

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 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.

Roger Sullivan seems to be engaged in a desperate struggle to win sympathy from former Senator Chandler.

These warm September days are putting a heavy handicap on Jack Frost in his annual tilt with King Corp.

In blocking Cuban peace negotiations, General Guerra leads people to believe there may be something in a time after all.

Colonel Bryan's remarks against Roger Sullivan shows that he expected start something when he stirred the Illinois mess.

Uncle Sam may still be rich enough to give us all a farm. But hereafter the recipients will have to "hustle" for water rights.

Now that it has fixed a minimum price for the sale of cotton, the Southern Cotton association will be able to test its real power.

The Maine campaign closed last night, but as far as practical results are concerned it was doubtless closed before it was opened.

Since Cambridge won over Harvard, it is highly probable British sportsmen will still find pleasure in international collegiate contests.

The "Iowa situation" is further complicated by the endeavor of the democratic candidate to steal the arguments of the "stand-pat" republicans.

President Diaz may have to learn that all opponents of the administration are not necessarily to be considered anarchists north of the Rio Grande.

When Attorney Hadley opens the railroad books at Chicago and St. Louis, a new chapter may be revealed in the history of transportation in America.

The public will be inclined to wonder how much of that forged paper would have passed the cashier had it been presented by some one else than President Hipple.

The short-lived refusal of ice companies to deliver ice to people who complain of short weight sets an example which even "coal barons" will hesitate to follow.

Congressman Williamson seems anxious for the United States supreme court to pass on his case before the present hearing at Portland reaches the critical stage.

It is to be presumed the German colonial director will find the proverbial Senegambian occupant of the woodpile when he makes his visitation to the African colonies.

Colorado merchants are said to have prepared a bill to be introduced in the next legislature practically providing for imprisonment for debt. Recent political events in the Centennial state must be not without a farther effect.

With New York bank reserves below the legal requirements and country banks advised by Secretary Shaw to keep their money at home, Wall street is not facing a prospective option boom, but probably few outside of Wall street care how the professional feels on the subject.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

Our friends will notice at the head of The Bee's editorial page a new line reading, "Founded by Edward Rosewater."

That this inscription is particularly fitting will be at once recognized by all who are familiar even in the slightest with the wonderful story of The Bee and its editor during the thirty-five years of its existence. If ever a newspaper was founded by a man who made it reflect his personality in its every issue The Bee was founded by Edward Rosewater.

The founding of a great newspaper calls for ability and energy, courage and conscientiousness that is demanded for the establishment of few, if any, other private business enterprises. From one point of view, the work of founding The Bee never ceased until the life work of its founder ended, although the paper was firmly grounded as a permanent institution after the first few years of its earliest struggles were successfully bridged.

The enduring character of what was accomplished by the founder of The Bee will be disclosed as time passes on. The broad lines of policy which he laid down for the conduct of his beloved newspaper will be followed out as nearly as his successors can keep to the plainly marked path with a view to continuing indefinitely the proud record of the first thirty-five years and maintaining unimpaired the confidence now reposed by the people. "Founded by Edward Rosewater." The words alone carry with them a world of meaning. They should and will be a never-dimming inspiration to devotion to public duty, to the ennobling of honesty and integrity, to the courageous redress of public grievances by the protection of the weak against the strong, to the encouragement of true charity that helps people to help themselves, to the inculcation of the broadest humanity that enshrines liberty and destroys religious bigotry, race prejudice, political proscription and all the oppressing shackles forged by narrow-visioned selfishness.

A MAGNIFICENT SHOWING.

The compilation of the returns made by the national banks of Omaha in response to the last call of the comptroller of the currency makes a magnificent showing not only for the banks themselves, but for the business conditions upon which they depend.

The high water mark of deposits has been raised up another notch, coming very close to \$40,000,000, and nearly \$2,000,000 more than ever before. The loans and discounts are correspondingly enlarged, but still well within the limits of safe and conservative banking, while altogether the exhibit of resources and liabilities discloses a most gratifying growth and stability.

This magnificent showing not only reflects the commercial prosperity of Omaha and the surrounding trade territory, but it attests the confidence which the managements of our national banks command. Omaha banks seem to be well out of the game of shaky and speculative banking, which is being played in too many of our large cities where financial high-flyers have been resorting to all sorts of questionable, if not criminal practices. People are, it is true, sometimes deceived by appearances, but so far as all indications read, the banks of Omaha were never administered under more careful and conscientious direction nor so strictly observant of all the time-tried rules of safe and sound financing.

Omaha's immunity from bank scandals for the last decade is a cause of great satisfaction and the prospects are reasonably good that this immunity will be indefinitely continued.

WOMEN WORKERS AND LAZY HUSBANDS.

No harm will come if there should be a good deal of emulation of the example of Mrs. Anna Gierschke, a tired Chicago mother and wife, who has expurgated her household of a lazy husband and two strapping sons, making good the order for them to depart and not return until they demonstrate self-supporting capacity by actual work, and publishing notice in the newspapers that she will not be responsible for debts contracted by them. She is not the only woman whose excellent character is abundantly vouched for who by her own honest toil and sacrifices has at last accumulated enough for her own modest maintenance, in addition to supplying for long years undeserved bread to shiftless able-bodied men whom it is her misfortune to have for husband or sons. She is more fortunate, indeed, than many of her sisters whose lives are worn out by such parasites without possibility of making provision for the future when, their power as wage-earners having been exhausted, they are heartlessly deserted.

This is a subject with which organized society has so far lamentably failed to devise adequate means of dealing, the rare cases where communities have resorted to tar and feathers and similar remedies being entirely irregular, however just and effective sometimes, and certainly not meeting general requirements. In Nebraska we are progressive enough to have a law making it a highly penal offense for a husband to abscond leaving his wife without support, a law for whose enforcement happily some disposition has been shown, but we are without any effective legal provision against the more common offense of stalwart husbands and sons who, refusing to work, are contemptible enough to stay at home and devour

the bread earned by toiling mothers, wives or daughters.

The rule adopted and enforced by Mrs. Gierschke is verily ideal: "When they can show me that they are willing to work they can come home, but hereafter in my house it is to be the rule that those who won't work can't eat or sleep, either." The only danger is that too few abused women will have the force and courage to apply this rule.

THE SOURCE OF LAWLESSNESS.

The refusal of James J. Hill as president of the Great Northern railroad to accept service of a regularly issued subpoena to appear before the Minnesota state railroad commission throws a sidelight on the source of lawlessness and law defiance too prevalent among railroad men from the highest to the lowest. Mr. Hill's answer to the summons is said to have been: "I can't attend that meeting. I have too much business on hand. I don't think I will be in the city at that time, anyway." If a similar subpoena were served upon an ordinary citizen in an every day case at law and elicited the same response the witness would be speedily brought to time with a bench warrant and held in custody or put under bonds to appear at the specified time and place.

The attitude of Mr. Hill, however, seems to be the attitude assumed by his subordinates on all of his railroads. The ignoring of court orders and the defiance of constituted authority is by no means extraordinary where a street is to be stolen in the heart of a busy city, a legislature corrupted or a tax assessor bribed. In our own state Jim Hill's Burlington road is constantly setting a most pernicious example in its refusal to pay its taxes like other people and its appeal to the courts to prevent their collection in order to embarrass and harass the people into promising just claims. Not content with practically dictating its own assessments by the manipulation of assessing officers, Jim Hill's road refuses to recognize the assessment so made as binding and sets itself up above the law by which all other taxpayers are governed.

Is it any wonder that the people of Nebraska, goaded by such acts of law defiance, are determined to throw off completely every vestige of railroad domination of their government? Is it any wonder that they are resolved that the railroads shall be brought within the law and that taxes upon railroad property shall be levied and collected in the same manner as taxes upon other property? The folly of President Hill in refusing to accept a subpoena in Minnesota is no greater than the folly of his underlings in refusing to pay the taxes on his Burlington railroad in Nebraska.

SECRETARY SHAW'S CIRCULAR.

It is difficult to estimate the practical effects of Secretary Shaw's circular letter to national bank depositors, admonishing them against loaning their surplus funds through brokers and others in New York at such high rates of interest as imply speculation, and insisting that government money shall be loaned for legitimate business uses in the locality where it is deposited, but the secretary's official action is, sentimentally, distinctly beneficial and consistent with the correct line of deposit policy which the treasury has been following for a series of years. The purpose of that policy is to separate government surplus cash, when turned over to banks, from stock jobbing and speculative exploitation.

Secretary Shaw accordingly began several years ago, over the angry protest of stock jobbing interests in New York, to encourage the distribution of surplus deposits to banks in all sections of the country, instead of heaping them up in New York and nearby centers as the immemorial custom had been. While a large portion of the deposits have thus been distributed, and have been a considerable accommodation to local business, it is nevertheless well known that they quickly found the way to New York when call rates ruled high, those rates of course marking the exigencies of speculation. In effect, therefore, the change of policy has been to considerable extent a change from a direct to a circuitous route which the deposits took to New York, where they played the old part with reference to speculation. The secretary's circular is merely an attempt to use the government's influence to stop the evasion of the central purpose of its system.

Of course, when call rates in New York or anywhere else rise to extravagant levels, whether it be due to speculation or not, so as to assure much greater profits on loans there, available funds will precipitately move thither from all over the country. If it were possible to prevent national bank depositors from directly sharing in such profit, it would accentuate the stress in New York in such a time as the present. While this might correspondingly push the call rate higher, thus enhancing the temptation of country lenders to rush funds to Wall street, it would also tend in the long run to accelerate other remedies through gold importation, forced liquidation of speculation, etc.

Such is doubtless the real expectation of the secretary at this time. It is within his discretion to recall deposits from an interior national bank if he should become aware that it was denying their use to the hurt of local business in order to fish in the speculative maelstrom of New York, and this power may have a deterrent effect. A stringent call rate is not necessarily an evil, but rather the danger signal that points the right course to good judgment. The government is on the right track in using its influence

against all evasion of sound business policy when speculation has overreached itself, and to strive steadily to differentiate it from the fundamental interests of industry and legitimate business.

AS TO THE ST. LOUIS JUNTA.

It is questionable whether the band of Mexican conspirators who have headquarters in St. Louis and publish there a paper bitterly hostile to the Diaz government can be summarily dealt with by our government. Such a band and their newspaper could, indeed, be suppressed in a jiffy in Mexico by the mere intimation of a wish by the chief executive, but we do things differently in the United States, where conviction for crime must be by due process of law.

Unless it can be thus shown that the St. Louis Junta has actually violated treaties or laws nothing can be done, however, American public opinion may disapprove of their course and however disagreeable their doings and utterances may be to the authorities of Mexico and our own country. In the wide liberty of speech and press which we regard as an essential principle of our free institutions, such disagreeable and even wrongful and hurtful episodes are bound to happen. No evidence has so far come to public attention of any violation of our neutrality or other laws, although the Junta's aspiration is to make trouble for the Diaz government and to overthrow it if possible, and everything it does or prints, so far as it has influence, tends in that direction.

If the official representations coming out of Mexico of the overwhelming strength of the Diaz government be warranted by the facts, as they seem to be, immunity of the St. Louis Junta from government interference will not be vitally important, so long as the conspirators keep within our law. There is abundant proof that the Diaz regime is impregnable in Mexico, and that the people overwhelmingly favor its policy of developing the country and protecting and encouraging American investments there. The Mexican government can rest assured that our people and government will act towards disturbers and conspirators, not in a sympathetic spirit, but with a view to holding them to strict accountability within the law.

Illinois' new primary law will have to run the gauntlet of litigation in the courts brought to test its constitutionality. The contentions of those who oppose it are that it entails an unnecessary and unlawful waste of public funds, that it prevents the voter who has voted for nominees of one political party one year from helping to nominate the candidates of another party the same year, thus denying him the right to change his mind, and also that it discriminates unjustly by compelling registration as a pre-requisite to participation in the primary election. All these objections were urged to the Australian ballot law when it was introduced in this country and to most of the other election reforms that have been accomplished from time to time, and the courts will doubtless dispose of them again in this connection in due course.

Democratic admiration for Senator LaFollette is to be re-enforced by the stamping of Wisconsin by Mr. Bryan against the LaFollette nominee for governor. If LaFollette, himself, were running as a republican candidate the democratic leaders would be likewise arrayed against him, notwithstanding the alacrity with which they have been applauding him for every manifestation of party independence.

The election of a German as general of the Society of Jesus and the decoration of a cardinal at the hands of Emperor William proves that Germany is not permitting the French situation to pass without playing into its hands.

If President Stensland were as full of remorse as he pretends, he should make restitution as far as possible by helping the receiver unravel his web of fraud before attempting to "shut off this mortal coil."

The Stensland incident, compared with the Greene and Gaynor case, proves that a smart newspaper man is more effective than lawyers and treaties when it comes to securing fugitives.

From the amount of money deposited by San Francisco banks in New York the California city was evidently not so greatly in need of cash contributions as it was supposed.

The man who will invent a system which will prevent successful forgery of depositors' names by bank officials will do more than bank examinations to restore public confidence.

Ancient Magnate Jeweled. Louisville Courier-Journal. More than \$2,000,000 worth of jewels adorn the tomb of Mahomet—a magnate who flourished before the invention of watered stock and the discovery of crude oil.

One Does aspietry. Washington Star. The fact that Judge Parker is not making any preparations for extensive travel may be taken as an evidence that he is not cherishing any further ambitions as a presidential candidate.

Patriotism and Pie. Minneapolis Journal. Half the trouble in Cuba is due to the fact that the old fighters who stood the burden and heat of the day against Spain were turned down by the politicians when it came to having offices to fill. These old fighters and bushrangers are now out "to get" the government. Patriotism is a fine thing. So is a good official salary. Combined they are glorious.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

His loss is greatest who refuses all loss. Temptation seldom wastes any time on a full heart. The hardest fortune of all is to find fortune easily. It is easy to think you are serious when you are sored. Charity becomes bribery as soon as you use it as a bait. You cannot attain eminence by climbing on the fence. Present achievement often is the foe of full possibility. Faith is not faith until it gets into your shoes and your feet. The largest moral muscles are not those that move the tongue. A little practice of religion cures a lot of philosophy about it. It takes more than a heroic resolution to resolve one into a hero. The appeal to conscience will not save the intellect from its activity. A man's contributions are apt to be in the inverse ratio to his kicks. The strength of the vertebra does not depend on the search in the collar. The man who tears down reputations always gets most of the dirt himself. A man does not establish the tenderness of his heart by the softness of his head. The crime of heresy is that it would make some men do their thinking all over again. Environment may determine character, but it depends on you to determine environment. If you want to lift people to better things, the best way is to begin to look for the best in them. The rich would not be so willing to buy their wealth if they realized how long they would have to pay for it.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Out in St. Louis City a minister, appeared in his pulpit in his shirt sleeves. It is to be feared this made more impression on his congregation than his sermon did. Chicago Record-Herald: A new religious denomination which is to exclude divorced people has been formed in Colorado. It will be futile for this denomination to send missionaries to Newport. New York World: Something was printed the other day about the decline of the ministry. There are complaints now and then of the falling of churches and congregations. But as long as the Young Men's Christian association continues to expand in good work and excellent results there will still be the evidence of helpful moral and physical forces enduring through a period of religious evolution. New York Post: The "grief" of Philadelphia Protestants over the thieving of their late coreligionist, Mr. Hipple, seems to be partly personal—that it was their money he stole, and in part on moral and public grounds—he was such a pious man. He was so scrupulous in the performance of his religious duties. Even in minutiae like retention fees, tolls, and the Sunday newspaper, he was such a model to the young. "Why," says one inconceivable Presbyterian, "it's enough to break down faith in human nature." But faith in human nature ought to go with some knowledge of it, and no fact of it is better established than the most consummate swindler is apt to cloak himself in religious pretense. That is the final touch of imposture.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A Kansas man has been struck by lightning three times and lives. Kansas press agents are never short of copy. Battling Nelson gives the pug profession a new example of "head work." It was about as effective as hot air. "The gasoline jag" is the latest of its kind. It is rare day when John D. Rockefeller doesn't draw some fodder to his mills. Just as the funeral directors gathered for a solemn chat in Chicago the local board of health issued a bulletin showing a decreased death rate. Cable communication has been established between the United States and Iceland, but it comes too late to menace the till of the ice trade. Involuntary oscillation in Maryland has fallen to \$1 bargain rates. Such is the valuation of a local court presumed to be familiar with local values. Measuring our civilization by the dollars it produces, that affair at Goldfield takes high rank. The parties interested scooped to \$60,718 from 7,400 easy marks. Stensland says Hering did it. Hering says Stensland did it. The argument of the pot and the kettle will not fatten the lean purses of the looted depositors. In Cleveland a hen-pecked husband has taken his troubles into court and pleads for alimony as a solace for ten years of continuous nagging. The worm will turn. If the Chicago detective bureau was half as wise as it looks when John D. Rockefeller's reputation for catching something by putting newspaper reporters on its staff. Emperor William's grandson has been christened William Frederick Francis Joseph Christian Olaf. Some day that youngster will be an enthusiast for abridged editions of the Bible. The price of lead went up a notch just as the Cuban revolutionists were getting busy in newspaper reports. Now they are suing for peace. A vote of thanks from President Palma is due the lead combine. Chicago newspapers got wind promptly of the capture of the bank wrecker in temporary disguise. For publication, that the Tribune man took up the scent that led to the quarry. The official record showing only seven lotes shot during the San Francisco crisis calls for extensive blue penciling of earthquake and fire reports when history is written. Several thrilling chapters dashed off while the local atmosphere was thick enough to cut are thus consigned to the waste basket. Poor and Rich Alike Robbed. Baltimore Herald. Perhaps the most biting comments made on the wrecking of the trust company in Philadelphia could not be made as severe as the simple statement of the fact that several poor children will have to be withdrawn from the country home to which they had been sent because the money of the society placing them there was involved in the company's embarrassment. An act, even though it were to gain millions, which robs the children of the poor of a few weeks of pleasure and fresh air has not words strong enough in the language for its condemnation. Business Methods Tabooed. Brooklyn Eagle. Our business men can do in two hours what a court can do in two years, if it is continually hurried. Yet every attempt to institute business methods in courts meets with a plaintive protest, and the allegation that the law is not respected. Wake up! Comrades. St. Louis Republic. The re-establishment of the canteen and a wholesale increase in the pay of the army are recommended by Brigadier General Williams of the Department of the Coast. Enemies of the canteen will note the significant relation between more drinks and more pay.

LET "MANDELBERG" BE THE "WATCH" WORD

Special sale this week of ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold filled watches—note these special prices. It is not necessary to have all the cash when you trade with me. Open a charge account now, your credit is good, and pay me later in small amounts that you can conveniently spare. I carry the largest stock in the city. I buy direct from the manufacturer, thus saving the middle man's profit—you get the benefit. I keep your watch in repair a whole year without cost to you—why wait longer when such bargains are within your reach? Act now, as these prices last for this week only.

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This Watch, \$14. \$1.00 a Week. Ladies' 0 size watch, 20 year case, 15 jewel movement. This Watch \$16.00 \$1.25 a Week. Choice of movements in 20 year case. This is my leader.

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DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

"There is nothing I would like better than to be the winner of your fair hand." "For he had noticed what a good one she always held at bridge.—Baltimore American." Doctor—Perhaps it's your cooking that's responsible for your husband's illness. He's got a bad case of gastritis. But I always cook on coal range, never use gas.—Philadelphia Ledger. "She insisted on deferring the wedding until he got a good start in the race for wealth." "And then?" "He found another girl at the first quarter pole."—Pittsburgh Post. Amy—What do you think of marrying for love? Alf—It seems to be the one thing rich people can't afford.—Jester. "Yes," said Teas, "Mr. Goodley gave me the ring. I accept him last night." "Did you?" replied Jess. "I'm so glad." "Are you really? He used to call on you, didn't he?" "Yes, and I was beginning to fear I'd have to accept him."—Philadelphia Press. He—Can't you silly women understand that these bargains you are so crazy after are dear things after all? She—Of course they are. I got a bargain when I married you, Jack.—Baltimore American. "I saw you at the concert last night." said Mrs. Oldcastle. "Yes," replied her husband, "me and Josiah are both so fond of music, you know." "What did you think of Sawmore's technique?" "Well, to tell the truth, I didn't notice it, but I thought his fiddling was just grand."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Knabe Protection

If Knabe & Co. were in the least to let down in their expensive methods of selection and treatment of material and manufacture, with a view to make an increased number of Pianos, which would sell for less, the whole Piano industry would be immeasurably injured, because the Knabe is the standard of the world, and every person that investigates discovers that in no other Piano is there the intrinsic value of the Knabe. Hence, if Knabe were satisfied to make simply a first class Piano instead of the best, every other Piano manufacturer would have to make a still cheaper Piano in order to find a market, and the whole tone of the Piano industry would be lowered, and there would be even more discount among Piano buyers than there is now.

The facts are that Knabe & Co. (and there are two direct descendants of the original Knabe who own the business) are working all the time, with all the advantage of generations of experience, to make still more perfect the Knabe Piano. We sell a new Knabe Piano for \$450, a new Knabe Miniature Grand for \$750. Monthly payments if desired. Your Pianos Tuned for \$2.50.

A. HOSPE CO. 1513 Douglas Street. Omaha, Neb.

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We are now displaying a most complete line of foreign novelties for fall and winter wear. Your early inspection is invited, as it will afford an opportunity of choosing from a large number of exclusive styles. We import in "Single suit length" and a suit cannot be duplicated. An order placed now may be delivered at your convenience. TAILORS 317 South 15th St.