

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation statistics and subscription rates. Includes 'STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION' and 'REMITTANCES'.

Parties leaving for summer. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly...

In the meanwhile King Corn is sticking steadily to business. The Hungarian diet does not appear to agree with the imperial Austrian chancellor.

Cuban insurgents are insuring against each other, just as might have been expected. General Miles is determined to show that he can be an active army officer...

Tom Johnson calls Marc Hanna a phrase maker. While watching the bottom fall out of the stock market, people who invested in good Nebraska and Iowa land have cause to congratulate themselves doubly.

Having decided that the republicans and the democrats are both equally bad, the reorganized populists, to be consistent, will have to keep company only with themselves.

Sixty-two cardinals are now serving time in their cells, but that does not necessarily imply that they are compelled to subsist on prison diet and do hard labor for the state.

According to an eminent medical authority, no one can tell just what effect the recent cool weather will have on the public health until the second edition of the hot season sets in.

King Edward is having such a good time in Ireland that he promises to go back in the sweet bye and bye and have some more. Irish stew and kissing the blarney stone appear to agree with Edward VII.

Chicago automobilists have failed to persuade the court that the requirement of a conspicuously displayed number for identification is excessive cruelty or barbarous punishment.

With the same pay and transportation while participating in the army maneuvers as the officers and men of the regular troops, the National Guard should feel more like real soldiers than when serving at the nominal pay formerly given them by the different states for encampment service.

Judge Parker says he would prefer the work on the bench of the New York supreme court to the duties devolving on the occupant of the executive mansion. Judge Parker has never been president of the United States. How can he know which position he would really prefer until he tries both of them?

TWENTIETH CENTURY MIRACLES.

The application of scientific discovery during the last quarter of the nineteenth century has wrought a stupendous industrial revolution. Within less than a quarter of a century electric light has supplanted gas and kerosene, the telephone has supplemented and in many cases supplanted the telegraph and the electric trolley has displaced the horse and the auto as a public carrier on urban and suburban highways.

But the world is destined to witness still more marvellous and seemingly miraculous inventions and discoveries in the twentieth century. The first of these is wireless telegraphy. The achievements of Marconi in transmitting signals and messages across the Atlantic have blazed the way for new discoveries in aerial transmission that to the receptive mind appear to border on the miraculous. During the past week a new system of wireless telegraphy has been successfully tested on Lake Michigan between Chicago and Milwaukee which promises to eclipse Marconi's invention. Signals and messages were transmitted from the private residence of the inventor at Chicago to the deck of the whaleback steamship Christopher Columbus, plying on Lake Michigan. This system it is claimed can be operated without masts or poles, and its signals cannot be intercepted or interrupted by other wireless dispatches transmitted across or parallel to its path.

Another most startling electrical invention has been successfully applied on a new electric railway in Bohemia whereby a trolley train in motion was kept in wireless telephonic communication with other trolley trains moving on the same tracks at long distances.

A still more marvellous discovery that baffles the scientific world is the precious substance dominated radium, which continuously diffuses heat and light rays of astonishing penetrating power. We are told on unquestioned authority that when King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited the London hospital recently a pile of six English pennies was placed on top of a minute piece of radium and the light was visible through the coins. According to the calculation of eminent scientists, if the one-millionth part of the sun's volume is made up of radium it would be sufficient to account for all the light and heat which the sun radiates into space. If this view is correct there is a reservoir of energy in the elements that make up universal matter which has never been suspected and which is capable of exerting most tremendous power.

A writer in Nature calculates that one grain of radium gives off sufficient energy during its life to raise 500 tons a mile high. The effects of radium applied in the treatment of human bodies cannot be regarded as supernatural, but they certainly defy explanation with our present knowledge. The rays from radium pass easily through the flesh and develop a phosphorescent light by striking so many substances. It is claimed by scientific journals that it has been found possible to produce the sensation of light even in the blind and a case is reported from London of a boy blind from his first year who has been taught to read by letters illuminated in this way.

What further undreamed discoveries the world will witness before A. D. 2000 is beyond human ken. We have not yet passed the first half of the first decade of the twentieth century.

PRESIDENT AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The action of President Roosevelt in regard to the issue raised in the government printing office, with which the reading public is presumed to be familiar, has met with general approval. It established the fact, as to which there should never have been any doubt or question, that a law of congress must be respected even though it be in conflict with a rule of a labor union and that the government can brook no divided authority and no divided allegiance on the part of its employes. No one who considers the matter impartially and without prejudice can arrive at any other conclusion than that the president acted as his duty required.

If there are any who doubt the friendly attitude of Mr. Roosevelt toward organized labor a reference to his public utterances should convince them that there is no reason for such doubt. In his address last year before the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers he said he believed emphatically in organized labor. In his last annual message the president referred in the most friendly spirit to organized labor and his interest in it was notably manifested in connection with the anthracite coal strike, the appointment of a commission to arbitrate that difficulty being a distinct recognition of organized labor. In regard to the trouble at Washington President Roosevelt, in his letter to Secretary Cortelyou, said: "There is no objection to the employes of the government printing office constituting themselves into a body if they so desire, but we rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce." No law-respecting citizen will object to this.

Among our public men organized labor has never had a better friend than Theodore Roosevelt and from no one has it ever received wiser counsel. He would have it pursue a policy that would give it greater strength and a better

claim to public confidence. He has said: "Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals." Such advice denotes a hearty sympathy with labor and an earnest desire for its elevation.

THE MOB AND THE LAW.

Discussion of the prevalence of mob violence continues unabated, showing a degree of public interest in the matter from which it is reasonably to be hoped practical results will come. It is announced that a conference to consider this very important subject will soon be held at Chautauqua, in regard to which the New York Evening Post observes that there should be no mingling of words, "no description of the evils resulting from lynch law which does not go to the root of the matter, or portray the national character of this disgrace to our civilization. Sympathy for the victims of horrid crimes is well enough in its place, but not in a discussion of those dangerous men who add murder to a previous infamy. The law draws no line between those who lynch in hot blood and those who conspire at leisure to take a prisoner from jail." This it is not to be doubted, reflects the very general sentiment of the American people, though unfortunately there are not a few apologists for lynching, some of them persons who profess to be law-respecting.

The growth of mob law calls for the most earnest attention and discussion. As Governor Durbin of Indiana says: "Let the American people take to heart the issues involved in an appeal to mob law and the mob spirit will instantly disappear as a national phenomenon. We need only a national awakening to what this issue implies. We need a strengthening of the arm of authority, widening and deepening respect for the law by its enforcement without fear or favor." It would seem that the needed national awakening must come from a continuance of the discussion now widespread.

The latest new departure in insurance is the American Mothers' Birth Insurance company of Boston, incorporated on the mutual plan for the benefit of members, who may receive by monthly payments graduated cash benefits ranging from \$100 to \$500 on the birth of a living child, depending upon the form of membership of the beneficiary and the number of payments made before the time of the child's birth. The policies issued by the American birth insurance company evidently have two objects in view: First, the protection of married women against dependents and, second, the stimulation of the birth rate. Unlike the standard life insurance companies, which depend on mortality tables as a guide for their premiums, the birth insurance companies are walking in the dark, having no available table of probabilities as a lamp to guide their footsteps. The experiment will, however, be watched with interest by fathers as well as by mothers.

The next chance for arbitration to score a distinct triumph is in the dispute waging between the Journeymen Barbers' union and the National Undertakers' association as to which shall have the exclusive claim to the privilege of shaving the corpse. This privilege would perhaps not be so sought after were it not for the fact that the barbers have fixed a fee of \$5 in their scale of prices, applying to the practice of the tonsorial art, against which the undertakers are not only protesting as excessive, but also offering to do a better job for a smaller compensation. This grave controversy is eliciting cutting remarks on both sides of the dead line, but has not yet reached the hair-splitting stage. It is to be hoped the warring hosts will soon get together and bury the hatchet.

It is proposed to rearrange the grounds surrounding the state house at Lincoln in accordance with a carefully prepared landscape plan, the chief feature of which will be the removal of the crooked paths that lead to the entrance doors. For some reason or other, many of our lawmakers and other state officers in the past seem to have preferred to travel the crooked paths, even where straight roads were accessible. If taking the links out of the tortuous walks on the state house grounds would insure the people of Nebraska against crooked work inside the building, the requisition for money to pay the bill would be cheerfully honored without too great scrutiny of the amount.

Douglas county taxpayers are to be compelled to contribute \$153,558 toward defraying the expenses of state government during the coming year and \$133,558 toward the construction of roads and bridges. We can very readily figure out how and where the contribution of Douglas county to the state treasury will be expended, but we cannot for the life of us figure where and how the \$153,558 levied for roads and bridges will be legitimately disbursed.

The renomination of Mayor Low to succeed himself as chief executive of New York City is conceded, though the identity of the Tammany candidate has not yet been disclosed. The more the substantial citizenship of the metropolis realize what Mayor Low's administration has accomplished, the more apprehensively do they contemplate the possibility of a return of Tammany misrule.

"It is a dangerous thing to possess free institutions without knowing the cost at which they have been attained, or realizing that eternal vigilance is the price of their maintenance," says Governor Durbin of Indiana in an article contributed to a current magazine. In

We want a greater outlet for our surplus products. It is admitted on all hands that to obtain this concessions must be made. France wants reciprocity. She has shown her willingness to concede more to us than we are disposed to give to her. Can we wisely decline such an opportunity for improving our trade relations with that country?

Not Result Disappointing. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. At the end of sixteen months' hard work in the courts, with many convictions, not a hoodler is yet in the penitentiary.

So Different These Days. Chicago Inter Ocean. Times have changed. The country used to become hysterical when Wall street fell panicky. Now the country waits until it hears from the cereal belt before it has a spasm.

Forecasters with Foresight. Chicago News. Although the weather department is protected by the civil service laws, the managers were wise enough not to have a rain-storm on the night when the president camped out.

Alone and Lonely. New York World. The man on the unpeopled height still appears on occasions. Just now he is the Indiana veteran who declines a pension on the ground that he doesn't need it and that his services were not worth it.

Effect of St. Louis Summer. St. Louis Republic. Thoughts are the guests of him only who can entertain them, and it isn't everybody who is hospitably minded just at this season; consequently there are numerous old whittaker abstractions wandering about in a state of vagrancy for want of shelter.

Two Classes of Agitators. Buffalo Express. The American people have very little use for the labor agitator who carries his fanaticism to the point of enunciating the doctrines of anarchy. Mr. Farry and his friends should realize that they will have a little use for the capitalist agitator who goes to the opposite extreme.

Steady Job for Uncle Jim. Buffalo Express. Plans are being made for another conference between the farmers of Washington and James J. Hill and other railroad officials for a discussion of freight rates. Did not Mr. Hill sufficiently impress the farmers at the last meeting with the love which his railroads have for them?

U. S. A. and Wall Street. Boston Transcript. Instead of becoming panicky when Wall street is hard hit, the country at large takes the losses of the speculators with equanimity. All the country cries for now-a-days is more men and more freight cars, and is more deeply moved by unremoved crops than by the loss of Mr. Keene's millions.

Good Even for Presidents. Cincinnati Enquirer. Those old-fashioned people who think that the president of the United States should be himself a doer and doer of work are wrong. The president needs bodily exercise and mental recreation as much as any other person. Then, the thorough occupation of a president in harmless pursuits frequently keeps him out of serious mischief.

Drawback to Race Riots. Indianapolis Journal. Since the race trouble at Evansville passing steamers find great difficulty in getting roundabout to handle cargoes. Of course, if the steamers cannot find labor it will not be worth while for them to stop at the town. There are innumerable unexpected ways and often undetected ways in which a city suffers from an outbreak of lawlessness. Merely as a dollars-and-cents proposition it pays a community to see that the law is enforced.

THE ANNUAL COLLEGE QUESTION. Points that Must be Considered in Its Answer. New York World. Shall we send him to college? Is a question now receiving its annual discussion in hundreds of homes where the parental desire to give the boy a good start cannot be indulged without reference to another question—Can we afford it?

From the mass of information just now circulating on the subject we gather that the yearly cost of a college education ranges all the way from the \$2,000 which one Yale senior is said to have spent this year, to the from \$200 to \$400 which college authorities generally agree is about as little as a young man can comfortably manage to pay his way with and not be all the time "pinching and scrimping."

But the poor boy who has no one to provide him with even \$200 a year for college expenses is still numerously in evidence in the graduating lists. Nineteen of Yale's class of 1903 earned all their expenses. Other leading colleges furnish similar testimony to the fact that even for the poorest boy—if he has the right spirit in him—liberal education is an "open door." But that is an all-important "if." Not every boy simply because he is poor has the combination of physical and intellectual strength needed to "work his passage" through a college, whereas it is almost certain that the money earning by a young man should be quite sure of himself before he attempts it. And the scholarship and other helps to such boys may well be multiplied.

This declaration Governor Durbin only repeats what has been frequently said by The Bee.

Two thousand two hundred and nine more Chinamen have landed on American soil within the past year, making an increase of 500 over the preceding year. Inasmuch as Chinese immigration is presumed to be barred the question is, How do these Chinamen manage to break through?

And now we are to have another discussion in the popocratic organ as to what constitutes a dollar. The impression among American people has been for some years past that a coin convertible into 100 cents, twenty nickels, or ten dimes, constitutes a dollar.

Not Result Disappointing. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. At the end of sixteen months' hard work in the courts, with many convictions, not a hoodler is yet in the penitentiary.

All by Himself. Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. The two wings of the pope having decided to flock in unison hereafter, it is Mr. Bryan alone who is compelled to take to the middle of the road.

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Detroit Free Press: A Methodist minister in New York says, "Men of the stamp of Matt Quay, Tweed and lesser ward politicians," could learn political lessons to their advantage from the Vatican. It is generally understood, too, that a Methodist conference is no place for an amateur. Philadelphia Record: Clergymen who think it is a right and righteous thing to invite the mob to revise the decisions of the courts and to execute persons whom the courts have acquitted, or whom the courts will not hold special sessions to try, ought to be somewhat impressed by the report from Savannah that the negro who was shot to pieces by a mob in Dodge county never saw the woman whom he was charged with assaulting. In fact, the mob thought it had a negro of another name. A mob which has started out on a lynch-bing is not going to waste much time on trivial matters of identity, and it is entirely without means of trying a man.

Chicago Chronicle: Bishop Talbot of the Episcopal church has a ready wit. While in Wyoming not long ago a cowboy who was slightly intoxicated rode up and said: "Hello! I'm glad to see you. Where in—did I see you before?" The bishop quietly answered: "I am not sure, my friend. From what part of hades do you come?" The bishop called recently on Archbishop Radcliffe of Stroudsburg, Pa., and said: "Are you well, archdeacon?" Dr. Radcliffe said he never felt better. "I am glad to hear you say so," said the bishop, "for I want you to work like the devil." The archdeacon looked shocked, but Bishop Talbot added: "You know the devil is always working."

Chicago Post: The Methodists of Oak Park, the second of Chicago's goodly suburbs, have taken a very rational view of the incident which involved Rev. John Hall and John Farnon's automobile. It has been demonstrated that Dr. Hall used the automobile for purely godly purposes, with nothing more than a desire to reach the camp meeting grounds on time last Sunday afternoon. We have it on the very highest authority that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day, and if Mr. Farnon used his machine simply in order to convey a reverend gentleman to the place of prayer he is to be commended, not reproved. It is possible that the Oak Park authorities may urge that riding sixteen miles in fourteen minutes is rather dizzy work for the public on the highway, but above all petty considerations of a worldly nature is the spiritual thought that a minister of the gospel was in a hurry to reach a soul-saving station, therefore the temporal laws are not to be considered. We may consider the incident closed.

PERSONAL POINTERS. Representative Cannon is now in position to sympathize with Representative Crumpacker's views on the race question. Jacob Kurta, a student and teacher in York, Pa., has inaugurated a series of evangelistic meetings that are held on house-tops. William H. Seymour of Brookport, Conn., celebrated his 101st birthday by entering a croquet tournament and making one of the best scores. Brigadier General Greely, chief signal officer, sailed from New York on Saturday to attend the international wireless telegraph conference at Berlin. Mrs. Ogden Golet of New York is engaged in a crusade against the practice of docking horses' tails. She considers it cruel, barbarous and disgusting.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, it is reported, left an estate valued at \$200,000, most of which will be inherited by Mr. Walter Dammrosch, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Deale and James G. Blaine. A Chicago man who was in London at the same time as the French president and had a close view of M. Loubet, gives this brief verbal portrait of the distinguished visitor to the British capital: "He is an abrupt-looking man, somewhat, with a face of leather and eyes of steel."

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DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Mrs. Stubb-Loon in the second pew. John, who in the world is that old gentleman with such a glum expression? Mrs. Stubb-Loon: That's the one the parson put down as a "cheerful giver."—Chicago Daily News. He-Geraldine! I don't know how to tell you. Here it is a week from our wedding day, and I've lost every cent. She—Oh, so unfortunate! But isn't it better that it should happen now, before it's too late?—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Tootles—I told you, in so many words, that I would not put up with your coming home in this disgraceful condition. Mr. Tootles—Thank or trouble, my dear, you told me in so many words that I'd be shot to pieces by a mob in Dodge county never saw the woman whom he was charged with assaulting. In fact, the mob thought it had a negro of another name. A mob which has started out on a lynch-bing is not going to waste much time on trivial matters of identity, and it is entirely without means of trying a man.

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An Elixir of Life may some day be discovered which will prolong your life indefinitely. Until that time arrives, however, you will need the protection of LIFE ASSURANCE, as you must die some time and may die at any time. Don't make the mistake of putting the matter off until you can carry a large amount; take out a policy for all you can afford now, and increase this sum later if possible. Get protection and get it IMMEDIATELY. It may be a case of NOW or NEVER. THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY "Strongest in the World." H. D. NEELY, MANAGER. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.