

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

B. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year.	\$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year.	6.00
Illustrated Bee, one year.	2.50
Bee, one year.	1.00
Saturday Bee, one year.	1.00
Twentieth Century Farmer, one year.	1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy.	2¢
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week.	25¢
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week.	25¢
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week.	30¢
Sunday Bee, per copy.	5¢

Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building,
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-third Street,
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street,
Chicago—1540 Unity Building.

New York—1200 Home Life Insurance Building, Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company, in amount of mail account. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, N. C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, hereby sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee during the month of June, 1905, was as follows:

1.....	20,650	16.....	20,800
2.....	20,800	17.....	32,180
3.....	31,140	18.....	30,500
4.....	29,250	19.....	20,750
5.....	20,600	20.....	20,620
6.....	21,880	21.....	29,660
7.....	20,900	22.....	30,400
8.....	20,150	23.....	31,200
9.....	33,810	24.....	30,200
10.....	30,500	25.....	29,730
11.....	29,710	26.....	29,730
12.....	29,750	27.....	29,750
13.....	29,700	28.....	29,750
14.....	29,700	29.....	29,700
Total.....	604,050		
Less unsold copies.....	9,044		
Net total sales.....	804,100		
Daily average.....	20,100		

C. C. ROSEWATER, Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1905.
(Seal.) M. H. HUNTINGTON, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The anti-end-seat-hog ordinance should by rights have been grafted on to the Nebraska no-treat law.

Frost has fallen in Michigan this week. This is injury added to discomfort and the peach crop again threatened.

It is greatly to be feared that our Omaha trade excursionists have lost their standing as rainmakers.

Omaha bricklayers are no longer content to earn a penny every minute; their ambition is to earn a penny a second.

These are the days when the enterprise of Russian newspapers is rewarded by suspension upon orders of the government.

The clubs proposed by Chairman Shantz of the canal commission have no relation to the big stick, but will probably be equally effective.

It seems that America is producing a new line of business—the “graft” of exposing the “grafters” is being worked to a finish in the magazines.

Here is some free advice suggested by certain recent local events: Before taking a stranger’s check, telephone the bank to ascertain whether it is good.

Why not number all street car seats and sell tickets a theater, good for one particular place? This would be just as sensible as some of the other plans proposed.

President Stickney has the right perspective of Jim Hill’s Ashland cut off. The advantages to shippers of coming into Omaha will far offset those going around Omaha.

The Lancaster county protestants before the State Board of Equalization have inadvertently drawn attention to the extremely low assessment of real estate in Lancaster county.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

A commission is to make an investigation into the general question of salaries paid employees in the executive departments at Washington. It is said there will be a regrading of clerks as a result of this inquiry, which promises to bring out some interesting history which up to this time has been kept under cover.

The commission was appointed by the president, who it appears has become particularly interested in the inequality of salaries paid to government clerks.

The information to be sought relates chiefly to the method of fixing salaries and ordering promotions. For instance, the commission will want to know why certain clerks are paid \$1,800 and \$2,000 a year while other clerks, engaged in the same identical work, are paid only \$720 and \$840 a year. It is suggested that if the commission cares to probe these matters to the bottom it will unearth some very interesting stories about the use of political favorites who occupy easy berths in the government service.

“This is a rich field that has not yet been tapped by the investigator,” says the Washington correspondent of an eastern paper. “While it will not furnish the scandalous revelations of the Postoffice department of a few years ago, it will bring out some highly entertaining facts about how the government pay roll is used for political purposes.” Undoubtedly there is room for reform in this matter, for a readjustment of the salaries of employees in the executive departments on a fairer basis. As the practice now is some of the clerks are treated unjustly while others re-

With a legislative investigation of the Equitable, which is yet to start, Mr. Morton’s investigation, which is still to be completed, Mr. Hendrick’s investigation, which may never be made, the men who got away with the goods may die of old age before the facts are all known.

VLADIVOSTOK.

A few days ago it was reported that a Japanese army had landed north of Vladivostok and that a complete envelopment of the forces was believed to be imminent. Yesterday’s dispatches contained the statement from the Russian headquarters that “a landing of Japanese near Vladivostok would not be possible without their operations appear to be concentrating in that direction.” It has very naturally been assumed that the taking of the one remaining naval depot and maritime fortress of Russia on the Pacific is an essential part of the Japanese military plan, since its capture would give Japan an advantage of the greatest value. Indeed it has seemed rather surprising that a movement against Vladivostok was not made sooner, but undoubtedly there are excellent military reasons why it could not have been. Until now the Japanese have been unable to spare troops for besieging the fortress and of course the navy could do nothing until the Russian fleet had been swept from the sea. Now it is practicable to besiege Vladivostok by land and sea, the army being in a strong position and the navy having practically nothing to do.

It is not thought that the taking of this fortress would be as difficult a task as was the capture of Port Arthur, but it certainly would not be easy. Strong by nature, Vladivostok has been made as formidable as it was possible for engineering skill to make it. The Port Arthur fortifications were extensive, but the works at the remaining Russian naval depot are believed to be still more elaborate and to enclose a larger area. It is also not to be doubted that it is better provisioned than was the southern port and that the supply of ammunition and hospital stores is more abundant. There is no information as to the strength of the garrison, but the number of men is undoubtedly large enough to make a prolonged and very stubborn defense.

If peace should not be concluded Vladivostok will become a place of commanding interest. The siege would be protracted, for it is not probable that the Japanese would repeat the vigorous operations they carried on at Port Arthur. They can now take their time and need not make such a terrible sacrifice of men as they did in taking the southern fortress. Having enveloped Vladivostok they can carry on their operations without great waste of life and wait a year, if necessary, or even a longer time, for the inevitable result.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The action of the New York legislature in ordering an investigation of all life insurance companies doing business in that state is timely and cannot fail to have good results. The Equitable disclosure have, as stated by Governor Higgins in his message to the legislature, aroused a feeling of alarm among those who have invested their money in policies of life insurance. There has been created very generally a distrust which is operating to the injury of the life insurance business and will continue to do so in increasing degree until confidence is restored.

With all these national and international issues and projects for discussion the congress could readily take up all the time from the middle of August to the end of the Portland exposition, but we apprehend that most of the problems have already been solved for the consideration by the executive committee, and the reading of papers will be merely a pastime between sightseeing and banqueting.

To be frank about it, the transmississippi commercial congresses, like the national farmers’ congresses, are overburdened in advance. They attempt so much that they accomplish very little. Their scope ranges over the domain of the uncreachable and their labors consequently are too often disappointing, except as they afford an opportunity for men eager to express their views on topics uppermost in their minds.

The Nebraska session laws for 1905, which have just made their appearance, bound in calf, are by all odds the worst specimen of public printing that has emanated from the state capitol. Not only are these session laws wretchedly bound, more wretchedly printed and outrageously padded, but the proof reading is so indifferent that it requires comparison with the original bills in order to make sure what the law really is. By leading and stuffing the volume has been expanded so that its dimensions are almost equal to the revised statutes. The inflation of session laws has been going from bad to worse from session to session, and we are impelled to ask why it is that the law books issued and paid for by the state of Nebraska are so inferior to those issued by every other state or territory?

And now we are told that the construction of a city hall in South Omaha, which would eventually be turned into a police station, will result in enlisting the attention of some enterprising capitalist with business foresight to build a theater in its vicinity—as if plenty of theaters and dance halls were not already within easy reach.

The late democratic candidate for congress in the First district has evidently receded from his assertion that the recent special election was only a “warming up heat” and now declares he is glad it is all over. He has evidently discovered all the signs to read that a second heat would leave him farther behind than ever.

Colorado democrats are now clamoring for a duty on zinc ore. Here is another opportunity for someone to become famous by “harmonizing” the party on the subject of the tariff, but the trouble is that there might be few voters left in the organization after it becomes harmonious.

Uncle Sam is to experiment with Chinese, Japanese and Italian labor on the isthmus. After the big canal is built the government may look upon the question of “contract labor” from a different standpoint.

Tokio reports that 500 Russians held a party of Japanese for twenty-four hours before they were defeated, showing that General Linevitch must be right when he claims that his force is improving.

According to the proclamation of the county clerk, no candidates for county assessor, register of deeds, or county

commissioners are to be nominated at the coming Douglas county primaries. Any one who disagrees with the county clerk is at liberty to take it up higher.

Defeated on a question of purely party politics, the Balfour ministry refuses to resign. Political absolutism seems to have been making greater strides in Great Britain than in the United States, although not as much noise has been raised about it.

The names of the men who are to prepare the next government crop report are announced, but as they are to be locked in a room which has no outside communication, the information will be of little advantage to the speculators.

EDUCATIONAL LIMITATIONS.
Philadelphia Press.

Yale has decided that, after all, it is unwise to extend co-education to the swimming pool. “Book learning” has not given all practical sense out of these college professors’ heads, in spite of scandalous stories to the contrary.

Wasted Taxe.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lawson says that the thing that impressed him most on his western trip was “the terrible earnestness of the people.” They were probably thinking of the time they were wasting on him when they should have been getting in their crops.

Reason Extremely Simple.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It appears that the highest senior honor at Cornell has gone to a colored girl, Miss Jessie R. Faust, who won out in competition with 100 white students. There appears to be no explanation of this somewhat remarkable result except the extremely simple one that the young woman was the best scholar.

Tips for the Teachers.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

In his address before the National Educational association President Roosevelt urged the members to continue their necessary work of teaching the young that there are worthier objects to strive for in this life than riches. A splendid sentiment. Still, the teachers of our common school system should not be overburdened. They do not stand in the light of parents, and are not engaged as moral teachers or specialists.

They are charged with the plain and simple duty of instilling into the young people of the country a good, common-school education, and they should not wander into the fields where they do not belong, and exhaust themselves in efforts to reach beyond their environment.

Honest Men in Control.
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

There are frauds in public service and in private business—but there is greater publicity than ever there was before. The tone in public life is the inevitable consequence of a long season of the spots system, of boss rule in states and cities, of corporation corruption; but there is a reaction against the condition; reformers are in the field; an honest man is in the White House, surrounded by honest men and clean influences, and the people of all parties are urging him on to the work of scandal probing, which he willingly undertakes.

The dangerous time is when the fraud exists and nothing is done; the sign of health is when the patient is aware of his disease and begins to take heroic remedies.

Near to Nature’s Heart.
St. Louis Republic.

Get close to nature, but not too close. Even the simplest life has its dangers. Yesterday’s news related the sad experience of the poetic young man near Chillicothe who chose a bay field south of town as a good place in which to sleep overnight, and made his bed in the tall, uncultivated grass. The thrifty farmer who owns the field started his mowing machine at 3 o’clock in the morning and mowed over the young nature lover, who awoke to find a finger gone and his arm badly mangled. This gives a tremendous setback to old Walt Whitman and Pastor Wagner. Thoreau will likely turn over uncomfortably in his grave and John Burroughs will hurry into town to take out an accident policy. Has it come to this, that the only safe place for a nature lover to sleep is on a golf links where the grass is short, and where he would probably be arrested for trespass? Probably Ernest Bidown Thomas will tell us.

CHAUTAUQUAS AND FREAKS.

Montebanks Who Have Paraded Themselves as Educators.
Chicago Chronicle.

Aside from the admittedly admirable literary and educational features of the chautauqua assemblies in various parts of the country the fact can not have escaped attention that these gatherings are more and more marked by the presence of a large proportion of what may be termed “circus” attractions.

In some cases these side show features have even overbalanced the legitimate numbers on the program. The press agent has taken precedence of the literary council.

It is hardly necessary to point out that a free platform and unreserved admission of social, political and economic questions do not imply the “startling” of every freak who achieves a certain publicity through extravagant or outrageous doings or sayings. Yet it appears that the sole qualification for a chautauqua engagement is the attainment of notoriety in any direction. The chautauqua platform has thus taken on a resemblance to the dime museum platform.

Of course the chautauqua which engages Richmond Pearson Hobson or Eugene V. Debs or Thomas W. Lawson for its lecture course does not by any means endorse or assume responsibility for the personal or intellectual aberrations of those individuals.

Such persons are hired because they are current curiosities. People go to see them as they used to go to see the two-headed calf, the bearded lady or the wild man of Borneo. The chautauqua managers expect to use them to attract crowds and where they can, to stare at them.

Perhaps some of them do. It is very likely that, having looked at and listened to some wild-eyed apostle of an impossible cause, a professional kiss or a saloon smasher, the average person would welcome a speech or a lecture from an intelligent, sane, non-sensational orator.

The trouble is that the tendency is to give less and less bread and more sack. The mountebanks and charlatans and individuals with straws in their hair bid fair to monopolize the chautauqua platform. The whole performance tends toward the side show; the main purpose and mission of the assembly is forgotten.

Of course, this kind of evil is likely to right itself. When the pendulum swings a certain distance it always bounces back. Thus the tendency toward making the chautauqua platform a mere arena for the antics of quacks of all sorts is certain to meet with opposition which will eventually overcome it.

Sensible people predominate in the chautauqua as they are in the majority everywhere else, and sane people will not indefinitely tolerate the glorification of mon