

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROEWATER, EDITOR

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

FAMILIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

At all events, the city of Beyroot has had a lot of free pictorial advertising out of it.

A street car line to Fort Crook must come sooner or later and the sooner the better.

As a cup lifter, Sir Thomas Lipton is not the success on the sea that he is at the ten.

It wasn't the marksman's fault that his bullet went wide of the American consul at whom it was aimed.

Uncle Sam evidently needs a revised cipher code for the use of his diplomatic servants that is not so easily subject to mistake.

Instead of holding the army maneuvers for this military division in Kansas as planned, it may be advisable to make it a naval demonstration.

Lucky that distorted message from Beyroot was not sent as a wireless telegram or the wireless system would have received a very bad black eye.

Financial success for Iowa's state fair in spite of adverse weather conditions tells a tale of agricultural prosperity in the Hawkeye state which no floods can wash away.

The funny part about the arraignment of the trusts by the lawyers grows out of the fact that almost all the big trusts in their inception are to be traced to some lawyer's office.

Though referring to it as "the Ohio political omelot," the Chicago Chronicle with unusual modesty fails to express an opinion on the sanitary condition of the eggs that went into the mixture.

The Peking correspondent of the London Times ventures the opinion that the existence of Korea as an independent empire is doomed. If it comes to a partition of Korea, we may rest assured that Great Britain will see to it that it gets a share.

If the work of the Denver conference is repudiated by the Nebraska populists, how can any one expect to make any headway in other states? With Nebraska populists voting to go out of business, what is left for the others except to follow their example?

Judge Brewer's suggestion of the abolition of appeals in criminal cases does not appeal strongly to lawyers who have not yet achieved places on the bench. They never like to encourage schemes to restrict their own usefulness or cut off prospective fees.

Sir Thomas Lipton professes the belief that many Americans would like to see him take the cup. Sir Thomas ought to know enough by this time to know that he must not believe everything he hears. If any Americans have expressed sentiments as intimated, they were simply engaged in jollying Sir Thomas a huge American "golly."

A speaker at the session of the Universal Peace union describing the significance of the Pan-American canal declared that the completion of the project would wed two oceans and make all mankind one family. A good look at the map would have given the information that the wedding took place long ages back when the configuration of the earth's surface united all the great bodies of water and divorced all the great bodies of land.

DRIFTING TOWARD LANDLORDISM.

Coning events cast their shadows before. A cloud no larger than a man's hand has recently appeared in the horizon that foreshadows the rapid and irresistible drift of the American farmer toward landlordism.

A quarter of a century ago farm tenantry was confined in this country to the group of states on the Atlantic seaboard. Gradually and steadily the voluntary desertion by the farm owner and the intrusion of the farm tenant center has extended westward, across Ohio, Michigan and the states of the middle west, and farm tenantry is rapidly spreading over the great American corn belt and even the spring wheat region to the north.

More than one-third of the farms in Illinois are being cultivated by tenant farmers and fully one-fourth of the farms of Iowa are already in the same condition. The robust, thrifty, self-made, self-poised, independent farmer, who reclaimed the forest, planted orchards and vineyards, sowed, plowed and harvested the grain and raised the live stock on the American farm, has moved into the towns and cities, imbued with the idea that he must give his sons and daughters a city education and relieve his wife from the drudgery and monotony of the farm house. And so we find thousands and thousands of the yeomanry that has been recognized as the backbone of the republic living in the cities on their incomes from farm rents, their boys and girls looking with disdain and frequently with contempt upon the tenants who are compelled to eke out a meager existence in tolling day and night, summer and winter, to supply the land owner and his family with the luxuries of city life.

It does not take a prophet or the son of a prophet to foresee the natural and inevitable consequence of the evolution of a land-owning farmer into a landlord living upon an income from direct rental of his land or from shares in the crop raised by the tenants. In due time a large proportion of the titled farmers will drift from affluence into poverty by extravagant habits, speculation and ventures into business in which they have no experience. Their highly educated sons and daughters who have been taught to despise farm labor and domestic employments, demoralized by their environment, will be driven by sheer necessity to menial occupations far below that of the ordinary hired farm man or farm house domestic, while the homestead, mortgaged to enable the farmer to indulge in the allurements of urban life, will pass into the ownership of money lenders, land speculators and incorporated land syndicates.

This is by no means an overdrawn forecast of the drift toward landlordism. History is sure to repeat itself. The causes that brought about landlordism in Europe will bring about landlordism, with all its wretchedness and misery, in America. So long as the owners of the soil are tied to it by natural selection, and so long as they and their feel contented with their condition, the American farmer will continue to constitute the most law-abiding, most patriotic and safest class of American citizens. But when the owner of the soil becomes ambitious for quick riches and when his family, discontented with their environment and station, crave and clamor for the luxurious life of the capitalists and merchant princes of our cities, there is great danger of a social evolution that bodes ill to the safety of American institutions.

RUSSIA'S POSITION IN ASIA.

The ukase of the emperor of Russia, placing the far eastern territory of the empire under the practically absolute authority of what is termed an "imperial lieutenant," strikingly indicates the hold which Russia has upon the Chinese territory that has been ceded to that power and of which it has taken possession in recent years, in spite of the opposition and the protests of nations that are seeking to prevent the dismemberment of the Chinese empire. The imperial order, just made public, clearly means the incorporation of Manchuria in the Russian realm. While for several years it has been a question whether Manchuria was Chinese or Russian, the general opinion being that it was still in control of China, the imperial ukase removes all doubt and demonstrates that this portion of the Chinese empire is unquestionably in the control of Russia and it is the intention of that power that it shall remain so.

The announcement of this was not altogether a surprise. Not long since it was intimated by the director of the Asiatic department of the Russian Foreign office and later by the Russian consul at Chicago, who said that the appointment of a viceroy for the Russian east Asiatic provinces meant the formal incorporation of Manchuria in the Russian realm. It thus appears that the czar's government was not making any secret of the matter so far as its own officials were concerned and the inference is that this move was decided upon even while Russia was giving assurances that it did not intend to permanently occupy Manchuria. How the latest manifestation of Russian policy in the far east will be regarded by the Japanese and British governments, as well as by our own government, is an interesting question. All these governments have been assured that nothing was farther from the purpose of Russia than to impair the integrity of the Chinese empire. The latest action of that power appears to utterly disregard the assurance and to justify the view that the Russian government has not been acting in good faith.

In a late English magazine a writer who shows a thorough familiarity with the Russian situation in the far east says that there is no possibility, in the present state of things, of preventing by any means, short of war, the complete execution of Russia's monopolizing designs. He asserts that the policy of that nation in China is entirely accept-

able to the native population and that all hope of Russia abandoning the fruits of thirty years of effort is vain. So far as the United States is concerned, he asserts that its only interest in the question is the maintenance of the open door and that this is assured because wherever Russia is there is also the open door. Evidently the writer is not very familiar with Russian policy in this regard, since the facts are quite the opposite of what he states.

At all events, the world is now fully apprised of the purpose of Russia in Asia and how it will receive and treat this plain and unmistakable manifestation of Russian policy is a question of far more than ordinary interest. What will Japan have to say in regard to the matter, which seems clearly to menace the independence of Korea and therefore the security of Japan? What will Great Britain think of a move that threatens the integrity of the Chinese empire? Finally, what will the United States have to say of a policy that jeopardizes the open door principle for which our government has persistently contended?

IN TURKISH WATERS.

The decision of the president that the American squadron should proceed to Turkish waters appears to be fully warranted by conditions as reported by our minister at Constantinople. It is shown that Americans and American interests are in danger in a portion of the Turkish dominion and it is clearly expedient to take some precautionary measures for the safeguarding of our citizens and their interests. The attempt to assassinate the American vice consul at Beyroot is very conclusive evidence of a feeling of hostility toward our people which should not be lightly regarded. For the attack on the consul the Turkish government has promised to make amends, but it must be required to afford all necessary protection to our consular representatives where the conditions are such as to put them in peril.

This our minister at Constantinople has been instructed to demand, with a notification to the Turkish government that it would be held to a strict accountability for any lawless act toward American citizens. Doubtless assurances of protection will be given, but they will be more likely to be observed by the Turkish government if there is an American squadron at hand to see that they are carried out. Turkey is proverbially careless in regard to promises, except where there is force available to compel attention to them. Of course the presence of an American squadron in Turkish waters has no significance in regard to the Balkan troubles, with which the United States has no concern. There is widespread unrest, however, in the Turkish empire and the opinion of our minister that Americans and American interests are in peril amply justifies the precaution taken by the president, which undoubtedly will be very generally approved by our people.

SEPARATION OF THE RACES.

The view expressed by Mr. John Temple Graves of Georgia, in his most extraordinary plea for the mob, that "separation is the logical, the inevitable, the only solution of this great problem of races," has received little support in the south. A few newspapers have approved the idea, but the general opinion is against it, on the ground that it is not only impracticable, but also that the south needs the labor of its negro population. Thus a Memphis paper says: "The white people in the states where the negroes are most numerous would not let them go. If Mr. Graves or any other advocate of deportation will visit the cotton, sugar and rice regions of the great Mississippi valley and seek evidence to confute this assertion, he will find that he has undertaken to settle a heavy reckoning without his host. And if he should go about among the negroes, telling them that they were to be removed to distant parts, the only question then would be whether the negroes or the white planters would take his scalp."

The south cannot afford to part with its negro labor. It is true that there is a portion of it which is unreliable and of little value, but that which can be depended upon is absolutely necessary to the industries of the southern states. It could not be replaced in the cotton and rice fields by any other labor, unless it be that of Chinese coolies, and public sentiment here would not permit the importation of such labor. Moreover, deportation of the negro is practically out of the question. Very few of them would be found willing to leave the country and to undertake to forcibly carry them away would be extremely expensive and hazardous. Indeed the negro has the same right, as a citizen, to remain here as the whites have and it is not to be doubted that he would assert that right and endeavor to maintain it to the utmost of his ability. It is manifestly idle, therefore, to talk of separation as the only solution of the race problem. It cannot be accomplished and no one will for a moment look in that direction who is seriously seeking a solution of the perplexing problem. The negro will remain in the south because the industries of that section need him and the wise policy is to treat him justly and give him opportunity to improve and elevate himself.

It seems that the British military authorities in their testimony before the commission of inquiry into the conduct of the Boer war attribute the protracted conflict and repeated reverses to incompetent direction both in the war office and on the field, as well as to mistakes and blunders, excusable and inexcusable. If such a report were published in this country with reference to the conduct of war with Spain or the suppression of the Filipino insurrection a tremendous rattle would be stirred up by the popocratic yellow journals to

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The two-minute trotter is a genuine Louisville. Sir Thomas Lipton, the knightly sport of the seas, wears the smile that won't come off.

If Captain Wringe had turned a spanking breeze on his baby top-sail the result might have been different. A Jersey bachelor plunged into matrimony the other day by eloping with a woman and her seven-year-old child. He wasn't looking for trouble, either.

Seven deaths per month by street-car accidents have been the average in St. Louis since the first of the year. The city is determined to make room for the expansion rush.

By the construction of a million-dollar stone arch bridge 1,900 feet long over the Delaware river the Pennsylvania shortened its line 400 feet and cut off twenty minutes of the time between Philadelphia and New York.

Theater patrons have been crying "hats off" for years past. Now some of the clergy cry "hats on." The report that the theater and the church were getting together lacks confirmation. Meanwhile the dear girls, much as they try, can't please everybody.

Scientists pronounce the discovery at Beverly, Mass., of an enormous jawbone that of a prehistoric tempo. Perhaps the scientists know, or think they know, but friends of the cause will not accept their unsupported word that woman's clubs were ancient institutions in New England.

The proposed school of journalism is to deal with all the details of newspaper production, with a view to improving every branch. Probably the hardest task the school will go against will be a modification of the strength of the paste pot. Success in that important particular will make other tasks easy.

The next reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Boston. Evidently the boys are hungry for another fill of beans as a tribute to old times. But beans are not the favorite dish at the Hub, notwithstanding its reputation. Codfish balls play the strongest game in the interior department of the true Bostonian.

LIFE'S PHANTOM TROUBLES.

Anticipation Makes Them Greater Than They Really Are. Chicago Post.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., pictures one of the characters in "The Only Woman" as having carved across his oaken mantel the words: "I am an old man now; I've had lots of trouble, and most of it never happened."

No doubt most of us when we near the end of life's journey could give expression to the same sentiment. In general our troubles have three proportions according to our point of view. They are all fear-somely large in prospect; the worst of them is bearable in actual occurrence; and they shrink to a mere dot in retrospect.

The great bulk of our troubles are those of anticipation, and a generic term for them is worry. Most of them never happen and those that do have shrunk so that we scarcely can recognize them. The longer the perspective the greater the trouble; so we find our worries more numerous and more wearing before than after we have passed the meridian of our brief day.

As we move gently, and we fancy a little more quickly, toward the sunset line and glance now and then back over the long and often rugged and tortuous trail, we see little of our earlier worries but phantoms of the troubles that never happened, and these grow even more tenuous as we travel from them until they are but a luminous vapor through which we view a day that was much fuller of sunshine than of cloud and a winding pathway so thickly flanked with honeysuckle and lavender that we cannot discern the occasional thistle and briar.

No matter at what time we take this backward view we may see that most of our troubles never happened. There is no specific like comparison for the cure of that dread malady, worry. No trouble is so great as our fretting makes it and this ought to admonish us to lay fretting aside.

The old man in the book is the counterpart of many an old man of flesh and blood, and also of many an aged woman. All of them have had lots of trouble, and most of it never happened. From the experience of those who have gone nearly the length of the journey the young man and the young woman might say: "I am young; I expect to have lots of trouble; but as most of it will never happen, I won't worry about any of it."

VICE OF PROFANITY.

"Clean Tongue Denotes a Clean Brain and a Clean Heart." Baltimore American.

President Roosevelt, in his address lately to the Holy Name society, whose members had assembled in convention at Oyster Bay, gave some sound and much-needed advice which the young men of the nation would do well to lay to heart. The society in question is one organized to fight the vice of profanity, blasphemy and foul language.

The president, in his convention address, said that the object of the society, laid stress on the necessity of keeping a clean tongue, and on the mischievous effects of young men and boys thinking it "smart" to be vicious.

In the natural order cleanliness is next to godliness, but most of our cleanliness is godliness itself. The clean tongue denotes a clean brain and a clean heart; for, no matter how much the old excuse is given for the profane habit—that one means nothing by it—it is undoubtedly true that "out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and it nothing really was meant nothing of the sort would be said. Of the moral effects of the habit of using profane or objectionable language nothing need be said, as they are self-evident. But there is another phase of the matter which does not so forcibly assert itself.

A clean brain is also a keener brain, a more receptive and a better brain for all practical purposes than a foul one. Just as a razor or a knife is at its best and its edge sharpest when it is kept free from soil, so the mental faculties are in better working order when they have not been dulled by the friction of foulness in thought or expression. It is the inevitable law of nature that there must be cleanliness or there will be loss; purity is one of its essentials for perfection in anything. The brain and the tongue are no exceptions to the rule. And even boys who early learn to swear as a proof of manliness have an inherent respect for the equipment. It demands the sacrifice of refinement, of self-respect in many instances, of the respect of others, and of virtue, and in return it gives nothing. It would be well for the young to devote some thoughtful attention to the timely utterance of the president on this subject.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. An Indiana minister and several members of his flock are reported to have lost all the money they put into the Co-Operative Turf association of New Orleans, because the postoffice officials saw fit to close the concern. There is little doubt that they would have lost it anyway, but the present circumstances give them the happy chance to rally at the officiousness of Uncle Sam's minions.

Springfield Republican: Why do not the American officials in the Philippines go to church more? This serious question has been considered worthy of an answer by Bishop Brent of Manila. In the first place, he pronounces false the report that our Protestant representatives stay away from church in order to please, or avoid displeasing, the Roman Catholics. While Governor Taft attends the bishop's church in Manila, the great majority of Americans do not go to any church, because they would not go at home. This seems a perfectly rational explanation. Americans are Americans everywhere.

Birmingham Eagle: The pope misses his tramps in the country, his evening at whisky and his game of tennis. He finds the Vatican furnished with all the comforts of a home, but with no outside privileges. The circumstances which restrict him to that inclosure are so political and from the point of view of the papacy so important as to be stronger than his power to break them or to break with them. He is, when Leo XIII started from the Vatican for the purpose of accompanying the body of Pius IX to the grave, the funeral procession was mobbed and he was wounded. That furnishes small encouragement for Pius X to go outside.

Leeds's Weekly: We regret to read that a church in the neighborhood of New York has thought it necessary in order to raise money to build an extension to ask each saloon keeper in the parish to give one day's receipts each month for four months to the building fund. The case affords, perhaps, an extreme illustration of the absurd and harmful expedients resorted to by churches to swell their financial coffers, expedients which tend to bring religion into disrepute and directly to swell the number of nonchurchoers, of which we hear so much complaint in these days. The churches and the saloons stand too far apart in their character and purposes to make it expedient to yoke them together for any purpose. The saloon may profit by the arrangement, but the churches never.

Portland Oregonian: It is reported that a bishop of the Episcopal church in New Jersey has issued a mandate to churches in his diocese that women be not allowed to appear in church bareheaded. Whether this is designed as a rebuke to the "new woman," who is supposed to be growing "mannish," or a hint to crusaders against big hats in public places to mind their own business, or a rally to the defense of the Pauline idea that it is a shame for women to appear in church with their heads uncovered, can only be surmised.

If the latter, it is perpetually asked whether the New Jersey churchman will be consistent and enforce the other rule that requires women to keep silence in churches and run the sewing society himself; or whether he is prepared to enforce the Pauline view on the wisdom of refraining from marriage, which would abolish wedding fees.

Women Teachers Sob for Liberty.

Kansas City Star. It is quite certain that among the "sacred and inalienable rights" for which the fathers of the republic contended, none was more sacred and inalienable than the right to court and be courted. The assertion of this prerogative well becomes the men and women in Kansas who train the young idea how to shoot. And as teaching seems to qualify its followers for matrimony, there is no reason to suppose that matrimony might not, by a reciprocal operation, fit its votaries for the work of public instruction.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

"I am doing my best to convince George that I am economical." "What have you done?" "I have worn the same dress twice."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter, sir." "I'm glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

Jack—"You should have seen how mad old Hoxley was when I told him I proposed to marry his daughter." "No—'Kicked like a mule, eh?" "No—'Kicked like a mule, eh?" "A mule only kicks backward, I believe."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Tess—Rosley's young widow has two million dollars, I hear. "Yes—Yes; just think of earning that much money in one year." "Why, she didn't." "Of course she did. Wasn't she married to him for a year?"—Philadelphia Press.

"You shouldn't allow yourself to be irritated. It wears on you. You must never talk back to your wife." "You're out of your reckoning there, doctor. I never got into a habit of talking back to my wife."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I wish," he said, "you could make pie like Mother used to bake." "And I," said she, "wish that you made the cash pie used to make."—Cincinnati Tribune.

THE PHANTOM.

Bayard Taylor. Again I sit within the mansion, In the old familiar seat; And shade and sunshine chase each other O'er the carpet at my feet.

But the sweetbriar's arms have wrestled upwards In the summer that are past, And the willow trails its branches lower Than when I saw them last.

They strive to shut the sunshine wholly From out the haunted room; To fill the house that once was joyful, With gloom and willow gloom.

And many kind, remembered faces Within the doorway come— Voices, that wake the sleeper must to the building fund. The case affords, perhaps, an extreme illustration of the absurd and harmful expedients resorted to by churches to swell their financial coffers, expedients which tend to bring religion into disrepute and directly to swell the number of nonchurchoers, of which we hear so much complaint in these days.

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