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ILLINOIS DIRECT PRIMARY LAW. The direct primary law just passed at the extraordinary session of the Illinois legislature is a disappointment to the friends of reform in nominating system. While the act purports to establish nominations by direct vote of party membership, the principle is in large part defeated by limitations and by contingent provisions. The conditions which contemplate nominations by conventions are so numerous and of such a character that some predict that more nominations will in practice be made through them than by direct vote, while the act is further criticized as cumbersome, expensive, etc. But the Illinois newspapers that most ardently champion the direct primary principle, while acknowledging and emphasizing its defects, accept the act nevertheless as a substantial gain and as affording a basis on which a genuine embodiment of the principle may be built, and they point out some of the recognized abuses of the old caucus and convention system which in the meantime will be corrected. Generally speaking, the new act marks a great advance in this, that it brings within its strict regulation of law all the preliminaries and forms of nominating candidates, as those of holding elections have long been, and avoiding therein the constitutional objections on which the primary act passed at the regular session was invalidated. It fixes strictly for all parties the same date for the primary and the procedure under official boards, conditions which are essential to the system in its most perfect form. With this much secured the advanced advocates of the reform are encouraged and expect to go on and in due time strike out objectionable features which have been incorporated in the measure as the result of compromise or hostile legislative strategy. And if direct primary sentiment grows as rapidly in the future as it has in the recent past this expectation appears altogether reasonable.

EDWARD ROSEWATER FOR SENATOR. No Joke This Time. Rosewater has everybody's permission to be senator if he can land the necessary votes and the suspicion is not wanting that he will land some. The time-honored suggestion that the presence of Mr. Rosewater in the United States senate would tend to make that body more republican is not to be construed as a joke at this time of the year. Strong Root with the People. Blair Pilot (Rep.). The Rosewater senatorial boom seems to be taking a strong root with the people. The people have looked around so long with ordinary men for the United States senate that they seem pleased with an opportunity to line up for a really strong man. Best So Far Mentioned. Weeping War Herald (rep.). The friends of Edward Rosewater, editor of The Bee, held a meeting in Omaha last week and concluded to do their utmost to elect him to the United States senate. Friends have come to realize that in Edward Rosewater they have the best timber they can name. These friends are all right and the Herald voices all the good things said at their meeting, which was to the effect that Mr. Rosewater is in closer touch with the administration than any other candidate, better fitted in every respect, a fearless and courageous fighter, always has been, and never goes down to defeat that he don't bob up cheerful and keep hammering away. But it is wondrous strange why these same advocates for Rosewater didn't find out all these good things before. The editor of the Herald knows that Edward Rosewater was the man for the United States senate years ago. His constant fight for years has been against monopolies and corporations who have tried to ruin, ruin and fleece the people. He has battled singly and accomplished much. He has had the confidence of a great farming class. He is known out and over and other lands. He can fill any position in the cabinet creditably. Rosewater is a smart man and could serve Nebraska better than any candidate we know of so far mentioned. No Doubt as to Ability. Scott's Bluff Republican (rep.). There is no doubt as to the ability of Mr. Rosewater and there is no doubt but that at this time he will be a strong candidate. Editor Rosewater has for the last twenty-five years been advocating the policy now endorsed by the republican party, and it seems to us that if a man is fit to do anything, he is fit to fight the battles of the people now in the time. As to Railroad Influences. York Times (rep.). It is nonsense to say the railroads are promoting the candidacy of Norris Brown or any other candidate mentioned, but it is well known that a large number of Germans have left their native country to begin life anew in other lands—notably the United States—but of late, it appears, immigrants have outnumbered emigrants, and the fact that, in face of these circumstances, the condition of the people is steadily improving may not unfairly be said to afford strong testimony as to the strength of the economic position of the country. Yet in spite of the great addition to the industrial domain, the supply of native labor does not in good years equal the demand, and the scarcity of workmen renders necessary the employment of Russians, Poles, Italians and other foreigners in house building, farming and the construction of canals and waterways. The higher remuneration to be secured in industrial pursuits and the attractions of a more comfortable life, moreover, cause a diminution in the number of workers who devote themselves to agriculture. A significant feature of the migration from the country to the town is the circumstance that it is confined to the east, where it is often attributed to the patriarchal conditions prevailing on the great estates. On the contrary, the same aversion for farm work is reported from Bavaria, where peasant holdings form the great majority of the farms. Some idea of the scarcity of German farm labor at the harvest time may be gathered from a statement that the foreign contingent who come into Germany at this season number about 300,000, comprising 250,000 Russians and Poles and 50,000 Galicians, Ruthenes and Bohemians. The British War office has prepared a statement showing the total military expenditure of the United Kingdom, India, the self-governing colonies, other colonies and dependencies, the chief foreign countries, the military establishments maintained at the cost of the imperial exchequer in the various colonies and dependencies, and the approximate cost in each case. The financial year dealt with is 1904-1905. The following are the figures: United Kingdom.....\$21,550,000 India.....20,625,000 France.....10,000,000 Germany.....22,000,000 Austria-Hungary.....11,000,000 Italy.....10,000,000 Japan.....4,700,000 Belgium.....2,500,000 United States.....2,100,000 Some explanatory notes are attached to these totals. In the case of the United Kingdom the amount given includes expenditure under military works loans, but excludes annuities in repayment of loans. The figures relating to France exclude \$3,723,175 for the colonial army serving abroad. 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And yet the touch of sorrow and suffering has effected the seemingly impossible, and the suggestion is made that San Francisco's contribution to the furtherance of the literary and political propaganda of the Gaelic league shall be returned to the donors, to be applied to the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the shelterless. Motives of Statemanship. Pittsburg Dispatch. It is interesting to hear that several senators explain that they approve of that amendment of La Follette's, which was defeated the other day, but voted against it because they hated to let La Follette have the credit of it. This effort of logic gives us a new view of the motives of statemanship. The people might enjoy the benefits of proper legislation if a popular senator would propose the amendment, but if an odious disturber makes the motion the public must go unrelieved. 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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. A letter from Glasgow reports that emigration from Scotland is at the flood and the people leaving home by the shipload. It is estimated that 2,000 sail from Glasgow each Saturday for New York and St. Lawrence ports. Up to the 1st of May 20,000 had sailed from that port for the United States or Canada. "Even deducting emigrants passing through from the continent," says the writer, "we are poorer by the population of a town the size of Dumbarton or a county like Peebles since the season opened. And the season is only now at its best, and as many more will leave before it closes. If any statesman had calmly proposed that we should, each two months, export the population of a town like Dumbarton he would have been called insane. Mr. Preston, Canadian government agent in London, says that people are at present leaving Britain for Canada at the rate of 4,000 a week. This is obviously an underestimate, considering the number leaving the Clyde alone. They come to Glasgow from all parts of Scotland, stout, sturdy farm hands, who are tired of hard work and poor prospects at home; clean-built and strapping farmers' sons who prefer to trade in succeeding to the paternal acres; tradesmen attracted by the tales of higher wages out west, and young women who hope to find congenial employment and—who know?—homes of their own in the bigger and newer country." La Depeche Coloniale of Paris has a correspondent somewhere in Australia. This correspondent has reported that the readers of his paper on German commercial expansion in the Pacific. The scientific organization of the Norddeutscher Lloyd administration, which enables it to reap at all seasons of the year the maximum of profit with a minimum of expense, is well known by the correspondent. The two double-deck steamers stationed at Sydney, the Prinz Waldemar and the Prinz Sigismund, are serious rivals of the Melanesian Archipelago. At present the Australian continent is completely invested by the Germans, says this authority. The Norddeutscher Lloyd company has now issued a contract with the planters of the islands of New Britain and New Caledonia whereby it has obtained for a period of five years the monopoly of the transport of their copra and other products. They have offered to pay freight charges that it would be impossible for them to make both ends meet were it not for the secret subsidy from the German government. German colonization is not to be dreaded in these waters, but German activity in establishing not merely naval bases, but military works (at Simpsonshaven) is regarded as a menace. In the last ten years, says Bradstreet's Review, Germany has added 1,500,000 to its population, which in 1905 exceeded 60,000,000. 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LA FOLLETTE'S REFORMS. The unanimity of republican senators on the rate bill separates the opposition from luscious campaign material. The parting caresses much pain. Robert Love Taylor, primary choice for senator from Tennessee, is a fiddler for pleasure and an apostle of sunshine. It comes naturally. He was born in Hoop Valley, Tenn. It is now stated that William R. Hoar has captured the democratic state committee for Alton B. Parker's district, which comprises the counties of Ulster, and Greene, New York. The campaign of 1906 opens in Oregon June 4, when a governor and other state officers, members of the legislature and two congressmen are to be chosen. For the first time in the history of the state the electors are to express their preference for United States senator. Senator Foraker's friends now buoyantly declare that he will control the delegates from Ohio to the republican national convention two years hence. Senator Knox's Pennsylvania friends proclaim with equal enthusiasm that he will have the Keystone state delegates on the same interesting occasion. District Attorney Moran of Boston throws in the shade the spectacular record of William Travers Jerome. A few days ago Mr. Moran summoned all members of the Massachusetts legislature before the grand jury and quizzed them about legislative graft and other things. It was a great day for Moran. John Bigelow, an executor of Samuel J. Tilden's will and one of the wisest counselors of Mr. Tilden in the days of his political ascendancy in the democratic party. Was a delegate from New York state to the republican national convention, which assembled in Philadelphia in June, 1886 and nominated Fremont and Dayton. Mr. Bigelow is 80, is marvelously erect and extraordinarily robust. For the first time since 1857 the treasury of Pennsylvania is in charge of a democrat, William H. Berry, the new official, having been sworn in. He takes in with him practically an entire new set of clerks and so compels the retirement of attaches of the office who have long been there, some of them since before Quay became state treasurer in 1886. Treasurer Berry will receive a salary of \$5,000 a year, with \$1,200 more for service in other capacities. "Not a few republicans in Washington," says the New York Sun, "believe that Vice President Fairbanks will be nominated for president by their national convention in 1908. They base their prophecy on the ground that Mr. Fairbanks is the anti-industrial pursuit and the attractions of a more comfortable life, moreover, cause a diminution in the number of workers who devote themselves to agriculture. A significant feature of the migration from the country to the town is the circumstance that it is confined to the east, where it is often attributed to the patriarchal conditions prevailing on the great estates. 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FARMERS ATTENTION!! LUMBER CHEAP! at Our Old Yard, 13th and California Sts. Have to move on account of railroad. Yard must be cleared by June 1st—buildings and everything to go. First come, first served. A fine clean stock. We can't move it on teams to our new yard. Don't miss this sale. C.N. DIETZ LUMBER COMPANY 1214 FARNAM STREET. TEL. DOUG. 35

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have the Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested. The open street car is now due to make its debut. Perhaps the railway rebates were considered merely perquisites of the billing clerk. Omaha is now maintaining public golf links in Miller park. Nothing like keeping up with the procession. Some preachers who have been advised to adopt newspaper methods will see in it a scheme to make them more conservative. If Kentucky would give real pleasure to its returning sons it will dispose of its "Goebel" cases before "home coming week." The statement is made in Russia that the czar is dazed by the mood of the Duma, but he may only be dazed by the dawn of liberty. Federal judges who as a class seldom refuse to grant restraining orders on application must consider most of the talk in congress on the subject as immaterial if not irrelevant. Coal operators may be honest in their assertion that they can pay no higher wages to miners. The dividends on stock given to railway employees must cut quite a hole in the wage fund. But the real fight will come in the senate when an attempt is made to place express companies under the operation of the new rate bill. New York is strangely silent in the preliminary bouts. The announcement that Castro will resume control of Venezuela does not possess as great local interest as formerly, as Omaha has already contracted for the raw asphaltum for its municipal plant. The popular thing in Ohio seems to be to indict ice dealers for violating the anti-trust law. Here in Nebraska the people are willing to get ice on almost any terms until the next freeze replenishes the supply. Omaha ought to be a good point for an umbrella factory, since Nebraska has been removed by the map makers from the drought area, while periodic wind storms are frequent enough to send the rain protectors to the scrap pile before they wear out. Public indignation may be as effectual as legal enactment in divorcing coal miners and railroads, and under the decision in the Kentucky insurance case the various states should have the remedy in their hands. No call for a populist state convention has as yet made its appearance. Are the populists of Nebraska ready to admit that they are entirely out of business, or do they expect to come in later as a democratic side show? It is not strange that democratic senators are trying to throw rocks at the White House since progress is being made on the rate bill, because old-line democrats are constitutionally opposed to progress in any direction. The divorce decree entered against Hon. "Pat" Crowe on the ground that he had not contributed to his wife's support for fifteen years should be read in connection with some of those fearful pleas made by the famous kidnaper that he might be saved from the penitentiary for the benefit of his dependent family.

THE CANAL COMMITTEE. The question of type of the Panama canal now goes back to the senate from the committee having it in charge with practically little to add that body to a prompt decision. It is true that the report of the committee nominally recommends a sea-level canal, but it comes with a bare preponderance, the committee having in fact been equally divided until an absent member finally turned up to turn the scale. The work of the senate committee has been so ineffectual as to raise suspicion of covert hostility to the interests of the canal or to the administration which had declared its readiness all the time to act decisively if congress would say it did not care to take the responsibility. However that may be, after five months of the session is gone, the senate is in little better plight for action than it was when congress convened. The committee has examined a great many witnesses on a great variety of subjects more or less connected with the canal, but in so far as they have testified on the question of canal type the information is not much more enlightening than congress had at the start. It has cleared up no doubtful engineering points nor has it responded to the urgent demand nor even reinforced the absolute necessity of immediate decision between a sea level or a lock canal, which Chief Engineer Stevens and Secretary Taft endeavored with all emphasis to impress upon the committee, as President Roosevelt himself had previously done in his message. Now that the committee at last gets to the question of canal type the senate to decide quickly or quickly let the president decide. MORE FACTORIES WANTED. One of Omaha's most pressing needs right now is for more factories and mills. If Omaha is to be a city of 175,000 to 200,000 people by the next census it will not only have to gather in all the population that is included within the proper limits of Greater Omaha, but it will also have to draw from the outside a large number of new recruits. Nothing would so stimulate the incoming of working men and women—as the families that constitute the going assets of a big city—as the establishment of new industrial enterprises, furnishing employment for wage-earners in addition to employment already offered to those now here. There are a great many things which could be profitably manufactured in Omaha which are not now made here. Any process for working up into finished product the raw materials from the farm, field and ranch or the conversion of the byproducts of the big packing houses or the smelting works should have an easy foothold here. Omaha's distributing facilities are not excelled by any other city between the lakes and the Pacific coast and the demand for home consumption of most articles of current use is steadily growing with the growth of population in this and adjacent states. The Commercial club is already doing something in the direction of attracting new manufacturing institutions, but with the time so propitious more vigorous efforts should be centered along this line. If Omaha can add to its industrial plant a dozen mills and factories, big and little, this year is will take a big step toward the 200,000 population mark for 1910. Douglas county has won out in the supreme court in the case involving the taxation of the franchise of the Western Union Telegraph company. The constitution of Nebraska says just as plain as day that all taxes shall be levied in proportion to the value of

THE CALER POWERS CASE. The remaining of Caleb Powers back to the state authorities for a fourth trial for the assassination of Governor Goebel gives Kentucky another opportunity to do long delayed justice, and there are some hopeful signs that the opportunity may not be neglected. That Powers never had a fair trial is now generally admitted, even in Kentucky. The action of the supreme court of the state by successively setting aside the three convictions already secured is virtually an official admission of the fact. Well known circumstances outside of the official record demonstrate a most flagrant case of unfairness and denial of justice. Some of the ablest lawyers in the country have exhaustively studied the whole matter, and without exception they agree that it would be an outrage to hang a dog on the evidence on which Powers has been convicted. It is not altogether unprecedented that the courts should fall in the extraordinary circumstances in which this case originated. A state of civil war practically existed in which the community was divided in mortal enmity. Fairness from one side or the other was perhaps an impossibility for the time. But after years have passed and the fierce passions of the strife in which Goebel lost his life have cooled, it ought to be possible now to have a fair ascertainment of the truth even in the local courts. At all events the federal courts have put the responsibility squarely upon Kentucky. Talk is renewed of a new bank for Omaha. This city just now has fewer banks than at any previous time for twenty years, but the banks that are here are thoroughly sound and furnish the best of banking facilities. There is, doubtless, room for additional banks, but to meet with favor they must be substantially backed and conservatively managed. Under the city charter all the appointive officers and employees hold until their successors are duly qualified. If the new democratic mayor and council want to get into a deadlock over their respective prerogatives none of the present occupants of the city hall will put in any objection. Cutting off the fees hitherto pocketed by certain county officials will materially impair the market value of those particular offices. We apprehend, however, that there will be no lack of competition for the places on that account when they are again to be filled. Back to Business. Chicago News. If all persons concerned in the merry rate-bill quarrel had their say, will the eminent statesmen please quit squabbling and resume business? Hence the Roar. Milwaukee Sentinel. Some democratic senators seem to be suffering from an acute sense of having been worked for all they are worth and then chucked in the discard. Passing of the Old Order. New York Post. Nothing serves better to indicate the passing of the old order, in the west than the report that the Indian policy are after the Indian outlier of the Cherokee nation. Discrediting His Party. Philadelphia Press. One of the reasons given for deposing the chairman of the democratic state committee in Kansas was that he persisted in wearing a long-tailed coat and a pig hat. We do not believe that any of the democratic leaders in this part of the country are guilty of such an offense against the dignity of the party.

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POLITICAL DRIFT. The unanimity of republican senators on the rate bill separates the opposition from luscious campaign material. The parting caresses much pain. Robert Love Taylor, primary choice for senator from Tennessee, is a fiddler for pleasure and an apostle of sunshine. It comes naturally. He was born in Hoop Valley, Tenn. It is now stated that William R. Hoar has captured the democratic state committee for Alton B. Parker's district, which comprises the counties of Ulster, and Greene, New York. The campaign of 1906 opens in Oregon June 4, when a governor and other state officers, members of the legislature and two congressmen are to be chosen. For the first time in the history of the state the electors are to express their preference for United States senator. Senator Foraker's friends now buoyantly declare that he will control the delegates from Ohio to the republican national convention two years hence. Senator Knox's Pennsylvania friends proclaim with equal enthusiasm that he will have the Keystone state delegates on the same interesting occasion. District Attorney Moran of Boston throws in the shade the spectacular record of William Travers Jerome. A few days ago Mr. Moran summoned all members of the Massachusetts legislature before the grand jury and quizzed them about legislative graft and other things. It was a great day for Moran. John Bigelow, an executor of Samuel J. Tilden's will and one of the wisest counselors of Mr. Tilden in the days of his political ascendancy in the democratic party. Was a delegate from New York state to the republican national convention, which assembled in Philadelphia in June, 1886 and nominated Fremont and Dayton. Mr. Bigelow is 80, is marvelously erect and extraordinarily robust. For the first time since 1857 the treasury of Pennsylvania is in charge of a democrat, William H. Berry, the new official, having been sworn in. He takes in with him practically an entire new set of clerks and so compels the retirement of attaches of the office who have long been there, some of them since before Quay became state treasurer in 1886. Treasurer Berry will receive a salary of \$5,000 a year, with \$1,200 more for service in other capacities. "Not a few republicans in Washington," says the New York Sun, "believe that Vice President Fairbanks will be nominated for president by their national convention in 1908. They base their prophecy on the ground that Mr. Fairbanks is the anti-industrial pursuit and the attractions of a more comfortable life, moreover, cause a diminution in the number of workers who devote themselves to agriculture. A significant feature of the migration from the country to the town is the circumstance that it is confined to the east, where it is often attributed to the patriarchal conditions prevailing on the great estates. On the contrary, the same aversion for farm work is reported from Bavaria, where peasant holdings form the great majority of the farms. Some idea of the scarcity of German farm labor at the harvest time may be gathered from a statement that the foreign contingent who come into Germany at this season number about 300,000, comprising 250,000 Russians and Poles and 50,000 Galicians, Ruthenes and Bohemians. The British War office has prepared a statement showing the total military expenditure of the United Kingdom, India, the self-governing colonies, other colonies and dependencies, the chief foreign countries, the military establishments maintained at the cost of the imperial exchequer in the various colonies and dependencies, and the approximate cost in each case. The financial year dealt with is 1904-1905. The following are the figures: United Kingdom.....\$21,550,000 India.....20,625,000 France.....10,000,000 Germany.....22,000,000 Austria-Hungary.....11,000,000 Italy.....10,000,000 Japan.....4,700,000 Belgium.....2,500,000 United States.....2,100,000 Some explanatory notes are attached to these totals. In the case of the United Kingdom the amount given includes expenditure under military works loans, but excludes annuities in repayment of loans. The figures relating to France exclude \$3,723,175 for the colonial army serving abroad. The German total includes pensions and \$4,800,000 for colonial military expenditure, of which \$2,952,827 was "extraordinary war expenditure." The figures for both Japan and Russia exclude extraordinary war expenditure. It is explained that the \$2,100,000 given as the military expenditure of the United States excludes all count of nearly \$25,000,000 paid in that country as pension. There is something pathetic in the eagerness displayed by the Irish patriots to send their quota for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers. The conditions are so commonly reversed, and the stream of help that constantly pours eastward to the Emerald Isle from the "Greater Ireland" would seem to preclude the thought of any possible reversal of the current. And yet the touch of sorrow and suffering has effected the seemingly impossible, and the suggestion is made that San Francisco's contribution to the furtherance of the literary and political propaganda of the Gaelic league shall be returned to the donors, to be applied to the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the shelterless. Motives of Statemanship. Pittsburg Dispatch. It is interesting to hear that several senators explain that they approve of that amendment of La Follette's, which was defeated the other day, but voted against it because they hated to let La Follette have the credit of it. This effort of logic gives us a new view of the motives of statemanship. The people might enjoy the benefits of proper legislation if a popular senator would propose the amendment, but if an odious disturber makes the motion the public must go unrelieved. It certainly would be worth while for these profound givers of legislation to secure for the country a little show by getting ahead of the hated radical and proposing the good amendments themselves.

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