

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Copy number, Circulation, Total. Rows 1-16 showing circulation data for various copies of the newspaper.

Net total sales 945,654. Daily average 31,458.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1906.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them.

Alfred Beit's will strangely neglects to establish any libraries.

Politicians at the state capitol are deeply immersed in a Brown study.

After all, the New Mexican earthquake was only a free advertisement of the Socorro Hot Springs.

Japan thinks the decision in the Stoesel case is wrong, but it will not be permitted to intervene as friend of the court.

Omaha has grappled successfully with the pole nuisance and it must eventually grapple with the smoke-fume nuisance.

If East St. Louis executes its threat to "put on the lid" Governor Folk's popularity in St. Louis will encounter a corresponding decline.

Although congress has been adjourned for several weeks, the Congressional Record has been kept working overtime to catch up.

The next best thing to serving on the board of trustees of a big life insurance company must be serving on one of the policyholders' committees.

The cry of "Mexico for Mexicans" may shake President Diaz, but by American analogy he may rest assured that the shock is ephemeral.

With Central American republics accepting arbitration in place of mimic warfare, commonplace utility has again taken a fall out of romance.

While Secretary Root is preaching the gospel of fair trade and peace in South America, Mr. Roosevelt seems to be practicing it in Central America.

Sarah Bernhardt has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. After playing in circus tents in Texas, she is entitled also to a Carnegie hero medal.

Senator LaFollette has invaded the state of Nebraska, but only in a mild manner, on the chautauque lecture course and outside of the political arena.

With American canned meat absolutely barred from Germany, the contest narrows down to a conflict between the Teutonic stomach and the customs officers.

In leaving a trust fund to aid in the construction of railroads in Africa, Alfred Beit has opened a new avenue for the millionaire who does not want to die rich.

Germany has issued a stringent edict against the importation of American canned beef, at the instance of the agrarians who want to dispose of their horse flesh.

When Purchasing Agent Fields comes into the Mutual Life Insurance company should learn just what it did buy with the money ostensibly spent for stationery.

Justice Marshall of Wisconsin may have meant to do nothing wrong, but it is hardly probable that he will again attempt to beat a life insurance agent out of his commission.

If the prediction made by the eminent Sioux City bugologist is verified, that we are to have an invasion of seventeen-year locusts and thirteen-year locusts in the middle of August, the sprightly grasshopper will not be able to repeat the song of the '70s, "In This Wheat Bye and Bye."

NO DARK HORSE CANDIDATE.

The rank and file of the republican party of Nebraska is not in a humor this year to be trifled with. There is an irrepressible determination all along the line to respond conscientiously to the overwhelming popular sentiment in favor of the nomination of a United States senator in conformity with the precedent established two years ago in the nomination of Senator Elmer J. Burkett.

Having placed itself upon record in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people and in favor of the next best method of nomination by direct primary or state convention, the republican party cannot recede without creating revulsion that would prove disastrous to its state and legislative candidates in the impending campaign.

The prime object of nominating United States senators in state convention is to forestall the legislative deadlock and eliminate the dark horse. There will then be no sneaking under the tent and no snap judgment of a caucus convened a few hours before legislative adjournment. The coming convention will be expected and is in duty bound to make its choice from the candidates who have entered the arena and submitted their claims to popular approval through the caucuses, primaries and county conventions.

Any scheme that contemplates the repression and suppression of popular sentiment by the selection of a candidate who has not been endorsed by his home county and at least a large proportion of the party is calculated to chill party enthusiasm that is so essential to victory in a political campaign and would provoke popular discontent and invite defeat at the polls.

THE PANAMA BOND SALE.

The sale of \$30,000,000 2 per cent bonds at approximately 104, which has just been consummated by the United States treasury, could be matched by the government of no other nation. The best the finance ministers of Japan and Russia have been able to do within the year has been to float their 4 per cent bond issues at far below par, and that with difficulty. And not even Germany, France nor Great Britain, which next to us stand highest in national credit, have been able to approach the record just made, which is the more important since it is morally certain that the whole \$130,000,000 bond issue authorized on account of Panama canal construction could be placed on substantially as advantageous terms to the government.

This notable achievement demonstrates not only the extraordinary financial strength and resources of this country, but also the eminent fitness of the undertaking of its government to complete the historic work of building the interoceanic canal. A simple calculation reveals the enormous advantage which such national credit confers, the saving in interest charges alone amounting in the aggregate to tens of millions of dollars, to say nothing of the importance of the absolute certainty that the necessary funds will be forthcoming when required. Nothing was more fatal to the success of the French enterprise than uncertainty on this point, emphasized by repeated collapses of credit at critical junctures.

What is true regarding the use of national credit for the great canal enterprise, of course, holds also as to any other need of the government. It is fashionable in some quarters to exaggerate faults of our national financial system, and faults there are, but such a result as this, which is by no means exceptional in its operations, is a vindication which cannot be gainsaid.

OUR FOREIGN TOURIST ACCOUNT.

Coincident with the official statement of a merchandise balance of over a half billion dollars in favor of the United States in its foreign trade are impressive facts and estimates showing conclusively how large a portion of this balance is counterbalanced by the one item of expenses of American tourists abroad. While a close approximation of the total is not possible, it is certainly known to be immense. The accepted estimate twenty years ago was from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually, and the aggregate has vastly increased in the meantime, certainly keeping pace with the extraordinary increase of wealth and the improvement in the means of transit and other facilities for travel.

The steamship records, however, are accurately kept, showing over 300,000 first and second cabin passengers during the year, and if we assume an average expenditure of only \$800, which is far below most estimates and less than one-half of some that have been carefully made, the total would be a quarter billion dollars, and would absorb just one-half the enormous favorable trade balance. It is plausibly believed by competent authorities that the aggregate this year will very largely exceed this amount.

Vast as is the amount thus annually spent abroad, it is a narrow view which regards it as an unmitigated evil. No doubt a considerable part of it is waste and a mere senseless fashion, and thousands go abroad who gain no benefit or would gain greater benefit to spend the money, if they have it to spare, in travel at home. But a multitude, not confined to those of foreign birth or near ancestry, have special reason for visiting the old countries. Aside from increasing business and social connections, the educational influence along innumerable lines is very great and the result is a genuine asset.

In any event, whatever proportion may be regarded as waste, the American tourist spends his own money, which it is his privilege to spend foolishly or otherwise, at his option, at home or abroad. But the total is now so enormous, in these times of abounding prosperity of which it is indeed a notable sign, as to become an important economic and financial factor which has to be seriously taken into account.

A STRUGGLE OVER TRUST FUNDS.

The struggle for control of two of the "big three" New York life insurance companies, arising under the new laws for their "pure mutualization" and placing them in the hands of policyholders, raises some interesting and suggestive questions entirely apart from the purposes of the law sought to subvert. One of the most important is as to the ulterior motives of the two chief sides in the contention for mastery, which are expending immense sums of money, notwithstanding they equally profess to be inspired by regard for the policy holding interest in appealing for proxies and support.

The war that is in progress involves elaborate and expensive campaigns on behalf of the two sets of candidates proposed for directors in each of the big life companies, having already cost, it is estimated, not less than a million dollars, with the fight not half finished. The copying of the official list of names of over 1,800,000 policyholders requires the services of 400 clerks several weeks for the use of the rival committees, and it costs fully \$50,000 for a committee to get a single circular into the hands of the numerous policyholders.

Not a dollar for all this vast campaign expense has been raised in personage of any general levy upon the policyholders or appeal to them for contributions, but the inference is plausible that the whole amount has been advanced by powerful interests for the purpose of procuring control of the enormous assets of the two companies. The power involved in such a vast aggregate, exceeding a total of over a billion dollars, is an almost imperial stake to be played for in the world of high finance, and it was abuses of precisely this power that recently so deeply stirred the public mind. The present circumstances therefore suggest afresh the peril which inheres in such masses of trust funds under a necessarily centralized and remote management, and notwithstanding the specific reforms that have been inaugurated they raise the question whether more than a beginning has been made toward efficient safeguards under public authority for the unorganized multitude of real owners in interest, namely, the policyholders.

It may well be that experience in this and like struggles for control over vast aggregates of fiduciary wealth may soon eventuate in putting in more definite form the still greater question, more than once suggested by President Roosevelt, of limitation of the sheer bulk of trusts which should be permitted to confront public authority.

UNIFORM FREIGHT TARIFFS.

The work on which the Interstate Commerce commission is now engaged, aiming to establish a simple and uniform system of freight tariffs, is of the utmost importance and, if successful, will go further than the general public dreams towards abolishing wrongfully discriminations. For it is a fact, demonstrated by recent official disclosures, that an almost infinite variety of the worst evasions of the law prohibiting rebates and similar discriminations have been for years consummated by manipulations of vague tariffs. While the carrier companies made show of compliance with the requirement that their tariffs should be kept on file and available to the public at all shipping stations, yet so loose were the provisions of the law that it has been possible to make such complicated and cabalistic tariffs, with such endless changes and special circulars, that the general shipping public could not ascertain the true effect, thus affording a cover under which the roads conveniently perpetrated the very abuses which it was the purpose of the law to abolish.

The illustration selected by President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western, being an actual case in which the Standard Oil baffled competitors in an extensive territory, is only one among innumerable cases in which the effect of rebates has been thus secured. "A railroad," he explains, "will make a rate from Chicago to East St. Louis. That rate, applying entirely within the state, does not come under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission and is not known to the commission. Then the railroad issues a circular, only two copies of which are printed, announcing that the rate from Whiting (Ind.) to East St. Louis is the same as the rate from Chicago to East St. Louis. It sends one copy to the Standard Oil company and files the other with the commission. The Standard Oil company knows what its rate from Chicago is, but the commission has no way of finding out the favored rate given wholly within the state of Illinois." This, however, is only one of the simplest forms of evasion which have been so effectively practiced, but for the prevention of all of which the new law confers extensive powers on the commission.

The great desideratum is a compulsory system whereby the precise effect of freight tariffs will be knowable by the ordinary shipper, and the central purpose of the commission, as it has been stated by members, is to secure the simplest possible form. A simple form would, indeed, have been all the time of incalculable value to the transportation companies themselves as well as to the public, but for the fact that in order to perpetuate discriminations intricacy and mystery were indispensable. But to make the result more effective the commission is undertaking, in addition, to render an understandable tariff once filed more stable by requirements which will be so costly that the roads cannot for light cause continue the endless and sudden supplementary changes which have been at once so confusing to the public and so convenient for manipulation.

EXAGGERATION OF GREAT FORTUNES.

The authoritative announcement made since the death of Alfred Beit, long famous as "The Diamond King," that his fortune will not greatly exceed \$50,000,000, signally illustrates the popular habit of grossly exaggerating the fortunes of rich men. For years he has been advertised as one of the half dozen richest men in the world, and even as the very richest, his possessions being estimated in widely circulated stories all the way from half a billion to a billion dollars, and the former being usually the lowest figure that was tolerated. In his case distance lent special enchantment, for, besides being a man who lived retired from public gaze, the bulk of his fortune was amassed in the early adventurous days of the exploitation of the diamond and gold resources of the Dark Continent, and his name was closely associated with the romance that surrounds the career of the late Cecil Rhodes, reputed to have been also an empire builder as well as a multi-millionaire captain of industry.

The very fascination of great wealth perhaps may be the root from which spring these fabulous exaggerations, the dreams of which become more plausible when embodied in some real personage. But the fact remains, that rarely do such stories survive the event of death. The reduction of authentic valuation to one-tenth or one-twentieth of the rumored figure, as in the case of the Beit millions, is not at all unusual.

A new departure is about to be inaugurated in Chicago, which shows the trend of public sentiment in the regulation of the liquor traffic. In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance recently passed by the Chicago city council, no more saloon licenses will be issued after July 31 until after the ratio of saloons to population shall be as one to 500 persons. All licenses in effect at the end of this month will be renewable to the persons holding them or may be transferred subject to the condition that the person receiving the license can meet the requirement of the original license. At the present time the ratio of saloons to population is one to 250, and therefore Chicago will have to double its population before any additional saloons will be licensed. If the same principle were applied to Omaha there would be no material change in the number of saloons. Omaha's ratio of liquor licenses to population is one to 500 or thereabouts. The Chicago experiment will be watched with considerable interest elsewhere.

INGENUITY FOR EXTRACTING CASH FROM CONCESSIONAIRES HAVE NOT BEEN HERETOFORE EXHAUSTED.

Medical experts say that sufficient time has elapsed to close this year's list of Fourth of July fatalities. It will soon be time, however, to open a new book for next season's foot ball casualties.

In cautioning Great Britain to let India develop without being subject to imperial politics, Secretary Morley reflects his opinion of certain ideas embraced within the Chamberlain plan.

Having Note for Oyster Bay.

It is very unkind for the republics of Central America to think about going to war just at the time President Roosevelt was settling down to enjoy a quiet vacation.

This Smack of Treason.

As if the competition of the summer sun with the Anthracite trust were not sufficient, an ingenious citizen of Pennsylvania is said to have invented a cheap substitute for coal.

Hopeful Signs for Knockers.

Russian generals should wear numbers, printed in big type, on the medal areas of their uniform to save themselves and the nihilists from the embarrassment of mistaken identification in the assassinations.

What a Change Has Come!

The attorney general of Wisconsin has rendered an opinion that it is no crime to ride on a pass. How short the time seems since the only question of interest was how to get hold of one! The uplift of ethical standards has been marvelous.

What Generates the Wrath.

The distinguished gentleman from the Leland Stanford university who declared that Americans are madmen in their race for riches was grievously in error. The madmen are the ones who fall down in the race or otherwise fail to collar the dough.

Backing Up an Old Theory.

The news that perfect sanitation and cleanliness are proving fatal to the West Indian negroes employed on the Panama canal, who have never been accustomed to an abundance of fresh air and cleanly living, will back up the theory of those who have always maintained that "dirt is healthy."

An Admirable Course.

In showing deference to the government of Mexico, in regard to the troubles between the states of Central America, our government has taken an admirable course. President Diaz is a strong ruler, and under his administration Mexico's interest in the affairs of Central America is relatively quite equal to our own. The suggestion that the Mexican government join with that of the United States in promoting peace must tend to check jealousy of this country in Mexico, where signs of such a feeling have lately been manifested.

Insanity and Prosperity.

In view of the oft-repeated discussions on the questions whether insanity is more prevalent than formerly, and if so, what are the causes for that condition, the statement made by Dr. Charles G. Hill, physician in charge at Mount Hope Hospital, in the thirty-third annual report of that institution, is interesting. Dr. Hill, in speaking of the reasons for any possible increase gives, among other things, "the prosperity of the people." He says: "If there is a marked increase of insanity at the present time, I believe that by a thorough research, consisting not only of a survey of the mental symptoms but an investigation with a microscope and chemical reagent of the tissues, fluids and secretions of the body, it could be traced to a great part to the prosperity of the period—the luxurious indulgence, the dissipations, the departure from the old standard of rectitude and the moral deterioration made possible in all conditions of society to a greater or lesser degree."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The French Lick treatment does not improve the temper of the owners.

A regular session of the French legislature must make Senator Tillman sob against the restraints of distance.

Too trust inquiries in various cities yield considerable cool information, but the price continues business at the top notch.

The estates left by Senators Hoar and Gorman were respectively \$30,000 and \$200,000. History's estimate will easily reverse the coin measurement of their worth.

The mayor and police commissioners of San Francisco accuse each other of grafting. Since the shakeup of April 18 San Franciscans have become great sticklers for truth.

Bourke Cockran's eloquence is not limited to public functions. The announcement of his engagement to Miss Ide goes to show that he rounded a few warm periods under the palms of the Philippines.

President Roosevelt tossed a few coals of hay to the other day, Vice President Fairbank "milled" for exercise, and a merry "Maud" did a kicking visit in Omaha. The lid is off the summer season.

Cleveland authorities have decided to regulate bathing suits worn by the water nymphs on the neighboring beaches. The clinging robe is prohibited because Cleveland beauty shines best in parlor toga.

Colonel James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago predicts there will be no lawyers for 99 years hence. By that time the profession will have acquired the earth and can afford to toss their shingles over the fence.

The order of a federal court in Boston requiring Standard Oil Rogers to pay \$1,000,000 to the receivers of the Bay State Gas company enables Tommy Lawson to sild the atmosphere of the Hub with fount words.

Thirty-nine laundrymen in Cincinnati have had the starch taken out of their combine by indictments, which point to a \$5,000 fine. It is all right to scoop in the money, but the thought of forcibly coughing up produce, meaning a disreputable doon.

The bunch of bronze heads, twenty in number, on the doors of Pennsylvania's new capitol building, promise to become an issue in the state campaign. Insistent demands for their removal come from all sections of the state. Ex-Governor Stone insists that the effigy of his head must be kept off, if he has to file it off himself.

Judicial dignity, such as holds the bench at Union City, Tenn., took a melancholy tumble the other day. One of the exhibits in a case on trial was a picture of the fair plaintiff in tights. The court would not be satisfied with a long range view of the exhibit and looked over the bench for a critical inspection. Then the infernal chair slid from beneath the judge, causing an unseemly disturbance. The learned court's opinion of the picture is not available for print.

By naming a new cabinet, President Castro will probably show Venezuela speculators that all the resources of

A SMALL AMOUNT DOWN

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Leader: According to a Connecticut preacher Adam was not the first man. And we'd be boasting that we had as good a decent as anybody! This is discouraging.

New York Tribune: Father Sherman, son of General William T. Sherman, in a recent address at Cleveland, pronounced the conditions as regards coeducation in this country "nothing short of ghastly." This will be new to the millions of Americans who remember with pleasure the country school where boys and girls studied and sometimes played together, if so minded.

Philadelphia Press: A priest near Pittsburg whose ministrations were opposed by members of his congregation, mostly foreigners, was conducted to his church by a company of police. When his congregation refused to enter the church and he held services to empty pews. His congregation threaten to murder him when they get the chance and he is constantly under guard. This condition has its parallel in the lines of the English poet.

Where they kill each other for the love of God.

Boston Herald: An Illinois parson believes in the efficacy of speed rather than prayer. He advocates the madness of it and says the world doesn't go half fast enough for him and that too many preachers think they are the middle aged agent while the fact is Providence has sent the means of doing more in one year than our grandfathers could accomplish in ten. All of which may be quite true. Yet grandfathers was a much happier man and more agreeable to his fellow creatures for not being in such a hurry. With rapid living comes discontent, restlessness, that is very upsetting to unfortunates who must stick to their last and thereby accomplish a certain amount of labor in order to live at all.

Portland Oregonian: The Ministerial association of Dubuque, Ia., has declared war on the "peek-a-boo" waist. Each member has pledged himself at an early date to preach a sermon on "Slaves of Fashion," in which this article of female apparel is to be exposed and mercilessly denounced. From all that can be gathered on the subject, only moralists and women know much about the "peek-a-boo" waist. The average man could not tell that particular brand from any other kind until the difference had been pointed out, and then he would have to be told why it is immoral before he could realize its hideous immorality. But a whole lot of things are going on under the very eyes of the average man to which he is blind, and now that congress had adjourned and the ally season was on, perhaps the "peek-a-boo" waist may as well claim his thought as any other reform.

PITTING IT ON ROOSEVELT.

President Field responsible for School Teachers Marrying.

Boston Globe. More or less interested discussion has taken place here among ourselves of the problem of the marrying teacher, but in the west, and more especially in states like Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, the matter has become one of urgent concern to the public school authorities. In those three states alone a shortage of 1,000 teachers will have taken place when school opens at the end of the vacation season.

In Nebraska the school teachers are reported as getting married at a rate unprecedented. From all that can be gathered is a demand arising for 100 teachers, with the want list growing. In Iowa the total shortage for the state is placed at 600 country positions.

President Roosevelt, who is praised and blamed for so many things, is held largely responsible for the condition described. It is said that his gospel on anti-race suicide, and of the large family as a patriotic distinction, with the glorification of motherhood to an extent hitherto unknown, has obtained eager acceptance among the people of the west, with whom he has been so potent a prophet.

A SUMMER STORM.

Duncan Campbell Scott. Last night a storm fell on the world. From heights of drouth and heat. The sturdy farmer, with his hat buried. The air could only sway and beat.

The beetles clattered at the blind. The hawk fell twanging from the sky. The west unrolled a feathery wind. And the night fell suddenly.

The storm leaped roaring from its lair. Like the maddest of eagles. The pond lightning searched the air. The thunder ripped the shattered gloom.

The rain came down with a roar like fire. Full-voiced and clamorous and deep. The weary world had its heart's desire. And fell asleep.

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