

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:  
I, Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1905, was as follows:

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2. Daily Bee (with Sunday), 20,870	12. Total, 30,870
3. Sunday Bee, 10,000	13. Less unsold copies, 10,000
4. Total, 30,870	14. Net total sales, 20,870
5. Daily Bee (without Sunday), 20,870	15. Daily sales, 20,870
6. Daily Bee (with Sunday), 20,870	16. Total, 20,870
7. Sunday Bee, 10,000	17. Less unsold copies, 10,000
8. Total, 30,870	18. Net total sales, 20,870
9. Daily Bee (without Sunday), 20,870	19. Daily sales, 20,870
10. Daily Bee (with Sunday), 20,870	20. Total, 20,870

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## INDEPENDENCE DAY.

This is the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, that great plea for liberty and human rights whose influence has been potent with civilized mankind through all the years since it was proclaimed and will continue to be felt with increasing force in the years to come. The recurrence of this natal day of the republic finds the American people faithful to all the precepts of the great men who gave out that declaration and true to the fundamental and eternally sound principles which it enunciates.

The republic that was heralded to the world July 4, 1776, is, after more than a century and a quarter of trial, as strong in the affection of its people and as firm upon its foundations as at any time in its existence. In this period of about four generations what a wonderful national growth we have had. Our free institutions have been subjected to the severest tests and have been strengthened and more firmly established by every trial, while our material development has given the United States a most commanding position among the nations. We have grown to be the greatest industrial nation in the world, we have a foreign and domestic commerce equalled by no other country and we have vast wealth and unsurpassed resources. Our influence as a world power is everywhere felt. All this must stir the pride and stimulate the patriotism of every American citizen. It should strengthen the spirit of loyalty and intensify devotion to republican institutions. Furthermore, the recurrence of this anniversary ought to redouble reverence for the great and noble men who founded the republic and pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor in its defense. In all the history of mankind there have been no greater men than those who declared the independence of the American colonies one hundred and twenty-nine years ago and made that declaration good through seven years of war requiring the highest heroism and the greatest sacrifices.

The celebration of Independence day will be as general this year as usual, though possibly with somewhat less of the noisy demonstration that has commonly characterized it. There has taken place a widespread movement to curtail those expensive manifestations of popular enthusiasm which in the past have been prolific of serious consequences, but there will still be abundant opportunity for an expression of popular patriotism. It is not necessary to a proper or adequate demonstration of the patriotic feeling of the people that the Fourth of July should be an occasion for the reckless use of explosives resulting in thousands of casualties and large property losses. The very general demand for a sane celebration of the day is justifiable and all classes of the people will better enjoy the anniversary if its celebration is carried on under reasonable restraints and restrictions.

## ANOTHER STEP TOWARD PEACE.

The appointment by Russia and Japan of two peace plenipotentiaries each is another important step toward peace. It is stated that these representatives of the two governments will meet in Washington about the beginning of next month and that they will have full authority to negotiate a permanent treaty of peace. It appears that the Japanese government insisted upon the plenipotentiaries being given this power, instead of meeting for a merely tentative consideration of terms that might be proposed, and that this requirement on the part of Japan had the support of President Roosevelt, upon whose representations the Russian government was induced to accede. Consequently when the representatives of the belligerents meet in conference it will be for the specific purpose of negotiating a treaty and not simply to talk over terms.

In the meantime there is uncertainty as to whether an armistice can be arranged in advance of the meeting of the peace conference. It is understood that active efforts are being made to effect a cessation of hostilities pending the discussion of peace terms, but there seems to be doubt whether this can be accomplished. The indications are that Japan wants another battle, doubtless believing that it would result to her advantage in peace negotiations. Certainly if the Japanese should have another great victory it would weigh heavily in favor of whatever demands they might make.

## GERMANY'S SEA POWER.

The German government proposes to considerably increase its navy and it appears that the policy has the approval of the ruling elements of the people—that is, the financial, manufacturing and commercial classes. A late issue of the consular reports gives a declaration on the subject made by the Chamber of Commerce of Dortmund, in which it is said that a strong navy, commanding respect, is demanded by the large majority of the German people. It is further said that the conviction gains ground that under the present world conditions a nation can only maintain its independence, protect its interests and attain far-reaching aims through sea power. "Statesmen and diplomats," says the declaration of these commercial men, "may judge whether public opinion in this connection is right, but we, who have the interests of commerce, the industries and sea traffic in charge, emphatically declare that purely sober, economic reasons require the creation of a navy commanding respect—that is, the increase and rapid development of our war fleets."

This is in entire accord with the view of the government, whose program for naval enlargement is understood to be on an extensive scale. Germany is not willing to remain behind France in sea power and there is every reason to expect will go to the full extent of her resources in order to place herself on a naval equality with France. Of course this will mean an addition to its navy by the latter power and necessarily more warships for Great Britain, since it is

her policy to maintain a navy equal to the combined strength of the next two greatest naval powers. It is obvious, therefore, that there is no present prospect of a reduction in European naval armaments, but on the contrary a more active rivalry than in the past in the increase of sea power. What effect this may have upon the policy of the United States is a question which may demand serious consideration. With the European nations steadily enlarging their sea power it is hardly probable that the American people will be willing to have their power on the sea brought to a standstill.

## TOO BIG A CONVENTION.

In providing for a convention of more than 1,200 delegates to nominate one candidate for supreme judge and two candidates for state university regents the republican state organization has submitted too far to the mania for mere bigness. Why it should take 1,200 delegates to name three men to run for state offices would require a diagram for explanation. The result based on previous experience with similar fairs can easily be forecasted. In an off year with so little at stake it will be absolutely impossible to inspire the necessary degree of party enthusiasm to send the entire apportionment of delegates to the convention city from the more remote counties. Under the rule authorizing the delegates present to cast the full vote of the absentees as well, comparatively few people will get together and vote themselves several times. The convention of 1,200 on paper is liable to resolve itself into a convention of about 600 in the convention hall, and those 600 will be the men who can make the trip from their homes and back at the least expense and outlay for themselves.

A convention composed of two-thirds or even half as many delegates as have been summoned would do the business equally well and more expeditiously and still give the various republican constituencies the same relative representation.

Representative bankers in western financial centers express the opinion that the west will this year be able to move its crops without drawing to any appreciable extent on the money of the eastern banks. The change that has come over the west in the last few years in this respect is decidedly significant. The financial dependence of west and east has been substantially reversed. If the western farmers really wanted a little extra money to move the crops in the fall, all they would have to do would be to call in a few of the loans they had made in the east.

The United States can have little cause for complaint if the decree of the Imperial Chinese government ordering the boycott on American goods to cease has little effect upon the Chinese merchants. Our own government knows something about the weakness of authority when it runs contrary to local interest and established custom.

The privileged diplomats at Washington are said to be the worst offenders as law-defying automobile scorchers in reckless disregard of the rules and regulations prescribed by the district government. The automobile may force to the front as an international issue sooner than expected.

It should be a race between the experts employed by Mr. Morton and the investigators engaged by the state to be first to discover who advanced the cash to buy the Hyde holdings in the Equitable. A Carnegie medal may be due the disinterested party.

The selection of Minister Takahira as peace commissioner of Japan when Count Cassini failed of appointment by Russia is an indication of estimates placed upon the two diplomats by their countries as the result of their work during trying times.

It is to be noted that public curiosity as to the position which tempted Engineer Wallace to throw up his Panama canal job suffered almost immediate collapse after Secretary Taft told what he thought about it.

If there are any other offices running around loose in the vicinity of Panama Governor Maquon as a true Nebraskan may be depended upon to take them in without waiting to be urged a second time.

A new university has just been incorporated in Illinois, but the articles of incorporation contain a vital defect in failing to state with which multi-millionaire its president expects to connect first.

Now, Eli, Yell! Springfield Republican.  
A new college yell—"Bring on your tainted money—rah, rah, rah."

His Peculiar Bent.  
New York Tribune.  
Ah Sin sometimes has a card up his flowing sleeve even in matters of diplomacy.

Why John Jarred Loose.  
Chicago Record-Herald.  
John D. Rockefeller has just given \$100,000 to be used as an endowment for higher education in the United States. Ida Tarbell's grammar has doubtless caused him to realize how sorely higher education is needed.

An Unlabeled Task.  
Philadelphia Record.  
Thus far in the digging of the Panama canal we do not appear to have much improved upon the methods of the Frenchmen. Men of the necessary qualification who are ready to finish the ditch do not appear to care for tropical adventures.

Diplomatic Forbearance.  
Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.  
The fitness of Whitelaw Reid for the post of ambassador to England is certified by the fact that at a recent dinner he listened to a poem by Alfred Austin without interrupting it. The British press has the inside of another strengthening the bonds of peace and amity between the two countries.

## SECRETARY HAY.

Every Task Well Done.

Troop men have failed to fill so many important posts, and in every instance he justified the confidence bestowed.

## Never a Spectacular Figure.

Kansas City Journal.  
John Hay was never a spectacular figure. He preferred official retirement to campaigning. He was the gospel of unostentation and work, and his ambition never carried him beyond his field of highest usefulness to his country.

## An Epoch in Diplomacy.

Chicago Record-Herald.  
Secretary Hay opened a new diplomatic epoch for the country, and the results of his work will be seen not in the orient alone, but on the isthmus of Panama, while his influence will be an abiding one in the State department and in the cabinets of Europe.

## Elements of Greatness.

Kansas City Star.  
He had remarkable foresight. He had natural and acquired tact, grace and persuasiveness. He was capable of rising to the greatest dignity, yet he was instinctively democratic. He was, in short, a splendid example of the highest type of Americans.

## Worthy of Emulation.

Cincinnati Enquirer.  
As post, officer, statesman, diplomat, John Hay never disappointed. With character as clear as the call of the nightingale, his high, high purpose, keen intelligence, a disposition to serve well in all of the relations of life, John Hay, diplomat, democrat, is worthy of all emulation.

## Sorrowful Farewell.

Brooklyn Eagle.  
It was given to John Hay to say that like a beacon through the mists of age would shine the fame of a man whose utterances and actions were tinged with the glow of human sympathy. Such a man, he declared, would remain an object of reverence, of imitation and of love. And such a man he was himself. Farewell is said in sorrow.

## A Precious Memory.

Indianapolis News.  
Withal he led the lustre on life that comes from the character of the gentleman. Polish, precision, sweetness, strength and that touch of inspiration that subdues opposition and wins assent are some of its attributes. They shone along the whole course of this life, and become the precious possession of the country for whose welfare they did so much.

## WHERE LAZINESS IS A DISEASE.

Medical Treatment for an Ailment Too Common in the Tropics.  
Brooklyn Eagle.

Down in Porto Rico the government is curing laziness with medicine instead of with a strap. In one hospital near the city of San Juan, where the laziness is so large that the population is reported to be taking on new hope and ambition. For three or four years now a good deal has been heard about the hook worm, a germ which infects its victims with laziness or takes out of their energy. It is chiefly found in tropical climates, but our own playsters in the Carolinas have been afflicted with it to a considerable extent. The disease has been more severely epidemic in Porto Rico than in any other region where it has come under scientific treatment. Here the Porto Ricans have regarded the victims of this marked laziness as incurable, as a generation ago we regarded the man stricken with consumption. As three persons out of four fell under the spell, the possibility of work or progress on the island was ended. Study showed that this disease was caused by the hook worm, and that the cure was the application of cures in the hospital at Columbia. An official document sent to Washington by Captain B. K. Ashford, head of the commission to investigate anemia on the island. The hospital had an appropriation of \$500, and on that sum it treated 4,500 patients, all suffering with the microbe. Proper feeding has a good deal to do with the cure, but the cause of the laziness is the hook worm, which absorbs the valuable particles from the blood. The system has to be rid of the parasite before cure is possible. Sanitation plays a large part in the cure, and the government has ordered that sanitation be working in Cuba and Porto Rico, and with the promise made that in Panama, we may yet live to see the terrible of a tropic climate reduced to at least manageable and bearable proportions.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

The report that Admiral Togo's salary is only \$2,000 is apt to make the average base ball pitcher feel rather haughty.

The family of the late General Gomez has been told that the impetus was received from an American to the National Museum of Havana.

Pittsburg is Scotch-Irish, not English, and therefore it objects to the dropping of the "h" which it thinks an ornament at the end of its name.

Since the Chinese have begun to boycott our goods it will no longer be regarded by the vapo motor nerves and the secretory nerves of the sudoriferous glands as the thermostat of the body. The writer should shake the Bishop Potter salon and try a Rainses hotel for a change.

A pair of uncouth highwaymen in New Jersey were roundly trounced for attempting to hold up a wayfarer with a loaf of stale bread. The bread was the first effort of a bride and was reverently laid among the roadside bushes by a loving husband. That highwaymen should employ a bridal confection as a deadly weapon was a sacrifice deserving the punishment that followed.

Truly the troubles of railroad corporations multiply at an amazing rate. A train collided with a 20-pound woman at Beaver, Pa. The woman was tossed into the air, turned a somersault and landed on her feet, unharmed. But the train did not escape so well. The impact "buckled" the cars against the locomotive and delayed traffic for half an hour. Now the company proposes to sue the woman for damages.

William Tieman, a tailor of Dayton, O., was before Justice Carlin, charged with being drunk and abusing his family. His honor imposed the unique penalty: "You are sentenced to turn over your may envelope to your wife every Saturday night for three months and the following Monday present me with a receipt for same signed by your wife. Either that or pay \$10.00 fine and costs and go to the workhouse for ninety days." The prisoner did not hesitate a moment in deciding to give his wife the envelope.

## Just a Reminder.

Chicago Tribune.  
It is of any use to mention the fact, as shown by the records, that fifty-two persons were killed and 3,665 injured in "celebrating" the Fourth of July last year?

## STATE PRESS OPINION.

Bradshaw Republican: "Get-there-quick" trains are nearly as hazardous as automobiles," says The Omaha Bee. Why not add the get-an-education-quick fall also as most dangerous and hazardous?

Norfolk Press: Is there a lawyer in Nebraska with brains enough to be judge of the supreme court who hasn't ridden on a case? Well, hardly. The conventions will surely have to put the boys on probation and make their promises to be good.

Rise Springs Sentinel: While the supreme court did not concur with the last session of the state legislature on the biennial election laws as to their constitutionality, they did definitely settle one question, and that is state associations of county officers will not need to be changed by the passing of another act as long as we have the present constitution.

Lincoln Journal: For information of the voters of the First congressional district it can be stated that the republicans of Lancaster county are standing up for Pollard just as solidly as they could if he lived here. They had a good deal to do with his nomination, as everybody knows, and it will be a matter of pride with them to give the nominee a handsome majority in the banner republican county of the state.

Fremont Tribune: It looks very much as though Senator Millard was trying to duck in the matter of that Dakota City, Homer & Southwestern deal to obstruct the crossing of the Winnebago reservation by the Great Northern road. He can scarcely hope to get the Dodge county delegation in the final state convention to support him for renomination if he beats out of the new road upon which we have set our hearts.

Wayne Herald: A non-partisan organization for the purpose of controlling affairs of state in Nebraska with such men as Frank Hitchcock, Mike Harrington, W. V. Allen, Elias Holcomb and Edgar Howard as chief moguls and exponents would indeed be a delay. These gentlemen are all good enough in their way, but to call them or anything they associate in with for the purpose of non-partisan is a long stretch of imagination. If the fellows who are suggesting this combination to lead a non-partisan movement had included Governor Mickey, Rube Schneider, Ross Hammond, Robertson of Norfolk and a few others they could name them surely they would have some cause for saying non-partisan.

Grand Island Independent: The republicans of Nebraska will within a few months have the opportunity to go on record in line with the republicans of the First congressional district and they should do so emphatically. Three state officers are to be named and this statement is precise, because there is hardly any question, if the party acts wisely, that its ticket will be elected. Before they are named they should be pledged not to accept a pass, nor any other valuable thing, nor any courtesy of the Northern Pacific, nor the convention itself should heartily, emphatically and unequivocally declare itself for the president's policy of extending the power to the Interstate Commerce commission to regulate and fix railroad rates. The republicans of Nebraska should state should now be expected to take the matter up and to attend their caucuses whenever these shall have been called, in order that the demand for such declaration be definite and certain. If that be done there will be no doubt as to the result in the state, and it will have practical tendency to strengthen the president even with the senate committee which has the investigation in charge, and of which Senator Millard is a member.

## CHEMICAL GENERATION OF LIFE.

Futile Efforts of Scientists to Destroy the Divine Monopoly.

Washington Post.  
For 10, the many years divers and sundry devotees of biological science have been laboring with the most assiduous zeal to abolish the most important difference or distinction between the divine and the human. Their modest ambition has been to accomplish this by destroying the divine monopoly—namely, the creation of life. They have aimed, in a humble way, to enter into partnership with "the great first cause." As yet they have not attempted the creation of men or any of the inferior animals, but have been endeavoring to produce ponderous proportions. If credulous persons would keep an eye on their laboratories, with the expectation of seeing candidates for admission to foundling asylums or troops of baby elephants issuing therefrom, they have been disappointed; but these useless toilers have claimed and are still claiming to have created life. If they had done that, evolution might have taken up their work and, in time, produced all sorts and varieties and conditions of living creatures. Milton, in his immortal work, tells of a personage who was envious of the Deity. He "trusted to have equaled the Most High, if He opposed;" thus aspiring "to set himself in glory above his peers," we are told that he "was of impious war, heaven's fire, and his own, consumed." But we read further, concerning this too ambitious aspirant for power and fame, that "Him, the Almighty Power, hurled headlong, flaming through the ether, down to dwell in adamant chains." The reader will, of course, exercise his indisputable right of private judgment as to the historical accuracy of Milton's account of the war and its results; but we think it will be conceded with practical unanimity that if there is as much of truth as of poetry in this, these alleged life-creating scientists would do well to give it their serious consideration.

As the latest phase of this feature of biological research, we note the announcement in a New York contemporary that "another scientist, this time not a Chicagoan, but Prof. Burke of Cambridge, thinks he has hit the trail which leads to the demonstration that animal life can be created by chemical action, and with the aid of radium spontaneous generation is possible." Chemical scientists have performed innumerable wonders; their work has been one of the great factors of human progress; it is still going onward and upward; it is likely to continue its beneficent career for ages to come. But human achievements in chemistry, grand and marvelous as they are, are still "but a child's brought up by the hand," compared with what the Divine Chemist has been doing always since time began, in field and woods, on glade and hill, on the lawn, in the garden, vineyard and orchard, and, in fact, on every spot of earth where vegetable life exists. And this divine work is as inexplicable today as it was at creation's dawn; the wisest of God's human creatures have little more knowledge of how it is performed than is possessed by the unlearned or by the beasts of the field, or the fowls of the air. It strikes us that if Prof. Burke of Cambridge, and some other professors, all of whom are so impotent in life-creating that with unlimited time and money, they could not put a single breath of life into a dead fly, would direct their attention for a time to the chemistry of nature, they might do better service for humanity than they are likely to render in their effort to "find out God" and enter into business partnership with Him in His greatest and most mysterious specialty.

## The National Ode.

Bayard Taylor.  
Sun of the steadily day,  
Let Asia into the shadow drift,  
Let Europe back in this ripened day,  
And over the savanna ocean lift  
A brow of broader splendor!  
Give life to the sleeping earth,  
Of the land that waits to behold thee rise,  
The gladness of morning lend her,  
With the dawn of the day, and the light of the day,  
And the peace of the vespers skies!  
Cor, lo! she cometh now,  
With hope on the lip and pride on the brow,  
Stronger, and deeper, and fairer,  
To smile on the lowly and the high,  
To live in the dream of her and sought her,  
Liberty's latest daughter!  
In the fields of the rocks, in the secret  
places,  
We found her traces:  
On the hills, in the crash of the woods the  
fall,  
We heard her voice,  
When the time of battle broke,  
We saw her face in the fiery smoke;  
Through the storm and the agony and the death,  
We followed, and found her,  
With the grace of a virgin nation,  
As a sun, some around her!  
Who shall rejoice  
With a righteous voice,  
Far beyond the ages, if not she?