THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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5	31,780	19	31,590
6	31,710	20	31,370
7	31,550	21	31,820
8	31,450	22	31,250
9	31,490	23	31,430
10	32,720	24	32,090
11	29,600	25	29,250
12	31,550	26	31,360
13	31,290	27	31,430
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C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1906.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Servian regicides are to be retired—unless they beat the king to the chopping block.

It remains to be seen who will mix the "immunity bath" for the life insurance officials.

Iowa operators and miners hope for industrial peace and Nebraska sincerely hopes they will have it without fighting for it.

With thousands of tons of coal in reserve, anthracite mine owners promise to show the public the latest method of turning defeat into victory.

Congressman Kennedy washes his hands of the Blair postoffice appointment. It remains to be seen whether the people of Blair will let it go at that.

Unless President Mitchell is deceived by both friends and enemies, it is safe to say that the coal strike will produce no aftermath like the proceedings in Idaho.

If all dangerous billboards were to be torn down there would be no billboards left in Omaha. And the beauty of the city would not be marred, either.

The suggestion that M. Ignatieff is to succeed Count Witte as premier of Russia would indicate that the black hundred will have a prolongation of its term of activity.

Ohio is to have a railroad commission and it will be interesting to note if a 2-cent passenger rate produces sufficient revenue to warrant the railroads trying to control the rate-makers.

The report that democratic members of congress are to make political medicine in hope of catching the labor vote this fall is not so incredible as would be the success of the scheme.

French miners who lived on hay for two weeks while entombed owe a vote of thanks to the medieval landlords, who forced the French stomach to adapt itself to almost any form of food.

Champions of free alcohol for fuel would brighten the prospects of their measure if they could get all the members of congress to attend an automobile show in full blast and perfume.

The time set for the Young Women's Christian association to raise its building fund is half gone, but the headway made will inspire to redoubled efforts for the remaining time. Let everybody help.

One optimistic democratic newspaper says nothing but the mistakes of the democratic party can keep Nebraska from going democratic this year. A few republican mistakes, however, might help out.

A. H. Hennings has been twice elected city treasurer by unprecedented majorities. If the republicans want a candidate for mayor who will be sure to win out at the election they will unite on Hennings.

Brigadier generals compelled to await developments before going on the retired list as major generals have the satisfaction of knowing that under ordinary circumstances they will still draw salary after those now on the list have quit.

In the whole gamut of the campaign not a word has been said by anybody reflecting upon W. Ernest Johnson, who is asking the republican nomination for city comptroller. The candidate who can seek office without drawing fire must be a pretty good man.

OHIO TO CONTROL RATES.

The noteworthy feature of the railroad control measure which, after passing the Ohio senate by unanimous vote, has now passed the house, is that it applies to the state the principle, and largely the forms, which the Dolliver-Hepburn bill applies to interstate commerce. Under it a state railroad commission of three members will have over state hauls not only all the powers which the Interstate Commerce commission would have over hauls crossing state boundaries, but also many other powers, for its jurisdiction is to extend over sleeping cars, interurban and electric railways of all kinds, while the measure includes also prohibition under most drastic penalties of free transportation to all public officers.

But the vital point is the complete control which it is intended the public authority in Ohio shall henceforth have through this system over all charges on freight moved from one point to any other within the state under prohibitions of unfair charges and discriminations or conspiracies against trade in any way involving railroad transportation. Ample power is conferred on the commission where a local rate is found by the state commission, after investigation, to be excessive or unfairly discriminatory, not only to annul it, but also to compel the railroad to put in force a reasonable rate in its stead, and that, too, in case of a joint rate.

Ohio thus is the first state since the subject of effectively controlling interstate rates has come up decisively in congress to extend logically the same principle to state rates through state authority. The latter is the complement of the former. The people, after protecting their interests from railroad abuses in interstate commerce, will never again consent to leave unprotected their interests in commerce within the state. One state after another, as the legislatures meet, may be now confidently expected to take up this work as Ohio has done.

A state like Iowa, which for twenty years has led the way in restricting local freight rates, will have only to adjust public authority. In Nebraska, where excessive charges and the greatest discriminations exist in local freight tariffs and where the railroads have always been able to defeat the efforts of the people for relief therefrom, the emergency is more serious and the difficulties in meeting it greater, but the public is now so aroused that nothing can prevent control here also of local freight rates.

BROATCH'S REAL RECORD.

An anonymous circular distributed in the interest of Broatch's candidacy for mayor pretends to refresh the memory of republican voters on his record. "Promises as to the future," it declares, "are generally of no value. You must judge Captain Broatch by his past record and life among us." In order that the people of Omaha may be refreshed with the real record of William J. Broatch The Bee reproduces a few chapters that have already appeared in these columns:

When William J. Broatch became mayor of Omaha for the first time in 1887 he was also a member of the Missouri River commission at a salary of $2,500 a year. It was expected that he would make way to some worthy republican as soon as he was placed on the payroll of the city, but if that idea had ever entered his head he did not manifest a disposition to carry it out, but continued to draw two salaries of $2,500 a year and conduct his own private business during his entire term as mayor.

As mayor of Omaha, Broatch rode rough-shod over subordinates, played fast and loose with the taxpayers and played into the hands of the public utility corporations. A sample brick of Broatchism was the signing of an order to the city attorney to confess judgment for a $45,000 gas claim then pending in the courts, to which, according to eminent attorneys, no jury would have awarded $5,000. The order to pay this bogus claim was signed only a few minutes before midnight, as the last official act of Broatch as mayor during his first term.

Professing hostility to corporations, Broatch and the twenty-eighters supported and helped to elect R. C. Cushing, a democratic Burlington railroad contractor, as mayor of Omaha. Professing deadly enmity to the liquor dealers, Broatch made a personal appeal to the Omaha Ministerial association to protect Omaha against saloon rule and professed grave fears that Lininger, the republican nominee, would not enforce the Slocumb law in all its rigor.

The third time Broatch became a candidate it was as the champion of the American Protective association anti-Catholic movement, and he was elected with the assistance of the World-Herald, which bolted the democratic candidate, the late Charles H. Brown, one of Omaha's most honorable and upright pioneers. Broatch immediately resum[illegible] his odious methods and his last act[illegible] mayor for the second time was the si[illegible] ing of a midnight contract with [illegible] electric lighting company for arc li[illegible] at an extravagant price. Like the [illegible] 000 gas claim order, the electric li[illegible] contract was railroaded through [illegible] the last half hour of an expirin[illegible] cil and a dismantled mayor.

A fourth effort was made [illegible] when he sought another re-e[illegible] was beaten for the nom[illegible] Frank E. Moores. Instead o[illegible] he tried his best to scuttle [illegible] lican nominee, and when M[illegible] out at the election. Broatch [illegible] turn over the office, although [illegible] had not been a candidate in [illegible] and not a single person had [illegible] to continue Broatch as mayo[illegible] efforts to pull himself back [illegible] office he instituted the most vindictive and relentless persecution of Moores.

The most rank and indefensible action of William J. Broatch, acting in an official capacity, was the appraisement of the chattels of the lessee of the state penitentiary. A bill appropriating $35,000 for this purpose was log-rolled through the legislature by the penitentiary gang and Broatch was appointed as one of three appraisers. The chattels consisted of several pair of spavined old mules, four or five old wagons, a job lot of convict clothing and supplies, and some worn out machinery and tools. A most extravagant estimate of the value of this aggregation of bric-a-brac was $5,000, but Broatch and his two associates appraised the chattels at $33,000, voting themselves $500 each for one day's inspection, and leaving $500 in the treasury as a balance. It took several years for Broatch to outlive this scandal, but it can never be atoned for.

The same treachery and perfidy that has characterized Broatch through all his political life is now again manifested. As a member of the Fontanelle club he presented his name for endorsement to its board of governors and executive committee. Under the pledge made to the club he was in honor bound to abide its choice, but the word "honor" is not to be found in the dictionary of the man who allows nothing to stand in the way of his ambition and will stoop to anything in the political calendar to gratify his insane desire for domination.

The career of Mr. Broatch as a member of several police commissions is so well known that comment would be superfluous. It remains to be seen now whether the republicans of Omaha will endorse Broatch and all the odious and dishonorable methods for which Broatch stands.

INSURANCE REFORM LAWS.

There seems now to be little doubt that the substance of the reform bills embodying the results of the insurance investigation will be enacted into law by the New York legislature. Those bills, in the corrected form in which they have been put since the Armstrong investigation closed, have now gone to the legislature, whose action in passing a preliminary act to secure a fair election in the big life companies shows a disposition to abolish all abuses.

The strong effort of insurance officials and agents to secure changes in the investigating committee's recommendations of reform has failed. Some abuses like lobbying, political contributions, rebates, falsification of records, etc., are of so gross a character that no one has appeared to defend them or to ask modification of the stringent measures drawn by the committee to eradicate them. The limitations on investments of insurance funds and expenses of management have been altered somewhat to make them more practical, but not to weaken them.

Upon the whole, the assurance is good, not merely that abuses have been discovered, but also that honest and effective remedies have been devised and will be applied.

EXCESSIVE NAVY DEMANDS.

The construction of the swiftest battleship afloat having been just completed, many of our sea fighters are now clamoring for authority to build the biggest battleship, one of 20,000 or 22,000 tons displacement, to exceed the famous new battleship Dreadnaught, which leads the British navy. The keen spirit which has always characterized the American fighting force on sea and which has made it so famous and unconquerable, is a source of national pride, but it may easily lead to extremes of policy if not checked by a broader view and a more conservative interest. The professional spirit which is so insistent for expansion of the navy regardless of practical ends and our peculiar conditions as a nation is not a safe guide, and level-headed judgment will fail to find reason why we should now build a bigger than the biggest British battleship, or otherwise strain to exceed the British naval establishment.

It is conceded that the United States should have a creditable, and even a formidable sea power, but it need be adequate only to our own necessities. They are altogether different in kind and extent from those of Great Britain, the character of whose empire indeed stands alone, and from those [illegible] other great European powers [illegible] are our interests peculiarly [illegible] our situation is peculiar[illegible] eign complications [illegible] growing importa[illegible] that America[illegible] and, indeed [illegible] strong na[illegible] recogniz[illegible] beyond [illegible] becom[illegible] gen[illegible]

time would be a proclamation of defiance to the Civic Federation and an invitation to the Civic Federationists to wage a constant and unremitting warfare upon the elements Broatch represents. Even those who want a liberal administration make the mistake of their lives in pushing Broatch to the fore.

The advent of spring is about to be celebrated by the planting of a few score more electric lamps in the fertile fields skirting the city, where they will blossom perennially at so much per transferred from the city lighting fund to the coffers of the electric lighting company. Other spring planting requires assiduous care to prevent extermination, but the electric street lamp, once planted, like the babbling brook, goes on forever.

Mayor Zimman has a chance to win one credit mark by forcing action to put the city hall building in a state of good repair. No private person or corporation owning the city hall would allow it to run down to the point it has fallen. The city hall property is too valuable to be allowed to go to wreck and ruin by reason of neglect or niggardliness.

Councilmanic candidates find little difficulty in qualifying to meet the charter requirement that a councilman must be a freeholder. The freeholder qualification is ridiculous anyway. There are plenty of men in Omaha who are not freeholders who would make excellent councilmen and plenty of freeholders who would disgrace a councilmanic seat.

The suggestion of international regulations requiring operators of wireless stations to transmit all messages which may come to them may be in the interest of humanity, but until some plan is devised to insure collection of the tolls the suggestion will hardly meet the approval of those who pay operators' wages.

Call for the Wild.
Washington Post.

A disgusted resident of Iowa wants to "resign" as a citizen of the United States. He should immediately take up his residence in the District of Columbia.

A Real Shame.
New York Post.

"And they call this the square deal!" say the outraged and innocent shippers, as they find themselves arraigned by the Interstate Commerce commission for cheating the wicked railroads.

Nut for Phonetic Spellers.
Wall Street Journal.

It's going to be a pretty hard matter for all those college and library trustees, who are looking for donations, to fall in line with the Carnegie spelling reform and write it "do" when they want dough.

The Talent of Forgetfulness.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Considering previous averments as to the magnificent business ability to which the Standard Oil companies owe their success and the sworn ignorance of their heads as to the business transacted at 26 Broadway we are left to digest the inference that the prerequisite of business ability is a dense and all-embracing lack of knowledge on certain occasions.

Clash of Sentiment and "Dough."
Portland Oregonian.

Sentiment in favor of preserving Castle Rock, one of the scenic attractions of the Columbia river, has its innings one day—commemoration the next. "It is vandalism," cries sentiment, "to shatter this great rock in order to secure stone for building purposes," and the sympathetic public of two states responds "Aye." "If the progress of the northwest in material things demands it, the rock must be taken down," calmly answers commercialism, and the public answers again, only less feebly, "Aye." It is not hard to predict the outcome when these two forces clash.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The twentieth century Jeff Davis, governor of Arkansas, won out in the primaries as a candidate for United States senator, defeating Senator Berry, the present incumbent.

State Auditor Sherrick of Indiana caught a prison term of twenty-one years for unlawful diversion of public funds. Mr. Sherrick achieved a wide reputation as "a prince of good fellows."

Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia has clinched his victory over the local rapid transit company by signing papers which annuls franchises valued at $1,500,000 and obliging the company to pay $400,000 into the city treasury.

A committee of the Massachusetts legislature has reported unanimously a bill which provides that upon the request of 10 per cent of the registered voters of the state or of any coun[illegible] measure of [illegible] mitted [illegible]

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A German periodical, Stahl und Eisen, publishes some optimistic figures about the coal supply of the world. Germany's deposits of coal are put down at 280,000,000,000 tons, which with the present consumption will suffice for a couple of thousand years. Other European powers, in the opinion of this authority, are in a much less favorable position. Thus, the coal deposits of Great Britain and Ireland amount to only about half of those of Germany, or about 133,000,000,000 tons, and, as the annual consumption is twice as big as that of Germany, England may have exhausted its supplies in some 350 years. The aggregate for Europe is about 700,000,000,000 tons of coal.

The coal deposits of North America are estimated to contain nearly as much as those of Europe, or 681,000,000,000 tons; but even this gigantic figure is completely dwarfed by Asia's wealth of coal, as to which it is at present impossible to make an approximate estimate. China more especially seems to possess inexhaustible supplies, and a German scientist has put the coal deposits of the province of Shan-Si alone at 1,200,000,000,000 tons.

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The first census of the British empire has just been issued from the general registrar's office in London, but much of the material in it will have to be digested before the value of it can be appreciated. The returns are for the year 1901, and nearly five years have been required to collect them and put them into anything like intelligible shape. According to the official figures, King Edward has in Asia more than 300,000,000 of subjects; on the American continent, 7,500,000; in Africa, about 42,000,000; in Australasia, more than 5,000,000, and in Europe more than 42,000,000. Classifying them broadly by religions, there are 208,000,000 of Hindus, 94,000,000 of Mohammedans, 58,000,000 of Christians, 12,000,000 of Buddhists and 28,000,000 of various pagan or non-Christian religions. It should be added that this last item represents a very wide generalization, since it contains Parsees, Sikhs, Jains, Jews and Confucians, as well as very primitive forms of superstition. Every attempt in the United Kingdom to add a column for religions to the census returns has been defeated up to the present time. For some reason or other the native Britisher objects, seemingly, to declaring the faith that is in him for purposes of classification. There are exceptions, however, for some enthusiasts have not hesitated to proclaim themselves Calithumpian, Canopist, Hoke, Hylozoist, Tipon, Thesian, [illegible] Millennial, [illegible] and so [illegible]

dustries of Ireland, and displaying them to the best advantage in the most prominent part of the exhibition, the industrial and commercial welfare of the country must be helped forward. Not only the work turned out by great factories, but the product of the humble cottager's taste and industry, will be brought before a wider public than could be reached in any other way. Established industries will thus find a way to new markets, and those partially developed will receive the encouragement they most need.

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The municipal authorities of Berlin are about to make a serious trial of automobile fire engines. Experiments in this direction have already been made in several other German towns. At Hanover it was found that the annual cost of maintaining an automobile fire engine amounted to $500, as compared with $3,000 required to maintain a fire engine drawn by two horses. This difference was brought about chiefly by the discharge of the men employed to tend the horses and by the saving of the rent hitherto paid for stables. It was found that the automobile fire engine could leave the fire station more quickly and reach its destination with greater speed than the older type. Equally favorable results have been obtained at Schoneberg and one or two other German towns. The municipal authorities in the capital have now decided to introduce two automobile fire engines, by way of experiment, one of which will be driven by electricity and one by steam. Both will have the same weight and the same maximum speed of eighteen miles an hour. The construction of the steam automobile fire engine will cost $5,000, and that of the electrical automobile fire engine $4,500.

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A wail has gone up from the Hotel Keepers' association of Naples to the effect that American and English tourists are rapidly being supplanted by Germans. One is informed how the Italian host does not relish the change. "Are we to credit the Teuton," inquires a local paper, "with the welcome announcement that the Hotel Keepers' association has formed a league to protect the foreign wanderer from 'fraud, general trickery and imposition?' The proverbially deliberate economy of the Teuton forbids such an assumption. There must be some other reason."

SMILING REMARKS.

"Some men are like wine; they improve with age."

"Yes, but the likeness must be perfect."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, no wine can improve with age that is drunk too often."—Philadelphia Press.

[illegible] my' money dan he [illegible] ent an' clothes." [illegible] er got to be mighty sensible or mighty light-minded to fully enjoy the balance."—Washington Star.

"I'm going to give my parrot away to someone. He can't say anything but 'What a fool!'"

"I see. You're going to give him away because he gives you away."—Cleveland Leader.

"What's this? A system for refreshing the memory? Take it away. I've no use for it in my business."

"May I ask your business, sir?"

"I'm the professional witness for seventeen gigantic corporations, sir."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Old Time Doctor—In your judgment, what ailed the patient?

Assistant—Lack of vitality, sir. I bled him till there was scarcely an ounce left in him, and still he died.—Chicago Tribune.

Nell—May doesn't seem so quick to deny her age now as she used to be.

Bell—No; she's gotten very stout lately.

Nell—What has that to do with it?

Bell—It takes all her time now to deny her weight.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"You must have an awful thirst, Hiesel-bauer."

"I? I'm never thirsty."

"But you're drinking all day long."

"Yes, and for that reason I'm never thirsty."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A DEFIANCE.

J. W. Foley in New York Times.

I am sixty an' I'm healthy, an' I've got
a grip like steel;
I walk my furrer stiddy an' you won't
git me to squeal;
I'm out afield a-workin' at th' very peep
o' day;
I take back seat f'r no one when it comes
to pitchin' hay.
My corn rows are as thrifty as most any
one's y'll find;
My appetite's tremendous an' I'm neither
deaf nor blind;
I'm tough as hick'ry timber, an' I 'low
there's goin' t' be
A right smart rough and tumble when
they're Oslerizin' me.

I swing my axe with youngsters, an' I
never miss a stroke;
I got a biceps muscle like a knotty piece
of oak;
I'm full of fizz and ginger an' I'm cheerful as can be;
Th' fields an' streams an' pastures all
look mighty good to me.
I've earnt my way by workin', not by
settin' 'round asleep,
An' what I've earnt by workin' I have
got a right to keep.
Th' Lord may call me suddint-like, an' I
may be su'prised,
But you-bet your bottom dollar that I
won't be Oslerized.

Th' clover's just as purty as it ever was
before;
Th' roses that are climbin' all around th'
kitchen door
Are just as sweet to look at, an' I've got
a right to be
Lookin' happy at creation when it all
looks good to me.
An' sixty years th' limit that th' measly
doctors give!
Why, bless your soul, at sixty I have just
begun to live!
An' t' take life sort o' easy! Forty years
fr'm now'll be
Soon enough t' talk—th' rascals—about
Oslerizin' me!