

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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CHAS. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1907.

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.

Last call for the June bride.

The wise youth will use a portion of his fireworks fund for the purchase of arnica and bandages.

The Georgia legislature will be opened with a barbecue. It probably will also end with a roast.

Senator Foraker has not yet been able to start a fire in Ohio. He must be playing with wet matches.

"I doubt not that Satan rides in an automobile," says a Detroit preacher. Sure, Satan is the original scorcher.

The Tokio papers are not criticizing General Funston for his remarks about "the whipped mob" of San Francisco.

Railroad managers should realize that the people do not want to destroy the railroads, nor to be destroyed by them.

Mr. Harriman ought to have enough immunity baths in cold storage to use one in good stead in his New London incident.

The telephone number of the nearest hospital should be a part of the equipment for an elaborate display of fireworks on July 4.

The report that John W. Gates won \$60,000 on a horse race the other day must be a mistake. John never bets less than \$1,000,000.

It required but ten minutes to inaugurate a president pro tem of Panama. It required less time than that to create the Panama republic.

"Philander," according to the dictionary, means "to flirt, to coquet." The Philander Knox presidential boom has a place in the political game.

"Are all our great intellects monopolized by business?" asks the Washington Herald. By no means. There is Senator Beveridge and Colonel Bryan.

Mr. Bryan now says that his initiative and referendum is "as old as the republic." How much credit, then, can he claim for hatching this stale egg?

New York is now discussing whether women's elbows are beautiful or ugly. The votes of the men who pay for the elbow-length gloves do not go in the beauty box.

Harpur's Weekly has discovered that ex-Senator Carmack of Tennessee is a democratic presidential possibility. No one else has hitherto even suspected it.

President Wilson wants to break up the drinking clubs at Princeton, "to make the place more democratic." However, that's not popular democratic doctrine.

The Pennsylvania democrats in their state convention refused to endorse Mr. Bryan. However, Mr. Bryan is not expecting the electoral vote of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bryan declares that a democrat is a man who "believes in the rule of the people." Southern democrats insist upon inserting "white" before the word "people." Otherwise, they agree pretty well with Mr. Bryan.

IF THE RAILROADS WANT TO FIGHT.

The latest pronouncement of John N. Baldwin as general solicitor for the Union Pacific hardly supports the representation that the railroads are like a thoroughly thrashed boy pleading for mercy. Mr. Baldwin says:

"The only thing for the railroads to do is to fight and the fight will be begun with all possible dispatch."

Of course, if the railroads want to fight nothing stands in their way, but should they lose out, they should be prepared for the consequences without playing the baby act. The announcement that the railroads are itching for a fight and that the fight will be begun "with all possible dispatch" simply means that they are themselves still fanning the flames in which they have already burned their fingers.

When the railroads refused to pay their taxes in Nebraska for three successive years and compelled district schools to close for the lack of funds they were warned that they might expect, but they issued defiance to the public. The courts declared that they must pay their taxes like other people and now, because they find they can no longer evade their fair share of the tax burden, they complain through Mr. Baldwin that their taxes have been increased 20 to 25 per cent.

The railroads have been constantly raising their freight rates, if not outright, by juggling classification schedules, withdrawing rebates and charging extra for services formerly included. Yet, when the legislature fixes a maximum limit on a few staple commodities at 85 per cent of existing tariff, they complain through Mr. Baldwin that freight rates have been cut an average of 15 per cent, although it is plain that there is no such reduction on the average.

When the legislature stops the wholesale distribution of free passes and enacts a 2-cent fare law, the railroads exact cash fares from the previous deadheads, withdraw their mileage books, refuse excursion rates, home-seekers' rates, tourist rates and all other rates below the maximum, and then through Mr. Baldwin pretend that passenger rates have been cut 33 per cent. Does he forget that the showing of his own railroad before the Nebraska legislature was that the average revenue from passengers carried last year was 1.88 cents per mile?

The railroad lawyers must not assume that the people are ignorant of the facts or that they will swallow such assertions without requiring verification. The people have been patient and long suffering, but if the railroads want more fight, they will certainly fight back.

DOES PROSPERITY THROTTLE THRIFT?

Does prosperity throttle thrift? This apparently paradoxical question is suggested by an article contributed to the current Political Science Quarterly by Prof. A. S. Johnson of our own State university, in which he attempts to analyze the economic influences that affect saving. According to the writer, the accepted treatment of the subject may be summarized as follows:

Different races, social classes and individuals show varying degrees of thrift. Saving is conditioned on the subjective side by intelligence, education and regard for the welfare of one's dependents; on the objective side by the security of property and the certainty of life, and by the reward for saving in the form of interest.

The natural and usual conclusion of observers is that prosperity encourages thrift, and that the progress of civilization makes for a steadily increasing and accumulative storing up of wealth. The spread of popular education teaching people to realize the necessity of saving for a rainy day and the responsibility for providing for future needs of family and dependents should strengthen the tendency to thrift. The increased security of property and the certainty of its preservation for future enjoyment and the more easy and safer opportunities of investment, irrespective of variations in the rate of interest, should likewise operate to increased saving.

To combat these considerations, however, several factors are presented in the article referred to as exerting an influence to restrict and retard thrift. It is argued, for example, that inability to invest "under one's own eye" or to employ savings "in business under one's own direction," owing to our present methods of large scale production through high corporations, weakens the thrift incentive. The acquisition of land, formerly supposed to be the most powerful stimulus to thrift, is now almost out of the reach of the multitude.

An attempt is likewise made to show that what the average man will save depends largely upon the prevailing standard of living and that the higher the standard of living the less will be the ability to save. In order to keep up an appearance and maintain the level reached by successful associates, we are told, a constantly larger percentage of income must be expended. Such a demonstration is decidedly unconvincing, because its reversal leads to the absurdity that the less a man has and the lower his standard of living, the more he will save.

Impartial observation of conditions existing all around us should prove to any professor teaching in the University of Nebraska that any theory supporting the inference that prosperity throttles thrift will not square with the facts. Nowhere more than in this section are the evidences of saving more striking both in improvement of habitations, extinction of mortgages, accumulation of bank deposits and investment securities, and nowhere has the general average standard of living been raised more perceptibly. The

THE ILLS OF THE AGED.

Mrs. Sage's endowment of a research laboratory in connection with the city hospital in New York for the study and prevention of the organic changes that produce old age and of the wasting diseases that afflict those advanced in years, is fraught with great possibilities to the combined causes of science and charity. One of the crowning credits of the generation comes from its efforts to ameliorate the helplessness of the aged. Medical science has done much in the last fifty years to increase the expectation of life, particularly by discovering new cures for infectious diseases which have heretofore killed so many children. This extension of the expectation of life has been granted only to the young. Informed as to the advancement made in medical science in the prevention and cure of disease affecting the young, Mrs. Sage has made a specific donation, amounting to about \$15,000 a year, to promote research for preventive medicine to offset organic changes of later life and to ameliorate its suffering.

Parents of the day appreciate the advance that has been made in the treatment of the children's maladies, Diphtheria, scarlet fever, mumps, measles, whooping cough and the long list of juvenile ills have lost their terrors and are looked upon as nursery incidents, but it is an unpleasant fact that old age seems still to be as much a prey to disease as formerly and to diseases which have so far resisted treatment. The nonproductive period of life has not been materially advanced and the number of persons who retained their bodily and mental vigor after 55 or 60 years of age is little greater than it was a century ago. In the cities, where the work of manhood is tireless and exacting, the nonproductive period usually appears with the half-century mark. The average city man of that age, while he may still be active in his business, cannot hope to compete with younger men in new ventures, but must be well content if able to hold his own. Mrs. Sage, in presenting her gift, particularly mentions this condition and expresses the hope that the fund will yield much new knowledge as to the cause and prevention of early senility. The development of a new branch of preventive medicine, having for its object the arrest and postponement of those changes in bones, arteries and vital organs that constitute the process of growing old will stamp Mrs. Sage's gift as one of the unique benefactions to humanity.

CRIMINALS AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

Congressman Bennett of New York, now in Italy as a member of the federal commission appointed to study the immigration problem, is reported to have made the startling discovery that the return to Italy of so many Italians from the United States is due to the fact, as asserted by the returned Italians, that they are safer in Italy from secret societies of the Black Hand type than in the United States. If Congressman Bennett's assertion is true, it is a sorry reflection upon the weakness of the fight made against these societies in this country and emphasizes anew the need of better enforcement of existing laws restricting the admission of criminal classes from foreign countries. The evils of the Black Hand societies are, happily, not pronounced in the west, but the newspapers of the east and of the south daily contain accounts of new outrages by these organizations. The murder of a 6-year-old child near New Orleans by members of an Italian Black Hand society that had kidnaped him and held him for ransom until pursuit alarmed them into killing him and hiding the body in a swamp is one of the latest crimes which calls attention to the need of exterminating root and branch these imported societies whose aim is plunder and to which murder is but an incident.

The National Liberal Immigration league has taken up the agitation in favor of action looking to deporting criminal aliens. The league urges, among other remedies, the raising of the standard of citizenship by prolonging the probationary term and by requiring candidates for naturalization to give a guarantee of good conduct and a knowledge of our institutions. The problem is a difficult one because the crafty criminal is just the one to scheme most successfully to evade the prescriptions of the law. Existing laws provide for rejection of criminals, those afflicted with disease, paupers and other "undesirable" classes, but every Black Hand outrage is proof that the law against the admission of the criminal class is evaded. The greatest sufferers from these outrages, besides the direct victims, are the honest, industrious Italians, who are welcomed by the thousands to employment in all parts of the country. These are now organizing and aiding the authorities in the pursuit and punishment of the criminals of their own race. The plan of the National Liberal Immigration league is worthy of encouragement. It provides, while withholding citizenship from the forger for a term of ten years, that if he is convicted of a crime, shall be deported, instead of being confined in prison here for a term and then re-

FOR A SAFE VACATION.

With the arrival of the heated term, the vacation microbe is violating the union rules by working overtime to divert and discompose the mind of the toiler during the waking hours and furnishing rare food for dreams. The vacation habit has become chronic with the American people, though subject, like other habits, to abuses that rob it, in many instances, of all its benefits. Webster defines vacation as "a period of intermission; rest; leisure," but the victim of the vacation habit gives the word an entirely different definition and usually employs the time allotted for the vacation in a further waste of the vitality that needs strengthening.

The popular idea of a vacation for the city worker is a couple of weeks at a summer resort, where people plunge into gayeties and frivolities much more tiring than the work they have temporarily abandoned. These people usually return to work, fagged, ill-natured, regretting the money spent for gowns and clothes essential to participating in such festivities and fully impressed with the fact that they have not benefited by their vacations. Change and rest are the two prime essentials to the well regulated and proper vacation. These should be based on the character of the daily work of the person seeking the vacation. The office man, the clerk and the man of sedentary habits should seek the country where fresh air, fresh milk, fresh fruit, fresh eggs and fresh scenes abound, and keep as close as possible to nature every minute of his holiday. Working girls and society women should also seek the country, the best of all sanitariums for the cure of tired nerves and bodies.

Benefits from vacations will come only to those who employ their time as differently as possible from the manner in which it is used in their daily vocations. The pleasure should not be too strenuous, but only sufficient to distract the tired brain from every day cares and allow it to rest a little on its own account. The vacation used without judgment is apt to prove more wearing than the same time put in at routine work.

INEXCUSABLE IGNORANCE.

With becoming frankness, E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate, admits that he has no doubt guilty of violating the rules governing the course at the boat races at New London the other day, but that it was unintentional and that he does not think he should be fined because of his ignorance of the regulations. Mr. Harriman's plea should not be accepted. In addition to the fact that a lot of people would like to see him jailed and fined, "on general principles," if no other charge can be made to stick against him, there is the further fact that ignorance of the law excuses no one. If Mr. Harriman were a stranger in the country, or a visitor from the rural districts, some excuse might be offered for his conduct in rushing his launch out into the racing course, after the racers had passed, and thus obstructing the view of those who were on the United States revenue cutters guarding the course. It will not do Mr. Harriman any good to plead that he has been so busy with gigantic railroad and industrial interests that he has not had time to post himself on the duties of the army and navy of the nation. He should know that congress appropriates many millions of dollars every year to build warships and revenue cutters and equip the marine service so that the yacht and boat races of the nation may be pulled off properly and the racing course patrolled by brave sailors—and their guests who enjoy these things mightily. He should know that it is a part of the schooling of the soldier and the marine to learn to face any and all dangers that may threaten the nation. If Mr. Harriman goes to the Jamestown exposition this year, he will find the intrepid marine corps on the wharves, patrolling the property of the transportation companies, keeping the crowds off the boats of private steamship lines, until their tickets have been bought and properly vised, and acting as guides, ushers and guards for the officials running the big show. The service is one calling for bravery, courage and heroic daring and the man who interferes with the soldier or the marine in the discharge of this duty to his country should be treated as a traitor. Mr. Harriman is lucky to be alive. The next time he finds representatives of the army, navy, marine corps or revenue cutter service guarding a boat race, foot ball game, base ball game, horse race, pinochle, poker or any other national sport, he will know enough to keep in the background.

Twelve states enacted 2-cent fare laws before Governor Hughes of New York interposed his veto. With all the discussion and investigation concurrent with this legislation the railroads ought to be able to prove their case, if they have one, without further time. That they have not the necessary proof is pretty clear or they would not have consented to a three months' trial in Missouri before renewing the fight there.

China is experiencing a new prosperity, according to a consular report. That is only natural. The United States sent China about \$40,000,000 for famine relief purposes, cancelled a claim of \$50,000,000 for Boxer indemnity and has supplemented that

now with about \$15,000,000 for fire-works.

Prof. Robert F. Hoyle of the Chicago university appears to be a defender of the rights of labor organizations, in times of strikes, to use violence to men and property in enforcing their demands. Prof. Hoyle clearly belongs to the university at St. Petersburg.

Colonel Bryan in his Commoner expresses publicly his thanks to the constitutional convention of Oklahoma "for the honor done him in giving his name to one of the new counties" of that state. Oklahoma has stolen a march on us, but we will have a Bryan county in Nebraska, too, some day.

Wisconsin is apparently determined to force the LaFollette presidential boom upon the attention of the public, notwithstanding the fact that the boom has been endorsed by Colonel Bryan.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota says he does not want the democratic nomination for the presidency. Evidently the governor does not want to spoil an unbroken record of victories in the political field.

Mr. Harriman should not be too severely blamed for getting in the course at the Yale boat races. He doubtless feels a sort of ownership of all the water in the world.

It is stated that the Standard Oil trust will soon control a railroad from ocean to ocean. It has been suspected that the Standard has long controlled several roads of that kind.

The New York World is still asking "What is a democrat?" A democrat is a man who does not hang around telegraph offices or bulletin boards very late on election nights.

It was really considerate of the late Nebraska legislature to hold off the operation of all those newly enacted laws until after the Fourth of July celebration should have been over.

Some "tainted" money somehow got into the Young Men's Christian association fund this week.—Exchange.

Will they keep it, or will they send it back?

First of His Class. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Pass 'Em Up, Please. Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Reasonable Demand. New York World.

Which Road? Boston Transcript.

Awful Toll of Industry. Kansas City Star.

Iowa's Grand Old Man. Washington Herald.

Mastery of the Pacific. Springfield Republic.

VACATION HOURS AND CARES. Season of Play Time, Rest and Recreation. St. Louis Times.

DIAMOND ON CREDIT. A Dollar Saved Is a Dollar Made. Are you looking for an investment? Something that is as safe or safer than a government bond? Something that will net you at least 20% on your investment? BUY A DIAMOND.

Mandelberg's 1522 FARNAM GIFT SHOP. SERMONS BOILED DOWN. SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Preaching down to folks does not lift them up. Sympathy is a key that fits the lock of any heart. Soul health will not come by taking religion as a dose.

He who earns the crown needs not to put on any airs. Many a cloud that to impoverish your heart is to hoard up your love.

It's hard stirring the conscience that is under the narcotic of money. There always is something of the boy in the man who can lead men.

The man who is so wise that he never laughs is the greatest fool of all. The shadow of our own selfishness. Nothing makes wrong seem innocent more quickly than to acquire an interest in it.

No matter how eloquent the lips heaven is deaf to prayer when the heart is dumb. The only way to have happiness as a permanent guest is to keep your door open to the helples.

To live wholly for possessions is to paralyze the life to the possibility of permanently possessing anything. It often happens that the man who is most particular about his own corns is least careful where he treads.

The man who always thinks of his rights is the first to forget that they always involve an equal number of responsibilities.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Safe and sane, are same old racket. For a man of 70 past the strenuous pace of Mark Twain in England is no joke.

Teala's plan of talking to Mars affords a large opening for Fourth of July orators to get a hearing. The fact is worth noting that the mercury took an upward spurt as soon as the colleges let go their degrees.

Chicago refuses to get excited over the boat in laundry prices. Too many good old swimming holes on the lake shore. New York judges out some queer capers. One of their rules that the city streets were made for pedestrians, not for base ball players.

A son of Mark Hanna, surnamed Dan, lends a dubious atmosphere to the family name by a record of two divorces and three wives. Dan is young yet. Cigarette dealers in Chicago, after paying \$46,000 into the city treasury this year, find themselves up against a prohibitory law and want their money back.

Grapevine advices from Oyster Bay intimate that President Roosevelt has cut out wood chopping as an exercise and devotes his spare time to the bills presented by mosquitoes. The Oyster Bay variety invariably go against an executive veto.

The Wabash railroad wants the city of Buffalo to hand back \$200,000 of road money paid for the Hamburg canal strip, claiming that the city cannot give a clear title. The mere fact of a railroad paying real money for city property is not only unconstitutional and void, but entitles the taxpayer to a reserved seat in a padded cell.

When the cool blast from Medicine Hat butted into a hot one at Medicine Lodge, Kan., last week, there was something doing. The combatants did not bother about feathers of hens, but swooped all the domestic fowl within reach and mopped a stretch of territory a mile long and a yard wide. Cyclone cellars prevented several funerals.

THE KRANICH & BACH. One of the Wonders in the Piano World. BEAUTIFUL tone, wonderful volume and remarkable singing quality.