

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$1.00

Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$1.50

Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.00

Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 8c

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c

Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.

South Omaha—City Hall Building.

Council Bluffs—19 Pearl Street.

Chicago—460 Unity Building.

Chicago—160 Home Life Insurance Bldg.

Washington—301 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1907, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed, 31,990

2. Total number of copies distributed, 30,590

3. Total number of copies not distributed, 1,400

4. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

5. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

6. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

7. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

8. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

9. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

10. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

11. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

12. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

13. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

14. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

15. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

16. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

17. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

18. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

19. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

20. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

21. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

22. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

23. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

24. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

25. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

26. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

27. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

28. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

29. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

30. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

31. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

32. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

33. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

34. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

35. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

36. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

37. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

38. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

39. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

40. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

41. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

42. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

43. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

44. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

45. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

46. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

47. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

48. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

49. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

50. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

51. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

52. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

53. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

54. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

55. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

56. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

57. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

58. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

59. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

60. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

61. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

62. Total number of copies of the Evening Bee, 1,000

63. Total number of copies of the Morning Bee, 1,000

64. Total number of copies of the Daily Bee, 31,990

65. Total number of copies of the Sunday Bee, 1,000

A CHANCE FOR HARRIMAN.

While Mr. Harriman is still in the mood reflected by his interview, confessing past mistakes and promising better things in the future, he should not overlook the opportunity presented to him right here in Omaha and Nebraska to make his professions good by practice. Mr. Harriman is quoted as saying:

We feel that we are now, all of us—the public, the government and the railways—on a common ground where we can deal with each other in the right spirit. I am more than willing to give my support to any such practice of enlightenment. I am ready to make the advancement of such a scheme of co-operation my chief interest. Railroad managers have, I am willing to admit, in the past neglected to build up a strong, harmonious relationship between themselves, with the government and with the public. This matter has been left to subordinate officers and the result has been that such relations have been completely neglected. Now we must take the matter in our own hands in order to bring about a better understanding and co-operation.

Let Mr. Harriman and his Union Pacific railroad begin his new policy of friendly relations with the public and co-operation with the government right here and now.

Let him send word to Nebraska to call off his hired legislative lobbyists at Lincoln and remove the obstacles his agents have set up to prevent the enactment of legislation which Harriman, himself, must admit is salutary and needful.

Among the worst mistakes Mr. Harriman and his associates have made, so far as cultivating cordial relations with the public is concerned, was his refusal to pay the taxes assessed against the Union Pacific railroad in Nebraska and his unsuccessful appeal to the federal courts to sanction this attempt at tax evasion. Another mistake equally inexcusable is the present attitude of the Union Pacific, in conjunction with the other Nebraska roads, fighting against terminal taxation in order to perpetuate exemption from city taxes of railroad properties enjoying all the benefits of municipal government. We do not believe Mr. Harriman would, for a moment, contend that there is any justice in such railway tax shirking, and he certainly cannot expect to get into the good graces of the people so long as his railroad persists in making other property owners pay their own taxes and then pay taxes for the railroads besides.

While Mr. Harriman is in the mood, too, let him rescind the order that has been given to abandon preparatory work for the erection of his new Union Pacific headquarters building, so urgently needed to accommodate officers and employes. This building has been promised repeatedly as part consideration for valuable concessions given to the Union Pacific by the people of Omaha and repudiation of these promises savors of breaking faith.

If Mr. Harriman is looking for a chance to make good, now is the time and here is the place.

THE ALDRICH CURRENCY LAW.

Since the adoption of the law establishing the gold standard in the United States, congress has been very slow in considering measures looking to further reforms in the country's currency system. Experts of the Treasury department, committees of the American Bankers' association and other organizations have persistently urged upon congress the need of additional legislation calculated to lend elasticity to currency, to allow greater leeway in the investment of national bank deposits, and other changes to benefit the banking, industrial and commercial interests of the country. Congress has refused to act upon any of these measures until now, when the enactment of the Aldrich currency bill breaks the record of inactivity in currency legislation.

The Aldrich bill deals only with features of the currency question generally conceded to require additional legislation. The author evidently understood the feeling of hostility against currency tinkering and refrained from including in his bill any of the more or less radical reforms, so-called, that have been so strongly urged by organizations formed for the purpose of securing currency legislation.

The principal feature of the new law provides that \$9,000,000 in national bank notes may be retired in any one month, instead of \$3,000,000, as at present. The argument in support of this is that banks should not be required to pay a tax on a large circulation in months when there is little demand for money, but should be allowed to increase or retire their circulation to meet commercial demands and emergencies. Another provision allows the secretary of the treasury to issue gold certificates in small denominations, thus increasing the number of small bills in circulation without affecting the total of the gold certificate issues.

The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to deposit all government receipts in national banks, without distinguishing between customs and internal revenue. Under the existing law, passed years ago to maintain the value of government securities payable in gold, the customs receipts have been held in treasury. The secretary may now deposit all government receipts with designated depositories, retaining only a "sufficient working balance" in the vaults of the Treasury department at Washington. The amount of government money on deposit in national banks is about \$125,000,000, which may be about doubled at seasons of the year.

An effort to amend the bill to require the banks to pay interest on these deposits was defeated in the sen-

ate. A strong safeguard remains, however, in the provision which authorizes the secretary to withdraw any or all of the government deposits from national banks at any time. The wise exercise of this authority should enable the banks to have ample funds for legitimate business purposes and at the same time prevent them from taking advantage of large accumulations for speculative purposes.

AS TO A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Bee will frankly admit that it is not in accord with the move on foot in the legislature to submit a proposition for calling a constitutional convention for Nebraska. Most of the lawyers in the legislature would, doubtless, like to serve in a constitutional convention and some of them might shine in such a body, but a constitutional convention would not only be costly, but would open up a multitude of issues and contentions that would seriously disturb the state.

The present constitution contains many valuable and praiseworthy provisions, particularly those for the protection of the public against corporate encroachment, which the railroads would surely try to eliminate and which the people would not want to risk losing. The really needed changes, on the other hand, can be obtained by specific amendment adopted in a manner similar to the railway commission amendment of last year without opening the door to all sorts of freakisms and corporation trickery.

The projection of the constitutional convention scheme at the present time evidently has also a second object, namely, to block all proposed amendments now pending. It should not be allowed to have this effect, even were the convention to be favored, because revision by convention cannot be accomplished short of four years, whereas amendments submitted by this legislature can be adopted and become operative within two years.

The enlargement of the supreme court, the readjustment of the governor's salary, the safeguarding of the school fund investments, authority for complete municipal home rule, should be provided for at once, separate and apart from the chance of a constitutional convention. On these subjects the legislature is in position itself to act and it will be derelict if it does not act.

THE MANILA INCIDENT REVIVED.

Senator Piny Millet, the new Spanish minister at Washington, has replied to the recent assertion of Admiral Dewey that Providence aided the Americans in the battle of Manila bay. Senator Millet insists that "if Dewey won a victory over our fleet by divine aid, I think it must be the god of war that assisted him, and that aid that steel and armor can give in conquering wood." The dispatch quoting the senator's statement adds that the dig was given in good nature and with the expression of hope that the friendship between the United States and his government has been cemented permanently.

With the ninth anniversary of the battle of Manila bay but a few weeks away, nothing can be accomplished by any attempt to revive the argument as to the causes of the American triumph in foreign waters, but it will be difficult to convince the land lubber that either Admiral Dewey or Senator Millet is correct in ascribing the result of the conflict to anything but naval superiority. Appropriations for the Spanish navy had been expended for the enrichment of official spoilers in the navy and other branches of the government, while the American appropriations had been used for steel and armor and fighting equipment. Furthermore, the Spanish were handicapped by a lack of that valor of middles that ran riot through Dewey's fleet and has made the American navy invincible in every emergency.

ADOPTING AMERICAN IDEAS.

By a vote which, while far from decisive, must be considered significant as a test of sentiment, the British House of Commons has taken the first long step toward the acceptance of the American idea of the proper relations between church and state—complete separation. Although a majority of the members of the House of Commons was lacking at the time the vote was taken, the test showed 193 affirmatives to 90 negatives on a resolution favoring the disestablishment of the Anglican church in England and Wales. The ministry took no part in the vote or discussion, although one member of the cabinet, Mr. Birrell, the secretary for Ireland, declared that the state had gained nothing by connection with the church and he believed the church would be far better off if separated from the state.

This sentiment for the divorce of church and state has been a plant of slow growth in England, but it promises now rapidly to reach maturity and blossom into effective action. It will naturally be opposed in the House of Lords, where the prelates are recognized and have representation with the peers, but indications are that the movement now on foot for reorganizing the House of Lords will leave the prelates without effective representation in that body. The adoption of such a plan would hasten the final act for the separation.

The proposed disestablishment is but another concession to public opinion,

which, in the long run, is as potent with monarchies as with republics. The Church of England has lost its popular hold and is now outnumbered and surpassed in influence and energy by the nonconformists and other Protestant bodies that really represent the liveliest part of the British population. The state reasons for the establishment and support of the Church of England have disappeared and the organization is now in the minority and, in some sections of England and Wales, in positive disfavor.

As a result, the sentiment is growing that all churches whose practices are not opposed to public good are entitled to government protection; creeds, forms and particular beliefs are matters which belong to the people and with which the state has no concern. The established form in England is, in effect, a governmental discrimination against the adherents of all religions and creeds other than the Church of England, and the protest against this discrimination cannot much longer go unheeded. Modern ideas of justice demand equal rights and equal privileges for religious denominations and England cannot much longer refuse to recognize the drift toward equality in all matters affecting church and state. The American idea on this subject is eternally right and must eventually prevail, in England and everywhere.

A MEMORIAL TO CARL SCHURZ.

While appeals for popular subscriptions for a suitable memorial to Carl Schurz have not met with the liberal response that was hoped, friends of the movement are not daunted but are laying new plans for raising \$250,000 for the purpose of erecting a bronze or marble memorial to the memory of the German-American, who as soldier, editor, senator and cabinet officer played such a prominent part in American public affairs during the trying times of the civil war and the years following it.

As public official and author, Mr. Schurz did more perhaps than any other one man to promote a wide application of the principles of civil service reform and that at a time when both political parties were wedded to the claim that "to the victor belongs the spoils." He led in the work of promoting Germanic culture in the United States and was the pioneer in demanding recognition of the rights of the Indians, whose property holdings had long been looked upon as common prey. He was a leader in many of the reform movements of his time and encouraged and fought for them when it meant abuse and derision from almost every source.

The efforts of the Schurz memorial committee should be rewarded with abundant success, but Carl Schurz will have a place in history more enduring than any bronze or marble statue that may be erected to his memory. If found serve the purpose better if the fund raised by the committee could be used to endow some institution for the further advancement and perfection of the living principles to the championship of which Mr. Schurz gave so many years of his active life.

AN OPTIMISTIC APOTHEOSIS.

Predictions of the coming of the millennium must be subjected to a heavier discount than that which goes with democratic ante-election forecasts. The millennium is already here and the super-beneficial effects of its operations will certainly not fail to manifest themselves by tomorrow or next day. Wall street has been weaned of its appetite and the meek and lowly lamb may find other places for rest and comfort than in the shadow of the big stick. The federal grand jury may resume its duty of killing time and drawing per diem, and the United States attorneys may catch up on the sleep they have missed in the last four years. The shipper will no longer have to hire a corps of lawyers and a squad of detectives to aid him in securing privileges extended to his rivals and the lobbyist and the "representative of the legal department" will have to go to work for a living. The modest investor of his savings in corporate securities will share the usufruct with the expert organizer of blind pools in Wall street. Stock watering again will be recognized as an agricultural and not a financial pursuit and melon cutting again will be done with a knife instead of with a check book. A plain citizen, so long as he behaves himself, will stand as high in the community as a "broker" and the immunity bath tub will be sold for junk. The community of interest will be enlarged to include others than railroad presidents, rebater and convict will become synonyms in the new dictionaries and mergers will be listed with myths. Altogether, the world will be a pretty good place in which to live. There's no question about the speedy realization of this rosy dream. Mr. Harriman and his associates announce that the railroad interests of the country are going to co-operate with the government in securing the enactment and enforcement of laws for the common good.

So long as European railroads are run with such a small percentage of casualties American railroad operations will not be able to support the assertion that railway carnage in this country cannot be reduced by the exercise of greater precaution.

According to the statistician of the Interstate Commerce commission, to make a detailed and accurate valuation of the physical property of the railroads of the United States would

cost the government \$1,250,000. If such an appraisal would bring within the taxing jurisdiction all the railroad property that now evades taxation it would be worth the money and the outlay would be more than reimbursed the very first year.

The engineers in charge of the work at Panama might put shovels into the hands of the junketing congressional delegation as soon as they land on the Isthmus and set them to work a-digging. They would then, at least, have something tangible to show in the way of service rendered for the increased salaries they have voted themselves.

Lincoln is asking the legislature to make appropriations for the erection of two monuments—one to President Lincoln and one to General Thayer. Omaha has just raised a fund to erect a Lincoln statue and is projecting a monument to the late John A. Creighton without waiting for the aid or consent of any legislature on earth.

A Difference in Methods.

Europe, to avoid war, sends its surplus of inhabitants to this country. The United States receives them to establish and carry forward the arts of peace.

The Ins and the Outs.

Two men got five days in jail for sleeping on the steps of the Treasury department in Washington. If they kept inside they would get from \$90 to \$6,000 a year.

Unchanged and Unchangeable.

When we note, in Mr. Cleveland's insurance opinion, such a phrase as "stunty of explanation," we realize that age can not wither nor custom stale in this particular.

Reversing the Process.

Goldwin Smith wants to know why, if the theory of evolution is correct, no more monkeys are developing into men. Perhaps it is because so many of the sons of men are evolving the other way.

Activity of the Sweet Tooth.

The consumption of sugar in the United States last year amounted to seventy-six pounds for every man, woman and child in the country. While we great and make much sugar ourselves, we imported immense amounts from Cuba, Germany and Hawaii. Scientists are now monkeying with the question whether we do not use more sugar than is good for us. The trust pool-pooches the thought.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Work for your fellows is worship for your Father. Credulity stands and wonders; faith starts out and works. Many fall because they plan on making post-preparation. A tin halo makes a fine trap for a man to get tangled up in. The poorest use of time is to spend it counting the minutes. The heart cannot be convinced by the eloquence of living love. Many mistake their verbal resources for their resources of virtue. No institution makes itself sacred by labeling all others as secular. He darkens his own way who makes light of the troubles of others. Life always is a dull grind to the man who thinks only of his own grist. It takes the base line of two worlds to get a correct elevation on any life. The only method some people have of raising the wind is by blowing up their neighbors. The most heavenly pictures seen on earth are men and women doing common loving kindnesses.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Leader: And now the manufacture of church pews has fallen into the hands of a trust. Here, at last, is an unanswerable argument for the man whose wife asks him to go to church with her on Sunday morning.

Chicago Chronicle: Discouragement is the dominant note in a good many religious bodies nowadays. It is declared that the people are falling away from the churches and the defection is deemed inexplicable. Is it not easily enough explained, however? Of half a dozen sermons reported in last Monday's newspapers not one dealt with the doctrine of the Christian religion. They treated of any topic but that. Is it not possible that if Christian preachers were to return to teaching Christianity the churches would be better attended once more?

New York Sun: The progress of the legal action to determine the mental condition of Mary Baker Glover Eddy will be watched with uncommon interest by many who are not included in the membership of the sect of which she is the founder. It is easy for her detractors to charge her with plagiarism and to disparage her personal accomplishments. This does not alter the principal fact that her doctrines have been accepted by a large body of educated and cautious men and women, whose contributions to the furtherance of the creed in time, labor and money have reached an astonishing total. Mrs. Eddy is not a less absorbing subject of study than General Booth, the founder and commander of the Salvation Army, though they differ essentially in their methods. In one thing they are alike, however; each has kept control of the purse strings, a fact that has given rise in each case to severe criticism.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Mr. Harriman's operations are more or less interesting reading for bulls and bears.

Spots continue bothering Pittsburg and the spotted sons of Pittsburg bother a much wider territory.

A barnstormer particularly intellectual in his pedals danced himself into the good graces of a Missouri judge and shuffled off the judgment book a fine of \$50.

Legal technicalities have been interposed to prevent the trial of the parties held responsible for the Irquois theater disaster. Chicago might as well send them to the Congo country and forget them.

New England papers resent the assertion that witches were ever burned in that section. On the contrary they were invariably hanged. Results show it was equally effective. The witches have been a long time dead.

A Chicago university professor asserts that wooing is faulty now and gallantly volunteers to show the afflicted how to do the job artistically. The famous Midway Plaisance is likely to achieve higher and more picturesque distinction than ever before.

Fire insurance agents are taking a fall out of the Japs in San Francisco and hitting the whites at the same time. Wherever the minkado's subjects settle in groups insurance rates on adjacent properties are lifted to the prohibitive point. Insurance men, like the Russians, have a wholesome fear of the Japanese firing line.

HAVE YOUR PURCHASE CHARGED

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

You Assume No Risks Buy It From Mandelberg

This RING \$50.00 Watch \$25.00 EASTER PRESENTS My stock is filled with many articles that would make IDEAL EASTER GIFTS. A DOLLAR OR TWO A WEEK WILL DO. \$1.50 A WEEK

My Optical Dept. Is really working wonders these days—EYES TESTED FREE—Graduate optician. Gold Glasses sold on payments up from \$1.75

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Was what she did no very bad?" "Why, my dear, I was scandalized." "Then it must have been."—Washington Herald. "Anything going on in society now, Mrs. Leader?" "Nothing but time—and that's going most awfully slow."—Chicago Tribune. "He-if I kissed you, would you scream for help?" "She-What would be the use? Mamma is out and papa is stone deaf."—Baltimore American. "But," her father objected, "he's a spendthrift. He has no sense of the value of money." "Oh, you're mistaken, papa," she answered. "He can make a dollar go as far as anyone. Last night he showed me one that he had carried around the world as a pocketpiece."—Chicago Record-Herald. "My husband—Didn't you marry me for my money?" "Answer me that, madam!" "Mrs. Hunka—Certainly I did. And we'd get along just lovely if you were not so stoney with it."—Chicago Tribune. "My husband," said Mrs. Gadabout, "is so careless about his clothes. His buttons are forever coming off." "Perhaps," suggested Mrs. Knox, "they're not sewed on very well in the first place." "That's just it. He's dreadfully slipshod about his sewing."—Catholic Standard and Times. "She—And now, William, I tell you—He—You've told me enough. This ain't congress, thank goodness, and you ain't going to talk this Bill to death!"—Baltimore American. "I'm a little late in keeping the appointment, dear," said Luschman, "but it isn't for lack of hurrying. You see, I'm quite out of breath." "Yes, I see," she replied, sniffing as he kissed her, "but your breath is there. It can smell it."—Philadelphia Press.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

Elliot Walker in Spare Moments. Now, the very worst things that might happen, you know. Are the things that don't happen at all. Weidget and worry, lamenting and sorry. In the grasp of expectancy's thrall. Apprehensive forebodings encumber our souls. Depression weighs down like a pall. So we wear a long face with a very poor grace. And then nothing happens at all. When we prophesy storms it is sure to clear off. When our money's gone, something comes in. And the thoughts of those bills which have given us chills. Every month shouldn't make us grow thin. For they fly down the past like the leaves on the blast. We settle up, somehow, and why? Do we bother and fret over what we forego? Before many days have passed by? We were not carried off by that terrible cough. And, in fact, 'twasn't much, come to think—All our pains and our aches and our dreadful mistakes. Why, they, too, have slid over the brink of the cliff that forgets; yet we still wring our hands. Predicting some ruinous fall. Approaching disaster we hail as our master—And then nothing happens at all.

Obliged to Sell

the accumulation of used and exchanged

PIANOS

They have accumulated faster than usual owing to the exchanges for Angelus Pianos (the Inside Player-Piano) and the unprecedented demand for the beautiful Knabes. We would not take a worthless