

The Omaha Sunday Bee

E. ROEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$1.00; Six Months, \$0.50; Three Months, \$0.25.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c; Saturday Bee, per copy, 10c.

OFFICES. Omaha-The Bee Building, South Omaha-City Hall Building, Twenty-ninth and M Streets.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: I, George B. Tschuck, secretary 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 November, 1903, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Issue/Period and Circulation Count. Includes Total, Less unsold and returned copies, and Net total sales.

Now prepare your leap year resolutions. Omaha has become a point marked in big letters as a show town on the theatrical map.

To tell the whole truth about most Christmas-giving requires a courage no mortal ever yet has displayed.

The Dreyfus case is responsible for another prospective duel and the press agents are turning pea-green with envy.

All of us will agree that Apostle Reed Smoot is getting a great deal more free advertising out of it than he really deserves.

The morning of the millennium will find some vigilant reporter still unearthing "new developments" in the Fair will case.

If New Year's calls were not already obsolete under the decrees of fashion a general cab drivers' strike might deal out the finishing touches.

James Gordon Bennett will give New York another park just to prove that he understands the advertising business as well as Joseph Pulitzer.

There is always the consoling thought that snow remains white longer in Omaha than in New York and hence a little of it will go farther.

Iowa papers are promoting a fund with which to give "Bill" Nye's neglected grave in North Carolina a stone. Surely Wyoming will not let this go on.

If the angry forces of San Domingo could be confined in a nursery play room, the grown nations of the world would not need to pay any attention to the children.

The senate investigation into the conduct of General Wood is nominally secret—that means that it is all secret except that which is of sufficient public interest to make good news stories.

"Better the day, better the deed" does not apply to the bunch of desperados who celebrated the Christmas holiday at Lincoln by a self-inflicted shuffling off the mortal coil unless they misread it, "Better the day, better the deed."

Perhaps the quickest way out of the Isle of Pines squabble would be to submit the question of ownership to a boundary commission with instructions to render a verdict in favor of giving it to Cuba—that is, if that is the outcome desired.

It is intimated that Senator Gorman, after hearing from the back districts, is half disposed to shift his position on the Panama treaty and give it a protesting support in place of uncompromising opposition. Senator Gorman has a reputation for being slifty.

Having solved the problem of a location for another year Ak-Sar-Ben is due to tackle the program for the court carnival for the tenth year of his reign. Inasmuch as the tenth anniversary of his royal house coincides with the fifth anniversary of Omaha's founding it behooves the great Ak-Sar-Ben to put on more splendor and spangles than ever.

When Prosecutor Folk comes here to address the Jacksonians he can do better than repeat the story of his exposure of the hoodlums if he will tell just how the democratic Missouri supreme court comes to let all the convicted crooks get out from under the sentences imposed on them by the trial courts. Being in another state and outside of their jurisdiction he might tell just what he thinks of these democratic judges without subjecting himself to penalties for contempt.

IN EFFECT TODAY. The Cuban reciprocity treaty goes into effect today, so that all products of the island arriving in our ports after twelve o'clock and one minute this morning will pay 20 per cent less duty than formerly, while American merchandise entering Cuba will pay from 20 to 45 per cent less. By the terms of the treaty it is to continue in operation for a period of five years, though of course this does not necessarily bind a subsequent congress. It is, not probable, however, that the treaty will be disturbed during the period designated and when that time expires it is quite possible that an even more liberal arrangement will be effected, particularly if in the meanwhile it should be demonstrated that no injury to any American interest has resulted from the treaty.

ADVANCES FROM CUBA indicate that the people expect great benefit to the industries and commerce of the island from the treaty. It is stated that the next sugar crop will be a phenomenal one, probably reaching 1,250,000 tons. A large increase in the production of tobacco is also looked for. An impetus also will be given to the cotton industry, the development of which is just beginning. It is stated that a number of European syndicates, British, French and German, are being attracted to the island, having in view an investigation of future possibilities in cotton. From the experiments made it is believed that cotton growing may be made an important industry of Cuba. The promise is that capital will now go freely to the island and that its development will be rapid.

That the Cubans desire to cultivate and preserve the friendly relations with the United States has been abundantly shown in their acceptance of all the conditions which our government has required. They appear very generally to be entirely satisfied with our guardianship, which they now evidently understand contemplates only their welfare and progress. It is not to be doubted that the bond between the United States and the island republic will grow closer as time rolls on and that both countries will benefit therefrom.

REWARD FOR ARMY OFFICERS. Much discussion is going on in army circles over the recommendation of the secretary of war, endorsed also by the president, for the establishment of a system of reward for distinguished service on the part of individual military officers. The president referred to the subject in his annual message, calling the attention of congress to the need of some means of rewarding officers who have performed brilliantly or with signal success a special duty without at the same time punishing all their associates by jumping them over the heads of other officers in regular line for promotion, citing the case of Captain Pershing as the most flagrant example of his helplessness to give proper recognition for unusual achievement.

The proposed plan outlined in the official memorandum contemplates authority for the president in his judgment to grant an officer a distinguished service commission not to exceed two grades above that held by him, carrying with it the pay of the higher grade and entitling the officer to its insignia and to append its designation to his signature, and also to have the benefit of his distinguished service rank in any special assignment of duty. "This system," it is explained in the memorandum, "would do injustice to no one, would not increase the number of officers in the army, but would simply reward deserving ones by giving special rank and the pay attached to that rank and on occasion when necessary the command to which such rank would entitle them."

The general opinion among those in touch with army matters is that some system of military reward which shall observe justice to every officer is greatly to be desired and that there can be no criticism of a scheme which rewards deserving officers without punishing others whose only "offense" is a lack of opportunity to gain distinction. That, at any rate, is the position taken by the Army and Navy Register, although its discussion rebukes the particular plan proposed as impractical and confusing. "The chief fault it finds is that it will become a question whether a 'captain' who is a 'distinguished service major' becomes a 'distinguished service colonel' if promoted regularly from captain and whether, if he does not, his extra pay due to the distinguished service endures only so long as he is a captain, which might be for a year or ten years. To simplify matters it advocates the establishment of a distinguished service class to which appointments should be made sparingly on extraordinary occasions and which would carry with it for the officers so favored a certain percentage of increase in pay no matter what his rank. In this way an officer who distinguishes himself might be put into the distinguished service class several times in succession, raising his pay proportionately each time, and thus secure 'a permanent and tangible reward' without the confusion of double titles.

While there is merit in the demand for some system of pecuniary reward for distinguished service in the army to match the distribution of prize money among officers of the navy, might not the equality be brought about rather by abolishing the prize money system for the navy and putting the navy officers on a level with army officers? So far as military reward is concerned the whole system of army and navy promotion by seniority has been developed for the very purpose of eliminating favoritism and discrimination, and its modification by the establishment of a distinguished service class with extra compensation would do doubt lay the foundation for a renewal at the first opportunity of the entry against personal appointments.

So far as the ordinary man in civil life is concerned he has been led to believe

that the army officers are not only well paid, but generously provided for against disability and retirement for old age. Distinguished service could be amply recognized by the reversion of a distinguished-service class, conveying purely honorary titles without affecting the grade or emoluments. If it is recognition alone that is desired this would suffice. If on the other hand the demand for reward is purely mercenary it will not strike the popular chord. Up to this time we have contented ourselves simply with the formal thanks of a nation and occasional special medals struck by order of congress, and before we make any very radical change the reasons will have to be plain and potent.

PURGE THE SECRET SERVICE. If there has been one thing developed more than another by the campaign against graft carried on by several of the departments of the government, it is the lamentable inefficiency of the federal secret service. With a corps of vigilant, tactful and unapproachable detectives or inspectors, at least one-half of the peculations and jobbery that permeated various branches of the postal service and nearly all the thievery and fraud on the Indian reservations as well as nearly all the depredations on the public domain would have been frustrated. This is by no means an impeachment of the agents and inspectors whose efficiency has been established and whose integrity has stood the severest tests during many years of service, nor does it, for that matter, reflect on any man whom the shoe does not fit. That there are belied cats in the federal service, as there are in the police department of every city, is a matter of common notoriety. It is the venal detective or the stupid detective that makes grafters feel at ease. In no section of the country has this been more prominently flagrant than in the region west of the Missouri. Instead of exposing official dishonesty and uncovering fraud vulnerable secret service men frequently whitewash crooked officials and blackwash honest men who are not disposed to purchase their favor. Striking instances of such dastardly work could be cited by the score. We betray no confidence in saying that a thorough purging of the federal secret service of men who are too stupid to see and men who do not want to see has become an imperative necessity.

GREAT BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION. The recognition of the Republic of Panama by Great Britain is of greater significance and importance than similar action by any other European power. In such a matter the British government is proverbially conservative and in this case its delay in according recognition was largely due to financial considerations. Columbian bonds to a considerable amount are held in England and the government has had in view the protection of these bondholders. It would seem that it had become satisfied that something will be done which will enable the British holders of Columbian bonds to secure their payment and that nothing was to be gained by longer withholding recognition of the new republic. Now that Great Britain has taken this action it is probable that the Netherlands, where a large amount of the bonds of Colombia are also held, will recognize Panama, thus giving the republic as strong and secure an international standing as it is possible for it to have.

It is stated that the European governments expect the United States to reject the proposition of Colombia for a reference of the Panama question to The Hague tribunal and in doing so it would have the full approval of the foreign powers. It is hoped, however, that our government will not object to having the question of the assumption of the Panama debt of a part of the Colombian debt submitted to the international tribunal. The probability is that the expediency of assuming a part of the Colombian debt or of paying to Colombia a portion of the money to be received from the United States, with the understanding that it should be applied in the debt, will be urged upon Panama and there ought to be no hesitation on the part of the new republic in accepting such a proposition. It owes nothing, of course, to Colombia, but it should be willing to make some sacrifice in the interest of peace, and it is quite generally believed that for a liberal money consideration will please Colombia.

A European ambassador at Washington is quoted as saying that Panama is a closed chapter in the history of nations; that when the European powers recognized the independence of the new republic they set their seal of approval on the prompt action of the Washington government in pledging itself to guarantee and maintain the independence of the republic it had previously recognized. Great Britain's action must, it would seem, exert a very decided influence at Bogota, unless those in authority there are incapable of realizing its significance.

Attention is called to the fact that in the various local, state and national associations of teachers in which equal suffrage prevails among the membership the women still prefer to take a back seat and leave all the principal offices to the men. Here is an arena where the women could, if they wished, assume absolute control and by mere force of numbers assume to direct both the government and the policy of the organizations. The women teachers are always classed as the best educated, most intelligent and most enlightened of their sex and their best representatives claim to be equipped on the average as well as the men to take leadership, but they exhibit comparatively little interest in the politics which runs the machine, while those that do as a rule follow in the wake of the men who are in overpositions above them. This phase of the woman suffrage question is over-

looked by the professional agitators. The women teachers can outvote the men if they want to, but they do not want to—it is only votes that they are denied that the suffragists want.

VALUE OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. Germany has demonstrated more than any other country the value of technical schools and it is largely to these institutions that her great trade expansion in recent years is due. There can be little doubt, remarks a foreign journal, that the growth of many immense industries is traceable to the system of education that has directed all the available powers of scientific knowledge and research upon industrial problems. It is pointed out that in Germany the university has in a measure been displaced from its position as crown of the educational edifice, or, rather, the classical foundations now share their supremacy with institutions of a more modern growth. The universities still maintain their old high rank as training schools in the humanities, but it is in the technical high schools that the keen business men with sound scientific knowledge are today receiving their training. Chemists and civil, mechanical and mining engineers are receiving an educational training that brings them to the problems of business-life with practical and technical knowledge.

These technical schools are essentially modern institutions. Established as trade schools for the study of special subjects, they have widened their operations until they now stand for the application of scientific knowledge in all directions to the special requirements of commercial industry. There are eleven of these schools in Germany, attended at present by about 15,000 students, who are receiving an education fitting them for participation in great industrial concerns, in the capacity most calculated to promote expansion and progress. It is stated that one-sixth of the students represent the youth of foreign nations. The training in these schools is not only severe, but it follows upon a severe preliminary education. No student is admitted as fully qualified who has not had a good classical education. The usual course of training extends over a period of four years and every branch of technical and practical science bearing upon the subject chosen comes within the range of study.

There are, of course, technical schools in other European countries, as there are in the United States, but the highest standard for such institutions is in Germany, with the necessary result of the general superiority of those who go through the German schools. In this country especially the requirement as to qualifications for entering the technical schools is comparatively simple. The boy who has graduated from a high school and obtained a little additional special instruction may enter one of these institutions. This is in accord with our rapid method of doing things. If American youth were required to pass through a nine-year course of study, as in Germany, before being qualified to enter a technical school, it is probable such institutions would have few students, and it is certain that they would not be crowded, as they now generally are. Yet if thoroughness be desired the German system is unquestionably the better one. Interest in the education which the technical schools provide has grown rapidly in recent years and is not likely to experience any decline in the near future, but it is not improbable that in time the standard of qualifications for entrance into these schools will be made higher than at present.

The dissemination of printed literature inveighing against not only the consummation of the Panama treaty, but also the construction of an isthmian canal by the United States at all is evidence that some interested parties are footing the bill of the literary bureau. Who they may be may be inferred by the arguments incorporated into the plea to the effect that a canal at the Isthmus would be an expensive luxury acquired at a colossal expenditure of money which could be better invested in works of internal improvement—rivers and harbors, public buildings—in fact anything that would not interfere with the exclusive right of the railroads to exact regular tariff rates on all transcontinental traffic. Why should public money be sunk in Panama? we are asked. Presumably because we expect to get returns upon it in many ways just as Great Britain with its investment in the Suez canal.

It remains to be seen whether the crack of the democratic caucus whip will put all the democratic senators in line for or against a measure regardless of personal views or convictions. The only way to make such a party whip effective is to couple it with the assurance that anyone refusing to respond will be read out of the party and denied the support of the party machinery for all future political ambitions. This would, however, be going a little further in the direction of ring rule than might be wise for a party that poses as democratic and put a popular premium upon bucking the caucus. After all, the only true way for a political party to keep its members lined up is to have a set of clearly defined principles to which all can agree and to pursue a logical policy in the interest of good government rather than to play constantly to the galleries for pennant politics.

The announcement that populists and democratic leaders are suffering on a plan of joint operations in Nebraska the coming year suggests the question whether the Denver conference pronouncement against further affiliation with any of the old political parties was not intended only to fool trusting populists for the one campaign last fall when the Nebraska democrats wanted populist votes badly to have a showing behind

them at their big national convention. The next thing is to devise some other gold brick to deliver populist votes to democratic candidates again in 1904 without even returning the favor for the poor populists thrown the little crumbs at the tail of the ticket.

The money paid to Spain under the Treaty of Paris was to pay for the public lands, public buildings and other public property involved in the transfer of sovereignty over the Philippines. Now the government is buying the friars' lands, which are semi-public property. Both purchases are really parts of one transaction and absolutely necessary to a satisfactory adjustment of the transition from Spanish to American administration.

Drawing the Line. Saturday Evening Post. Uncle Sam may marry two oceans by building the canal, but he need not bring into the family all those poor relations in Central and South America.

The Limit Reached. Baltimore American. The Boer prisoners in India took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain after a speech to them on the subject of five hours. Their endurance had been materially weakened by the strain of the war.

Two is Too Much. Kansas City Journal. The administration may be excused, perhaps, for disregarding Senator Hoar's objections to the new isthmian canal treaty, but how is it going to explain its hardihood in ignoring the protests of the Hon. Joe Bailey?

Canada Playing in Great Luck. Philadelphia Ledger. The best sort of Americans—skilled farmers—are going to Canada from the United States in large numbers; Canada sends us French-Canadian cheap labor and smuggled Chinese, and yet Canada says she never gets the better of us in a bargain.

Boasting Yuletide Merriment. Chicago Record-Herald. Senator Gorman has been talking about the necessity of making the honor of America the first consideration. Gorman standing up for honor is another of the things that add to the joyousness of the merry Yuletide.

Clear and to the Point. Kansas City Journal. Admiral Kiehl is quoted as saying: "If I were nominated for the presidency I would not accept. If elected, I'll be d--d if I would serve." A sailor is not supposed to be adept in the use of words, but both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hanna have tried it half a dozen times without expressing themselves half so clearly as this old sea dog.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. A New York young man bound and gagged himself to keep from marrying a girl. Desperate cases call for desperate remedies. Philadelphia is talking about warming street cars and New York threatens to dispense with horse cars. Truly "the world do move."

Although the situation has been very grave for a week or more in Chicago, a marked improvement is promised. Policemen received orders to crease their trousers. A youthful heir to millions in San Francisco has been separated from his wife on the ground that "he was not himself" when he married. Probably he was sober during the ceremony.

A New York woman who writes for the magazine is suing a Buffalo man for breach of promise for \$5,000. The case will help solve the problem whether fiction or realism pays best. Judging by the editorial wrath aroused by the emperor's reference to the Waterloo episode, it is clear the British press is convinced that Kaiser Wilhelm's voice is in good working order.

The reported sorrows of Mme. Nordica's husband are so heart-rending that the eminent singer's resolve to shake him by divorce is being reconsidered. It is quite clear the grief-stricken man is beginning to appreciate a good thing. Elias Harris, the goosebone prophet of the Alleghenies, makes what he declares is his last prediction for he is 99 years of age. He says: "This winter surpasses all others, and I want to warn the people to be on the lookout." Men of his years usually suffer from cold feet.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Chicago Post: Archbishop Quigley may be a learned prelate, but his remarks on the capture of America do not show him to be in the first rank of diplomats. Washington Post: Rev. Madison C. Peters predicts that in 100 years there will be 25,000,000 negroes and only 100,000,000 white men in the south, and asks us what we are going to do about it. We are going to wait-and see.

Philadelphia Press: Rome is as well supplied with imaginative writers as is Vienna or any other city. An illustration of the fine work of the Italian hand was furnished by one "Vittoria" when it published the sensational account of how Cardinal Gottl called on Friday and presented to the pope some \$5,000,000 in bank notes said to have been confided to the cardinal by the late Pope Leo. There was a full explanation of the why Pope Leo took this course, the principal reason being his expectation that Cardinal Sarto would be chosen pope, and the fear that he would give away the money at the beginning. To add to the plausibility of the yarn it was related that nearly \$2,000,000 was found about the same time in a hole in the wall. What Cardinal Gottl was alleged to have said to the pope was given verbatim, a shorthand reporter apparently being present for that purpose. But now the pope says that nothing of the kind took place. And such is Roman journalism!

Chicago Post: In the course of his very able and instructive tirade against the horrors of dancing Rev. Mr. Denham of Elk-hart made this impressive statement: "A man may lose his appetite for dancing, but he has to get pretty old before he loses his appetite to catch a pretty girl." Undoubtedly this is true, and Mr. Denham might add with Shakespeare that it is as if "increase of appetite" had grown by what it fed on." Coming from the pulpit, and presumably from one well versed in fatherly ministerial duties, we must accept this statement as the voice of experience and wisdom, and while we do not always accept pulpit utterances as entirely unprejudiced and impartial, we make bold in this instance to believe that it is the voice of inspiration. The average man, cleric or layman, cares very little for dancing as a rhythmic emotion after he has reached the age of twenty-five, but the other part of the celebration has been known to constitute a pleasing factor in making diversion until he is well into the seventies. Mr. Denham speaks for the clergy, and we venture to speak for the congregation. It is pleasant to thus most of common ground at a time when discord and heresy and infidelity divide churches and cause dissension.

offer a Rat. It's a whole house."—New York Times. "I'll bet," said Cadley, scornfully, "that you didn't do the proposing; dollars to doughnuts your wife asked you to marry her." "Oh! No; you're wrong," replied Hen-puck. "Oh! Come off!" "No, she didn't ask me to marry her; she told me to."—Philadelphia Press.

MAUD MUTTER told why she didn't marry the judge. "He knew too much law," she explained; "if he had wanted to go to St. Louis Falls, he might have got in ahead of me." Not deeming this sufficiently poetic, the bard wrote a different version.—New York Sun.

THE FELLOW WHO CAN WHISTLE. Sidney W. Mase in Lipinoot's. The fellow who can whistle when the world is going wrong is the fellow who will make the most of it. No matter what may happen, you will find him brave and strong—He's the fellow who will conquer in the strife.

The fellow who can whistle when the whole world seems to frown is the kind of man to stand the battle's brunt; He's got the proper metal, and you can't keep him down. For he's the sort that's needed at the front.

The fellow who can whistle is the fellow who can work. With a note of cheer to vanquish plodding care; His soul is filled with music, and no evil shadow lurks In his active brain to foster grim despair.

The fellow who can whistle is the "trump" card of the deck; Or the "whip-hand," in the parlance of the street; No petty cares nor trifles can his buoyant spirit check. For a sunny heart can never know defeat.

The fellow who can whistle-he is built on nature's plan, And he cheers his toiling fellowmen. There is no room for pessimists, but give to us the man Who can whistle when the world is going wrong.

Words of wisdom from a thoughtful man. Actual Result.

More praise for "The Strongest in the World"

CHAS. W. SAVIDGE. Pastor Peck's Church. Residence, Leavenworth and 25 Ave. Author of "Shots From Pulpit," "Modern Christianity," "The Way Made Plain."

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 13, 1903.

Mr. H. D. Neely, Manager, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Omaha, Nebraska.

My Dear Sir:— Twenty-one years ago my brother, Samuel L. Savidge, judge of the 10th District Court of Nebraska, took out a policy in the Equitable Life of New York for \$5,000. He made one payment on this policy and died before the expiration of the year, and his widow promptly received the \$5,000.00.

This fact so impressed me that on returning from his funeral, twenty years ago today, I took out a thousand dollar policy in the Equitable Life on the Ordinary Life plan, running twenty years.

That period is up today, and the Company has paid me \$257.79 dividend and permits me to continue the original policy through my life, paying what I have paid during the past—namely, \$24.78 per year, which will be reduced by annual dividends.

I am highly pleased with the treatment the Equitable Society have given me, and wherever it is possible I shall say a kind word for them. My only regret is that I did not take out \$5,000, in 1883, instead of the sum I did.

I have had an uncommon experience and a wide observation, having been a minister for nearly 27 years, most of that time in large cities, and I would advise all young men as soon as possible to take out an insurance policy in a good company like the Equitable, and stay with it.

I am, very sincerely yours, CHARLES W. SAVIDGE.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society. H. D. NEELY, Mgr., Merchants National Bank Building, "Strongest in the World"

