

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1906. (Seal) 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 required.

If the Chicago example were to become infectious, bank tellers would be classified by life insurance companies as extra hazardous risks.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch seems to be in more danger from the "didn't know it was loaded" fend than from the man with the bomb.

The Shah of Persia will now proceed to demonstrate his idea of a national assembly, and the public executioner may prepare for a busy season.

Chinese laborers going to work on the canal zone may show wisdom, in insisting upon the privilege of remaining after the big ditch is in operation.

Now that Kentucky socialists have declared against the prosecution of Moyer and Haywood, Idaho has a chance to learn the meaning of real warfare.

In summoning directors of the defunct Chicago bank the state authorities seem to labor under the impression that directors should do more than draw salaries.

Federal officials seem to find that oil and ice have common properties viewed from the standpoint of the retreating railroad official, even though oil and water do not mix.

The first real contest between republican and democratic congressional committees is to see which will secure the greater number of responses to its call for dollar contributions.

Admiring constituents are trying to get Uncle Joe Cannon on the presidential ticket. Uncle Joe, however, is too old a racer to begin his scoring before the starter's gong sounds.

If the movement to relegate radicals of all parties in Russian politics proves successful, news from St. Petersburg may not be as thrilling as it has been, but it will be far more agreeable.

A former convict is found to be one of the principals in the North Carolina lynching. Even Senator Tillman must balk at defending "popular sentiment" evidenced by such characters.

Those San Domingo smugglers who killed two Americans may discover that they have really done more than all the revolutionists to bring about stable government in the black republic.

Bank failures like that in Chicago, carrying away the savings of 22,000 depositors, speak louder in favor of the establishment of postal savings banks than could their most eloquent advocates.

Secretary Shaw objects to the application of the term "reformer" to President Roosevelt, but the people will probably continue to choose the words which to their minds are most appropriate.

Uncle Sam's advice as to the condition of corn, wheat and cotton encourage the general trader, but make the railroad operating department heads fume hard how to prevent a cat famine.

The "Katy" railroad complains that it is not receiving enough money for carrying the mails, and the second assistant postmaster general replies with the conclusive argument that the money at his command is all appropriated. It is safe to say the other roads will see that the "Katy" is silent if not satisfied.

LEST WE FORGET. The corporation stalking horses who hope to be the beneficiaries of legislative manipulation if the senatorship were to be delivered as heretofore over the legislative bargain counter and their paid agents are still endeavoring to set the pins to prevent any nomination of a candidate for United States senator in the coming republican state convention.

Among the specious arguments they advance are these: That convention nomination would endanger the success of the ticket, that the railroads can control conventions easier than they can control legislatures and that the nomination in convention would have no binding effect upon the members of the legislature by whose votes the senator is later to be elected. The fact that failure to nominate, after leading the people to believe their wishes were to govern, would be dangerous, if not fatal, to party success, they carefully evade, as also the fact that the railroads would prefer convention nomination if they thought they could handle conventions easier. While it is conceded that convention nomination is not as directly responsive to the will of the rank and file of the party as would be nomination by direct primary, yet, when the issue is clearly drawn, it surely comes nearer to direct popular choice than would remanding it to the legislature.

Lest we forget, it may not be amiss to recall the Nebraska deadlock of six years ago, from whose blasting effects the party has not yet wholly recovered. That deadlock lasted from the commencement to the very adjournment of the legislature—a deadlock purposely produced by the railroad bosses, who stopped at nothing to defeat the candidates committed to the interests of the people as against corporate aggression. The wishes of the rank and file of the party as expressed in the vote of preference at the preceding election were defiantly disregarded and out of the deadlock finally came two senators answering to no popular demand whatever. It was resentment and disgust with the betrayal of the people in this senatorial fiasco that made the plan of convention nomination welcome two years ago, because it held out the promise that a senator might be elected of whose candidacy the public would be apprised in advance and on whose qualifications they might have an opportunity to pass.

We doubt very much whether the people of Nebraska are ready to go back with the senatorship to legislative bargain and sale, and invite repetition of the disgraced deadlock with its disappointing results. Had direct nomination or convention nomination prevailed six years ago the people would have chosen their senators instead of having them chosen for them by the corporation bosses, and, having now realized that the power lies in their own hands, the people are not ready to abdicate again in favor of their former masters.

FARM TENDENCIES. The official of an eastern agricultural college who has been at great pains to collect answers to the question why boys leave the farm, amassing material for a lengthy magazine article which has attracted no little attention, would probably have been more profitably employed, because getting nearer the truth of the matter, by inquiring into the reasons why so many boys are not leaving the farm. For abundantly verified facts establish the point that during the last decade there has been a distinct tendency among farmers' boys to make farming their occupation. The outlook for farming under present conditions is very different from what it was when the bright-witted boy was destined for the professions or trade and only his duller brethren were deemed proper for the farm. The trend of affairs is to reverse the process.

Competition of rich western land with the lean or worn soils of the east has produced enormous economic consequences, now becoming better understood, which, in connection with other forces, bear directly on the concentration of population in industrial centers.

In the older settled parts of the west, particularly west of the Mississippi, there has lately been a quite general movement from the farms to the towns, but it has been very largely the older people, whose places on the farms are taken by the young, and not compulsorily for livelihood, but largely because of the value and desirability of the farms to their sons.

In short, the inherent attractions of the farm have been enormously multiplied, and they will be relatively enhanced if industrial development continues in the direction in which it is moving. Telephone, rural mail service, machinery, diversification and specialization of farm industry and the possibilities opened by applied science are contributing to the comfort and profit of farm life in a degree that would have been inconceivable not very long ago. It is a field that appears now more every year to farmers' boys. The notable growth of agricultural colleges, experiment stations and various associations, as well as the extension of government interest, to some extent measures this progress. It is likely to increase rather than diminish, notwithstanding there is disposition to regard the occupation of land as far advanced. But the subdivision of farms, with intensive cultivation, has only fairly begun. Hardly any limit can be put to the possibilities of irrigation in the rainless region or of dry cultivation in sub-humid tracts. Moreover, practical farming has already become for boys the best possible qualification for success in innumerable employments more or less directly related to the farm.

Many farmers' boys, of course, are

leaving the farms, but not more of them, and probably far fewer, proportionately than leave the occupations of their fathers engaged in other industry, but the influences are strengthening and multiplying that should hold them to the farm.

SIGNS OF CONTINUING PROSPERITY.

On every side we have unmistakable signs of continuing prosperity. The government crop report just issued gives estimates of what will be the greatest wheat crop recorded in American history, which also means the greatest wheat crop ever raised in any country. The outlook for corn likewise promises to make the yield a record breaker, and, barring unforeseen contingencies, the product of the farm in other staples will not run behind in any respect.

As another index of prosperity the remarkable increase of railway earnings for the first six months of this year is decidedly significant. From returns made to it the Financial Chronicle figures out an increase of more than 14 per cent in gross earnings over those of the corresponding months of 1905, or about \$130,000,000. The net earnings will probably show an advance over last year just as large, because, although some reductions have been made in passenger rates, these will be offset by the abolition of rebates and similar concessions.

In the iron and steel industry, which is taken to reflect general business conditions, the output of pig iron for the first half of 1906 reached 12,602,901 tons, against 11,829,205 tons the preceding six months, and the total for the present year is figured to exceed 25,000,000 tons, which will be more than 2,000,000 tons greater than 1905.

If the indulgence of taste for luxury is a sign of prosperity, there is enlightenment in the statistics of our diamond imports, which for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, were valued at \$34,862,551, as compared with \$27,419,000 in 1905 and \$18,804,000 in 1904.

Signs of continuing prosperity within our own horizon are likewise plainly visible. The era of building expansion shows no flagging. The condition of the banks with reference to deposits and loans is most reassuring and business enterprises of all kinds are making steady headway.

With all these substantial foundations for uninterrupted prosperity the prospects for the immediate future were never better, although now, as in all cases of high tide, the prudent man will keep within the range of realities and out of the realm of speculative futures.

DANGEROUS SHORT-CUTS.

The disastrous wreck of the Italian steamer Sirio off the coast of Spain a week ago draws attention to the unnecessary risks too often run in attempting dangerous short cuts. The captain of the steamer in his overhaste to save time ran his vessel upon the rocks, destroying the lives of more than 300 people and visiting upon himself the penalty of his rashness by committing suicide as the boat sank beneath the waves.

Tendency of modern industrialism in many walks of life is toward the dangerous short cuts. Our zeal to travel fastest makes us reckless of all laws of safety and precaution. To the dangerous short cuts are to be charged up hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of dollars of property unnecessarily sacrificed on both land and sea every year.

Nor is the mere loss of life and physical property the only tribute that is exacted. The temptation to try dangerous short cuts to wealth is most subversive of moral sensibilities. The get-rich-quick idea takes no account of whether the path to the goal is the straight road or the crooked lane. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of those who go wrong in a business way have no evil intentions at the start, but are misled into taking a dangerous short cut to fortune and get grounded upon the rocks before they realize where they are.

The moral has been pointed out over and over, but cannot be preached too often. The safe road is the best road even if it is not the shortest. The short cut that leads to disaster brings no reward except misery.

CRIMES OF TRUSTEES.

If a burglar who enters a house kills, even though in self-defense and though he had no such purpose, he is guilty of murder. The natural, and, in fact, inevitable consequence of the crime of the wretch who, as president of the looted Chicago bank, for years has been engaged in a system of elaborate and wholesale robbery is death to some and incalculable suffering to thousands of innocent and confiding people, and several deaths have, in fact, already occurred. The criminal in this case, if caught, cannot be punished for his true deserts as the burglar could be, but the case does emphasize the disparity of penal provisions and the far-reaching relations involved in the high crimes of trustees.

All the burglaries and highway robberies that have been committed in the state of Illinois in a decade have not together involved a tithe of the suffering and damage caused by this one recreant Chicago banker. Yet against the former the law denounces its harshest punishments and provides ungrudgingly a most elaborate and costly preventive system. In comparison the half dozen bank examiners provided for the whole state is a mere bagatelle. It is idle to say that official supervision to prevent such crimes or dangerous acts where there may be no criminal intent cannot well be more effective.

Under existing conditions of indus-

try and society such trust relations as are involved in banking are not only unescapable, but also, immense as they are already, they must continually and rapidly multiply and extend. The peril to society increases in direct ratio to their growth. Strangely enough, provision for punishment and prevention of crimes against trust has been neglected, although there is ground in the recent public awakening to a sense of the importance of these relations to hope for more adequate dealing with the subject.

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF RATE LAW.

While the amended interstate commerce law will not legally go into effect till August 28, and while it will be long before its full benefits are realized, because of the magnitude of the work of putting the law in operation, yet in the short time since congress adjourned a vast amount of abuse subject to its provisions has been stopped by the railroad companies practically the same as if they were already in full legal force. This process, indeed, was inaugurated to some extent during the session of congress in anticipation that the act would pass.

Many of these abuses no doubt are also violations of the old interstate commerce law, and the unintermitted prosecutions which the administration has successfully conducted have powerfully influenced the roads. But the penalties under the amended law for violations and the devices resorted to for evading the old law are so much more severe, and the means for enforcement are so much greater, that the roads find themselves compelled to prepare for obedience, and preparation thus involves abandonment of many long established practices in advance of the date of the new law's legal operation.

To this class belongs a multitude of corrections of discriminating rates, which, even if not criminal violations of the new law, will be within the control of the Interstate Commerce commission under the rate making power. The commission, through its agents, has been for weeks inquiring into unjust rates, the existence of which has been reported as the result of various investigations by the Departments of Commerce and Justice or by individual shippers. The mere fact of such inquiry has caused the prompt filing with the commission of scores of tariffs abolishing the rates which have long caused grievous injustice to the public.

These circumstances cannot but be regarded as good omens of the success of the amended law when it shall be in full legal effect and there is time for authority to enforce all its provisions, and the result already explains why the president's policy was so ardently opposed by those interests which have been identified with the abuses which it is aimed to abolish.

MUNICIPAL HOME RULE.

The new complications into which Governor Mickey has been drawn by his fire and police board appointees at South Omaha are sure to strengthen the demand upon our lawmakers to establish a more sharply defined sphere of municipal home rule.

There is no more reason why the governor of the state should appoint the fire and police commissioners for the city of South Omaha and assume the responsibility for the police regulations of that city than that he should appoint the mayor and council and assume responsibility for the financial administration of municipal affairs. If this responsibility rests upon him he should, it is true, discharge it, but the delegation to the governor of authority over the local affairs of such a community is a flagrant violation of the principle of home rule and a denial of local self-government.

If the people of each city could frame and amend their own charters and elect and remove their own local city officers without interference of legislature or governor they would get the kind of government which they want and hold every official strictly to account. Municipal home rule is bound to come in time, and lessons like that cited are sure to hasten the day.

Another remarkable feature of the direct primary in Illinois is found in the confession of former Governor Yates, embodied in a postscript to his pre-election statement. In this the former chief executive declares:

My administration was not brilliant, but it was honest. I enforced the law and protected the taxpayer by the veto power. I made many mistakes, but tried to undo them. My mistakes hurt me more than any one else and I have tried to atone for them.

There are evidently governors and congressmen who are tempted to indulge in speculation to expand their incomes. All hail the chautaucus as one of the uplifting agencies of modern civilization.

The penalty of the Chinese law in meting out decapitation to officers of banks that fail has not been enforced for 200 years because no banks have failed. Wise men those in the far east.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is enjoying himself giving surprise parties to the various meat packing establishments throughout the country.

It is needless to say that the managers are trying to keep themselves in readiness to entertain him and assure him that the honor and pleasure is all theirs.

It would seem that the international policyholders' committee might have to arbitrate differences in its own ranks before it can present a united front to the directors of the life insurance companies—thus proving again that constructive work is more difficult than destruction.

Experience with contractors in irrigation work in Wyoming does not tend to prove the advantage of the contract system for the Panama canal. If the government must complete the work it might as well start it—and the start has already been made on the isthmus.

Admiral Skrydloff says officers are more to blame than privates for recent mutiny in the army and navy. This may be good news to the privates, but as courts-martial are made up of officers, it is hard to see how it will save their necks.

Love of Country Acclaimed. Washington Post. Mr. Rockefeller says that all the hard things his countrymen say about him can never offset his love for home and country. Especially that part of his country where the oil fields are located.

Shattering an Idol. Baltimore American. Mr. John D. Long has stirred up New Englanders by declaring that the Pilgrim fathers were worse than any president of a modern insurance society. This will put him in a quandary, as he will be called to account both by the descendants of the one party and the friends of the other.

Simply a Side Issue. Kansas City Journal. The fact that the people of the United States drank 150,000,000 gallons more of beer last year than in any previous year, and 7,250,000 gallons more of distilled liquors indicates that Mr. Fairbanks' recommendation to buttermilk as the best beverage may not be an especially strong campaign card.

Editorial Confusion. Boston Transcript. Americans will get some idea of the confused condition of the Russian mind when they read the prediction of the Novoe Vremya, a conservative newspaper, that we are soon to be whipped by Japan, which will occupy the Philippines, Hawaii and California. Why leave the island of Guam on our hands?

Looking for Trouble. Cincinnati Enquirer. Maybe there won't be so much of a scramble to trace up family trees since John D. Long said something about the character of some of the Pilgrim fathers. The former secretary of the navy is not much given to talking, but when he does open his mouth he usually utters something that makes people sit up and take notice.

Piteforked Hot Air. Springfield Republican. Senator Tillman, in his stumping of South Carolina, is becoming unusually lurid over for him. At Anderson last week he is reported as declaring that he did not know what the outcome of the negro question would be, but he did know that "there are not enough Yankees from Cape Cod to hell to keep us down." But then, it is Tillman who is speaking, and the Yankee will only be amused.

Evidence of Business Strength. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A strong illustration of the strength of the general business situation throughout the country is furnished by the record of commercial mortality for the last month. The business failures for July, 725, were fewer than for any previous month of July in many years, and in extent of liabilities they involved less money than in any previous July for half a dozen years, excepting 1905. While more business is being done throughout the country than ever before, it is being transacted under better conditions. Republican prosperity is a factor of vast benefit to the United States.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

St. Louis is going to raise a bundle of money to "exploit the city's advantages." The Jefferson Indians must be off on a vacation.

The electric cow milker has been added to the attractions of Niagara Falls. The contrivance is right in line with the business of the bipeds.

If the Russian strikers at St. Petersburg could get the Chicago teamsters over there for a regular session they would have a story worth the cable tolls.

A peculiarity of the president of the defunct Chicago savings bank was his elevated handshake. The shake he gave the depositors was equally high.

With the Thaw case in full bloom and the Sage will contest developing apace, the fall and winter season promise a fine harvest for New York lawyers.

John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, says that some of the Pilgrim Fathers were "drunken, licentious, vicious and quarrelsome." Now watch Plymouth Rock.

The new state of Oklahoma is coming into the sisterhood with all the necessities of civilization. A Guthrie druggist advertises "house paint, face paint and nose paint."

An Omaha woman secured a divorce because her husband did not come home at seasonable hours. A Chicago woman cut loose lawfully from a husband "who was always hanging around." Those who strive to please occasionally hit the bumps.

The Slocum disaster is remembered by inspectors in spots. Boston excursion steamers are held down to their limit, inspectors counting the number going on board and hauling in the gangplank when the limit is reached. On Chicago boats there is no limit except the available space.

Notwithstanding the commendation of experts for surgery as a means of correcting bad tendencies in children, there are equally experienced graybeards who cling tenaciously to the belief that a working slipper or strap rightly placed reaches the spot as effectively as any modern contrivance.

A project to erect a monument to the memory of Michael Davitt in his native county in Ireland has been abandoned. Mr. Davitt, it appears, left explicit instructions that no monument should be erected to his memory. His enduring monument will be personified in an Irish peasant proprietary.

A Dollar or Two a Week Will Do! Watches, Diamonds AND Rich Jewelry MAKE IDEAL PRESENTS Cash or Credit THIS WATCH \$14.00 \$1.00 a Week \$1.00 a Week Your Credit is Good ONE DOLLAR A WEEK Will buy either one of these beautiful diamond rings, pure white stones, 14-karat gold mountings. Special Price \$25.00 A MANDELBERG OMAHA'S LEADING JEWELER 1522 FARNAM ST.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN. The leisure often determines the life. It's no use holding up a pint cup for a quart of blessing. You cannot prove your faith in God by your doubts of men. Common courtesy is often an uncommon kind of Christianity. To be ashamed of virtue is a step toward being proud of vice. There is nothing sacred in any day if there is nothing sacred in all. Show your seed in ruts, and you will not be bothered by a harvest. Many a man thinks he is orthodox when his mind is only atrophied. A real kindly feeling never has to wait long for a chance to get busy. 'I'd do as any other fellow in any day if there is not something sacred in all. Dancing is always the worst sin in the catalogue to a wooden legged man. The man who cannot find heaven on the street is not likely to find it in the church. The only way to commit the commandments to heart is to commit them in daily life. It's easy to see what will become of a man's humility once he becomes proud of it. The boy who is given a start at the top of the hill usually makes a record coming down. It's not the making of money but the failure to make manhood that must be condemned. The best way to keep the robe of righteousness from raggedness is to wear it every day. The magnate may conduct courses of study on the moral time card and still miss the train. When a man finds that religion might restrict his revenue he begins to talk about its incompatibility with his reason. It's always the man who kicks up his heels with the greatest abandon who demands that newspapers shall exercise the greatest restraint in describing the occasion.—Chicago Tribune.

MID-SUMMER PIANO BARGAINS Many of the Best Bargains Awaiting You Steinway A \$700 upright grand, used, for \$25 cash, \$15 monthly..... \$400 Vose A \$875 upright grand, ebony case, carefully repaired and overhauled; \$10 cash, \$6 monthly..... \$150 Chickering A \$600 grand square grand made by the Chickering company, a splendid case, in rosewood, has had the best of care, as is easily seen..... \$95 Herlich A \$450 upright grand, largest size, \$10 cash, \$7 monthly. This is one of the richest and most beautiful ebony cases built by any factory. The tone quality and action are equal to pianos that would cost you today 50 per cent more. It's very special at \$10 cash, \$7 monthly..... \$140 Irving A \$300 upright grand, magnificent big instrument in a mahogany case, one of the best ever made by Sohmer. Has been thoroughly and carefully adjusted, regulated, cleaned and polished by expert workmen. It's only \$10 cash, \$7 monthly..... \$195 Kimball A \$350 upright grand for \$225; carved panels and swinging music rack; 7-13 octave; 3-string; in good condition; \$10 cash, \$6 monthly..... \$225 NEVER IN OUR HISTORY Have we sold as many pianos as have been sold in the last twenty days in this great sale. Everybody has been surprised and pleased. Some who came to criticize, with little thought of buying, went away with the certainty that they had secured a good piano and saved a snug sum of money. Why not you save money in the purchase of a piano. For instance if you would have nothing but a new piano there are extraordinary bargains to be had in splendid new pianos. It's impossible for any other dealer to give you a \$250 piano for \$145, that is, the kind of a \$250 piano that we give. There never was known such an extraordinary piano as that Cramer at \$190. A sure \$300 piano as dealers generally sell pianos. The Hospe one-price non-commission plan makes piano buying safe, easy and economical. We save you \$50 to \$150. Come at once, or write, don't delay. A. HOSPE CO. 1513 Douglas Street, Omaha. The Best Place to Buy a Piano. We Pay No Commissions.