

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: C. C. Rosewater, general manager...

For the month of June, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation type and Amount. Includes rows for Total, Less unsold copies, Net total sales, and Daily average.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1906.

W. H. HIGGINS, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

That circular saw ballot evidently turned out to be a buzz saw.

Perhaps son-in-law will take the next Fontanelle endorsement.

Governor Cummins is the latest to proclaim that there is nothing to arbitrate.

It will not be possible to "count the boot" of the Fourth of July until the doctors' bills are presented.

Russian soldiers ordered not to read newspapers may be pardoned for believing any story insurrectionary leaders may tell them.

The present outbreak of cholera in the Philippines will probably make the most radical insurrectionist an "amigo" while the danger lasts.

Ambassador Reid's chief duty in London this season seems to be to provide a place of rest for distinguished Americans on their travels.

Col. Bryan's desire to leave the nomination for president open until next year shows that he wants his boom to escape the chilling frosts of winter.

Now that the Breathitt county murder cases have reached the "confession" stage, Kentuckians may admit that family feuds are not entirely justifiable.

Lincoln has been suffering from a shortage of water. How fortunate that calamity did not befall while the legislative solons were in session at the capital.

It is said that neither Senator Bailey nor William R. Hearst are in contempt of the house by reason of their verbal pyrotechnics, but it is plain that each is in contempt of the other.

Indications are that the guardian spirit of French Lick springs will be too busy in Indiana courts to give the "glad hand" to the world-renowned democrat who will reach home in August.

The alleged discovery of a plot at Seattle to assassinate the Emperor of Germany may show only that the "yellow journalists" and international detective agencies have formed a combination.

In some of our cities and towns the privilege of being the leeman carries with it some severe responsibilities these days, among them of paying fines and serving sentences for violating conspiracy laws.

A deadlock after 1,600 ballots in a vain endeavor to nominate a legislative candidate is another novelty of the Iowa campaign. The deadlock business, however, does not usually work out profitably.

The school board is aiming to make the new Vinton school a model school building in all respects. This is a laudable ambition. Buildings that house several hundred school children a large part of each day through the year should be constructed with special reference to absolute safety and perfect sanitation.

In the light of the returns, the fantastic tales sponsored by the senior Omaha yellow about the consternation caused by the loop-the-loop sample ballot which was to give the Fontanelles a victory in the primaries as easy as rolling off a log are indeed amusing, though not much more so than most of that paper's political fakes.

THE VOICE OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Douglas county has spoken and in no uncertain terms. It has instructed its delegation to the republican state convention for Edward Rosewater for United States senator by electing the solid Rosewater delegation. Although it was freely predicted that the delegation was sure to be divided as a result of factional opposition fortified with the rotation ballot, the lowest man on the Rosewater ticket has nearly 1,000 votes more than the highest man of the opposition, so that there can be no dispute or cavil.

The result is more signal even than it appears on the surface.

No one not actually in touch with the conditions presented by the "rotation" ballot can appreciate the difficulties and obstructions set in the way of a full expression of the will of the rank and file of the party. That nearly 4,000 voters should have overcome those obstacles and asserted their rights in spite of all hindrance testifies to the determination and loyalty of Douglas county republicans. That of those voting two-thirds have recorded themselves for the Rosewater list of delegates from top to bottom, to be sure that every one of the eighty-three votes allotted to this county in the republican state convention be cast for their preferred candidate for senator, is proof positive that the sentiment for Mr. Rosewater for senator in Douglas county is overwhelming and widespread. Had the primary election been conducted so that the average voter could register his choice with reasonable ease and precision, the vote would beyond question have been half again as large and the preponderant majority for the Rosewater delegation still further emphasized.

The result is notice to republicans throughout Nebraska that Douglas county will present and give solid backing to the candidacy of Mr. Rosewater for the convention's endorsement and that no other Omaha candidate will have any following in the delegation. While this was practically assured in advance, republicans elsewhere may now proceed with precise knowledge of this situation and will without doubt be strongly impressed by it.

PACKING HOUSES NOT THE WORST.

Immense as will be the improvement in meat food resulting from the new inspection law, there is good reason for believing it will be a small part of the aggregate benefits flowing from the legislation in which it originated, since public opinion and authority are now turning with equal vigor towards the processes of manufacture and handling all the common foods.

The very first move of the Chicago sanitary inspection service to inquire into the bakeries has disclosed conditions which rival the abuses found in the packing industry there. It demonstrates that in the bread and pastry supply the various unsanitary practices and surroundings which startled the public in the official report of the Chicago packing plants are duplicated so that sweeping reforms have already been ordered and are to be enforced by the local authorities which in large part have exclusive jurisdiction of this trade.

Equally bad conditions as to fifth and revolting methods and materials are said to exist in the preparation of many other food articles of common consumption, some of which are wholly or mainly outside of the domain of national authority, and against which therefore the public must depend for protection upon state and local authority.

The real value of the meat inspection agitation accordingly is the impetus given to demand for publicity concerning the whole subject and for sweeping reforms over the whole field of food supply. There is already a pronounced disposition of the public mind that the meat packing conditions were made to appear pre-eminently bad only because they were first exposed, and that the publicity given them has already produced salutary reforms in many other fields.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The fascination of mere bigness is such in this country that the first impulse of many is to credit and almost to welcome the current newspaper affirmation of "a billion dollar appropriation." It is an untrue statement, however, and grossly misrepresents the facts. It is true that the total appropriations at the late session are very large, footing up \$880,183,301, but of this amount only \$741,000,000 is to be met out of the revenues of the fiscal year, which began July 1.

About \$35,000,000, of which \$16,000,000 is on account of the Panama canal, is deficiencies, or expenses of the last fiscal year which ended June 30, while there should be a deduction of \$57,000,000 for the sinking fund, which is a matter of discretion with the Secretary of the Treasury. Other items, like \$22,000,000 to be paid out of deposits of national banks in redemption of circulating notes, and \$25,456,415 reimbursable to the treasury out of isthmian canal bonds, all appropriated for, and altogether aggregating \$139,000,000, are to be deducted from the total amount of appropriations, in order to understand their true nature and effect. It is therefore estimated that the current revenues will leave a surplus of at least \$20,000,000 over the expenses of the fiscal year now just begun.

It is noteworthy that in the carefully prepared statement, issued on behalf of the minority party at the close of the session, not a single important authorized expenditure is criticized or attacked, but the subject is dismissed with the vague general allegation of "extravagance" against the appropri-

MR. BRYAN AT LONDON.

In his Fourth of July address in London on "The White Man's Burden" Mr. Bryan was good-natured and considerate enough to recommend only what everybody favors, or at least only for what it is customary for everybody in public to declare his favor. It is not the easiest thing in the world for an American, whose words will be closely scanned in the case of Mr. Bryan, on the pre-eminent day of national effervescence, to pick a neutral subject or to confine himself to sentiments which will pass muster in a foreign presence, particularly if it be a British presence. It is obvious that Mr. Bryan took no little pains in sorting over his homilies for this material.

Nevertheless, apart from the mere matter of convenience, it may be well occasionally to emphasize, as Mr. Bryan does, the duty of altruism on the part of the robust, aggressive and progressive western nations in dealing with the decadent or inferior peoples in other parts of the world with whom they are coming every day into more direct and intimate relations. It all comes down to right rather than might as the true rule. In point of fact, however, we Americans have not made so good a fist of it the last three centuries in dealing with the Indian and the negro as to be in very good position to lecture white mankind in general.

In all such situations it is generally deemed prudent not to come within gun shot of anything practical as Mr. Bryan was politely careful to do in drawing plans and specifications for his London performance.

DISCREDITING THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

The worst feature of the "rotation" ballot outrage inflicted upon the voters of Douglas county in their primary election is that it is sure to discredit the direct primary and to operate as a distinct setback to primary election reform, not only here, but throughout the state.

The object of direct primary legislation is to bring the choice of party nominees closer to the people by enabling the rank and file of each party to express themselves as between aspirants for nomination. If the direct primary can be twisted around and distorted so as to defeat its very object and confuse and disfranchise the voters rather than to help them register their will, advocates of direct primary legislation will get a cold shudder when they appear before the legislature to urge their plan upon representatives of other counties and especially of rural districts.

The direct primary is in a great deal more danger from its false friends than it is from its open enemies. If the people are disgusted with it where it is tried, those who are reluctant about making an experiment will be all the more apprehensive about it and those who have opposed it constantly will have another club put in their hands to help them beat it back. In a word the direct primary law, which in Nebraska was enacted for Douglas county alone in order to prove its beneficence to the remainder of the state, is in danger of having exactly the opposite effect, but because of perverted application.

Over in Iowa the laws enacted by the last legislature go into effect this week. In that state bills passed with the emergency clause must be given publicity by newspaper advertising before it goes into effect so the people may know what the provisions are, while the other laws passed without the emergency clause are published in book form before they take effect. Some such arrangement as this ought to be adopted by Nebraska, where frequently new laws go into operation before the people affected by them have any opportunity of finding out what they really are.

When the decision was handed down at the instigation of the Fontanelles inflicting the voters with the rotation ballot, The Bee pointed out the only remedy within reach, which was to resist the outrage and rebuke its perpetrators by electing the Rosewater delegates at whatever cost of time and effort. This advice must have struck the popular chord.

Starting on the Fourth of July, Secretary Root may be able to carry the spirit of responsible independence through South America, but he will remember that the American Fourth of July has claimed more victims than the average South American revolution.

The local democratic organ takes great comfort in what it thinks are signs that the republican party is disintegrating and sure to split as the democratic party split ten years ago. In this case, however, it is the wish that is father to the thought.

The Water board lawyers naturally want to appeal the decision in the water rate case up to the United States supreme court. But Omaha's experience with supreme court litigation teaches that the path is long and

A WARNING TO FARMERS.

The quickest way to settle the question of water rates would be to hurry up the appraisalment of the water plant so that the city can either take over the works itself or force the water company to satisfactory terms.

Lesson of Land Speculation, "Let Well Enough Alone."

Under the title, "The Wild Land Craze," Robert G. Mackay presents in "Collier's Weekly" a sensible and suggestive advice, emphasizing his conclusions with facts from the melancholy history of former land crazes. "Let well enough alone" is his warning signal. "If you have a good farm do not be anxious to leave it and follow the gilded promises of the land agents as the moth follows the flame. While citing Iowa as an example, the facts apply with equal force to farmers in Nebraska and adjoining states. 'Some Iowa farmers were rich, contented and happy,' says Mr. Mackay, referring to former booms; 'they were killed with abundant crops; their granaries bursting with corn and wheat, and they had cattle and sheep upon a thousand hills. They had money out at interest and stored in banks and safety vaults, waiting for profitable investment. They were the happy and contented people to be found in our broad domain.'

"It was then the tempter came and spread out before these simple, thrifty farmers the alluring bait of cheap lands and large profits. Idle money in time grew restless—congested money breaks its bounds periodically. Just where it will drift no man can tell—it may be real estate, the Klondike or Wall street stocks. Let it once break its bounds, it spreads out in a reckless fashion, uncontrolled by argument or men's past experience. The Iowa newspapers were paid well for advertising the land schemes, and circulars were mailed to the chief towns to whet the appetite, with the desired result that the farmer became land hungry. The banker became land hungry. Master minds were among the land promoters, and the banker once in the dot, the great body of the prosperous farmers would be an easy prey.

"Iowa lands had been purchased, years before, for a mere song, and the farmers knew how rapidly their lands advanced in price; crop was added to crop till men suddenly found themselves rich. Is it any wonder that cheap lands were an alluring bait to men with such an experience behind them? 'Cheap lands,' 'wild lands,' was the cry; and the land sharks had a supply of millions of acres of very cheap land to offer. All the way from Wisconsin to far western Canada large bodies of land were extolled in dulcet tones that charmed the listeners and won the attention of the Iowa people. It was as music to the ears of the speculators that were in evidence all over Iowa. The lands were sold for the way from 75 cents to \$10 per acre, but these lands were not the rich acres of loam that gave fame and riches to Iowa. Men did not stop to investigate; it was not intended they should. Time was limited; the flood was carrying people on the rainbow land of the country, later on known as 'get-rich-quick' land. It was a harvest for the lumber barons of Wisconsin and Michigan. Cut-over stumpage was at last to be hoisted on an unsuspecting people; and vast tracts of swampy lands, for years the paradise of the poleay farmer and the syndicate, were now to be sold to the agriculturist and retailed by them at enormous profits to the small dealers. The scheme was a long time hatching; it was now ripe. The railroads were carrying thousands into Wisconsin, Dakota and the Canadian northwest; trains were crowded to their utmost capacity—such was the curtain raiser to a drama and tragedy that, in its last act, brought sorrow and death to many happy homes in Iowa.

"Since the days of Klondike in '77, no stampede has surpassed the mad rush of these land-hungry men. The day of awakening came, which was more rapid and deadly in its work of demoralization than the building of a boom. The farmer works slowly into a condition, the latter drops as with a paralytic stroke that causes stupefaction bordering on insanity. The wild lands that had been sold on easy payment paper with straw men on the notes, the mortgages and the agreements—these were in turn sold to the banks. Here was a non-producing asset on almost worthless lands. The true character of these lands was practically unknown to the bankers; speculation was running at such a pace that the bankers showed about as little judgment as the mass of the people.

"I was never in a boom yet that banks were not more or less involved and frequently the heaviest losers. Farms that never carried a mortgage before, in all the years past, were mortgaged by Iowa farmers in order to get into the chase after wild lands. It has to be written on the card, conservative farming class, but it's true. The day of reckoning came, and it was a cruel awakening, carrying with it the lesson that the slow, conservative course of building a fortune is the winner. The bank paper was due, and who was to pay it? The man who had written the card, the land was worthless. The banks, one after another, began to close their doors. The final climax was that forty banks failed in Iowa in one year with liabilities of \$120,000,000 and no less than eight bank officials committed suicide—a record never reached in Iowa. I do not claim that all this loss of life and money was chargeable to the mad speculation in wild lands—speculation in stocks added to the disasters—but the chief cause was the wild land craze. Iowa has rich and boundless recuperative powers, and in a few years the will make good her losses, and the severe lessons her people have learned will not have been in vain."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BEST WORK.

Vigorous Enforcement of Laws Already on the Statute Books.

New York World (dem.).

Mr. Roosevelt would be more than human if he could conceal his elation over the achievements of a congress that has evidenced almost photographic fidelity to the wishes of the president. The sentiment of the country is undoubtedly in accord with him in praising congress for what it has done—concerning which Mr. Roosevelt might say, "All of which I saw and a great part of which I was."

But the president in his exultant proclamation was restrained by modesty perhaps from calling attention to what historians are likely to regard as the best work of his administration—not legislation, but the progress made in enforcing laws already on the statute books.

Congress has for twenty years been making laws to restrain organized wealth and will be passing new laws along the same lines for decades to come, but Mr. Roosevelt is the first president to make a considerable progress in the matter of enforcing this legislation.

In applying to the senate resolution Attorney Moody has issued a statement stating that under the Elkin's anti-rebate law the Department of Justice has already obtained thirty-six indictments and nine convictions, with only two acquittals and three cases still pending. In view of the fact that it has been hardly more than a year since the administration began to make serious efforts to enforce this law, a really great work has been accomplished. If the president continues this vigor it will be a matter of only a few months before he will have destroyed the iniquitous rebate system root and branch.

The rebate cases represent but one set of activities. Only a few days ago Mr. Moody began more than thirty suits against railroad companies for violating the safety equipment law, an act which has been virtually unenforced since its passage. It is a dead letter. The cases are not perhaps of the first importance, but they reveal a healthy determination to execute laws regardless of the wealth of the defendants. The same thing must be said of the administration's campaign against the "digger trust," the Drug trust and the Fertilizer trust.

By relentless prosecution of rich offenders Secretary Hitchcock has all but destroyed the business of stealing government land. The Postoffice department has pursued Burton until he has been driven from the United States senate and is in a fair way to go to prison. In the railroad rate matter, in the investigation of the coal roads by the Interstate Commerce commission, in the investigation of the packing houses, in the preparations for prosecuting the Standard Oil company, the administration has shown a spirit that is not dimmed by the power of organized capital. The president is actualizing the "square deal" which makes every man equal before the law.

Ever Mr. Roosevelt's bitterest opponent could not minimize the beneficial influence upon public sentiment of these activities.

NATURALIZATION LAW.

Some Restrictions Based on Language Knowledge.

Philadelphia Record.

With some excellent features the naturalization bill has gone to the president for approval, with the provision that no foreigner who cannot speak English shall be admitted to American citizenship. The knowledge of the language of a country is, of course, very useful; but it is absurd to pretend that a man cannot be a good citizen without such attainment. There are millions of the sages has been at war with the king's English all his life, but he cannot be admitted to citizenship under this bill with a gibb fellow who has learned to talk English like a parrot.

Not much more than a generation ago a language known as "Pennysylvania Dutch" born inhabitant familiar with all the learnings of the great body of the nation was the king's English all his life, but he cannot be admitted to citizenship under this bill with a gibb fellow who has learned to talk English like a parrot.

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