

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

B. ROSEWATER EDITOR

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1906, was as follows:

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1906. (Seal) M. S. HUNTER, 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.

Millionaire Hartje is setting a rapid pace for Millionaire Corey if the latter desires to lead the Pittsburg divorce colony.

Kansas has begun its suit against its late state treasurer for an alleged shortage. Nebraska precedents will be cited only by the defense.

Since ice is an essential to mint juleps, it is easy to see why the attorney general of Arkansas is prosecuting the alleged ice "trust."

The report that Japan has imprisoned the emperor of Korea may mean either that the ruler refuses to listen to Russian blandishments or that he has heard too well.

Perhaps Tom Taggart felt that French Lick needed the advertising which it failed to receive by reason of his position as chairman of the democratic national committee.

It is hoped by all, with the possible exception of Des Moines hotel men, that the senatorial convention at Webster City, is not setting an example to the Iowa state convention.

The news that Grover Cleveland is not feeling well is not surprising, coming as it does so soon after he heard of Colonel Bryan being hailed the champion of conservative democracy.

That former surveyor general of Oregon sentenced to jail for conspiracy to defraud the government, operated several decades too late, as Nebraska can testify through one of its alleged surveys.

Perhaps the judges who rendered that rotation ballot decision would be willing now to knock a few feet off of that forty-foot limit where the ballot would pass the point of constitutionality.

Natives of Egypt who were whipped for shooting at a British officer might at one time have figured as cause for war, had Great Britain found it necessary to distract attention from domestic affairs.

Carrie Nation may discover that while she may wield her hatchet in Kansas with impunity and gather a sort of notoriety, she cannot fool with Uncle Sam's postal laws without paying the penalty.

The introduction of the ten-hour workday by imperial order at Moscow will hardly satisfy the laborers, while it will certainly displease the employers. The car seems fated to do the right thing at the wrong time.

If the United States undertakes to arbitrate all differences between Central American states, one international board of arbitration will have been permanently established without the aid or consent of the powers of Europe.

With \$14,000,000 paid at San Francisco on property still valued at \$19,000,000, insurance companies are demonstrating that the Golden Gate's loss was not "total." And yet it is generally insisted on that the reports were not overdrawn.

A well-defined rumor says that the water works appraisers may be expected to get together for final agreement upon their report by the middle of this month. Several similar well-defined rumors, however, have successively failed to materialize, so that when it comes to the water works appraisement our people are all like the man in Missouri.

GOOD FAITH. The recent primary in Douglas county turned exclusively, so far as Republicans are concerned, on the choice of United States senator. The senatorship was the only issue. Ample notice was given to all aspirants to enter the race if they saw fit. When the lists were made up the competition had resolved itself into one of Edward Rosewater against the field, the field being represented by a delegation fathered by the Fontanelles and made up in the joint interest of Lorenzo Crounse and Senator Joseph H. Millard. While the vote at the primaries was technically between the opposing delegations to the state convention it was in reality between the candidates for United States senator whom they represented.

Each of the delegates whose name appeared on the official ballot signed for himself and his principal, whom he represented, a sworn declaration ending with the words, "and I pledge myself to abide by the result of said primary election." Judge Crounse's son and his son-in-law gave this pledge for him and the assistant cashier and bookkeeper of Senator Millard's bank signed this pledge for him, as did likewise all the other delegates filed in the interest of either Crounse or Millard. While they may not have any legal obligations upon the principals, whom they represented, did they not put their principals as well as themselves under moral obligation to abide by the result of the primary election?

That result is decisive and unmistakable, and there is no possibility of denying that Douglas county Republicans have spoken for Mr. Rosewater and spoken emphatically. Suppose the situation had been reversed and Mr. Rosewater's delegation had been defeated by even the slender majority of a single vote and Mr. Rosewater should insist that he was still a candidate notwithstanding the declaration of his home county against him. Imagine the hue and cry that would be raised against him.

If primary elections count for anything and the voice of the rank and file is to be heeded, good faith requires Douglas county Republicans now to get behind the candidacy of Mr. Rosewater for senator. There may be a few irreconcilables with whom good faith is out of the question, but those who went into the primary and subscribed to the primary pledge cannot in good faith repudiate the expressed verdict of the party.

ENLARGED COMMERCE COMMISSION.

If, as is generally anticipated, the president will shortly appoint James Harlan of Illinois, and E. C. Clark of Iowa, as the two additional members of the Interstate Commerce commission, for which the new rate law provides, the present inequitable geographical distribution of its membership will be somewhat corrected. The five members of the old commission are Martin A. Knapp of New York, chairman; Judson C. Clements of Georgia, Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, Charles A. Prouty of Vermont and Franklin Lane of California. Besides, the secretary and assistant secretary, officers of hardly less importance than the commissioners, are Edward A. Moseley of Massachusetts and Martin S. Decker of New York. Thus New York and New England at present have two of the five commissioners and both the secretaries, while the whole interior of the continent is directly represented by a single commissioner.

It is altogether fit that one of the commissioners should be chosen from the Pacific coast states, which have distinctive interests, and that the south and gulf region should have like representation. A single commissioner, however, would seem to be all that the eastern and New England group of states is entitled to. This would leave four commissioners to be picked from the best qualified men from different sections of the vast region between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains, an allotment that would be more in proportion to its population and the importance of its transportation and industrial interests. The new arrangement, if it be carried out, conceding that region three commissioners, goes as far as present circumstances permit in this direction. It is to be observed, however, that even this arrangement does not allot a member of the commission to the great group of trans-Missouri states, which is constantly growing more important.

AN INDIANA CAMPAIGN AGREEMENT.

Curious but really significant is the agreement among the republican and democratic leaders in five Indiana counties to limit campaign expenses this year to strictly legitimate purposes, and on that basis not to exceed the minimum of indispensable need. While the success of the plan depends upon good faith, it rests certainly upon a substantial "community of interest" that ought to be sufficient to provide additional safeguards. For in a state politically so close and doubtful as Indiana has long been, both parties have come to be victims of the evil of profuse campaign expenditures. A large voting element has there been educated to expect and demand money at each recurring election, whereas neither party gains advantage by it. If it did not result in infinite corruption in government, the burden imposed upon candidates and loyal party men is enough to condemn the practice. So, on the other hand, it is a good sign when influential men of all parties in so extensive a district join in a resolute effort to shut off or at least greatly reduce the burdensome and profitless custom.

The utility of campaign profusion has, indeed, been notably illustrated in Indiana, where it has long been the accepted estimate of the most experienced campaign managers that as most

less than one dollar out of five expended actually reaches the political destination in contemplation, the greater part falling into the hands of pretenders and defrauders. It has been found that even where the purpose is strictly legitimate, the crowd of on-lookers who gather like flies to molasses wherever a campaign fund is in sight, is sure to absorb most of the pay without doing the work. At all events, this new Indiana idea is in harmony with the awakened public conscience which is manifesting itself in so many directions.

VANDERLIP'S ASSET SCHEME.

The address of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the great City National bank of New York, before the New York State Bankers' association, urging an organized bankers' movement for an asset currency is a typical expression of the eastern banking interest on this subject. It is typical in its vagueness, assuming that "the plan may take one of a dozen forms." The idea of bank note issues on assets alone, unsecured by government bonds, has been put forth from eastern banking quarters by a multitude of advocates, but the diverse schemes have been almost as numerous as their authors. But no particular scheme which has been worked out in detail has yet received the general assent even of the leading bankers of the eastern money and exchange centers, while the judgment of the bankers of the country as a whole has been unfavorable to all of them.

There is no reason whatever to expect a different reception of an eclectic system that any committee of New York bankers could put together out of parts taken from these innumerable asset-note schemes. Experience in this country with bank credit notes from colonial days down to the civil war, in contrast with national credit notes since, has been such as to place, at least for a long time to come, insuperable difficulties in the way of return to the former, no matter what provision may be made for redemption. If there were no other objection, the complications of great New York banking administration with colossal promotion and speculative interests invest with suspicion their urgency of asset notes for the purpose of circulation expansion, although it is generally put forth under the guise of flexibility. Undoubtedly the rigidity of our note volume does periodically involve strain, but it is at the same time a protection against the hazards which inhere in those complications. Not until banking in the eastern centers become assuredly more divorced from commitments or identification with speculative manipulations is any scheme in their interest of bank notes on bank resources likely to be even patiently considered by the bankers of the country generally.

Mr. Vanderlip likewise exaggerates when he declares that "the responsibility is on the bankers of New York," although such is the feeling and the assumption with which they are prone to approach such questions. Western bankers have been gaining relatively at a remarkable rate the last decade or two, and they and their brethren in other sections outside of New York have interests and responsibilities in the aggregate enormously greater, and those interests and responsibilities, too, are less involved in speculative entanglements. In fact the eastern desire for an expansive system of bank credit notes has been growing as the eastern banks have become depositories for surplus western funds which are periodically heavily drawn upon. Accordingly western bankers' associations, like those of Nebraska and Wisconsin last year, have quite generally pronounced emphatically against Mr. Vanderlip's innovation, believing that their interest, upon the whole, under present conditions, calls rather for inextinguishable security of bank note issues, even at the expense of elasticity.

Under the circumstances and conditions the vote polled at the Douglas county primary was not a light vote except by comparison. Relying upon the rotation ballot to disfranchise a large part of the republicans the Fontanelles bosses figured that the total vote would not exceed 3,000 and no one put it above 5,000. It is safe to say that close to 5,000 republicans went to the polls, although several hundred of them were prevented from voting by the delays in getting the election boards organized or by inability to wait their turn on account of the slow voting, and several hundred more refused to vote at all after they saw the discouraging ballot or had wrestled unsuccessfully with the confounding rotation. Taking all these things into consideration the number of votes polled is highly creditable and the decisive majorities indicate that they would have been doubled and trebled had there been an opportunity for all to express themselves freely and without unusual effort and loss of time.

Secretary Taft is making an itinerant for a western trip of inspection next fall which would take him among other places to Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth in Kansas and Fort D. A. Russell in Wyoming. In making these points it ought to be easy to arrange the trip to take in Fort Crook and Fort Omaha and thus give our people an opportunity to entertain the head of the War department and at the same time impress him with the importance of the military posts in this vicinity.

Some of the new councilmen have a scheme they would like to project of selling the present city jail property and putting up a new jail building in some other spot. The present jail location is quite satisfactory so far as

its accessibility and seclusion are concerned, and it would be hard to find another place equally as desirable from these standpoints where it could be located without arousing strenuous protest. All things considered, it would be better not to consider moving the city jail until it becomes feasible to consolidate the city and county prisons into one new jail and criminal court building, erected by the city and county together at some fairly central point.

Judges and clerks of the recent primary election who were compelled to keep the polls open thirteen hours and then canvass the vote on more than 500 names are entitled to recognition of the fact that they put in more than one day's labor when the pay rolls are made up. There is not an election board in Omaha or South Omaha that got off with less than two eight-hour days and many of them put in more than twenty-four hours. Unless the county authorities take official notice of this it will be next to impossible to get anyone to serve as an election officer for another primary with such a formidable ballot to be handled.

The responsibility for the fatal accident at Lake Manawa should by all means be fixed, if it is possible to fix it. It should be remembered, however, that while the victims are for the most part Omaha people Manawa is entirely outside of the jurisdiction of our Nebraska authorities. Whether anyone is criminally or civilly liable for failure to enforce necessary precautions to insure safety of the collapsed boat landing should by all means be developed by the coroner's inquests, and the lesson should not be allowed to be lost for the future.

The bombastic announcement of that circular saw sample ballot in the democratic organ of the Fontanelles with the self-confident prediction of the execution it was sure to make at the primary, makes good humorous reading now that the returns are in.

The criminal division of the district court has closed up shop for the summer, but the professional crooks are notified that it will resume business in the autumn and that the supply of penitentiary sentences has not been exhausted.

The sacred rights of the man who filed independently as a candidate for convention delegate of which the Fontanelles lawyers were so hysterically solicitous seem to have been lost altogether in the shuffle.

No Occasion for Comment.

For various reasons which need not be discussed at great length this country does not feel called upon to comment in a superior way on the negligence which caused the English railway horror.

Famous Voices Hushed.

Just at present little is heard from those literary bureaus of the corporations which a year or so ago were actively demonstrating that any railway rate bill was wholly unnecessary and would never be passed.

Great Showing for Skill.

American skill and ingenuity have been conspicuously shown in getting to the front in the manufacture of automobiles, which in this country last year amounted to \$2,000,000, and over a tenth of the machines found foreign purchasers.

Show-Down by Congressmen.

One of the incidents of the closing hours of the session in the house of representatives was the ostentatious display of railroad mileage books by congressmen as proof that the days of free transportation had passed. Such evidence, however, should be subject to cross-examination, in order to obtain an answer to the old question, "How did he get it?"

An Offensive Comparison.

The fact that the general government is not yet expending so much per capita as European governments is no excuse for increasing our expenditures for two reasons: First, because every country in Europe is an armed camp from fear of its neighbors, while we have no neighbors to fear so long as we mind our own business, and, secondly, because the governments of Europe do very many things which we left to the states in this country and which the general government does not do and ought not to do. Mr. Taft knows this as well as any of us.

RAILROAD LAW RESULTS.

More in What it Prevents Than in What it Corrects. Charles A. Prouty in Review of Reviews.

The benefit of the new railroad law will consist more in what it prevents than in what it corrects. Assuming that the courts sustain its main provisions, and that its enforcement is reasonably effective, it may be expected:

For the last few years railway rates have been advancing; from now on the tendency will be the other way. This will be due, not to any extensive or sweeping reductions by the commission, but rather to the fact that the railways themselves, having knowledge that the reasonableness of their action may be challenged, will hesitate to make the advances which they not do and ought not to do. Mr. Taft knows this as well as any of us.

The payment of rebates and the granting of similar concessions from the published tariff will, in the main, cease. Rebates will never entirely stop so long as competition continues, but they will become rapidly less, and in ten years from now that sort of discrimination will be as rare as it was universal ten years ago.

Discriminations between localities will largely continue and this will be the most fruitful source of complaint in time to come. It is difficult to see, however, how such discriminations can be altogether avoided, unless our waterways are to be shut up and the benefit of geographical position entirely ignored.

This bill is more significant in its passage than in its provisions. While President Roosevelt deserves the entire credit for initiating the movement, he would have been powerless but for the people's petition continues, but they will become rapidly less, and in ten years from now that sort of discrimination will be as rare as it was universal ten years ago.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The frugal habits and methods of the French people, which were so strikingly shown in the payment of the German war debt over their great estate, have become a fixed national trait. To this marvelous economy and industry is attributed the fact that France is now playing the role of the world's banker. "The strikes of the nation toward financial supremacy," says the Review of Reviews, "have been most rapid in the past five years. In that time French investors have taken up many milliard francs of foreign obligations. They furnished Great Britain with much of the capital that went to finance the Boer war; they loaned large amounts to Russia, practically supplying the money needed in the struggle against Japan; they provided Germany with 1,000,000,000 marks in 1904-5 to carry on her tremendous industrial enterprises; they took a liberal amount of the last Japanese loan, more than half of the Russian loan of last April, and, finally, they supplied borrowers in the United States with fully \$100,000,000 during the tight money period of last winter and are now financing the bonds and note issues of some of our greatest corporations. Although the annual gold production of the world is nearly \$400,000,000, there is such tremendous trade activity in every quarter of the universe that capital is in demand everywhere. One think of the rapidly well supplied money market as today cleaned up bare, in a condition of drought; but then there is a great reservoir of free capital in France which is being tapped by the other thirty nations, and which, in spite of the drain on it, always is filled and shows no sign of exhaustion. The bank of France, the largest holder of gold next to the United States treasury, has in its vaults today nearly \$600,000,000 of the precious metal; two years ago it had \$465,000,000, and in 1904, when Paris began slowly to forge ahead of London as the center of the largest money supply, the institution held only \$375,000,000."

How has France, a nation industrially inferior to Germany, and with a commerce very much below that of Great Britain, gained such a power in world finance? The answer is, through her domestic economy. For frugality, thrift, intense application to the work in hand and the very commendable attention to carrying from life's labors enough to make bright the inevitable rainy day and to cheer old age the Frenchman has no peer. To save is an insatiable desire. The poorest peasant in the least productive parish of the republic manages to save a little each year for a rainy day, and the fishermen down on the Brittany coast would have starved a few winters ago, when the catch was almost nothing, had they not been able to draw from the savings of more fruitful years. Tens of thousands of small shopkeepers, innkeepers, scantily paid government employes are investors, and their combined savings have provided the funds to finance many a nation and carry it through a lean period. The population of France is about 40,000,000, and the wealth of France is nearly \$42,000,000,000. This wealth is evenly distributed. The number of estates administered in 1904 was 294,757, and of these one-half were for values ranging from less than \$10,000 to a little under \$100,000. Only three were over \$100,000.

The Teltow canal, which the German emperor opened the other day, establishes a fresh and most important link between the eastern and western canal systems of Prussia. The canal, which is about twenty-four miles in length, passes through the forest and lakes to the south and southwest of Berlin, and connects the upper Sprea near Kopenick with the Havel near Potsdam. It was built by the district council of Teltow, without state aid, at a cost of \$10,000,000, and its construction occupied six years. The original estimates were one-third lower, but the cost of the land and the special engineering difficulties added enormously to the expense. No fewer than fifty bridges had to be constructed, and the canal carries 100,000,000 gallons of water to carry railways and roads across the waterway, and part of the land through which the canal passes offered no firm foundations when it was first excavated. The width of the sill, or central and deepest part of the canal, is through the forest and lakes to the south and southwest of Berlin, and connects the upper Sprea near Kopenick with the Havel near Potsdam. It was built by the district council of Teltow, without state aid, at a cost of \$10,000,000, and its construction occupied six years. The original estimates were one-third lower, but the cost of the land and the special engineering difficulties added enormously to the expense. No fewer than fifty bridges had to be constructed, and the canal carries 100,000,000 gallons of water to carry railways and roads across the waterway, and part of the land through which the canal passes offered no firm foundations when it was first excavated. The width of the sill, or central and deepest part of the canal, is through the forest and lakes to the south and southwest of Berlin, and connects the upper Sprea near Kopenick with the Havel near Potsdam. 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