

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1908. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, 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.

Nebraska's first native born governor is getting to be something of a traveler himself.

Of course the former tenants of the house you have moved into left everything nice and clean.

Mr. Taft may find time on his way home from Panama to frame up his letter of acceptance.

Senator "Jeff" Davis is not seriously ill, but he has had another breaking out around the mouth.

The most authentic information about the adjournment of congress is that it may occur in May.

The president has accepted the two battalions decision of congress, even if it was not Hobson's choice.

Howling Wolf of Oklahoma has announced his candidacy for congress. Too many of the kind there now.

It is stated that William Randolph Hearst has a fad for China. Most of the European monarchs have the same fad.

Richard Yates says he wants to give the voters of Illinois a chance. The voters of Illinois are doubtless longing for a chance.

The pure food authorities have decreed that Mocha coffee must be pure Mocha. The grounds for the decision are not stated.

The net earnings of the United States Steel corporation were "only" \$18,225,005 for the three months ending with March.

The Wall street bears may find consolation in the announcement that the president is going abroad on his next hunt for big game.

Congressman Leake of New Jersey is out with a bitter criticism of the president. It is not surprising that Leake should sloop over.

A New York man dropped dead in a street car as he was offering his seat to a woman. The wonder is that the woman did not drop dead.

Tammany is complaining because the railroad fare from New York to Denver and return will be \$80. Tammany braves will have to get even by betting on Taft.

The police make the arrests, but it should be remembered that the responsibility for convictions is shared also by the prosecuting officials and the judges on the bench.

An Ohio paper is urging Senator Foraker for a cabinet position under President Taft. The Ohio senator would be lonesome in any cabinet position except that of secretary of war.

Senator Daniel of Virginia declares that if the combined armies of the world were to attack the United States they would never get an opportunity "to drink from the Ohio river." It is not believed that allied armies would care to drink from the Ohio river after once tasting it.

Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee says his committee will hold sessions during the summer to receive testimony on the tariff question. It is possible that Mr. Payne and Mr. Dalsell admit that they do not know all there is to be known on the tariff question?

PULL-BACKS AND PUSH-AHEADS.

In every community there are always two contending elements—one pulling back and the other pushing ahead. The city or town in which the Push-Aheads are in the majority is always a thriving, progressive, wide-awake place, constantly at the head of the procession. The city or town in which the Pull-Backs have control is usually afraid to take up any new enterprise however promising; it never starts until its rival has gotten a good lead, and it is always to be found among the stragglers on the highway to prosperity.

Omaha has been singularly fortunate in having been dominated from its pioneer days by Push-Aheads instead of by Pull-Backs. The founders of Omaha did not sit still and wait for things to come their way, but they went out with a helping hand and accomplished wonders bordering on the miraculous. There were, of course, Pull-Backs tagging in the opposite direction all the time, but the Push-Aheads kept their shoulders to the wheel, forcing Omaha further and further to the fore and dragging the Pull-Backs along.

There are people in Omaha, as in every community, who would stop all public improvements and let the city stagnate at the slightest pretext. They are the same sort of obstructionists as those who opposed and predicted failure for the great Transmississippi exposition of 1898, which was prosecuted to triumphant success in spite of them in advance of recovery from the severest industrial depression in our history. Because of the possibility, more or less remote, that we may have to buy the water works at what seems to be an exorbitant figure, some apprehensive folks would vote down paving bonds and park improvement bonds and court house bonds to avoid paying interest on what we borrow. That would be a manifestation of what we have termed the pull-back spirit.

When the builders of Omaha put \$250,000 into the old court house and fall more than twenty-five years ago, with the population and taxable resources of the county less than one-fourth what they are today, they were courageously imbued with the push-ahead spirit. They thought they were building for the Omaha of the future, but unintentionally failed to look far enough forward, with the result that the structure has been long since outgrown and already needs replacement by a new and adequate building.

It is for the Push-Aheads of today to bend their energies to the upbuilding of the twentieth century Omaha. Having made such great strides in the past few years, the pace must not be allowed to slacken now when Omaha has every prospect of soon passing many of its commercial and industrial rivals.

EDUCATION AND BUSINESS.

The overseers of Harvard university have made somewhat of an innovation in establishing a post-graduate business school in compliance with the gospel of specialized education so earnestly preached by President Eliot. This departure from established college courses represents a response to the demands of the business world for the services of college bred men who have something more to offer than mere scholastic learning. The new plan calls for a college course, open only to graduates of Harvard or other institutions of a similar grade.

It must not be assumed that this is to be a business college, in the accepted definition of that term. It will not teach stenography, bookkeeping, telegraphy and the other courses used by the average business college to fit its students, in short time, for commercial work. The students in the new post-graduate course will be given special training in political economy, banking, finance, commercial law, the rules and customs that govern business operations and the basic principles of commerce and industry. They will receive, in fact, the same training in general business principles that is bestowed, in other lines, upon the students of law, medicine and divinity. It is designed to give the student who wishes to adopt a commercial or industrial career a broad grasp of the problems he will be called upon to face, without reference to the mastery of office details and forms, such as is taught in the business colleges or acquired later in experience.

Educators may differ as to the merits of the plan, but it must be conceded that it should prove of substantial advantage to the college man who has decided upon a business career. It means several years of preliminary work and study, and for that reason may not appeal to students who have spent two or four years in a preparatory school and four more years in college, but it is safe to predict that the student who devotes the additional two years to post-graduate specialization will profit by it in advancement after his business career has been entered upon.

President Eliot's plan provides for the application in higher education of what has long been recognized as a needed reform in the curriculum of the high schools of the country. Prof. David Sheldon of Columbia university in a recent article in Charities and the Commons directs attention to the fact that of the 742,000 pupils in the high schools of the country 43 per cent are in the first year and 26 per cent are in the second year. In other words, less than half as many pupils are in the two upper grades as in the two lower ones. This is explained by the statement that about one-half the students in the high schools leave by the end of

the second year to become wage earners. It is urged, therefore, that reform is needed in the curriculum of the high schools so that the majority of pupils who leave school for business careers at the age of 16 may be fitted for business rather than required to pursue studies suited to the minority who are fitting themselves for professional careers.

TECHNICALITIES OF THE LAW.

The judge and the juror both were wrong in a recent case in the New York courts that is evoking wide discussion over the rights of the jurymen to complain of the prevailing system of legal procedure. The juror, wishing to be excused from service, sent a letter to the judge in which he declared that it was unfair and unjust to ask him, or any other business man, to sit for days or weeks in the trial of a case, only to find his verdict set aside on account of some technicality in the law making a retrial necessary.

The presiding judge dismissed the juror from the panel, denounced him publicly as unfit for service and unworthy the title of an American citizen. The first flush of sympathy would naturally be with the juror. He did not plead that his business would suffer by his service to the state, but expressed a willingness to make that sacrifice if convinced that it would amount to something. His complaint was against our whole judicial system and he doubtless went to an extreme in voicing his sentiments, but not without some justification. The law's delay has become proverbial. Courts have gone the limit in granting new trials and setting verdicts aside on the slightest technical mistakes, even when it is admitted that the technical error had not prevented a fair trial and substantial justice.

This practice has grown to such an extent that jurors have become careless and indifferent in rendering verdicts, assuming that an appeal would be taken and the matter finally carried to the courts of last resort. For that reason, busy men resort to every expedient to escape jury service and it would be difficult to blame them, were it not for the fact that their exemption would only make way for the professional juror, whose thoughts never rise much above the meals, and the per diem allowed for his eminent services.

On the other hand, the right of the individual to have the higher courts review and pass upon the findings of the minor courts is not to be questioned. In supporting that principle and rule of law, the sitting judge in the case under discussion was right in criticizing the offending juror, but at the same time clearly wrong in condemning him as unfit for jury service or American citizenship. Justice would be more prominent in verdicts if juries were composed of the critical type of men thus rebuked by the judge. Reform in court procedure that will eliminate frivolous technicalities will be a big step toward jury reform.

"THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

Altogether too much fuss has been made over the fact that William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York, but now of London, recently bought, in a London auction room, the flag of the Chesapeake and turned it over to a British military museum. Some patriotic societies have worked themselves into a white heat over the incident and are calling special meetings to denounce Astor as a traitor, ingrate, expatriate and other polite terms rarely used except in debates in congress. Coupled with these denunciatory resolutions is the demand that the flag be rescued and restored to America.

Mr. Astor's course in renouncing his American citizenship because he was defeated for congress in New York, really has no bearing on the merits of the flag incident. The flag of the Chesapeake was in England by right of capture in battle on the high seas and it has no place in this country. It could reflect no credit to secure possession of the flag by purchase, any more than it would be to Spain's credit to secure possession of the shot-ridden emblem that floated over the fleet which Duguay-Blon sank in Manila bay, or that Sampson and Schley destroyed at Santiago. American museums hold flags that were captured from the British in two wars, and no money could buy them, if it were known that they were to be returned to the country from which they were wrested in conflicts on land or sea.

Doubtless it would have been more to be desired if some native Briton had bought the flag of the Chesapeake, but as Mr. Astor elected himself to the performance of that service, the matter resolves itself to one of personal choice, in which Mr. Astor has as much right as any other man. In Mr. Astor's behalf, it must be said that it was not his fault that he was born in this country. Since he has renounced his American citizenship and made a determined effort to be more English than a native Englishman, it will become American patriotic societies to worry over his success or his failures. His wounded vanity, which led him to renounce allegiance to the land of his birth, is purely personal. If he fails to work himself into the good graces of British aristocracy, the humiliation will be his. If his fortune and his toadyism fail to secure the title his heart covets, he

will suffer the disappointment and will be entitled to no sympathy.

A STRIKING EXHIBIT.

The report of the operations of the police department of Omaha for the past year, along with the letter transmitting it to the judges of the district court for the benefit of the impending grand jury, makes a striking exhibit of police activity. This exhibit should completely disabuse the minds of those who have been led to believe that little or nothing is being done by the police authorities to regulate and suppress vice and keep Omaha free from crime.

That Omaha is better policed and the laws and ordinances more strictly enforced now than ever before in its history is admitted even by the most carping critics of the police department, but constant repetition of "well defined rumors" without any backing of substantial evidence has given Omaha an undeserved bad name. The present report emphasizes the remarkable progress made in the direction of reform in the short space of one year that the present police board has been in control.

Not that the police were dilatory or idle previous to that time, but that they have been more vigilant and drawn the lines closer under the new regime on what are called the "social offenses" than previous to that time. Sunday closing of saloons was begun, for example, under the old board, but this step has been followed up more lately with more rigorous enforcement of the Slocumb law by the removal of screens, the abolition of liquor selling in unlicensed clubs, the separation of the saloons from disorderly resorts and closer inspection of the character of the license applicants. The report shows that similar progress has been made in the restriction of the social evil, that professional crime is almost a rarity in Omaha and that numerous requests from abroad are promptly honored by our police by the arrest and delivery of the prisoners, conclusively proving that Omaha is no haven of refuge for law-breakers from the outside.

The Bee believes that the law-respecting citizens of Omaha who want a police administration aiming at the practicable and not at the impossible will be fully satisfied with the record disclosed by this report, that they will approve and endorse what has been done, and that they will prefer a continuance of this work for better civic conditions rather than to try new and doubtful experiments demanded by brass band reformers.

GOVERNMENT AND GOOD ROADS.

An amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill has been offered by Senator Bankhead of Alabama, setting aside \$500,000 for a fund to improve roads used by rural free delivery routes through all the states, where half the needed sum shall be raised locally or through the operation of state enactments. Politically, the amendment serves to show the extent to which a leading advocate of state's rights may yield to the spirit of the new federalism, against which many southerners are wont to complain, when the folks at home and the interests of his district are to have the benefit. In other respects, the amendment illustrates the growth of the movement for a better system of American highways.

The figures cited by the Alabama senator are highly interesting, in showing the amount of money the government has expended for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the construction of customs houses and post-offices and other expenditures for the benefit of towns and cities, with the very limited amount that has been used for the improvement of the conditions of the farmers who annually produce crops and products valued in excess of \$8,000,000,000. The national government has given about 45,000,000 acres of land to encourage the building of railroads. It has spent \$300,000,000 in the construction of postoffice buildings and has devoted more than \$500,000,000 to the improvement of rivers and harbors, while it has contributed almost nothing toward furnishing the farmer with better transportation facilities between farm and market.

The economy of good roads is not a new proposition, but Senator Bankhead cites some noteworthy illustrations from postoffice reports. The government now sends its mails over 925,248 miles of dirt roads every day in the week. The average route is but twenty-four miles and if the roads were improved the rural delivery service could be extended over 2,000,000 miles of road without additional expense. If the present force could be enabled to cover thirty miles a day, instead of twenty-four, every fifth carrier could be dispensed with and an annual saving made in salaries alone equal to \$6,765,000.

While there is little prospect of favorable consideration for the Bankhead bill at this session of congress, it emphasizes the importance of the question and the necessity for its intelligent and systematic treatment. The United States is the only nation that leaves the whole responsibility and burden of building and maintaining roads on the local communities. In England, France and Germany road building is a recognized part of the government function. The United States has the poorest roads of any civilized nation on earth. The average cost of hauling loads over wagon roads in this country is placed at 25 cents per ton per mile, as compared with 7 cents per ton per mile in England, and an even lower cost in France. The

growing sentiment behind the good roads movement cannot fail ultimately to force action by congress.

THE PARK BOARD HAS GONE ON RECORD.

The Park board has gone on record with the assurance that the proceeds of the \$50,000 bond issue pending before the voters will be used exclusively for paving and improving boulevard intersections and park approaches. This should set at rest any idea that the money derived from the bonds is to be used to buy additional parks at general expense in contravention of the established practice by which the owners of neighboring property are required to contribute to such outlays according to benefits.

Whatever may be said about Mr. Taft's absence from the War department, it must be conceded that Mr. Bryan's Commoner shows no deterioration during his prolonged absences from the editorial sanctum.

Should a rumbling be heard this week from the direction of San Francisco, it will not necessarily be another earthquake, but more likely merely the concussion of the hit made by those Nebraska colonels.

The Therapeutic society of London declares that "an excessive talker is a human vampire who saps the vital energy of those about him." The society must have been studying the Congressional Record.

Prof. Shaller Mathews of Harvard is getting a lot of free advertising because he declared that Chicago was going "to make culture hum." Eugene Field said the same thing years ago.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FAME.

The opening base ball game always gives a lot of mavericks a chance to toss the first ball and be glad they were elected to office.

Easy Money from Easy Marks.

Figures on the number of bogus paintings sold in this country as the work of great artists indicate that the average millionaire is an easy mark if he is approached on his blind side.

Uncle Sam's New Additions.

If the government recovers all the land illegally grabbed by the railroads it will have a good deal of real estate to dispose of unless it adopts the policy of reserving it for future generations.

Testing the Battalions.

If our big squadron of battalions stand well the wear and tear of the 42,500 miles they are booked to take before getting back to Hampton Roads, we shall know for certain that they are worth the money they cost.

Where to Hit the Beef Trust.

A very effective way of bringing the Beef trust to terms may be put in operation by housekeepers, if they will for a few weeks to come systematically curtail their beef purchases. This plan involves a slight sacrifice on the part of the beef eaters, but it hits the trust in a vital place. The managers of trust understand an argument addressed to their pockets.

THE WAR IS OVER.

Coming Reunion of Two Divisions of the Methodist Church. Baltimore American.

The probable reuniting of the Methodist Episcopal church of the north and that of the south in one general conference at Baltimore is a prospect of the near future that must make glad the hearts of many people. Rumors are rife that such a hoped-for event is to be brought about before many more days have passed.

Of course, every one familiar with the history of the grand old Methodist church knows that the split between the north and the south came in the early '40s—when a Georgia bishop led to the altar a Dixie girl possessed of numerous slaves. This was the single flame that started the conflagration resulting in the secession of the southern wing and the establishment of its independence. Magnificent, dignified, ponderous and impressive were the arguments advanced pro and con about the subject of slavery. The Bible was microscopically searched for justification on the one hand and condemnation on the other. Needless to say, each side convinced itself that it alone was right; and to this day the church has been divided into two separate and absolutely distinct jurisdictions.

Now, however, the war is over; slavery is an adjudicated problem in this land. It is of the dead past—a past Methodism is not concerned with at this time. The church apparently recovers all its former strength. It has almost convinced itself that the time fully to forgive and forget is at hand; that, after all, the great cardinal principle involved in the work of the church is the winning of souls; and that this work can be accomplished more readily and more effectively by marching shoulder to shoulder, in solid phalanx. It seems to have concluded, in short, that there should be no church north and south, rather, that there should be one church alone for those professing the Methodist Episcopal faith.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Medicine Hat is not built on the "Merry Widow" plan. The "Merry Widow" is a warm member.

Assurances are given that the venom extracted from a rattler in the New York zoo is not intended for campaign purposes. So deep-rooted are the ideals of honesty in St. Louis that a jury needs only a good look at an alderman to send him over the top.

One of the mysteries of our time is why a woman screams at the sight of a mouse and never says a word about the "rat" in her hair.

A Pittsburg woman who supported a lacy husband for thirty-five years told the district court she would forego alimony if the incumbrance was removed. Could a wig do more?

A returned tourist from Norway, referring to the democratic ideals of King Haakon, says he blacks his own shoes. Evidently the king's girth is below the royal standard of forty-two.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT. Buy Now, Pay Later. A Dollar or Two a Week Will Do. SPECIAL \$75 SALE \$75 DIAMOND SOLITAIRE FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. I will sell just 25 of these fine diamond Rings—fine white stones, weigh 1/2 carat and over, worth \$100.00 which you will have to pay in any other store in the city. My price is \$75. Note the terms \$10 CASH AND \$2 PER WEEK. Cash or Credit. MANDELBERG'S GIFT SHOP 1522 FARNAM STREET.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN. It's hard to be convinced without convictions. It always makes the adversary happy to see you sad. He only is going to heaven who is bringing heaven here. He who is afraid of any truth is a friend to error and a lie. Some think to kill all the wild cats of the week by a frozen face on Sunday. A good many people have given up praying because it costs so much practicing. Many a vice is a virtue which has passed from being a servant to become a master. Many a citizen of heaven is getting ready for his rest there by dodging his taxes here. It is seldom necessary to reprove the self-made man for lack of reverence to his maker. It is a good thing to get up on the tactics, but it takes the tactics of getting up to win a battle. You are not likely to have strength left for fighting sin when you are busy fighting shadows. The church must expect something beside confetti when she lays aside her hymn books and goes out gunning after sin. Any man who ever has done anything for the world has been called a fool more times than he would like to count.—Chicago Tribune.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES. "How do you do, Dr. Fourthry?" she said, extending her hand. "Your face is familiar, my dear young lady, but I can't quite—er—" "Why, I sing in your choir, you know." "O—ah—yes, to be sure!" said the Rev. Dr. Fourthry, shaking her hand warmly. "I knew I had seen you somewhere."—Chicago Tribune. Father—That lawyer chap who is coming to call on Maria is no quitter. "I guess he is taking advantage of his law practice." Mother—In what way, pa? Father—When he comes to court, he always manages to secure a stay.—Baltimore American. "So your wife made a sharp retort when you took her to task, did she?" "Not I saw her yesterday and she looked strong and well; it's you that needs the rest." "Well, I'm sending her away, ain't I?"—Houston Post. "Amelia, I have been trying for five years to win your favor. It's the only aim I have in life." "Herbert, you're such a poor marksman!"—Chicago Tribune. "Elect me," said the candidate, "and I will enforce all the laws." "Are you in no way taking that way," said the boss, "in the first place, you can't possibly get through all the laws in your

Knowledge of the Functions of the Eye. It is necessary, to fit spectacles as should be fitted. Glasses fitted by simply trying glass after glass until one is found that gives good vision are apt to Prove Injurious. There are no haphazard methods in our tests. Each test is of vital importance, and your eyes are safe in our hands. HUTESON FACTORY OPTICAL CO. 213 N. 30th St. PRETIRES INVISIBLE-BIFOCALS-TORICURVS

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