

TOURISTS IN LONDON

Notes Are Crowded by Wealthy Americans and Families.
TAKING THEIR RECREATION ON THE MOVE

Automobiles Help to Keep Visitors Enraptured During Summer.

BARRING "THE MIKADO" STRANGE ACT

Action of British Authorities Has Caused Comment Generally.

START FIGHT AGAINST SHOE TRUST

London Paper Exercising Vigorous Warfare Upon Boot and Shoe Organisation, Whose Acts It Decries.

LONDON, May 25.—(Special.)—London is fast filling up with Americans. They are arriving by every train, filling the hotels and the boarding houses and keeping the motor cars busy from morning until night. From the continent just at present there is almost as much travel as there is from America. The two streams in fact are meeting just now. The wealthy half European-American who has been spending the winter on the shores of the Mediterranean is homeward bound. The other, the American, who has not time for idling in the winter, is rushing over to take a few weeks' rest and recreation in different parts of Great Britain.

Many of the wealthy visitors are bringing their motor cars with them. Many "millionaires" by the way, now keep a car or two on this side of the Atlantic all the year around. Whether wealthy or not, the visiting American does not feel that he has seen England until he has taken a run down to Shakespeare's country or into Devonshire in an automobile.

"The automobile," said Mr. Plagg, the London manager of the American Express company, in whose Haymarket rendezvous Americans foregather, "is helping to keep Americans in this country. Where formerly they would stay only a day or two in London and then go on to Paris, they are now spending the best part of their holiday in touring England by car. We encourage them to do it, planning tours for them by automobile and putting them in the way of seeing the most beautiful and interesting parts of this country without trouble."

The question of the powers possessed by the lord chamberlain raised by his remarkable action in banning "The Mikado," is still arousing widespread discussion and comment, especially now that cable dispatches say that the production has been revived at the West End theater in New York City and in other parts of the world.

Japanese Are Surprised.
Influential Japanese in London declare emphatically that no representation of any kind whatsoever has been made on behalf of Japan which can have led to the extraordinary attitude taken up by the authorities. Among these influential Japanese are Mr. K. Sugimura, the distinguished special correspondent of the Tokio Asahi, one of the leading Japanese newspapers. Among other things he said:

"The only part of the play to which objection might be taken by some is the presentation of the mikado on the stage as a comic character. This is entirely impossible in Japan where my countrymen regard the person of the emperor as too high for such treatment. Yet even with as one of our most famous novelists, Sakakura of the Genroku period did treat the figure of the emperor humorously, describing one of his characters as the Emperor Doll. The novel is still circulating in Japan. It has not been prohibited there."

"We recognize that in this English play it is not any particular mikado represented, and that the emperor is not shown as a cruel and frivolous monarch. I am not among those who think that it is immoral, but I do not think it justifiable to suppress the opera for such a trivial reason. Besides the mikado in this play is not a certain emperor of Japan of a certain period. He is neither historical nor modern, but purely an imaginary creature. If the name 'Mikado' were to offend some (not sans Japanese) it is to be changed to 'Ogami,' 'Shogun,' or any other one please. Then there could be no possible cause of offense to anybody."

"Of course, the play is not in the least like Japan, showing as it does an imaginary world. The characters embrace and kiss quite publicly. In my country such a thing would be quite shocking. No properly brought up young ladies like Yum-Yum would ever dream of doing this."

"And speaking of Yum-Yum I cannot understand from what part of Japan the author got the names of his characters. Yum-Yum I thought was the name of Yum-Yum, an incantation to Buddha. Real Japanese girls would never be called Yum-Yum or Peep-Peep. Then, too, the name of the man Peep-Bah is not a Japanese name."

Public Regrets Loss of Mikado.
Mrs. D'Oyly Carte says that she has been fairly inundated with letters and telegrams from the public expressing their indignation and disappointment at the prospect of "The Mikado" being lost to them. Mr. Henry Arthur James being interviewed, said:

"I am unable to judge how far 'The Mikado' might possibly offend the patriotic and religious susceptibilities of the Japanese and how this it would be polite to pay deference to those feelings."

"Apart from this, which is indeed the whole question, I confess I am amused at finding so blameless and strenuously innocent an author as Mr. M. S. Gilbert under the ban of Lord Chamberlain."

The London Daily Mail, which has so much to do with bringing about the speedy dissolution of the Soap Trust, is now engaged in a war upon the so-called Boot and Shoe trust, which, it appears, has some American connections. Says the Daily Mail:

"We will have a tax on every pair of shoes made in the openly avowed ideal and ambition of the great Shoe Machinery trust."

"The Shoe Machinery corporation, with a capital of \$20,000,000, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, is controlling the right to make shoes in America, Canada, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland and elsewhere. In England its branch corporation is known as the British United Shoe Machinery company. From seven-eighths of the shoe-making in the world, the manufacturers are bound to it and the

SUMMARY OF THE BEE

Sunday, May 26, 1907.

1907	MAY	1907
SUN	MON	TUE
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31		

THE WEATHER.
FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Showers Sunday, cooler in south portion. Monday fair and warmer.
FORECAST FOR IOWA—Showers and cooler Sunday. Monday partly cloudy and warmer in west portion.
Temperature at Omaha yesterday:
Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.
6 a. m. 62 2 p. m. 72
7 a. m. 62 3 p. m. 72
8 a. m. 62 4 p. m. 72
9 a. m. 62 5 p. m. 70
10 a. m. 62 6 p. m. 70
11 a. m. 62 7 p. m. 70
12 m. 62 8 p. m. 70

DOMESTIC.
Three days of continuous rain and snow cause severe floods in the Black Hills. **Page 1**
San Francisco grand jury indicts six millionaires on charges of bribery and attempted bribery growing out of gas scandal and Parkside trolley franchise. **Page 1**
At least fourteen lives were lost by destruction of lodging house at San Jose, Cal. **Page 1**
Both sides in Steunenberg murder case accept jury who is opposed to death penalty except when necessary to protect society from anarchy. Three jurors were secured during the day and four peremptory challenges remain unused. **Page 2**
Monument to General John B. Gordon is unveiled at Atlanta, Ga. **Page 2**
Sovereign camp Woodmen of the World adjourns after advancing salaries of its officers and electing delegates to camp of Pacific jurisdiction. **Page 3**

NEBRASKA.
State Railway commission objects to the construction mileage idea in the apportionment of earnings. **Page 3**
State Board of Assessment will increase the valuation on railroad property about \$24,000,000 over last year. **Page 3**
Delegates are chosen at Hastings to represent Nebraska at convention of American Society of Equity in Omaha next month and boost dollar wheat campaign. **Page 3**

LOCAL.
List of business men who go on "Great Northwest" trade excursion to northwest states represents \$20,000,000 of capital. **Page 3**
F. W. Menager, a nurseryman, says that small fruits have not been damaged by late frosts and that crop prospects are good. **Page 3**
Union Pacific changes time of train leaving Omaha for Denver from 7:30 a. m. to midnight. **Page 3**
Number of building permits issued during May increases 150 per cent, although buildings are mostly homes and investment smaller than last year. **Page 3**
Gould Dietz and his bride return from extensive trip in southern Europe and northern Africa. **Page 3**
Board of Education expects to announce at commencement time the winner of the Roosevelt scholarship. **Page 3**

SPORT SECTION.
Yale junior eight wins two rowing races at American regatta at Philadelphia. **Page 4**
Dinna Ken, 12 to 1, wins the Carleton stakes at Gravesend and makes new track record. The heavily played favorite, was second. **Page 4**
Kansas wins track meet at Lawrence by 5 1/2 points to Nebraska's 50 1/2. Several state records are broken. **Page 4**
Grinnell wins the Iowa intercollegiate track meet by one point from Drake. **Page 4**

Result of the ball games:
Des Moines vs. Omaha—0.
Lincoln vs. Denver—0.
Pueblo vs. St. Louis—4.
Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn—4-5.
Chicago vs. Cincinnati—0.
New York vs. Boston—1.
Pittsburgh vs. St. Louis—3.
St. Louis vs. Boston—1.
Cleveland vs. Philadelphia—2.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.
Condition of Omaha's trade. **Page 6**
Live stock markets. **Page 6**
Grain markets. **Page 6**
Stocks and bonds. **Page 7**

HOME SECTION.
In the Home Section of this number will be found the story of the proven fact of Own Page; Constantine, the Aerial City; Effect of Constitutional Government in Montenegro; How to Wear a Long Kid Glove; What Women Are Doing; Love Wins on Decoration Day; Dainty Things in Neckwear; Triumph of the Rocking Chair; Mrs. Pearson, the Ostrich Queen; Fluffy Ruffles. **Page 8**

MAGAZINE SECTION.
In the Magazine Section of this number will be found a short sketch of the thrilling career of Edward Yarton, Douglas County's Oldest Veteran; Nebraska's Interest in Arlington Cemetery; Story of the Great Battle Mountain; National Soldiers' Hospital for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; Chat About Plays and Players; Musical Note and Comment; Oxford-Cambridge Athletics Who Are Coming to America. **Page 8**

GOING TO RED CROSS MEETING
American Representatives Are Leaving for International Conference at London.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The American representatives at the approaching meeting of the International Red Cross conference from the 16th to the 19th of June are already making their way to London, which is the place of meeting. Miss Mabel Boardman sailed from New York last Tuesday for London. With her went Surgeon General O'Reilly, General William C. Sanger and Medical Director Wise, constituting the central committee of the American Red Cross, and William Bicknell of Chicago, a prominent member of the association, will depart.

The international conference meets about every five years and the preceding meeting was in St. Petersburg. The curia has always taken deep interest in the conference and has charged the one about to meet with the task of examining the devices expected to be submitted in answer to her invitation offering large money prizes for the best means of transporting the wounded on the field of battle. Otherwise the conference is devoted to bringing up to date the Red Cross methods of relief in time of war and pestilence and natural calamities which will doubtless find expression in certain recommendations that will be laid before the approaching Magna conference.

PUBLIC SERVICE BAD

Citizens of Berlin Are Much Dissatisfied with Two Chief Branches.
TELEPHONE SYSTEM ESPECIALLY POOR

Bureaucracy Has Resulted in Perpetuating Old Men and Their Methods.

EVILS OF MANAGEMENT PATENT TO A

Metropolitan Railway Has Become of General Derision

LIGHTING SYSTEM THE ONE EXCEPTION

Street Railways of Germany's Capital Managed by Private Enterprise with Assistance of City Representatives.

BERLIN, May 24.—(Special.)—In no country in Europe can one examine the relative efficiency and economy of state managed and privately managed public services to greater advantage than in Germany. The bureaucracy here is more numerous and its attitude toward the general public is more autocratic than elsewhere among civilized people except in Russia.

It does not follow, however, that the average German is content with all the forms of state control under which he lives. Here in Berlin, for instance, great dissatisfaction is felt with two chief branches of public service, the Metropolitan railroad, or Stadtbahn, and the telephone system. The two illustrate a condition of things which can be paralleled in almost any part of the empire, just as what is to be said of private enterprise is applicable in the same way.

The Metropolitan is an object of derision to all travelers not used to the travel from America. It carries one, indeed, between five stations for 15 pfennigs (four pfennigs equal 1 cent), but it takes about four times as long as a similar trip in New York.

No doubt the traveler is amused at seeing his train dispatched to the stentorian command "Gut Nacht," which means "Good night" in German, and at the sight of a great deal of concern, not to say curiosity, displayed about his ticket and behavior generally from the moment he enters the station until he is enclosed in a carriage which is usually warm when it should be cool and cold when it should be warm. But he has disreputable sensations also.

The German Public.
Once he enters a railroad station, one might say any public place in Germany, he becomes "das Publikum"—in other words, the servant and chattel of the authorities. There is a story, probably old one of the present, of a Duke of Norfolk, when postmaster general, going into a London suburban office to buy a penny stamp. The clerk was taking things so easily that the duke called him to order, and when the clerk, in a very impertinent tone, asked the duke who he was, he received the somewhat sarcastic reply, "The public."

Such a story could not have originated in Germany. In Germany the official is everything and the public nothing. Nor is the public always badly treated; indeed, if it is a good child, it behaves itself exactly as it should, with the beginning of the year, it is played in every public office. The authorities in Germany often remind one of the little girl who, when she was good, was very good, but when she was bad was very bad.

Were the Metropolitan in the hands of a private company the service would be more rapid, the public better treated and the line be more frequently used, not as now, avoided where possible. When the line was built by Dirschke a quarter of a century ago it was regarded as a masterpiece of technical achievement. So perhaps it was, but from the beginning of its career it was bound, as municipal services commonly are, to deteriorate.

Influential incompetence was put at its head. It was overloaded with personnel, an army of bookkeepers with stacks of forms was brought into existence, the bureaucratic spirit of contempt for or indifference to the rights of the public began to pervade the entire institution, and inefficiency began almost with the undertaking's birth. In such cases managers are chosen for their personal relations in force, rather than for their skill and experience, while the staff is recruited, not because of intelligence, alertness and technical fitness, but because of the information the candidates possess in history, Latin, literature and other academic subjects.

Little Chance of Promotion.
Under such a system Edison himself would have a poor chance of employment or promotion. The consequence has been that after twenty-five years working in Berlin, the number of passengers, instead of rising yearly to correspond with the enormous increase in the population, has remained stationary or decreased. The public prefers the private company's street cars (Straßenbahn) to the carriage of the privately owned elevated and underground railroad (Hochbahn), for they thus get quick transport at a moderate fare, at the same time avoiding overloaded carriages, unexpected delays and domineering supervision.

For the Hochbahn franchise the Siemens & Halske company pays a rent of about 2 1/2 per cent on a yearly income exceeding 6,000,000 marks (\$1,200,000), but a minimum of \$4,000 annually. It is a small, but quick and comfortable railway, taking one a distance, at present, of four miles for 8 cents. Since its establishment four or five years ago not a single accident on any of its lines has been recorded.

The Berlin telephone system has never been thoroughly efficient and today may be said to be one of the worst in the world. An organic change in the manner of running the called in connection with the caller was recently introduced, and ever since the papers have teemed with complaints, denunciations and resolutions drawn up by public bodies and literature of the same sort.

If the change seemed likely to result in an improvement one might have patience, for for several months it has been in operation and the service instead of growing better is daily growing worse. Such an evil would have been avoided by a private company, which would have made sure that it would satisfy its clients before venturing to disorganize commercial and social intercourse and unnecessarily irritate the community. The authorities do not appear to have consulted the public in any fashion. They simply said, "Let it be done and it was done." Now they stand committed and the public is helpless and more than one sense voiceless.

Probably water works ought everywhere to be in municipal hands, but however that

(Continued on Fourth Page)

NATIVE ATTACKS GOVERNOR

Germany's Colonial Scandals Creep to Light Notwithstanding Efforts to Conceal Them.

BERLIN, May 25.—(Special.)—In the long series of "Colonial Scandals," with which Germany has been so much preoccupied during the past year or so, no one has attracted more attention than the case of Jecker von Puttkamer, which has just been up to the disciplinary court for imperial appointment.

Jecker belongs to one of the best aristocratic families and is closely related to a Bismarck. He was for some time governor of the Cameroons, where the irregularities charged against him were alleged to have been committed. Public attention was at first attracted to his administration by a native calling himself Prince Akwa, who came to Germany and published an attack on the governor, whom he accused of having imprisoned his father, described by him as a king, and other colored chiefs because they had addressed a complaint against him to Berlin. Herr Erbsberger, who was just then pushing himself to the front as director of Augustan studies, took up the matter and gave it extended publicity. It has been noted about that Herr von Puttkamer had enjoyed in the Cameroons the society of a Frau von Eke, whose acquaintance he had made in 1894 at a pension in Berlin and whom he had introduced to the Cameroons, the residence of his cousin. It was further stated—and this was one of the counts against him—that when this woman's presence in the colony threatened to create a scandal he sent her home with a passport in the name of Baroness von Eke, and that he had addressed a complaint against her to Berlin. Herr Erbsberger, who was just then pushing himself to the front as director of Augustan studies, took up the matter and gave it extended publicity. It has been noted about that Herr von Puttkamer had enjoyed in the Cameroons the society of a Frau von Eke, whose acquaintance he had made in 1894 at a pension in Berlin and whom he had introduced to the Cameroons, the residence of his cousin. It was further stated—and this was one of the counts against him—that when this woman's presence in the colony threatened to create a scandal he sent her home with a passport in the name of Baroness von Eke, and that he had addressed a complaint against her to Berlin.

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