

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 39,250, 2. 31,400, 3. 34,700, 4. 31,280, 5. 31,280, 6. 32,100, 7. 40,100, 8. 31,400, 9. 31,200, 10. 31,420, 11. 31,200, 12. 31,170, 13. 32,100, 14. 29,100.

Total, 1,041,840. Less unsold copies, 12,372. Net total sales, 1,029,468. Daily average, 24,999.

Subscription in my presence and sworn to before this 20th day of May, 1906. M. B. HUNGATE, 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.

The scene of action on the rate bill will now be transferred temporarily to the conference committee.

By opposing a federal election law southern democratic congressmen show they are still "conservative" despite radical utterances.

Having postponed the Smoot case again senators must be waiting to see if the retirement of the Mormon church from business is bona fide.

The Simpson tunnel is open for traffic after seven years' work. The next international traffic celebration should be the opening of the Panama canal.

Unless business is better in Constantinople than it seems from this distance foreign corporations will save money by refusing to invest in Turkish securities.

Perhaps, as democratic senate leader, Senator Bailey felt chagrin at seeing Senator Tillman always in the center of the stage—but he was placed there by republicans.

American consuls in Asia may be expected to insist on higher wages or shorter hours if American methods are to succeed Asiatic methods in the management of the offices.

Mr. Garfield's oil report has caused as much comment as his "Beef trust" statistics, but not in the same quarters. The "immunity bath" is evidently not so easily prepared this time.

If the czar is shrewd he will take greater care with his reply than with his address to the Duma, as this document will probably join the issues between the court and country.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon seems to be the only prominent statesman not excited over the climax on the rate bill, but the speaker's opinion of the upper house is probably unchanged.

With earthquakes in California, dynamiters in Idaho and forest fires in Michigan the claims of the Missouri valley as the home of men who want peace and prosperity must be conceded.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declares himself a convert to the doctrine of female suffrage, but says he cannot lead his party on that issue. Sir Henry evidently thinks discretion the better part of valor.

Alexander Burkman, who served eighteen years in prison for assaulting Mr. Frick, says he is not to become the leader of anarchists in this country. This is doubtless true, as the real anarchist could hardly submit to a leader.

One thing may as well be accepted as settled in advance—the republicans of Nebraska are in no mood to endorse a candidate for United States senator who has the corporation label blown in the bottle no matter whether he lives in Omaha or some other part of the state.

As might have been expected, Colonel Bryan's Commoner is turning all sorts of fantastic fits over the alleged "surrender" of President Roosevelt in his railroad rate regulation program. After all the bouquets Colonel Bryan had thrown at the president it was necessary to improvise some sort of terminal facilities to land the democratic leader once more where he could criticize Mr. Roosevelt from a partisan standpoint.

The great measure of success which the reformed system has already achieved in protecting appointing power from the pressure of mere political workers inspired by hunger for spoils is its abundant vindication.

There is room, however, as its most intelligent friends realize, to raise far higher the quality of eligibles from which appointments and promotions shall be made in the public service.

Upon the success of the organized talent now employed in supervision in accomplishing this very much depends the further extension of the merit system.

"ELASTIC CURRENCY." Prof. Taussig of Harvard university, in his recent address before a meeting of New York bankers, has done valuable service in combating the emphasis which in some quarters is put on the necessity of a more elastic currency as a safeguard against serious panic or recurrent money market stringency.

There may be substantial reasons for a conservatively guarded currency of greater flexibility than our system affords, but this is by no means what is aimed at by those elements loudest in demanding "a more elastic currency."

As a matter of fact those interests are mainly speculative and what they want is a method of suddenly expanding the currency when excessive speculation causes the demand rate of interest to go high. But, however high it may mount, the fact almost invariably remains that the rate of time loans, which is the rate that concerns commerce and business, is not much if at all affected.

The rise of the demand rate, though it may be severe on the reckless speculators, is in reality a wholesome restraint on speculation, which otherwise would go to lengths disastrous to universal business and industrial interests.

So far as those interests which embrace the public welfare are concerned, no one has brought out more forcibly than Prof. Taussig the point that what is needed is not so much currency reform as banking reform.

RAISE THE STANDARD.

While it is yet early for the nominating conventions which are to name the candidates for the state and legislative offices to be voted for in Nebraska this fall, it is not too early to urge upon republicans the desirability of raising the standard all along the line.

There is no call for undue alarm, but it is none the less true that the tendency toward independent voting has greatly increased in recent years, and that the character of the candidate and his qualifications for the position to which he aspires have much more to do now with success at the polls, as distinguished from the fact of party nomination, than they formerly did.

Nebraska is, to be sure, strongly republican. At the last election, however, scarcely a county in the state went solidly republican down the ticket from top to bottom. The popular demand is for better ability and greater trustworthiness in public service of every class.

Men of real ability and unquestioned integrity are wanted in the legislature as well as in the state executive offices, and even more as representatives in the two houses of the national legislature at Washington and the people are looking back of the party label to see what is there.

The disposition to set up higher standards has already been manifested to a certain degree by Nebraska republicans, but the aim must be ever still higher. Nebraska republicans have among their men of known ability and tried loyalty who will compare favorably with those in public life in other and older states. These men must be put to the front, so that Nebraska may take its true rank among the progressive states of the union.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HEROISM.

The Carnegie Hero Fund commission last week made twenty-one awards for acts of heroism performed by various persons deserving of special recognition. The distribution of those receiving these awards, when summarized, shows that ten reside in Pennsylvania, six in Ohio, three in New York and one each in Connecticut and New Jersey, respectively.

Not a hero discovered west of the Great Lakes nor south of the Ohio river. Only five states out of the forty-five constituting this great nation are on the map of heroism. Surely there must be something wrong with the geography consulted by the Carnegie Hero Fund commission.

One explanation of this visual perversion might be that because the fund is administered from Pittsburgh deeds of self-sacrifice arising in the state of Pennsylvania or the adjoining state of Ohio would come in more easily for notice.

That the mere intimation that heroes are bred only in the small area close to the source of the Carnegie fortune is so preposterous as to carry its own refutation on its face.

Surely heroism does not consist in claiming a reward. Heroism is being developed every day in every state in the union. There is heroism on the farm and in the field as well as in the mine and factory—in the everyday walk of life on land as well as in the precarious vocations on water.

The geography of heroism is a world-wide geography rather than one confined to the narrow limits of a half dozen states all of which together could be swallowed up in the one commonwealth of Texas.

The administration of the Carnegie hero fund will have to broaden out if it wants to avoid becoming a mere local institution for the place where its headquarters happen to be established.

CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATION.

The permanent organization of the civil service commissions throughout the country which has just been formed at Washington cannot fail to be beneficial, as regards both improvement of the system and growth of sentiment in favor of maintaining it. The meeting of representatives of the state and municipal civil service commissions at the national capital in connection with the United States commission has served to call public attention to the rapid extension of the merit system which has been accomplished for the most part quietly and in spite of innumerable obstacles.

Coincident with the various acts of congress and executive orders by which the great bulk of the federal patronage has been brought within the classified service important progress has been made in recent years for including state and municipal appointments within a similar rule, but the results have been sporadic.

The popular notions of the reform derived from the federal classified service are generally vague. The conditions therefore call for a comprehensive organization of all the widely separated state and municipal agencies. The field for its usefulness is almost boundless, particularly under municipal government, in which the tendency toward nonpartisan service is distinct and strong. The merit system, indeed, has a vital relation to the universal demand for radical general reform in municipal politics.

Concentration by organization of all the civil service commissions ought to have equally important effect in improvement of the classified service itself, which is conceded to be imperfect in some important respects. Its methods do not always provide adequate tests of merit. The most effective weapons of its enemies have been drawn from the arsenal of its own shortcomings and no greater service could be rendered by its organized official guardians than by perfecting its rules so that they would more certainly ascertain merit and fitness.

The great measure of success which the reformed system has already achieved in protecting appointing power from the pressure of mere political workers inspired by hunger for spoils is its abundant vindication.

There is room, however, as its most intelligent friends realize, to raise far higher the quality of eligibles from which appointments and promotions shall be made in the public service.

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But, however high it may mount, the fact almost invariably remains that the rate of time loans, which is the rate that concerns commerce and business, is not much if at all affected. The rise of the demand rate, though it may be severe on the reckless speculators, is in reality a wholesome restraint on speculation, which otherwise would go to lengths disastrous to universal business and industrial interests.

So far as those interests which embrace the public welfare are concerned, no one has brought out more forcibly than Prof. Taussig the point that what is needed is not so much currency reform as banking reform. The last decade has witnessed a vast alteration, particularly in the east, whereby strictly commercial banking institutions, acting independently and semi-judicially on business propositions, have been steadily supplanted by the idea of direct or indirect identification with promotion and speculation.

Various kinds of banking, too, which were formerly conducted independently of each other, are now concentrated in one hand, or one set of hands. Commercial banks, state and national, are closely associated with investment houses, with large private banking firms that undertake to finance and promote great ventures in new business fields; with trust companies and with individuals whose primary interest is not in banking. While such a combination means economy in management expenses and makes it possible to earn two or three profits instead of one, it also makes certain a greater locking up of capital.

With greater risks and commitments, the tendency is to smaller actual reserve, however it may be concealed, less ability to meet sudden demands and greater danger of embarrassment if the unexpected happens. Clearly the schemes which have been proposed for sudden currency inflation upon sudden emergency could not obviate this fundamental defect of banking, but would rather increase the danger by encouraging the prevailing tendency of banking. A wide field exists for restrictive legislation concerning state banks and trust companies as to cash reserves, reports and examinations, but after all the main reliance is prudent and conservative management. It is noteworthy that almost universally western bankers, who have not been carried away from the ideal of independent banking as eastern bankers have been, are more and more enforcing the vital necessity of conservatism and turning a deaf ear to the plea for such makeshifts as most forms of "elastic currency."

THE COUNTRY HIGHWAYS.

Coincident with the effort to secure through public control equal rights and fair charges on railroads, another long neglected phase of transportation is coming notably to the front, namely, improvement of the common highways. The movement is general and in the more progressive states is becoming practical.

It is significant that two states as widely separated by distance and general conditions as Missouri and Pennsylvania should at the same time be disposed toward extraordinary action. Many reasons have been assigned for special sessions of the legislatures, but it is unprecedented for a governor to consider seriously, as Governor Folk is doing, the calling of the legislature solely to deal with the problem of good country roads and to propose constitutional amendments to secure the power necessary to a broad and thorough solution of it, and for the state press and public opinion to favor such action.

This is hardly more extraordinary, however, than the project endorsed by the governor of Pennsylvania and enthusiastically supported in the state, to build a great macadamized highway between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, a trunk line country road, as it were, with branches through more remote regions. These propositions, perhaps the most notable among many of similar character, do show how popular interest is centering on the carriage of freight outside of railroads.

It is high time that attention should be compelled to the fact that a large part of the prodigious tonnage of the railroads has to be moved over country roads. They are practically a half century behind the requirements of the time. Financial resources and engineering and mechanical skill during that time have been concentrated on only that fraction of transportation which relates to railroads and deep water navigation.

Thus while the long railroad haul has been amazingly cheapened, the enormous economy that might be effected on the country road haul has been neglected, so that wagon carriage for a few miles frequently costs as much as rail carriage for as many hundred miles. The first step toward solution of the problem obviously must be legislative provision of up to date means. The road laws of most states are antiquated and in some, like Missouri, the constitutions stand in the way of betterment. No system of law will meet the case which does not facilitate the employment of capital in a large and permanent way, as the last session of the Virginia legislature realized when it wiped out the futile and obsolete poll tax method and authorized county and township bonding operations for solid highway improvements.

Discussions which the last year or two have occupied so much of the time of farmers' institutes in Nebraska and other western states have resulted in very considerable road improvement, but their chief value has been educational. The exigency calls for radical reform. The growth of rural population and freight, the extension of rural mail service, the application of mechanical motors to country road vehicles and many other causes are pointing the way and irresistibly pressing for an economy of transportation of the railroads scarcely less important in a long view than that which has been accomplished on them. The multiplying signs of popular realization of this fact are most auspicious and should mean a revolution within a few years in the veins of country travel.

TECHNICAL TRAINING. While complaint continues of over elaboration of the American high school curriculum in connection with the comparatively small proportion of the school population availing themselves of it, the experience of the manual training schools and institutes of technology is to the exact contrary. The number of young men crowding these schools was never so great as the statistics of attendance now being published show it to have been the last year.

Until very recently the technical graduate had to face the same prejudices in practical life that confront the mere college graduate, but that has all given way to the demonstrated efficiency of his training. There is now demand for him in every industry involving mechanical science and skill, and rapid promotion follows practical experience. Popular appreciation of these facts lie back of the remarkable movement in technical education.

At the same time it is beginning to come fairly home to the average mind that the field for the applied sciences is limitless and that the industrial opportunities are multiplying with incredible rapidity. While the west, which the young man was admonished to seek a generation ago, is in some sense narrowing, the institutions for technological instruction are, by special training and adaptation, opening to youth a wider prospect which has no limitation of east or west, north or south.

Several big life insurance companies have reduced the maximum line of liability they will assume on any one life. One company which was formerly willing to issue a life policy for as much as a million dollars, now proclaims its policy for the future to be to refuse applications for more than \$250,000. This is only another indication of the return to sanity on the part of the over-reaching life insurance companies called to account by the Armstrong investigation, who found most of their troubles growing out of the eagerness for limitless business at any cost.

Safety in life insurance, as in any other kind of insurance, rests on the number of risks rather than on the size of the risks. Railway earnings for the first four months of the present year show an increase over the same period of last year, aggregating more than 16 per cent. The difficulties besetting the tax bureaucrats in their efforts to make out a case of poverty for their employers in order to hold down the valuation for tax purposes are steadily growing.

Three new places are to be filled on the state ticket this year by the nomination of candidates for state railway commissioner. For these places only the strongest men should have the call—men in whom the people may have confidence that they will give a square deal to the shipper and to the railroad alike.

A rate war in ocean tourist traffic is now in prospect, which reminds us that before government regulation of international transportation rates can be had some more effective way of getting the nations upon common ground than the present difficult system of treaty arrangements will have to be devised.

Walter Wellman will take automobile sledges with him on his trip to the pole. Heretofore the sledge dogs made fair food when all else failed, and the present explorer may find it to have been a wise policy which carried emergency food on foot.

Pennsylvania railroad officials who are surprised to learn that subordinates received gratuities from coal companies are only equalled in lack of knowledge of their business by Standard Oil managers, who know nothing of rebates.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Cleveland Leader: The apostle business has reached a disheartening stage when Elijah Davis is ordered out to show his credentials.

Baltimore American: It appears that the chaplain of the United States senate is inclined to humor. He quotes the scriptural text, "Blessed are the peacemakers at a time when there seem to be no peacemakers in the woods."

Philadelphia Record: The ecclesiastical court which tried Dr. Craspey of Rochester has found that a man who does not believe in the virgin-birth or the bodily resurrection of Jesus is incapable of reciting the apostles' creed with the necessary degree of sincerity, and is out of place as a clergyman in a church which maintains that creed as one of its standards.

Philadelphia Ledger: An Indiana preacher seeks divorce largely upon the allegation that his wife has a habit of sitting in the congregation and "making faces" at him just at critical points in his sermon. There can be no denial that such conduct on the part of the lady would tend to distract the thoughts of the earnest pastor. Would it not be wiser for her to make up her face before entering the church? This is a practice not perhaps to be commended, and yet not without precedent.

Chicago Chronicle: Rev. Dr. Moffatt in his speech at the anti-union banquet on Tuesday evening criticized his church for devoting too much attention to doctrine and said that was the reason that it had not prospered as the Methodist church had. He may be right about it, but history proves that doctrine is the life of religion in the modern world. Every great religious movement of the world has ever seen has centered around some one doctrine. In Paul's day it was the doctrine of the resurrection, in Luther's day it was justification by faith, in John Wesley's day it was regeneration, and in Jonathan Edwards' day it was the doctrine of hell. The Methodists have prospered by constantly preaching free will and the possibility of certainty in regard to salvation. The trouble with the Presbyterians is that instead of preaching their theology they devote much of their time to undermining it.

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The most amazing revolution in the hospitality of the old Kentucky home is the decision in favor of dry Sundays. Kentucky as a Sahara one day in seven is worth going to see.

Being somewhat doubtful of the usual money vault, a Chicago man converted his but into a depository. But in an evil moment an ill wind whisked through the lid and neighborhood kids scampered off with the bills.

Considering the trouble Russia has in getting its constitution on straight, as an act of national friendship this country might honor a draft on some of the constituents of the senate. Uncle Sam aims to please.

With the characteristic alacrity Missouri shows the world that the chief actors are not the only people who get into trouble at a wedding. A St. Louis policeman lost his star by accepting a tip for guarding a house in which a wedding occurred.

A noted Russian biologist adds to maculosity gaiety by recommending hot air treatment to restore gray hairs to their natural color. He neglects to explain why, under such treatment, whiskers and mustaches take on the silvery tint of age and high living.

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A Charge Account

At my store means that you can purchase anything you wish in the jewelry line and pay for it in amounts and at times that suit your own convenience—that's all there is to it.

Advertisement for Mandelberg Jeweler. Features include: \$1.00 a Week Buys This Watch; \$1.00 a Week Buys this beautiful diamond ring; \$1.00 a Week Buys this handsome brooch; 75c a Week Buys this elegant cluster ring.

A MANDELBERG OMAHA'S LEADING JEWELER

1522 FARNAM ST.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

He cannot reach earth who does not touch heaven. Placitudes in the pulpit make Pharisees in the pews. Star gazing will never make you shine as the stars. The two-faced never have more than half an outlook on a generation. Many a man thinks he is busy when he is only buzzing. The man who will not waste his love always wastes his life. Dreams of heaven do not come in slumbers in the church. Hell is never far from him who thinks that all men are demons. The heart that is hot with passion may have an icy face for the poor. Heavenly manions cannot be leashed with the rent from reeking tenements. The only worth while kind of aspiration is that which gets up a generation. The wate of speculation always makes more splutters than the rock of faith. The more of a bore the sermon is the less of a hole it makes in the walls of sin. It is by no means certain that you can lead men into light because you love the light. The bottom would speedily fall out of the fortunes of some church saints if the city natted the lid down. It is better to give a hungry world the most old-fashioned loaf than the latest thing in theological logic. The only men who ever complained of God's service were those who sought his payroll for their own promotion.—Chicago Tribune.

A LOVE OF LIBERTY.

Tribute to Carl Schurz by the Paper He Once Edited. New York Evening Post.

In the natural course of events, and by the general suffrage, Mr. Schurz came to be known as the leading independent in American politics. It was a position which carried along with it honors. Yet the very mixture of taunts with welcomes that he received from both political parties alternately during the past twenty years, was the most striking tribute possible to the unselfishness of his course and the genuineness of his influence. When his simple uprightness could not endure the Blaine taint, the republicans called out after him that he was only a morose and fantastic crank whom nobody regarded; but when they were able to exhibit him again on their side in the contest for honest money, they promptly discovered that his eminence of character and soundness of political judgment was beyond dispute. Latterly, the old animosities had happily become dulled, and Mr. Schurz was accepted ungrudgingly as our best type of unbending integrity and clear honesty of speech. This is what makes his loss so sore. Personal mourning, such as the Evening Post must feel in the departure of one who was for a time its editor, and who always maintained his friendly interest in it, yields to the sense of public bereavement.

When Daniel Webster died, Motley wrote to his father: "As for thinking of America without Webster, it seems like thinking of it without Niagara or the Mississippi." Mr. Schurz could not so be described as a great elemental force or a towering national figure. His removal, however, will long leave us with a sense of "something that is gone." It is as if the American sunshine were for a time dimmed; as if we could not see moral issues in so clear a light; as if our dubious and dark political problems could not so easily have flashes of truth and courage thrown upon them