# 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:
George B. Tzschuck, 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 September, 1906, was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 30,430 | 16 | 30,570 |
| 2 | 30,360 | 17 | 30,580 |
| 3 | 31,080 | 18 | 30,710 |
| 4 | 30,820 | 19 | 30,950 |
| 5 | 30,370 | 20 | 30,650 |
| 6 | 30,720 | 21 | 30,560 |
| 7 | 30,460 | 22 | 31,140 |
| 8 | 30,940 | 23 | 30,410 |
| 9 | 30,470 | 24 | 30,710 |
| 10 | 30,880 | 25 | 30,590 |
| 11 | 30,340 | 26 | 30,640 |
| 12 | 30,430 | 27 | 30,150 |
| 13 | 30,350 | 28 | 30,670 |
| 14 | 30,500 | 29 | 30,550 |
| 15 | 30,850 | 30 | 30,600 |

Total.....937,350
Less unsold copies.....9,508

Net total sales.....927,842
Daily average.....30,928

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1906.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

**WHEN OUT OF TOWN.**

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

King Ak-Sar-Ben has now cleared the track for four weeks of active political campaigning.

Russia is not suffering from lack of political parties, but the partisans seem to place more emphasis on methods than on principles.

J. J. Hill's advice to farmers is always interesting, but not nearly as effective as would-be co-operation with him at the tax collector's office.

At all events John O. Yeiser has secured the free advertising. What the candidates who sat in the game with him secured remains to be seen.

Cubans who are real patriots will proceed to beat their machetes into hoes and attack the tobacco worms with all the fervor they showed in rebellion.

If that promised device for steering ships from on land is perfected, admirals at sea will be unable to snatch glory from the Board of Naval Strategy by cutting the cables.

If the ruler of Great Britain permits his niece to become a member of the Russian royal house, Premier Campbell-Bannerman may have to reconsider his cheer for the Duma.

The people of Omaha will regret that the engagement of Secretary Taft for a political address here has been cancelled, but will hope to have him make it good some other time.

Governor Magoon's stay in Cuba is said to depend upon the ability of the people there to form a stable government. The governor is safe in counting on a winter under balmy skies.

Former Attorney General Crane of Texas seems to labor under the impression that political honesty does not consist of being able to prevent being caught—but he seems to have hard work to convine Senator Bailey.

The withdrawal of coal lands from entry until congress has an opportunity to pass on the subject is an action which will be generally approved since one of the chief beneficiaries of the law professes that it cannot be enforced as enacted.

If the Union Pacific and Burlington wanted to make a ten strike in the direction of reinstating their roads in a measure in public favor in Nebraska they would dismiss their injunction proceedings in the tax cases and forthwith pay up their back taxes like other people.

Government by injunction has come to such a pass over in South Omaha that there is scarcely any local government at all. When the good people there shall have had all the experience of this kind they want they may come to the conclusion that municipal consolidation with Omaha is the only practical solution of their troubles.

Chief of Police Donahue and his force in Omaha are also entitled to commendation for their remarkable success in preserving good order, notwithstanding the unprecedented number of strangers in the city during the past week and the comparatively small number of officers in the police department. While the peaceable disposition of the crowds has contributed much toward this result, the good work of the police is not to be overlooked.

### *BREAKING UP CUBAN CAMPS.*

The first task confronting the American provisional government in Cuba has been the serious one of dispersing the armed bands of revolutionists, of which there were a great number, some of them of considerable size. Nothing could be done towards setting up a substantial civil regime amidst armed camps in the chief points of the several provinces, and their very existence would involve constant peril of collision with the American forces, while marauding parties would interfere with industry. It is a notable achievement for Secretary Taft to succeed so rapidly as he has in peaceably dissolving these revolutionary bands.

It was hardly to have been expected that the revolutionists would generally surrender their arms, although a surprising number in some localities have done so. The reports are easily credible, which represent most of the arms turned over to authorities to be old and clumsy weapons. Where the men own their own arms they are likely to be carried off and concealed, and the very demand for surrender will naturally facilitate dispersal of the men, which is the essential thing. As soon as the large bodies are broken up and the men scattered to their homes it should be comparatively easy to deal with the depredations of individuals and small bands.

It is a critical juncture for the sugar and tobacco crops, on which the industry and commerce of the island principally depend. Only by getting the camps broken up can indispensable labor be returned to the plantations, irrespective of the menace to property and public security. The way is thus being paved with tact and expedition to set about reorganizing a native government ultimately to take over the power now in the keeping of the provisional government. This task is one of exceeding delicacy and difficulty at best, and impossible with thousands of revolutionists encamped over the island, with arms in their hands, unrestrained by settled authority of their own.

### *SENATOR BAILEY AND LORD BACON.*

Senator Bailey's defense on the stump before his constituents is the same as his previous carefully prepared statement for newspaper publicity, and is in substance that, while as member of congress he has acted as attorney for public service corporations, he has been in no way thereby influenced in his public conduct.

Lord Bacon, the chief judicial officer of England, was disrobed, disgraced and put under heavy penalties because as judge he had accepted gifts from parties to suits before him, notwithstanding his defense, at bottom identical with Senator Bailey's, that, although he had accepted gifts, his decisions had been right without exception. And it is the verdict of posterity that the famous lord chancellor, in his defense, told the literal truth, and yet that his punishment was just.

It had long been a custom for English judges to accept gifts from suitors in their courts. But it was Lord Bacon's fate, falling upon a time when public conscience was aroused to the inherent immorality of the custom, to offend enlightened public sentiment. So it is today inexcusable blindness in a public servant not to see the moral obligations that arise out of the complications of government with changed industrial conditions, particularly in the forms of incorporation, or at least not to see the requirements of public sentiment. The illicit influence of gifts to judges arose from elemental human nature, though, in fact, a judge might, nevertheless, decide right. As a general fact of observation, decisive of public conscience and policy, the public official attempts at his peril now to serve two masters, the mighty corporation seeking special favors and the government whose paramount duty is to refuse them.

Whatever the truth as to Lord Bacon and Senator Bailey may be, whether the one decided right in spite of gifts or the other acted right in spite of corporation employment, the fact remains that both entered the danger zone when, as public servants, they put themselves in relation, the natural tendency of which is to subordinate public to private interest. That is the standard which righteous public opinion is demanding more rigorously than ever before today, and Senator Bailey's apology does not meet the practical point at all.

### *DOWN TO TWO-CENT FARES.*

The Pennsylvania's announcement of a $20 rate for a 1,000-mile mileage book, good for bearer on all its lines west as well as east of Pittsburg, is with reason accepted in railroad circles as the prelude to the flat 2 cents per mile passenger fare, universal in territory from Chicago to the Atlantic coast. Under such an arrangement the proportion of receipts from local tickets at 2½ cents, as the leading officials point out, will be very small and not enough to overcome the competitive forces which have thrown down far greater obstacles the last three months to reduction of the fare maximum.

When in midsummer the great Pennsylvania system announced a material reduction on part of its main line, competitors assumed that the real program included the early establishment of the 2-cent maximum. This explains their rapid progress towards that basis, which the Pennsylvania now carries to within one short step, and really thereby makes inevitable. The theory is plausible that this method was chosen rather than an outright 2-cent announcement at the start in order to divide responsibility among the roads and at the same time to forestall, so far as possible, popular agitation for a legal maximum still lower than 2 cents.

The significance of this movement toward lower passenger rates in the east is that it cannot long be kept within those boundaries, but must spread to western territory with more or less rapidity. It also furnishes strong argument to controvert the pleas of the railroads that their profits have been confiscated by the very moderate taxes levied on their property and that they are justified in their attempts at tax evasion.

### *KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.*

We are somewhat disappointed in the new editor of The Omaha Bee. We had hoped that he, profiting by the lessons of experience which came to his father, would shun some of the mistakes of the past and place his influential organ beyond the reach of petty grudges. We had hoped to see a really high-class journalism from which the spirit of personal vengeance would be eliminated wholly. There seems to be little change. Perhaps the son feels it's a duty to finish what his father had begun. Still, the unkind and illnatured thrusts which The Bee is taking at Congressman Hinshaw are not to be assigned wholly to the possession of an unfortunate heritage. Mr. Hinshaw was an earnest and outspoken supporter of Norris Brown. The elder Rosewater threatened the congressman with enmity in his newspaper if he did not withdraw that support. Mr. Hinshaw did not withdraw and the threat made is being fulfilled by the son, from whom we expected better things. The matter is working to the injury of The Bee and its political influence and is doing the congressman no harm except to furnish a topic for the pens of the opposition editors.—Aurora Republican.

There is no good reason for anyone to be disappointed on this score. Although abundantly justified, The Bee has made no "unkind and ill-natured thrusts" at Congressman Hinshaw whatever. As a newspaper it is the function of The Bee to print the news, and because The Bee advocates republican principles affords no reason why it should suppress facts developed in the course of the campaign in the Fourth Nebraska district reflecting upon the republican candidate any more than if they reflected on the democratic candidate.

Incidentally the statement that "Mr. Hinshaw was an earnest and outspoken supporter of Norris Brown" in the preliminary senatorial contest is not true. He may have convinced the friends of Norris Brown that he was his "outspoken supporter," but he had promised Mr. Rosewater to observe a strict neutrality, as is witnessed by the following letter in our possession:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington.
FAIRBURY, Neb., July 13, 1906.

Hon. Victor Rosewater,
Omaha, Neb.

My Dear Sir:

The neutrality I promised has been strictly observed and will continue. I have heard no intimation of a proposal to pledge the Congressional convention to anyone for Senator. If there is such a move on foot I shall resist it. While my wishes in the premises might not be followed, I apprehend that they will have some weight.

I just returned from Washington Monday, have been in Fairbury ever since, and have seen very few from the district, but I believe that no such attempt will be made. I do not consider it within the proper province of a Congressional convention.

With best regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
E. H. HINSHAW.

The fact that Mr. Hinshaw, although greatly under obligation to Mr. Rosewater, failed to keep his promise will not lead The Bee to withdraw the endorsement it gave his candidacy at the time he was renominated unless further developments ensue still more damaging to his reputation for truth and reliability.

### *PULL UP THE REINS.*

Mayor Dahlman should wake up to the fact that he is mayor of a metropolitan city and not of a border ruffian town. Ak-Sar-Ben week is over and The Bee will not be accused of pernicious knocking when it enters protest against the disfigurement of our streets by permission of the mayor at the very time when our city ought to present its best appearance.

"To please a friend" Mayor Dahlman has given permits almost indiscriminately for the floating of canvas banners across the sidewalks and even across the streets that would disgrace a boom town of sooners waiting to be let into a government reservation. He has given permits to street venders and fakirs not only to ply their vocations without let or hindrance, but to build flimsy stands on the main thoroughfares against the sidewalks of merchants who pay rent and taxes and do business all the year round. These street booths not only impede traffic and obstruct legitimate business, but they must cheapen the city in the eyes of outsiders and make them wonder whether we tolerate such abuses all the time.

Mayor Dahlman may have good intentions and may excuse himself further on the ground that this is the first time he has been up against this sort of a game, but he should pull up the reins now and drive along the straight road. He should put up a sign in his office, "No permits to violate ordinances," and see that the rule is strictly enforced from now on.

The showing made by the local democratic organ of increased contributions by Douglas county to the state treasury with disproportionate burdens as between private property and railroad property really puts emphasis upon the plank in the republican state platform demanding adequate terminal taxation for which there is no counterpart in the democratic pledges. The democrats will have to take another tack.

Down south Colonel Bryan was careful to explain that his pronunciamento in favor of government ownership of railroads was only by way of suggestion as expressing his own personal opinion, but he returns to Nebraska, proclaiming that successful regulation of railroads is impossible and government ownership imperative. Not only that, but he has committed all the candidates on the democratic ticket to special pleading for government ownership. When he goes south again, however, he will doubtless explain anew that he did not mean what he said in Nebraska.

As the campaign in the Third Nebraska district is being waged over the question of railway passes it is interesting to note that, while Judge Graves considered the pass a bribe, he asked for one for his wife, and that Judge Boyd, who never considered the pass a bribe, is being criticised for using one himself; and even the strict rule of law says that motive is the real test of guilt.

The railroad attorneys are flocking down on Washington to persuade the United States supreme court to delay the hearing on their appeal in the tax cases. What is it that the railroads really want? Have they an idea that to win their cases they must get them postponed until Norris Brown is out of the attorney general's office?

Candidate Hearst professes to see in former Candidate Parker the personification of the lawyer who received special attention from President Roosevelt in his Harrisburg speech.

**The Rakeoff on Rebates.**
St. Louis Republic.

Uncle Sam is doing a fine business. Since January 1 he has collected $283,000 from the railroads as penalties for giving rebates.

**Ripe for a Try.**
Minneapolis Journal.

Mr. Gompers admits he would just love to defeat Joe Cannon and Joe admits that he would just love to have Mr. Gompers try it. There never was such unanimity between two great men.

**Any Old Excuse Serves.**
Philadelphia Ledger.

The "human equation" in railroad accidents is now being generally considered. The "inhuman equation" which involves the overworking of employes is also worth a moment's consideration.

**Pushing a Good Thing.**
Portland Oregonian.

Des Moines and Omaha have joined the goodly band of cities which forbid secret fraternities in the high schools. Before the present year expires there ought not to remain a single city in America where these extremely undesirable organizations will be tolerated.

## BANK DIRECTORS AND BLAME.

**Where Rests Responsibility for Dishonest Banking.**
Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Addressing the Pennsylvania Bankers' association, Mr. William Barret Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, discussed bank directors and their duties in the economy of the banking system of the United States and in the economy of state institutions. Mr. Ridgely held that, save from rare and exceptional causes, there was never a valid reason for the failure of a banker or of a trust company, and he added:

"When a bank does fail it is the fault of the board of directors. Many others may be to blame, but the final responsibility of bank management rests upon the directors, and they are to blame! that is, the whole b d as a board and the members as individuals are to blame if they allow the officers, or perhaps only a few of the directors, to so manage the business of the bank as to bring on insolvency."

To an assemblage of bankers and of officers of trust companies that was remarkably plain talk, but its plainness does not detract from its soundness, but, on the contrary, adds to it and emphasizes it. It was a talk founded on long experience and on intimate knowledge of the subject. But the bank directors are not to blame. The system regulating banking, both state and national, is deficient in the machinery absolutely necessary for proper examinations, and the wonder of it is that, with all the warnings from distinguished financiers no less than from negligent directors and wrecked banks, the proper machinery is not supplied.

Under the system as it is the bank examiner is merely a totaler of columns, and sometimes a checker on loans too large to be made to any one individual. But of the solvency of the sureties on bank paper, or the sufficiency of collateral, he knows nothing and makes no inquiry. Bank directors are blamable in the very largest degree for the failure of banks under their supposed inspection and management. But the system is to blame in deficiency of examinations. If there were examinations made that ought to be made the directors of banks and trust companies would be more inclined to sit up and take notice of what was going on in the institution.

## PERIL OF PROPHECY.

**Magnate Hill's Pessimistic View of the Modern Pace.**
Philadelphia Press.

J. J. Hill, who has written as much live history in the new northwest as any man living, has kept the papers busy for the past fortnight commenting on his prophecy.

To a fair in Minnesota Mr. Hill predicted that our food was to run short, our wheat to be insufficient, our iron ore to give out and our coal to be consumed.

This sort of prediction began half a century ago in England. It was made here about our coal, just as the west and northwest were both found to be full of new and greater supplies. The ore bodies of the Atlantic coast were said to be our only supply just before Lake Michigan ore beds ruined the value of earlier mines. Our forests were declared exhausted, just as public opinion began their preservation and increase.

It is a safer prophecy than Mr. Hill's that before our coal is exhausted the transmission of electricity produced by water power will make coal a secondary source of power, heat and light. The tides that rise and fall in our own harbor, when they are at last harnessed to turbine and dynamo, will light every home and street, turn every wheel and give power to every factory in Philadelphia.

As for iron ore, when electric power grows sufficient, cheap aluminum will supplant iron for a host of purposes. Clay will take the place of iron ore. Reinforced concrete is already reducing its demand. Basic ores are on the edge of a great development.

Our wheat crop can be trebled, without adding an acre, if nitrification is carried further. The food supply of the modern state has but just begun and a century after Malthus it is plain that for fifty years the production of food has grown faster than population. Our own yearly per capita ration of wheat has doubled in five years, in part, thanks to Mr. Hill and his railroads.

President Hill need not worry over posterity. It will have an easier time than we are having, and the newspapers of the country, we are glad to see, wholly refuse to be scared about the future by Mr. Hill.

## ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

**Warm Opening of the Campaign for Control of the State.**

The campaign in New York state opens up with uncommon vigor on both sides. In the parlance of the ring, "the contestants have stripped for the fray, tossed each other the usual deft and followed up with a hot exchange." Fierce in-fighting may be looked for as the battle progresses through the coming three weeks. Betting odds are two to one on Hughes. The republicans expect to put 500 spellbinders in the field at once, who will speechify in every district in the state. A number of prominent state democrats have repudiated the Hearst ticket. Three prominent democratic upstate newspapers have hoisted the Hughes banner. In New York City the newspaper support of Hearst is confined to his own newspaper. It is too early to measure the extent of the democratic defection above or below the Harlem. That there is widespread disgust among democrats is conceded, but whether it will be manifested at the ballot box is another story. Hearst himself is not disposed to pour oil on the troubled waters. In New York City and Brooklyn his Independence league insists on a division of the nominations for judicial and minor offices and the wrath of machine leaders over the arrogance of the new boss is too hot for print.

In some quarters there is a disposition to consider the battle already won by Hughes. "It is all over but the shouting," said a republican state senator. The New York Mail, a strong republican paper, warns the party against danger of overconfidence. "There is a hard fight ahead," says the Mail. "Hearst will draw to himself the whole army of discontent. He will reap the harvest which his own newspapers have been sowing. He will get all the votes coming to a political Barnum, 'A sucker is born every minute.' The 'floating vote' will be his to a man. Every small politician who has been found out in either party, and who has been thrown out of the window or kicked out of the door, will be for Hearst, and the hope of revenge and rehabilitation which his candidacy carries. The formidable power of the great city bosses will be put forth in his behalf.

"Under Hearst we shall have, what this state has never had before, a complete line-up of its discontents, its credulities and its appetites—citizens honestly disgusted with prevailing conditions; rattlebrains who take his newspapers seriously; the predatory bosses and the venal voters.

"Hearst will make an effort, if possible a plausible effort, both to have his cake and eat it. He will propagate the fiction of himself as a crusader against plutocracy, while the reality will be a Hearst campaign exuding money at every pore, against a Hughes campaign conducted on the most modest resources, even embarrassed, it may be, for lack of funds. The Buffalo candidate is a multimillionaire, with the lavishness of a millionaire in building up his political fortunes.

"All the material advantages will be on the side of Hearst, and his managers will not scruple to use them. The money that they will pour into the up-state counties to capture the democratic organizations is only a drop in the bucket compared to what will be used to encompass his election. The Hearstites will cry 'fraud' and at the same time will adopt the methods which recently caused five of them to be punished by the courts for the forgery of nominating petitions.

"Hearst can spend on a single election district an amount larger than Mr. Hughes could contribute to his entire campaign, supposing he is able to contribue at all to it. As an investment it will be worth the Buffalo man's while to do it, for a friendly mayor appointed by him in this city might secure the dropping of the $2,000,000 damage suits begun against him on behalf of the men killed or injured in his Madison Square fireworks celebration.

"No, it is not all over but the shouting. Hearst has every advantage on his side but his cause, his own personality and the conscience of the people. He can be defeated, and triumphantly defeated; but to do that, the conscience of the state must be summoned forth to do battle with him."

Like sentiments are voiced by staff correspondents of the Chicago Tribune.

"The prodigality with which money is being spent to wage the Hearst campaign," says the New York Tribune, "is becoming a source of wonder among politicians here, who even in 'boom days' never had at hand a bottomless barrel—a veritable widow's cruse, such as seems to be at the disposal of the Hearst workers. One of the politicians, reviewing the work which began a year ago and taking into consideration the expenses of the independence league organizations up the state and here, estimated that the whole sum put out by the head of the Buffalo ticket would not come much under a round million of dollars.

"Hearst and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, according to a rather general understanding among politicians, have been assessed $100,000 apiece by the democratic organization. In addition to this, Hearst has all the expenses of his own personal machines. The Hearst campaign and the Tammany Hall campaign in New York county will be carried on separately, though with a kind of co-operation. Meetings will be distinct, with separate lists of speakers, and each organization will pay all its expenses for its own meetings."

The official figures of last fall's election for mayor of New York are as follows:

| | McClellan. | Ivins. | Hearst. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan and Bronx. | 140,682 | 64,098 | 122,920 |
| Brooklyn | 68,665 | 61,025 | 84,602 |
| Queens | 13,194 | 7,365 | 13,677 |
| Richmond | 6,121 | 4,501 | 7,996 |
| Totals | 228,661 | 136,989 | 225,195 |

## A FEW BOUQUETS.

Minden News: The Ak-Sar-Ben edition of The Omaha Bee last Sunday was the largest and most extensively patronized of any similar edition ever published. Omaha is full of enterprise and hustle.

Scribner Rustler: The Omaha Bee, in the editorial hands of Victor Rosewater, appears to continue at the same old pace. The Rustler predicts that the work of Edward Rosewater will be continued by the son and that the young man will make his mark in the world a large one.

Utica Sun: The Omaha Bee last Sunday issued an Ak-Sar-Ben number which certainly was a hummer. It was also a good advertisement for the business men of Omaha, who have been taking so much interest in the fall festivities that have made that city what it is. The Bee is to be congratulated on the writeup given and also for the excellent manner in which the paper was gotten up.

**Arbitration and Preparedness.**
Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Since the establishment of The Hague Tribunal the nations of the world have increased their naval expenditures more than 50 per cent. It is to be hoped the world will be content with one tribunal of the sort. Another would bankrupt things.

**Shabby Political Star.**
Washington Post.

According to the democratic campaign textbook, "Cassie Chadwick goes to prison, but the big rogues go free." It must please Cassie to be classed with the pikers after making a brilliant record.

**He Laughs Last.**
Portland Oregonian.

How old Weyler must laugh!

## NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Grand Island Independent: And now Joseph Bartley, ex-treasurer—as the people of Nebraska well remember—has evidently come out against Hon. Norris Brown. Which won't hurt Mr. Brown.

Neligh Leader: Supporting President Roosevelt and at the same time assisting in the election of democratic congressmen is a mighty poor way of showing your sincerity. You can't be loyal to both.

Springfield Monitor: The republicans of this district again nominated Alex Laverty for float senator at Ashland last Saturday. Outside of his politics Laverty is a pretty good Indian, and without doubt will be re-elected.

Springfield Monitor: With both The Bee and World-Herald pouring hot shot into Candidate Williams, republican nominee for railway commissioner, that gentleman is liable to hear something drop on November 6.

Silver Creek Sand: One of the best things we have read lately is a little squib in The Omaha Bee, which says that Bryan is willing to let Cuba settle her own troubles, but insists on intervention in Illinois. The Bee doesn't seem to be degenerating.

Blair Democrat: The Pilot says it is not in favor of terminal taxation and invites Jahnel and Elier up to tell where they stand on the issue. Williams threatens to support the democratic legislative nominees in case these two men favor terminal taxation. But would he dare?

Norfolk News: It looks as though Judge Graves were "four flushing" when he made that bluff about believing a pass is a bribe and about never polluting his pockets. The democrats staked the congressional election on his hand. The republicans called it, and he only had four diamonds.

Nebraska City News: If all the World-Herald published concerning J. A. Williams, whom the republicans nominated for railroad commissioner, is true he is no more fitted for the position than is the man, who is charged with all kinds of crimes. The Herald says his record is malodorous and bungling as county judge and many republicans papers—The Bee in particular—have made the charges openly that he voted the Pierce county delegates for Norris Brown after they had been instructed for Rosewater. On this point there seems to be no dispute.

Springfield Monitor: The time has passed when the editor of the Monitor and many others will vote for a yellow dog just because he is on the ticket and stands for some principles, by means of which he hopes to slide into office. The editor of the Monitor will not support Patrick for float senator, because we believe the majority of the people do not want him and we preached this long before the convention. Yet the Times, with its friends, insisted that the people did want him and his nomination was the result, and the final outcome will be his defeat next month.

Schuyler Free Lance: An acquaintance and one who was a schoolmate of J. A. Williams, the republican nominee for railroad commissioner, says this of the fellow, which is not a very good endorsement: "Williams is like a weather vane. You never know where to find him. He goes with the wind. When he first came to Nebraska he tried to practice law in Omaha. Then he moved into Pierce county, and the next thing I heard he had given up the law and was a school teacher. Then I learned he had given up teaching school and had gone back to practicing law. He managed by some way to get elected county judge, but I understand he was badly defeated for re-election. He is so changeable there is no dependence to be placed in him."

York Republican: It is extremely doubtful if the railroad machines of the state are so far out of politics as some of the managers who have spoken on the subject pretend. They were most thoroughly out of the politics that shaped the course of the last republican state convention. They were wise enough to stand out from under. But they are at work, wherever there is a chance, to secure the election of state senators who either belong to them, or whom they hope to control, or hoodwink by reason of their inexperience. The republicans of York and Fillmore counties have placed in nomination a candidate who stands pledged to a platform which is all that could be asked or desired, and this paper firmly believes that he will carry into effect every promise he has made. He is able, and vigorous, and will not be a tool in any hands. Give him the full party vote, and there will be no question of any malign influence working the senator from our own district, no matter what may be accomplished in other districts in the state.

## GOVERNOR MAGOON.

**Possesses "the Most Comprehensive Grasp of New Conditions."**
Chicago Chronicle.

In Charles E. Magoon, who is to be provisional governor of Cuba, the United States possesses a man of peculiar fitness for a difficult and delicate position. He is a growing man, a man of immense usefulness, and he is the direct product of conditions which have arisen during the last eight years, or since the war with Spain.

He combines the judicial and the executive temperament. He was the first man in official life to lay down the true policy of American expansion as it has since been sustained by the supreme court of the United States with respect to the territory acquired through the Spanish war. He has shown that he understands the spirit and temperament of the Spanish mixed bloods on both hemispheres. He will know exactly how to deal with the Cubans.

Mr. Magoon is not the only man who has been developed by the necessity of caring for what may be termed our dependencies. Secretary Taft, General Wright and others less prominent in the conduct of affairs in the Philippines and in Porto Rico have arisen to the needs of the situation.

Without any disparagement of his contemporaries, however, it may truthfully be said that Mr. Magoon has demonstrated the most comprehensive grasp of the new conditions which have arisen since the acquirement of our insular possessions. He has developed a genius for colonial administration.

We need such men and we shall need more of them as our enterprises and responsibilities increase in magnitude. It is encouraging to know that men like Mr. Magoon have been evolved to meet such responsibilities because it affords a pretty sure indication that other administrators of the same type are in the process of development and will be available when the necessity arises.

If only needs at the head of the national administration a man with sagacity enough to appreciate such men, and with Theodore Roosevelt in the White House that requirement is eminently fulfilled.

**Pretty Good Guessers.**
Chicago Record-Herald.

The Filipinos are reported to be afraid the developments in Cuba will affect their chances of securing self-government. They may not be very far advanced in some directions, but it is apparent that the Filipinos are pretty good guessers.

**Too Large for Intervention.**
Chicago Record-Herald.

Sickness and starvation have been added to the horrors which the people of Russia are compelled to face at the beginning of their long winter. Isn't it about time for the civilized powers to decide upon the partition of Russia?

## TALKING THROUGH HIS WIG.

**Rockefeller's Cry Against Regulation of Industries.**
Chicago News.

John D. Rockefeller has departed from the policy of silence to which he adhered for so many years. He has given to the press an interview decrying the demand for government regulation of industries, now gaining such headway in this country. The general principle with which Mr. Rockefeller opens his interview is sound. "If we limit opportunity," he says, "we will put the brakes on our national development."

The intelligent demand for regulation is based on precisely that idea. Mr. Warren, former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, told the Interstate Commerce commission the other day that grain dealers were driven out of business by railroad favoritism shown to a few elevator owners. The subject of the railroad rate regulating law passed by congress at its last session was to keep open to all the door of opportunity.

Wholesome food is necessary to success. To allow meat dealers to offer to consumers, in the guise of wholesome food, products that will undermine the health of the public is to limit opportunity. In the interest of fair play and an equal chance for all in the game of life, putting bad food on the market must be prohibited.

Those who wish to succeed at the expense of their fellows by practicing fraud and deception should be prevented from so doing. They should play the game fairly or they should be ruled out. If accounts are true, Mr. Rockefeller himself has succeeded so marvelously in business not by keeping the door of opportunity open to all, but by using unfair tactics to close the door and keep it closed against his competitors.

Government regulation that attempts to do more than protect the public health and keep the door of opportunity open to all is unwise regulation. But Mr. Rockefeller has failed to specify wherein recent legislation has gone too far. His citing of meat-inspection legislation does not strengthen his case. The packers themselves now concede that regulation, instead of hurting their business, will help it both at home and abroad by increasing popular confidence in the purity of their products.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

With President Castro and the sultan of Turkey on the sick list, there is nothing doing in diplomacy.

The pictures of Sir Thomas Lipton reappearing once more make him look as young as when he first came over to lift the cup.

President Amahor of Panama, accompanied by his wife, will make an extended visit to the United States next summer.

Mme. Yajima, one of the best known women of Japan, is coming as a delegate to the world's Women's Christian Temperance union convention, which meets at Tremont Temple, Boston, October 17 to 22. She is 74 years old and neither speaks nor understands English.

Miss Jennie W. Bubier of Lynn, Mass., is believed to be the only blind librarian in the world. A library of 156 volumes in raised letters was provided for the city by the late Elihu B. Hayes, and it is over this institution that Miss Bubier presides. There are nearly 100 blind persons in Lynn.

President Roosevelt is emphatic in his refusal to have a life mask made. The president has no especial objection to being preserved otherwise; he sits for his photo at reasonably short intervals and has given sittings for the preservation of his likeness in oil. But he has a horror of being spattered over with clay and breathing through quills.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Henry Thompson, U. S. N., retired, 69 years old and a veteran of the civil war, has offered his services to the government if there is to be fighting over the Cuban troubles. He looks what he claims to be, "sound as a nut," and was informed of the Navy department that if his services were required he certainly would be called.

## MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"Finished your honeymoon, yet?"
"I don't know. I have never been able to determine the exact meaning of the word 'honeymoon.'"
"Well, then, has your wife commenced to do the cooking yet?"—Houston Post.

Reporter (after the banquet)—It looks as if they'd had a pretty good time. The last toast, I suppose, was drunk standing.
Janitor—Yes, sir; and so was the crowd.—Chicago Tribune.

"She has grown to be a very beautiful girl," said Jigley. "Her hair is positively golden."
"Inced? That's odd," said Kidder. "I knew her when she was a little girl."
"Well?"
"Well, it was merely plaited then."—Philadelphia Press.

"Do you think, dear," she asked, "that there is any danger of our child growing up to be a prize fighter?"
"No. Don't worry about that. He hardly ever does any talking."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Boss, ah's lookin' foh work."
"All right, there's a ton of coal on the sidewalk that must be brought up."
"But, boss, dat's no work foh a lady; mah wife does washin'."—Atlanta Constitution.

Boothby—Did you ever suffer from stage fright?
Garrickson—No; but many a time, when I've looked through the peephole and noted the size of the audience, I have suffered severely from box office fright.—Chicago Tribune.

The Lady—The idea of a great, big, strong, healthy man like you begging for food!
The Hobo—Well, mum, it's like dis. It's simply a case o' de survival o' de fittest. It's only de strong, healt'y men dat kin beg, nowadays, widout gittin' licked.—Cleveland Leader.

"Maria," said Mr. Billiams, "what ails this roast?"
"Never mind the roast, dear," said Mrs. Billiams. "I'm more concerned to know what ails you. This is the first time for twenty-five years that you haven't been able to tell exactly what ailed the roast and everything else on the table. Aren't you well today, John?"—Chicago Tribune.

"I suppose," said the young man who is studying politics, "that I ought to give some thought to political economy."
"What for?" rejoined Senator Sorghum. "Political economy's all right for a lecture in a parlor, but it's no good on the stump."—Washington Star.

## THE PHONEY AGE.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

I bought some shares of mining stock
About three years ago;
It took near all the coin I had,
And coin was coming slow.
The man who sold it to me said
That I would soon be wealthy;
I'm waiting still—the man has flown—
He said he wasn't healthy.

Then came a fellow, smooth of tongue,
A most delightful man,
Who showed the benefits I'd reap
From an insurance plan.
He got my name against my will;
I tried hard to retreat—it
Did no good, and now I find
I've got to die to beat it.

Within a pop'lar magazine
I read an advertisement,
That said a man could get rich quick
By taking their advisement.
I rent away five hard-earned plunks,
The answer came: "You're easy;
Just fish for suckers as we do—
Yours truly, Brown & Reasy."

And so it goes; it's phoney guff
Where'er you chance to turn;
North and south and east and west
It's fake and graft to burn.
You can't pick up a newspaper
And have a moment's bliss,
Because its full of phoney stuff—
As bad or worse than this.