least two years to come.

Not in the Running.

Washington Post. Newspaper men must feel like pliers when they think of the money Statisticians Holmes has been making by disseminating information.

Last Kick of Bourbonism. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Putting Catob Powas into a negro cell is a last protest of Bourbonism against a square man who has never been allowed the right to shuffle the cards.

A Fatal Fall. Kansas City Journal. Eastern papers need not worry over any possible bad effects of Tom Lawson's speech on Kansas. Kansas never attaches any importance to the oratory of a man whose voice breaks down in the first inning.

Talented Athletes. Chicago Record-Herald. No one can read the recent magazine revelations concerning foot ball and ball games in the big eastern colleges without feeling a keen regret that young athletes should be deliberately brought under the influence of standards so low as those of the confidence man and the sharper by the very institution to which they go for their education.

Young Woman, "Forget It." Boston Transcript. President Hyde of Bowdoin in his Wellesley addresses also advises young women who graduate from college to "forget It" in their after relations with other people. The frequency with which this bit of advice is given indicates that in respect to self-consciousness the college for women is nowadays just about where the college for men used to be ten or twenty years ago.

To Whom It May Concern. Kansas City Star. In a recent address to a graduating class of young women at the Amur river and there that they would be much better off without the ballot, and that they could do the greatest good by influencing their future husbands to vote right. The cardinal position is probably correct, but how soon it comes that celebrates the always so keen to see other people get married?

When the President Blushed. Brooklyn Eagle. Miss Katherine D. Blake of this city secured a vote of thanks to the president at Orestes yesterday. Incidentally, Miss Blake took occasion to say: "He is the greatest teacher of us all, for he is a teacher, not of children, but of men, nay, more, of nations; and as we watch the work of our great peacemaker we all hope that success may shortly crown his efforts."

The president is described as having blushed. He might well. Perhaps Miss Blake overated her case to some extent—it is much even for a president to be told to his face that he is a teacher of nations. Jersey and the map will show that any flight of imagination—there is no duplicate of Roosevelt. He is here, there and everywhere, charged with vitality seemingly exhaustless, always the exponent of the highest possible ideals, sincere, emphatic and impressive. And he is contagious.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Philadelphia is pluming itself as a representative self-governed city. Talk of Elihu Root for 1908 fails to extract a murmur of pleasure from Ohio or Indiana.

Cleveland and Cincinnati are devouring Lincoln Steffens' last writings. Meanwhile Tom Johnson smiles and smiles and Colonel Cox's scowl shadows the Rhine.

Finding 3,000 names of nonvoters in the registry list of one ward in Philadelphia warrants the prediction that the number of the city next fall will shrink about 50,000.

The political bosses of Montana, Clark and Helms, have partitioned the state and signed a treaty of peace. Clark will retain his job and Helms will superintend the election of "friendly judges."

Bubbling over with indignation because an official civil service commission selected the attitude towards Afghanistan or India, the Japanese would simultaneously threaten the Amur province, and even the whole of eastern Siberia? He went on to say that, whatever plans existed for the invasion of India from central Asia, they had all been disrupted by the unlooked-for result of the struggle in the far east, and the sudden rise of the new Asiatic Tians.

There is to be a new French academy, the Academy of Sports? It has sprung into existence because the old original academy, of "immortal" fame, has proved unequal to the occasion. Some time ago, it appears, the patrons of motorboat racing wanted a name for the sport, and applied for one to the academy, which furnished a quantity of erudite but totally impractical combinations. Therefore Prince d'Artenberg, Baron Henri de Rothschild, Count Henri de la Vaulx, the Marquis de Dion, M. Paul Adam, M. Henri Desgranges and other well known gentlemen decided that it was high time that sport should have an academy of its own, capable of calling things by appropriate names, at once pronounceable and intelligible. So the new academy has been organized. It will consist always of forty members. Although it will not lay claim to any authority, it expects to exercise a great deal of it. As one of its founders says: "We hope that the collective influence of the members of a body including the best known names in the world of sport will carry great weight, and that an expression of its opinion will have an effect amounting to authority. Such a result would be in the best interests of sport. The academy will occupy itself, first of all, with the adoption of a sporting nomenclature. Then the academy will award prizes and honors for meritorious performances of all descriptions in the sporting arena."

Judging by the position of Sweden's banks, that country must be in good condition financially. At the close of 1904 Sweden had sixty-nine banks in good going order. The aggregate capital was \$100,000,000, as against \$55,000,000 in 1903 and \$75,000,000 in 1902. In addition the banks held very large reserves. The trade of the country is moving so rapidly that quite recently seven banks issued new shares at \$100 per cent to 150 per cent premium, thus increasing their reserves to the extent of \$12,000,000, besides the capital increase. Last year the average bank dividend was 9.2 per cent. These figures show that the commerce and industries of the country are in good shape and that it will flourish. The prime minister, commanded by Swedish government bonds in the principal money markets of the world show that the state finances are also in good shape.

Cadetships in the Japanese navy are open to every subject in the empire, as are also commissions in the army and all the civil appointments under the government. There is no system of nomination and the successful candidates are chosen entirely by competitive examination. The naval academy during the present year have naturally given a strong impetus to the eagerness of high-spirited youths to enter a service which has won such glory for their country, and the applications for naval cadetships during the present year already far exceed in number those of any preceding year. In one district of the four in which they are received they already amount to over 9,700, as against 3,000 in 1903 and 5,000 in 1904.

Oh, Forget It. Minneapolis Journal. W. J. Bryan says that he sees everywhere the spread of the new democracy, the kind that he has been preaching and praying and fighting for the last ten years. Unless we have forgotten the facts, Mr. Bryan's "new" democracy tried to work off on the people 40 cents worth of silver for a dollar.

Looking Out for Business. Philadelphia Record. Mr. Charles M. Schwab believes that great navies are the only sure guarantee of peace. Mr. Schwab is prepared to supply naval building materials, including armor and guns, to any nation that seeks to promote peace by putting itself into a position to get what it wants without fighting.

Doing Business at the Old Stand. Baltimore American. If the sun really lost some of its heat during the past several years, it is evident that enough of it has returned to satisfy the taste of even those bloodless persons who shiver when the thermometer is in the nineties.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It seems to be the prevailing notion that the value of Sakhalin to Japan will be only strategic and sentimental, and that commercially the island will never be of advantage. On the other hand, its very northerly situation at once suggests the altogether unexpected value that Alaska has proved to have in store for this country, and the possibility that there may be a second Alaska in Sakhalin. This, however, is mere speculation, on which time alone will throw light. Its coal mines would seem to give the mountainous island its greatest potential value, but the absolute want of good harbors presents a great drawback to its development. The assertion has frequently been made that one of the first conditions of peace upon which Japan would insist would be the cession of Sakhalin. Such a condition now becomes unnecessary, or at most a mere form. Commanding the mouth of the Amur river and such coast line as may remain to Russia at the close of the war, the strategic importance of Sakhalin to Japan is apparent, though it really consists more in getting the Russians out than in putting the Japanese in. As for Sakhalin's sentimental importance to Japan, the fact that it was originally Japanese territory, not being ceded to Russia until under compulsion in 1875, is explanation sufficient.

News received in Paris from Jeddah, the landing place of pilgrims coming over sea for Mecca, is to the effect that all the inland towns and ports of the Arabian province of Yemen, with the exception of Hodeida, are now in the hands of the rebels. Mecca, the famous entrepot for coffee, which comes mainly from Abyssinia, has been occupied by the insurgents and Turkish authority has ceased everywhere. The latest reports from the northern districts toward Mecca were that the rising was spreading to Adis, and that the rebels were in control of the port of Gantuda, about 200 miles below Jeddah. At Constantinople there is no definite plan for the pacification of the country, the employment of force being prohibited by the excessive summer heat, and the leaders of the revolt imperious to other methods, such as the Turks have found effective in the past. The general complications in Europe also operate to cause the sultan to keep his forces in hand for eventualities nearer home, and it is understood that he has been advised from an influential quarter to play a waiting game.

A veteran officer of the Russian staff was discussing the invasion of India with a special correspondent of a London journal the other day. He ridiculed the idea that there was the least possibility of anything of the kind. He said: "Where is our overwhelming force to come from? Where could we now find five army corps, the least possible number for such a risky campaign? You talk of the Transcaspan and Orenburg-Tashkent railways as two immense military arteries through which our invading legions are to be poured. One of your expert military commentators says that the invasion of India is the only possible means by which Russia can hope to regain its lost prestige. That prestige, I may tell you frankly, is an utterly lost quantity. On the conclusion of the war, Japan will be in possession of Sakhalin, the Amur river and the map will show that any warlike possession of that island constitutes a standing menace to our great Amur province. The Japanese being Great Britain's allies, is it not certain that if our army in central Asia assumed a hostile attitude towards Afghanistan or India, the Japanese would simultaneously threaten the Amur province, and even the whole of eastern Siberia?" He went on to say that, whatever plans existed for the invasion of India from central Asia, they had all been disrupted by the unlooked-for result of the struggle in the far east, and the sudden rise of the new Asiatic Tians.

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There is to be a new French academy, the Academy of Sports? It has sprung into existence because the old original academy, of "immortal" fame, has proved unequal to the occasion. Some time ago, it appears, the patrons of motorboat racing wanted a name for the sport, and applied for one to the academy, which furnished a quantity of erudite but totally impractical combinations. Therefore Prince d'Artenberg, Baron Henri de Rothschild, Count Henri de la Vaulx, the Marquis de Dion, M. Paul Adam, M. Henri Desgranges and other well known gentlemen decided that it was high time that sport should have an academy of its own, capable of calling things by appropriate names, at once pronounceable and intelligible. So the new academy has been organized. It will consist always of forty members. Although it will not lay claim to any authority, it expects to exercise a great deal of it. As one of its founders says: "We hope that the collective influence of the members of a body including the best known names in the world of sport will carry great weight, and that an expression of its opinion will have an effect amounting to authority. Such a result would be in the best interests of sport. The academy will occupy itself, first of all, with the adoption of a sporting nomenclature. Then the academy will award prizes and honors for meritorious performances of all descriptions in the sporting arena."

Judging by the position of Sweden's banks, that country must be in good condition financially. At the close of 1904 Sweden had sixty-nine banks in good going order. The aggregate capital was \$100,000,000, as against \$55,000,000 in 1903 and \$75,000,000 in 1902. In addition the banks held very large reserves. The trade of the country is moving so rapidly that quite recently seven banks issued new shares at \$100 per cent to 150 per cent premium, thus increasing their reserves to the extent of \$12,000,000, besides the capital increase. Last year the average bank dividend was 9.2 per cent. These figures show that the commerce and industries of the country are in good shape and that it will flourish. The prime minister, commanded by Swedish government bonds in the principal money markets of the world show that the state finances are also in good shape.

Cadetships in the Japanese navy are open to every subject in the empire, as are also commissions in the army and all the civil appointments under the government. There is no system of nomination and the successful candidates are chosen entirely by competitive examination. The naval academy during the present year have naturally given a strong impetus to the eagerness of high-spirited youths to enter a service which has won such glory for their country, and the applications for naval cadetships during the present year already far exceed in number those of any preceding year. In one district of the four in which they are received they already amount to over 9,700, as against 3,000 in 1903 and 5,000 in 1904.

Oh, Forget It. Minneapolis Journal. W. J. Bryan says that he sees everywhere the spread of the new democracy, the kind that he has been preaching and praying and fighting for the last ten years. Unless we have forgotten the facts, Mr. Bryan's "new" democracy tried to work off on the people 40 cents worth of silver for a dollar.

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