

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1908. (Seal) ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

"We are going to elect Bryan or know the reason why," says a Nashville paper. Well, what is the reason why?

"A good rhinoceros costs \$4,000," says the Houston Post. It's a skin game to sell a rhinoceros for that amount of money.

Mr. Harriman may or may not take the hint, but President Roosevelt is said to be again making plans for a hunt for big game.

More outlaws have broken loose again in the Philippines, but they are not so numerous or dangerous as the Kentucky night riders.

"What an anarchist needs is a doctor," says a New York scientist. Move to amend by sending a policeman along with the doctor.

"What would Thomas Jefferson do if he were here?" asks the New York Sun. He would engage a front seat in the Taft bandwagon.

General Gourko has been pardoned by the czar. He stole \$550,000 sent by other nations to the Russian famine sufferers. Stoesel is still in prison.

Mayor Becker of Milwaukee proposes to use a balloon in making a campaign for governor. The use of gas bags in political campaigns is no novelty.

At a recent election 325 Barnard college girls succeeded in casting 385 ballots. Still some mere men contend that women do not understand politics.

Schmits and Ruff are not on the committee to welcome the fleet at San Francisco, although they have always been exceedingly popular with the floaters.

Lloyd C. Griscom gives a number of reasons why he will not go to Berlin as American ambassador. The first is that neither the president nor the kaiser has invited him.

The American press humorists are going to hold their next convention in Denver in August. The funniest meeting of the year, however, will be held in Denver in July.

A London dispatch says that the sport of throwing the boomerang is becoming popular in Europe. It will become more popular in this country as the political campaign warms up.

The Japanese are giving special attention to physical culture in the hope of growing taller. They ought to be a little taller, to keep pace with their development in head and chest measurements.

Governor Hughes persists in paying more attention to horse racing than to presidential racing. He has decided to call an extra session of the legislature to put the race track betters out of business.

An Indiana man, who earns \$16 a week, has been arrested for bigamy and leading a double life. A man who can support two families on \$16 a week must think himself entitled to reward instead of punishment.

The sultan of Turkey has sent a lot of fine rugs to President Roosevelt and District Attorney Jerome of New York declares the president should not accept them. The sultan should send Mr. Jerome some Turkish cigarettes.

EASTER AND NEW LIFE.

Never was the true significance of Easter Sunday more impressively borne in upon the American people than today. All that it means in the way of new life seems to be more fully stretched than ever. Through all the stretch of centuries man has associated the vernal equinox with some more or less vague conception of providential beneficence. The influence of the season is felt through all the sentient world, and even the insensible seems to partake of the revivifying effects of spring's return.

During the winter months the American people have been more or less under the influence of an untoward business situation. Industry and commerce have lagged, and enterprise and ambition have halted because of disturbed conditions. Now the elements of uncertainty are passing away, and the Easter day comes opportunely with its promise of better times for all. Industrial undertakings are feeling the stimulus of the new life that is apparent on all hands, and commerce is renewing its activity in all directions. Men of affairs are not seeking the living among the dead, but with ambition to achieve more than ever, are setting their faces toward the future, and building more and more on the solid foundation of accumulated experience.

All the world of the church rejoices this Easter tide in a renewal of faith. So does the world of commerce and industry rejoice in a renewal of zeal and energy, and the glad spring festival of Easter really means more to it ever did in its fullest sense, for it brings new life, national as well as spiritual.

THE PROGRESSIVE FILIPINOS.

Despite all efforts to make a political issue of the Philippine problem, the people of the archipelago have been making such progress in the last few years that the "problem," if it may be so called, is making for its own solution. Somehow the Filipinos have not been materially influenced by the anti-imperialist literature or by the fulminations of certain of our statesmen demanding for them immediate independence and self-government. They have been going along in their own way, taking advantage of the opportunities afforded for their education and advancement in every line of activity until they are showing marked improvement in their ability to handle their own affairs.

The Army and Navy Journal recently contained an elaborate article setting out the facts of Filipino progress. It shows that less than 10 per cent of the government and municipal employees of the islands are Americans, while 98 per cent of the police and constabulary are Filipinos. There are 982 Filipino mayors and nearly all of the municipal officers of the islands are natives. Last year 3,887 schools were maintained and the Filipino assembly has made provisions for largely increasing this number. A postal system has been inaugurated throughout the archipelago and practically all of the employees are Filipinos. Returns show that the government of the provinces and towns is being administered economically. The Filipinos have much to do yet to develop capacity for complete self-government, but they are rapidly justifying the confidence and hopes of the president and his advisers who have set out to instruct them in the first steps.

A STEADILY GROWING NEED.

All the recent decisions of the United States supreme court with reference to railway rate regulation add importance to the duties, devolving on the Interstate Commerce commission and emphasize the steadily growing need of a reorganization of that body to bring it in closer touch with the people with whose interests it is charged. Every time additional power is lodged in the Interstate commission and every time the exercise of concurrent power is denied the states, the more necessary does it become that the commission be kept equally and fully accessible to the shippers, to the railroads, and the railway employees and to the railway stockholders.

Every enlargement of the business of the commission increases the physical impossibility for seven men to give adequate personal attention to the vast and varied questions demanding their decision, and every delay and obstacle put in the way of prompt remedy for just grievances makes it more and more like a denial of justice. If legislation recommended by President Roosevelt and now pending is enacted, as it eventually will be, permitting traffic agreements when duly authorized by the commission, this condition of affairs growing out of the multiplicity of duties imposed on the Interstate Commerce commission will become still more obstructive to satisfactory results.

The Bee has several times pointed out in its judgment the most feasible way to give the desired relief. It is by reorganizing the Interstate commission so as to make it an appellate and supervisory tribunal with subordinate commissions corresponding to geographical traffic divisions somewhat similar in arrangement to the judicial circuits from which appeal lies to the supreme court. When the powers now lodged with the Interstate Commerce commission may be invoked near at hand without undue expense and with assurance of speedy response, no matter where the individual complaint may happen to be, many of the objections to federal regulation which now seem serious will disappear and co-operation with state authorities will

be far more practicable, because the chances of conflict will be fewer.

Immense gains have been made by the people through their struggle of the last few years for government control of railroads and reasonable rate regulation. What has been gained will appear much more substantial when the machinery of control and regulation is readjusted by being brought to our doors rather than kept at a distance at the national capital.

THE WEST FOR TAFT.

It is now assured that William Howard Taft will have the practically unanimous support of all the delegates from the west to the Chicago convention.

Every state west of the Mississippi that has spoken so far has spoken with emphasis for the big war secretary and, with the exception of two districts in Missouri, which are contested, not a single delegate has been commissioned by the republicans from any transmississippi territory for any other candidate. Mr. Taft already has, with the exception noted, the solid support of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota—all states which constitute the core of the party in the middle west. Reports from other further western states indicate that their delegations, too, will voice the same sentiment, making certain a united west behind their preferred candidate as against a divided east in which Taft will have the large preponderance.

This situation in the west is significant of the firm adherence of western republicanism to the distinctive Roosevelt policies, coupled with a determination to insist upon the man, as a successor to President Roosevelt, who is most to be relied upon to continue along the same lines. It indicates, furthermore, a refusal to be turned aside by any pretext however plausible. The original plan of the anti-Roosevelt allies was to deprive Taft of western support by encouraging La Follette, who set up claim to a substantial following in this section. Unable to make headway with La Follette, the next move was to revive the third-term talk, which proved equally delusive. With the Taft instructions by Minnesota last week, those back of this maneuver seem to have reached their final limit and the prospects are that no further systematic opposition to Taft will be met with in any transmississippi state.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S MARKET BASKET.

While the society leaders at Washington were discussing the report from Berlin that the objection to Dr. David Jayne Hill as American ambassador was based largely on the fact that Mrs. Hill was "too domestic" to shine in the society of the German capital and was actually in the habit of going to market and carrying her own basket, Mrs. Roosevelt, unintentionally, no doubt, was furnishing a rebuke to those superlatively fastidious folks who blush at the thought of buying poultry and greens from a vulgar tradesman.

The president's wife has been enjoying a vacation with her children on board the Mayflower in southern waters. According to dispatches from New Orleans, Mrs. Roosevelt arose early the other morning, slipped into a street costume and went ashore to do the marketing. She carried a big hamper basket and filled it with green vegetables and fresh sea food bought from the provision dealers in the French quarters. She lugged the load of eatables back to the vessel, without giving observers a hint that the service she had performed was degrading or menial. As a matter of fact, she seemed to take pleasure in the task and brought a sharp appetite to the breakfast secured through her efforts, without a thought of shoulder-shrugging that might be caused in the parlors at Berlin and Washington by her plebeian conduct.

Royalty and courtiers may never learn the lesson, but it is well that Americans should not forget that useful service is never menial. There should be no surprise that Mrs. Roosevelt should do her own marketing. Like other American housewives, she doubtless knows that she can do her marketing better than any one else and finds pleasure and satisfaction in the service.

CAPITAL IN RESERVE.

The Wall Street Journal estimates that fully \$300,000,000 are locked up in this country in the holdings of cotton, wheat and coffee alone, while the value of other cereals in the hands of farmers will increase that total by at least another \$100,000,000. The figures illustrate again the resourcefulness of the American farms. Reports from London and other foreign markets show that the visible supply of wheat and food cereals is being diminished rapidly. Argentina, which has been cutting considerable figure in the European markets, has disposed of more than 90 per cent of its surplus wheat and corn crops and the demands of foreign nations for the next few months will have to be supplied by the United States and Canada. It is estimated that this country has fully \$100,000,000 worth of wheat still available for export and Canada about half that much.

These reserve stocks furnish assurance that the American farmer with wheat or corn in the bin will have no difficulty securing all the money needed to carry him through to the harvest of the present year's crops.

The marketing of the reserve supply will also furnish business for the railroads and should do much toward the restoration of normal business and industrial conditions.

THE FLOWERS OF EASTER.

One of the rules of the famous Gridiron club is that flowers that decorate the tables at the dinners of the club are to be spared by the guests, to be afterward sent to the child's hospital, to brighten the lives of the little ones in that institution. It has been suggested that the happiness among the poor and sick might be materially increased by the exercise of a little of the Gridiron brand of thoughtfulness at Easter time.

Today the churches of the city will be lavishly decorated with floral emblems and thousands of homes will be made brighter by the presence of flowers that will have served their purpose, but will still be fresh in their beauty and capable of spreading joy and pleasure to those in the hospitals for the sick, homes for aged, asylums for the orphans and other institutions for the shelter of the unfortunate.

No better disposition can be made of the Easter flowers than to send them, at the close of the Easter day, to cheer and brighten the lives of the poor and the sick.

A NATIONAL HEADACHE.

Senator Guggenheim of Colorado takes a view of the recent industrial depression and the prospect for the future that sounds good, even if it may not be convincing. In an interview in the New York Times, the senator declares that we have "awakened with a national headache, but are ready as a nation to take the pledge and lead hereafter a more healthy and saner life." He further voices belief that the country is returning to normal business conditions and the improvement is not spasmodic, but steady, hopeful and progressive.

Many of the big interests with which the Colorado senator is identified suffered heavily in the recent financial depression, but he does not look upon the panic as an altogether unmitigated evil. He declares that it resulted in a checking of extravagance in which Americans have indulged to excess and that it has opened the eyes of the public to the folly of speculative investment in stocks and securities that have not stood the test of investigation. It has stopped the promotion of wildcat schemes and forced the test of merit to be applied to all investments offered to the public. The senator also contends that an abrupt return to prosperity in all its former dimensions would lead to the same old extravagances and abuses, the elimination of which was one of the chief benefactions of the recent stringency.

Reports from industrial centers tend to confirm Senator Guggenheim's opinion. Manufacturing establishments are resuming operations and the demand is growing, not rapidly, but normally, for all classes of goods. The banking institutions are beginning to extend credits for the legitimate expansion of business and industrial enterprises. On such a basis, when prosperity returns it will be booked for a long stay, but it is doubtful if the country will endorse Senator Guggenheim's prediction that the public will forever hereafter be less extravagant, because that would be contrary to all past experience. The American people are naturally extravagant and no industrial setback has ever effected complete cure of the habit.

THE DIVORCE LAW TANGLE.

The appellate division of the supreme court of New York has just rendered a decision which the judges of the court frankly declare to be good law, but very bad justice, but which serves to emphasize the need of reform in legislation relating to divorces. It appears that the wife of a New York man left him five years ago and removed to Virginia, where she secured a divorce, on grounds recognized by the Virginia statutes. Service on her husband was by publication, while the New York law requires personal service. After a lapse of three years the woman remarried in Virginia and bore a child by the second marriage. Then the first husband applied for a divorce in New York, setting up his former wife's relations under her second marriage as a cause, and the New York court was compelled to grant the husband a decree of divorce. No contention is made that the woman's residence in Virginia was not proper and legal, nor that her divorce was not granted on grounds recognized by the Virginia laws. At the same time she is placed in the position, in New York, of having been the wife of two men at the same time. The New York court went out of its way to declare that no blame rested on the woman, although the judges were compelled to declare her to be legally a bigamist.

Such cases, which are by no means rare, emphasize the demand for something approaching uniformity of divorce procedure in the various states. The conflicting state statutes on the subject make for an uncertain condition of society by which the blood of children is tainted, the titles to property clouded and increase the dangers of the divorce evil. Some progress has been made by the American Bar association in securing certain uniform legislation on the question of divorce in the different states, but the process is slow. The difficulty of securing such state co-operation has directed new attention to the advisability of a national divorce law. The Washington Post, discussing the condition from a layman's standpoint, be-

lieves congress has the power under the constitution to regulate this subject. The first section of article iv of the constitution reads:

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

The Post contends that this section gives sufficient authority to congress to insist by legislation that a judicial decree for divorce in one state must be accepted as valid and binding in the courts of every other state. Whether such action by congress would solve the problem may be questioned, but public decency and the public morals demand some action to prevent a lawful marriage in one state from becoming unlawful concubinage in another.

Flowers have their seasons of popularity. The calla lily, which a few years ago was found in every florist's window and in most homes, has been out of fashion for some time, but has come back into renewed favor. Easter marks the opening of the season for the calla, one of the most serene and stately in the floral sisterhood.

Governor Johnson says a political party should boldly tell the world what it believes. The trouble with the political party to which Governor Johnson belongs is that it cannot tell the public what it believes until it finds out for itself. What is a democrat?

Chicago police have decided to place a ban on "society alighting" and will arrest parties found on night tours of the tough districts. The Chicago police are to be congratulated in making war against a disgusting fad born of curiosity and productive of no good.

It is hard to lose Congressman John Dalzell on a tariff argument. He says that steel rails that sell in this country for \$23 are sold in Europe for \$28 because the Europeans cannot afford to pay as much as Americans pay for steel rails.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Charity is simply love in its workshop. It is easy to slip up on polished manners. A high aim may fall short, but it never fails.

He who is not afraid of sinning had better fear suffering. It's hard climbing to heaven with a load of hatred in the heart. Heaven measures our wealth by the love we invest in other lives. The life that is full of work gives the weeds small chance to start. You can do little for men when you think of them as "the masses." There are no great opportunities for those who regard any as small. It's slow business carrying a crooked yard stick on the straight road. If you cannot trust your friends you cannot be trusted with friendship. When heaven puts a smile on your face it will take more than a shower to wipe it off. Every rock we hurt at a good man is torn from the foundation of our own reputation. There is almost sure to be some sin lurking at the heart strings when the saint has a long face. It's a good deal easier to write guide books to heaven than it is to make good roads there.—Chicago Tribune.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Jane—So you have decided not to marry the rich, old man? Ruth—No, he's taken up the sour milk and is going to live forever.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Cunningham—Why don't you propose to her by telephone then? Mr. Hoanley (timid)—Maybe she would know who I was. Miss Cunningham—Exactly, that might help your chance.—Philadelphia Press.

"Papa, is there not such a word as 'obey' in the marriage service?" "Yes, but it's like the joker in a deck of cards, no one uses it."—Houston Post.

Spoonamores was counting them up. "That's the eleventh girl I've been engaged to within the last sixteen years," he reflected. "I'd better stop right now, first thing I know I'll get the habit."—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes," said Miss Pusey, "Mr. Fox has called upon me several times lately, but he always brings some other young man with him." "I suppose," remarked Miss Speitz, "he realizes that he can't be too careful in leap year."—Washington Star.

"You allege cruel and inhuman treatment," inquired said the attorney. "Just tell me please." "Yes, sir," snapped the feminine and sharp featured petitioner for divorce. "Why, actually whenever I try to start an argument with him he grins and agrees with me."—Puck.

"What did she say when you proposed?" "Why she had her mouth full of hot pins at the moment—and then her mother came in."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Very well," he declared, "I'll never darken your door again, promise you that." "That doesn't worry me," the woman answered. "There are others." There were indeed other painters in the town. Besides his bill was excessive, and besides he had made the door entirely too dark.—Philadelphia Press.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Dr. Torrey has started a revival in that section of Arkansas where Senator Jeff Davis bled and gave up a \$50 fine.

Though nature has been backward in creating floral splendors suited to the season, the milliners delivered the goods.

Recent raids of bank robbers in Oklahoma and Kansas ought to strengthen the movement for guaranteeing banks as well as bank deposits.

A Michigan preacher of the Methodist persuasion is striving to regulate the head-dresses of severely housing pages, illustrations of fashionable women. The enterprise insures a life job.

As one of the many means of restoring confidence in the troubled east, the statement that Niagara Falls gorge is only 25,000 years old ought to help some.

The estate of the late Thomas B. Wanamaker, publisher of the Philadelphia North American, is valued at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

There is no accounting for tastes, particularly bachelor's tastes. One Johnson, mayor of the town of Zion, O., keeps in his home the life size figure of a woman carved from a log, which he worships as a symbol of the "Brighter Life." With shocking nerve the unfeeling case declares he is not the only wooden woman in town.

The St. Louis Times celebrated its first anniversary last Wednesday by issuing a bundle of seventy housing pages, illustrated and decorated in attractive style. The Times is a clean, bright, carefully edited newspaper, free from sensationalism, a sane paper for sane people, and its remarkable success is a splendid public tribute to decent journalism.

The vanishing animosities of the civil war is agreeably evident in revised inscriptions on war monuments in the south. In Memphis the words, "The Union Must Be Preserved," erased from the Jackson monument during the rebellion, were restored recently. An Omaha visiting New Orleans during the Mardi Gras season, asked a native what General Ben Butler did to the Jackson statue which aroused local wrath. "There it is," he exclaimed, with some feeling, pointing to the inscription on the pedestal, "The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved." "We did not object to the sentiment so much as to the time and manner of rubbing it in." The Confederate cavalry monument in Metairie cemetery bears two inscriptions which sound notes of lofty defiance. One reads: "We fought for our country because we loved it, and soon to give other reason why." The other: "Before government made us citizens God made us men."

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