

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

I, George B. Tschuck, treasurer 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 August, 1906, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies, Total 772,680. Less unsold copies 8,148. Net total sales 764,532. Daily average 24,823.54

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1906.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN

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WILLIAMS LANE DEFENSE

As was to have been expected, several of the fake reform organs have rushed to the defense of the treacherous Williams, who was nominated on the republican ticket for railroad commissioner in consideration of his sell-out of his instructions for Edward Rosewater for senator.

This defense is so weak that it falls to pieces of its own weight. The first notice that there was something wrong with the Pierce county delegation came through an article in the Lincoln Journal a week ahead of the convention, pretending that the delegation was not definitely instructed for Mr. Rosewater and would leave him at the first opportunity.

Williams no less rank treachery for Williams to make a deal to violate his instructions for Rosewater in consideration of a nomination for himself than it would have been for him to have made such a deal to violate his instructions for Sheldon for a similar consideration.

According to our code of ethics, Benedict Arnold is condemned as a traitor, while those who paid him British gold do not suffer the same obloquy.

The explanation offered by one of Williams' defenders, that "the Brown managers, seeing that all the candidates for railway commissioners were from the South Platte country, looked about for some suitable man from the north that geographical distribution might be made," and picked upon Judge Williams "as a man eminently fitted by education, location and sentiment to creditably fill the important place," is too flimsy to go down.

The question is not whether Williams' treachery was vital to the convention outcome, but whether a man of his low morals is the man to trust with the important duties of railway commissioner and to subject to the temptations sure to be held out to him by the great railroads to betray the people when their interests are at stake.

Every member of the railway commission should be a man of proved integrity—a man who would go through the ordeal of fire before he would either yield up the smallest right belonging to the people, or do the slightest injustice to anyone—a man to whom an honorable name would be more precious than gold or preferment.

NO EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE.

Not the least notable circumstance with respect to Cuba is the conclusive recognition in all countries that the dominating factor in the settlement is the United States, and that the problem does not belong to Europe at all.

Less than a decade ago, when we were on the verge of intervening to end an intolerable situation which Spain had demonstrated its incapacity to deal with, the atmosphere of the diplomatic world was rife with plots for European interference to take the matter out of our hands, nor did they cease until the British government peremptorily signified its sympathy with American intervention.

Now our assumption of exclusive ultimate responsibility, with overt intervention imminent, is tamely acquiesced in by every court in Europe without so much as a whisper of protest from Spain herself, whom we so recently drove out of the island at the bayonet's point.

It all marks a vast stage of progress in the exclusion of European meddling in the new world and actual adjustment to the essence of the Monroe doctrine, whatever European diplomats may still be pleased to write in books and parchments about it. It was truly and strikingly said in a report of the foreign affairs committee of the house as long ago as 1828: "The Morro castle can be considered a fortress at the mouth of the Mississippi river."

Today the importance of that symbol of Cuba has been multiplied a thousand fold by our industrial development of the continent and out-reaching commerce in adjacent waters, not to speak of the Panama canal.

With this prodigious industrial growth has come corresponding physical power, well represented by the new navy, to make futile and perilous transatlantic interference in new world affairs.

We all appreciate the grave difficulties and costs involved in our assumption of the exclusive right to dispose in the last resort of Cuban affairs, but our settled national conviction is that that undertaking is infinitely less

difficult and costly, as well as less dangerous, than it would be if complicated with European interference.

Nothing therefore could be more vital, in a broad view, to our present and future interests than the signal waiver of European rights and claims which the present situation implies, for it establishes an irrevocable precedent.

THE GOVERNORS ON TWO-CENT FARES.

The responses of practically all the state governors to the inquiry of the Pennsylvania State Board of Trade favor lower railroad fare, and all who have replied, except from a few of the far western mountain states, favor a compulsory maximum not exceeding 2 cents a mile, with the information that in most of the states whose legislatures meet next winter effort, backed by popular demand, will certainly be made to pass such a law.

As to the region whose population approaches the average density of the whole country, including most of the western agricultural states, the popular demand for the 2-cent limit is surely growing, and there seems to be no reason, from a legitimate business point of view, why lower fares should not have been voluntarily established at least early in the period of unexampled railroad earnings and profits which began several years ago.

The enormous free pass abuses only aggravated the extortion of excessive fares from the portion of the traveling public which did pay in full for transportation, while also complicating freight discriminations and being a malign instrument for debauching politics.

With free passes abolished by law in interstate travel and certain to be soon abolished in the majority of the states, there remains no longer excuse for failure of the roads voluntarily or of the people compulsorily to put down fare exactions at least to the 2 1/2-cent limit, if not to the 2-cent limit.

The governors beyond question state the truth when they assert a general and urgent public judgment in favor of reduction. It is not a mere passing anti-monopoly spasmodic, but a conviction formed on solid business and public grounds, whose correctness is corroborated by the action of the Pennsylvania and several other great eastern systems which recently have deliberately cut the maximum to or near 2 cents, as well as by experience under the state law passed in Ohio last winter.

But while public judgment is clear and strong, the western roads show a perverse disposition to resist to the uttermost, and if any reduction is to be promptly realized the people themselves must see to it.

SENATOR BAILEY NEXT.

Sworn and precise testimony in the case of the state of Missouri against the Standard Oil company imposes upon Mr. Bryan the duty of another application of the principle which he deliberately and solemnly proclaimed in his speech at Chicago a few days ago regarding National Committeeman Sullivan in these words: "I hold that no man who is officially connected with a corporation that is seeking privileges ought to act as a member of a political organization, because he cannot represent his corporation and the people at the same time. He cannot serve the public while he is seeking to promote the financial interests of the corporation with which he is connected."

That testimony puts on public record the intimate and important connection with the Standard Oil octopus of Senator Bailey of Texas, who is so trusted as attorney and so have lately been custodian of \$13,000,000 of its securities and its successful representative in the effort to secure from the state government of Texas reinstatement in rights which as a corporation it had forfeited by violation of the laws.

Obviously, if National Committeeman Sullivan by his "corporation connections" with a local gas company, which was organized, as he affirms, in response to a demand for competition to secure reduction in the price of gas, was occasion for Mr. Bryan's crusade to purge the democratic national committee of his presence, the case of Joseph W. Bailey, United States senator, conspicuously influential in the democratic party as a national organization and seriously considered as a possible candidate for the presidency, raises an incomparably more urgent emergency for the Nebraska purifier, who in the same speech declared that the only way the democratic party could prove its sincerity was to void itself of all such influences.

Likewise it would seem to be the unescapable conclusion that the only way in which Mr. Bryan can vindicate his sincerity in the attempt to expel Sullivan is to proceed forthwith and even more decisively to drive out Bailey, and that, too, without regard to the fact that, after the party has been cleaned of the taint of the Texan statesman, "there are others."

City Veterinarian Ramacciotti is in a fair way to win a place for his portrait in the hall of fame, or at least to secure recognition from the Carnegie herd fund. He has just asked that he be assigned additional duties as a public officer without insisting first on additional pay. There is no danger, however, that this disposition will become epidemic among other officials.

In his struggle to enforce the fish and game laws on military reservations the Nebraska game warden has the satisfaction of knowing that he can secure jurisdiction when an attempt is made to ship the game, and pothunters have no reason to rejoice.

London butchers give American meat a clean bill of health, which is

appreciated, but it would be of greater value had not the expert displayed his ignorance of the subject by declaring the recent agitation "political."

Colonel Bryan has gone to Virginia to place his daughter in a girls' boarding school there. All those editorials in the World-Herald about the superiority of western educational institutions and the duty of western people to send their children to western schools must have been lost on Colonel Bryan.

In Memoriam.

Builder in Best Sense.

His energy and self-unobtrusively made him an intimate of the newspaper man has never lived who succeeded in avoiding this part of their burden, but none will gain as the honesty of his purpose or deny that he was ever on the right side of the great public questions of the day. Mr. Rosewater always in earnest and unflinching as a fighter, but he was also a builder, and that in the best sense of the word, for he never amassed great wealth, while he did his duty to those immediately under him and the public in general. Mr. Rosewater will be missed especially by the writer, who has met him upon several occasions, only to improve our impressions of the man each time. His loss is not only to Nebraska, but to the nation, who have in a measure mourned with the family.

Saddened All Nebraska.

Edward Rosewater, veteran editor, founder of The Omaha Bee, for more than a third of a century a persistent upholder of our growing state, has laid down the burden of life with a knowledge of a work well performed. News of his death saddened all Nebraska and to those who were close to the man the sympathy of the people of this state for whom he had done so much. Peace to the ashes of this pioneer.

Personality Impressed on State.

Rosewater founded his paper before the days of the commonwealth. He came before the state of Nebraska and the west had entered upon its era of commercial and political development. He developed with the state, his character in part being the result of his environments and his time. In turn, his own personality was impressed on the character of the state. The masterful elements of his nature were courage, democracy, love of justice, sincerity and ambition.

Friend of Common People.

Waterloo Gazette. The passing of Edward Rosewater reveals a great many things and some phases of his life not generally known or believed by the people at large. Few realized that a potential influence he had been in shaping affairs in Nebraska, how high he stood among the really great of the country at large. He was more truly the friend of the common people than perhaps any of us realized, and thousands have testified in these last few days of the kindly interest and substantial help he gave them when such encouragement was most needed.

Yellow Treasure Overlooked.

St. Louis Republic. It seems that in estimating the corn crop the government experts overlooked 67,000,000 bushels, which they now hasten to include in their estimate. No one appeared to miss the corn, either.

Blunders on Bank Examiners.

Washington Post. Stensland's confession that it took him ten years to steal \$200,000 doesn't improve the looks of the eagle-eyed bank examiners, who took longer than that to find him out.

Folly in a Crowd.

Pittsburg Dispatch. When tens of thousands of people trample and squeeze each other to the point of panic in order to get a close sight of a popular young woman it is calculated to give additional force to the public's estimate of the proportion of foolishness in the population.

Serious Situation in Cuba.

Chicago Chronicle. Evidently the Cuban insurrection is becoming a formidable affair. Two editors have left Manzanillo to organize an insurgent band. If the pro-reformers now take the field in freedom's glorious cause President Palma may as well engage passage for New York. It will be all up with him.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Chicago's school census gives the city a population of 1,750,000, while the city directory's estimate is 2,300,000.

Congressman Nick Longworth has one of the aptitudes of the politician at least—he gives additions to the public.

General R. C. Shaver, one of the surviving commanders of the confederate army, is practicing law at the age of 75 years at Meza, Ark.

William Loeb, jr., private secretary to President Roosevelt, and George Thompson, publisher of the St. Paul Dispatch, are to start on a big hunting trip in the Jackson's hole country south of Yellowstone park on September 21.

Notwithstanding the fact that Congressman Theodore E. Burton was one of the busiest members of the last congress he has found time to write a life of his old friend John Sherman, which will be published in October.

September's superabundance of moisture recalls the story of the Scotch deacon who creased for rain, but missed his plans for establishing at Broadport, Cal., one of the most beautiful country estates in the west. The plans for the estate were drawn by the late Stanford White and the preliminary outlay involved will be over \$100,000.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald C. Vanderbilt may become members of the Rhode island gentlemen in Portsmouth.

The fellow townsmen in Portsmouth are anxious to send the brothers to the legislature as representatives of Portsmouth and they will only have to announce their willingness to accept to be nominated and elected.

Lucky Baldwin of San Francisco, who lost heavily in the earthquake, announces that he will abandon his plans for establishing at Broadport, Cal., one of the most beautiful country estates in the west. The plans for the estate were drawn by the late Stanford White and the preliminary outlay involved will be over \$100,000.

Municipal Pure Insurance.

New England Cities Rebellious Against Exorbitant Rates.

Boston Transcript. The sentiment in favor of municipal fire insurance which has developed quite actively in several of the Connecticut cities, including New Haven, Bridgeport and Norwich, has now apparently struck over into Massachusetts.

The Holyoke aldermanic insurance committee met last night and discussed the question with some of the city's leading business men to see if there could not be devised some means of protection against the steady, and, as it seemed to them, exorbitant increase in rates by the companies. The opinions expressed were largely favorable to the idea of municipal insurance. The chairman of the water board said that the question had arisen in that city some eight years ago and a committee appeared in Boston to petition the legislature, but it was declared unconstitutional, and since then nothing had been done about it, though he thought the time ripe for a revival in some form.

Ex-Mayor Curran advocated the plan of calling a state convention for a longer consideration of the subject, and the present governor suggested that the insurance commissioner be given power to revise rates when it was shown that they were exorbitant, thus giving aggrieved communities a chance of appeal. He thought this would be constitutional and would pass the legislature. The Massachusetts legislature has passed a law which sets rates for the five years 1900-1904, was: Premiums received, \$68,715,909; losses paid, \$38,341,261; excess of premiums, \$30,374,648 which certainly left a good margin for expenses and profits, so far as this state was concerned.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has just made a sharply critical report on Springfield's system of fire protection, which the officials of that city consider entirely undeserved and which certainly does seem to be overdue. But that is something which other cities than Springfield must expect at this time. When the business is bad the fire departments have to catch it, and now their alleged inefficiency comes in to help justify the boosting of rates all over the country.

EDITORIAL SHOTS AT OMAHA.

Knicker—Do you think that water can be located with a stick? If applied to a boy on the right spot, it will make the tears flow.—New York Sun.

"So you would like your baby when he grows up to enter the army. But suppose he does not develop any special ability for the military career?"

"Oh, but he's doing that already. He has made himself quite familiar with the use of arms, and has led many a weary midnight march."—Baltimore American.

"Yes," said Colonel Bragg. "I've been in a good many tight places in my life."

"Tight places?" remarked Feppery; "that's a new name for them."

"A new name for what?"

"Saloons," Philadelphia Ledger.

"But she sings more than she plays. Why do you speak of her music as 'instrumental'?"

"Well, it's instrumental in making the neighbors move out."—Philadelphia Press.

"I like a good fool. Don't you?"

"Oh, I don't know. I'm not particular about the fooler so long as I win."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Aspiring politician—Gumbridge, you heard my speech last night. Now that you have just over it, tell me frankly what you think of the effort.

"Trusted friend—To tell you the truth, Rickaby, I—after doing it, you'll have to let me see the manuscript."—Chicago Tribune.

"Are you making anything of a hit with Miss Prettygirl?"

"I fear not. Can't seem to interest her. I have lauded her beauty, but my strongest superlative makes absolutely no impression."

"Hold on! I forgot to tell you, old man. She was formerly engaged to the present agent of a circus."—Pittsburg Post.

FONETIC SPELLING.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Now when you want to write a line, Don't rack your brain or waste your time—The spelling book you may eschew—Just spell it as it sounds to you.

With business letters you're distressed—Perhaps the nu way may seem best—When heart with mail until you're blue, Just spell things as they sound to you.

You'd save enough in time and ink To buy a house and lot. I think—If you should write a book or two And spell words as they sound to you.

A tender missive to your love, In which you speak of her as duv—And other words you use a fu. Just spell them as they sound to you.

And when you're done—with vows express, The stamp affix—and it's addressed—You've blushed, then cut the spelling-just spell it as it sounds to you.

For the it's short and to the point, In writing it seems out of joint—The spelling book you may eschew—But words don't look so good to you.

So if the spelling chopt and ripe, With old houses and letters clipt, Has put your wits all in a stu, Use English as you used to do.

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Conservative and Conscientious.

West Point Republican.

In private life he exemplified many of the rare virtues. Through the kindness of his heart he was given to charity, and it is characteristic and worthy of note that in the formal disposition of his property, this spirit is plainly manifest and many will receive the benefits of his benevolence long after his body will have crumbled into dust. In public life he was broad, conservative and conscientious. He had a remarkable hold upon the people of this state, having won their confidence and merited their esteem. It may not be inappropriate to add that they would not have falled him could the crowning ambition of his life have been submitted to them direct. He was the friend and advocate of every great reform measure tending towards the purification and elevation of the republic. He was a fearless champion of the right and dealt many vigorous blows in its behalf. He frequently was the very storm center of arduous political struggles and such contests seemed to develop his strength and increase his power. For more than a quarter of a century he led his party through victory and defeat and then, like Moses of old, was denied the promised land. For him, life's cares are over. His loss will be felt