

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1908. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public

WHEN OUT OF TOWN: Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them

The proposition to bar cigarettes from the navy will likely end in smoke.

Nebraska has a governor now who takes no back seat in any gathering of governors.

What in Oklahoma is as high as a man's head. It is even higher than that in Chicago.

Senator Platt apparently did his share in bringing the merry widows into prominence.

Between the rate-makers and the tax assessors, the Nebraska railroads are between two fires.

The Clevelandite who has to walk to his office these days saves only 3 cents instead of a nickel.

Cleveland has 3-cent street car fares, but only those immune from dynamite care to use them.

The scientist who has captured the parasil germ should go right on until he corrals the brainstorm germ.

Congressman Hobson wants the fleet to stay in the Pacific. He thinks the Atlantic is pacific enough without the fleet.

One thing must be said in Senator Platt's favor. There is no evidence that he ever wanted to marry Mrs. Guinness.

It is the farmer of Nebraska and other corn belt states that will make the railroads get busy and work overtime again.

In the matter of straw hats and gauze underwear, the wise man will be guided by the thermometer rather than the calendar.

With six votes from Delaware and seven from Maryland, Judge Gray can figure out how near 13 comes to being two-thirds of 1,008.

The Kansas populists are to hold a ratification meeting on June 11. It will be interesting to learn what they are going to ratify.

Governor Johnson has his back up," says a Minneapolis dispatch. He will probably back down, as the belated returns come in.

It is announced that the Chicago convention will be in session five days. Senator Carter of Montana must be on the program for a speech.

Evelyn Thaw promises to withdraw her divorce suit. If she will only follow that by withdrawing herself from the public eye much will be forgiven.

The Douma has refused to grant the czar's request for four new battleships. The Douma must have an "Uncle Joe" Cannon in its membership.

It is stated that a building thirty-six inches in width is being erected at Reno, Nev. Secretary Taft will naturally decline any invitation to attend the opening of it.

Tammany proposes to spend about \$100,000 at Denver and Denver has just elected a mayor who has a reputation for refusing to limit the activities of the tiger.

Congress has voted an appropriation for the exposition to be held in Japan in 1912. The exhibit should include some peace doves and the models of some of our finest battleships.

NEBRASKA AND THE CARNEGIE FUND.

According to trustworthy information, some new conditions have been added to the terms of the Carnegie foundation, recently enlarged by \$5,000,000, to provide pensions for superannuated professors of state universities as well as privately endowed universities.

In inditing the formal letter of gift for the additional \$5,000,000, Mr. Carnegie has taken warning from the incident which occurred in the Nebraska State university over the Rockefeller donation, by requiring before any state university may be put upon the accredited list that an application be made in its behalf not only by the president and board of trustees, or regents, in immediate control, but with the endorsement of the governor and legislature of the state by whom appropriations are made for the support of the institution.

Outside of this requirement as a condition of the gift, the trustees of the foundation have also established a rule that before pensions may be granted to the superannuated professors of any state university the board must be satisfied that the appointments, promotions and dismissals of the teaching staff in such institution are not made for political considerations. The inspiration for this rule is said to come from Oklahoma and Wyoming, whose state universities are reputed to be the foot balls of party politics.

The trustees of the Carnegie foundation insist that the pensions awarded out of its income must not become prizes for political pull or preference. The Bee believes that the teaching staff of the University of Nebraska should participate in the benefits of the pensions provided by Mr. Carnegie, and it has not hesitated to say so from the first. Were our university to be excluded, or to refuse to take advantage of the opportunity, the possibility of getting on the pension roll by becoming attached to some other university would increase the handicap already suffered in competition with other similar institutions seeking desirable instructional talent.

MAKING FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota has proposed the establishment of a "national commission of co-operative service to promote agricultural co-operative organizations." The measure is said to be in accordance with a plan of President Roosevelt to appoint immediately after the adjournment of congress a commission for the thorough study of rural life, with a view to determine in what way the government can most effectually co-operate in its improvement. It is even indicated that the president has selected Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell university, Prof. A. A. Noyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Gifford Pinchot, head of the forestry bureau, to compose this commission and conduct the desired investigations, with these questions as a basis of its inquiry:

How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier and more attractive?

How can life on the farm be kept on the highest level and where it is not already on that level to be so improved, dignified and brightened as to awaken and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's wife and of the farmer himself?

How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in children who are born on the farm?

With agriculture as the chiefest source of the nation's wealth, any and every step designed to improve the condition of the farmer and make rural life more attractive should be encouraged, but there is a strong suspicion that most of the people away from the farms have an erroneous and exaggerated idea of the "hardships and drudgery" of existence on the American farm. A wonderful change has been wrought in the condition of the American farmer within the last decade. Hit-and-miss methods are no longer popular on the farm any more than they are in the thoroughly organized commercial or industrial establishment. The farmer of the day knows the character and value of his soil, its productiveness and adaptability for different crops. He understands the value of fertilizing, crop rotation, deep plowing, seed selection and many, if not all, the discoveries of science for making two blades grow where one grew before. He may not have mastered the lesson entirely, but he has passed the elementary branches and is making progress with each passing season. He knows by experiment that it requires less feed to fatten a thoroughbred than it does to get a scrub in market condition and a part of the proceeds of each year's sale is set aside for the purchase of improved stock and better equipment for the next year's work.

Nor has the social side of farm life been neglected. A certain amount of drudgery still attaches to farm work, and is perhaps unavoidable, but the burdens are growing lighter each year. The farmer's children attend the schools, have their pianos, their automobiles, their fine libraries and all the

little essentials to comfort and pleasure. Farming has been made more attractive because it has been made more profitable, and the president's commission is certain to find that "the compelling desire to live on the farm" is already strong in the hearts of children who were born on the farm. Practical organization for the co-ordination of the various forces and agencies calculated to make farming more profitable will furnish a satisfactory answer to the other questions to be submitted to the proposed commission.

THE WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Spurred on, no doubt, by the conference of the governors at the White House, congress finally shows some interest in the president's plan for the creation of a permanent inland waterways commission. The senate has passed a bill providing for continuing the life of the commission until 1910, with an appropriation of \$20,000 for that purpose, and the house will doubtless concur in the measure before the adjournment of the session.

The commission has already been in existence for a year, and has done a notable work, although but partially organized, in arousing public interest in the necessity for the improvement of the nation's navigable streams and in planning for positive, systematic action to that end. The scheme which the commission is called upon to consider includes forest preservation, irrigation, storing of water to prevent floods in the spring and water famines in the summer, and the deepening and widening of channels of the navigable rivers, in the interests of trade and commerce.

The work is of necessity of a character which can not be hurried. It will require the services of expert engineers and will call for a careful investigation extending throughout the country. It is important, therefore, that congress lend its support to the preliminary work and to this end a liberal amount should be set aside annually until the scope and plan for the general improvement system have been finally determined. Then provision should be made for the immediate commencement and prosecution of work on the entire project.

TWO DESERVED PENSIONS.

Pensions of \$125 a month have been granted by congress to the widows of Major James Carroll, surgeon, U. S. A., and Acting Assistant Surgeon Jesse W. Lasear, U. S. A., in recognition of services requiring as high a test of real bravery as facing death on the field of battle. These two members of the medical staff of the army did not lay down their lives in the conflict of opposing arms, to the clarion notes of heroic bugles and surrounded with all the enthusiasm-inspiring accompaniments of war. They went to death calmly, having weighed all chances, in order to prove a new theory of the origin of disease which annually claimed thousands of lives in the tropics.

In the closing days of the Spanish-American war, scientists advanced the idea that yellow fever was caused by the bite of a certain species of mosquitoes. To test the theory, Drs. Carroll and Lasear submitted themselves to be stung by mosquitoes brought from houses where yellow fever victims had died. Other volunteers were covered with netting, to prove the converse of the theory. Carroll and Lasear were bitten by the mosquitoes, were stricken with yellow fever and eventually succumbed to the effects of the disease. As a result of the test, science appealed from medicine to sanitation. War was waged on the mosquito, with the result that Cuba, New Orleans and other southern ports have been practically free from the yellow fever plague which formerly claimed thousands of lives annually. Carroll and Lasear died that others might live and furnished one of the finest examples of patriotism in the nation's history.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Hon. James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, and Justice J. H. Longley of Halifax, N. S., were the principal speakers at a banquet of the Canadian club in New York the other night and, in the course of their remarks, differed rather widely on the political future of Canada. Justice Longley declared that while Canada as a colony enjoyed as much self-government as the United States, the country would not always be a colony, but would some day be an independent nation. The time would come, he said, when Canada's relations with the mother country would be "readjusted, if not severed." Canada, he contended, had "no idea of joining any project of imperial federation or turning its back upon the immense advantages of North American conditions, to link itself with the semi-feudal institutions which still prevail on the other side."

Justice Longley's prediction brought a prompt answer from Ambassador Bryce, who said:

Canada's feelings for Great Britain are reciprocated by the feelings of Great Britain for Canada. There has never been a time, I think, when the feeling was stronger among Canadians that Canada should remain a part of the British empire, always and forever. It was perfectly natural that Mr. Bryce, as official representative of the British empire, should take that view of the future of Canada, but students of history and those familiar with the character of the people of North America must realize that Justice Longley is the better prophet when he foresees the day when Canada will sever its relations with Great Britain. By a process of development Canada must eventually become independent of

Great Britain. It will naturally assume national autonomy and throw off its condition of national dependence. The effect of this inevitable change on the relations between Canada and the United States cannot be foreseen or intelligently forecasted. There is slight thought in Canada today of political union with the United States and no thought in the United States of securing a "forced union," but as Canada foregoes the advantages of imperial defense and assumes the responsibility of complete self-government and self-defense, it is but natural that its relations with the United States should be more close and cordial. Canada cannot hope to become a powerful independent nation except with the aid and friendly alliance of the United States. The people and interests of the two countries are almost identical and their futures linked in the same destiny. Ultimate union of the two nations is inevitable. It may be political and it may be only commercial, but it cannot be prevented nor long deferred.

"STAYING IN THE RACE."

Although the outcome at both Chicago and Denver is practically assured, spokesmen of all the various candidates for presidential nomination may be expected to continue to reiterate that their favorites are still in the race. That the candidates insist upon staying in the race, however, does not mean that they are confident of winning, but merely that they will take care to be within reach in case something unforeseeable should occur, necessitating a change of program.

All things human are more or less uncertain and likewise all things political, although the expected happens much more frequently than the unexpected. Should any lightning stroke between now and the balloting of the Chicago convention put Mr. Taft out of the running, the other candidates, who constitute the field, would at once get into the game. But in the absence of such a contingency, which contingency is not at all proximate, the lesser candidates may be expected to content themselves with the complimentary votes of their own states and some of them even to withdraw their names in advance from the consideration of the delegates.

What is true with reference to Chicago is equally true with reference to Denver. Unless Mr. Bryan should be bombshelled off the track, his two competitors for democratic honors will be simply on dress parade. Should the unimaginable withdrawal of Bryan take place these two minor favorite sons of democracy would suddenly see themselves surrounded by a host of other willing volunteers, ready to fall heir to Mr. Bryan's mantle.

Under present conditions this explanation is meant by "staying in the race." Few men have ever been nominated for president, especially for a first time, by acclamation or by unanimous vote, and it will be surprising if either the Chicago convention or the Denver convention chooses a standard bearer without scattering a few bouquets among others than the leader.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION.

Without any flourish of trumpets, almost unnoticed, a new empire has been formed in the last few days and sturdy little Iceland, on the northern edge of the temperate zone, with an inhabitable area about as large as an average Nebraska county and a population less than half that of Omaha and its suburbs, has become an independent state in the United Danish empire. After nearly ten centuries of dependency, this cold, uninviting and all but sterile island in the North Atlantic, the most advanced outpost of civilization, has taken its place as an integral and self-governing state in a union.

Real romance surrounds the history of Iceland. It was the haven to which the oppressed of Norway fled almost a thousand years ago. Energy, thrift and unceasing toil were the tools exacted from those sturdy Norsemen who wrung a living from their barren soil, yet out of this condition sprang a race of people, limited in number, but strong in heart and spirit, who had free government, a trial by jury and the respect of individual rights nearly three centuries before the people of England secured the magna charta. They were Christians, almost to a man, almost a century before Europe turned from paganism. They had a rich literature when most of the learning of Europe was confined to a limited few. They had a republican form of government almost ten centuries ago. After a war, involving the Norse people and extending over three centuries, Iceland became a subject of Norway and later of Denmark. The spirit of the dependents, however, was always unretful and Denmark has been compelled to give Iceland autonomy and complete local self-government.

The new empire has a population of about 75,000 people and an inhabitable area of about 10,000 square miles. About five-sixths of the population devote their attention to sheep and cattle raising, the country having 1,000,000 sheep and 20,000 cattle. The country is without timber and the only industry, outside of raising live stock, is fishing, the exports of fish and fish products amounting to about \$2,000,000 annually. The number of illiterates is exceedingly small, the school system being in advance of that of many more favored nations. The Icelanders are an earnest, quiet, melancholy people, the purest Aryans of us all. They have learned to fight with nature for everything they have, but they have never abandoned their

love of liberty or their adherence to the fundamental doctrine of individualism and equality. These have again won independence for the sturdy people and enabled them to come into closer relation with the outside world as an independent people, strong in the never-subdued spirit that led the old Norsemen to seek a refuge from oppression on the inhospitable shores of this ice-locked region when civilization was young.

THE DIRECTOIRE GOWN.

Making the usual, or even unusual, allowances for exaggerations that are liable to creep into press reports by mere men reporters when the question of women's gowns is under discussion, a real sensation is promised if the plans of fashion leaders are carried into effect and the modish women of the day adopt the directoire gown. This gown, though a Paris creation, has been enthusiastically championed by fashion leaders in this country and promises to be all the rage before the season is much further advanced. The fashion has already got as far west as Chicago, the esteemed Chicago Tribune asserting that two of these gowns have been constructed by a dressmaker in that city and sold to customers who have not yet mustered sufficient courage to wear them in public. The plans and specifications are thus described by a dressmaker quoted in the Tribune:

It is simple. The gown is slit on each side from the knee down and underneath the woman wears trousers, just like a man. It is pretty and nothing could be more modest. I see that the foreign dispatches tell about the women's stockings showing through the slits. That is possible. Of course, in such a case the woman leaves off the trousers. That is all a matter of taste.

With this semi-official threat that the directoire epidemic is apt to break out anywhere, with its accompanying privilege of allowing the women to wear or leave off trousers, according to taste, and the always present prospect that the directoire wearer may also elect to combine it with a merry widow hat and a peek-a-boo shirt-waist, the timid man may as well get his cyclone cellar in readiness.

America is to participate in an international conference to decide upon plans for suppressing the traffic in opium in China. After that is done it may be the proper thing to ask China to aid in suppressing the traffic in the drug in some of our larger American cities.

Good police work when needed to catch real criminals is worth a lot more to the community than countless arrests of inoffensive citizens for seeking recreation at Sunday base ball games.

Radiant Hope Quickly Perishes.

Indianapolis News. Ah! we imagined something of the kind would happen. Biggest fruit crop in sight you ever heard of. But sugar has gone up in price, and there will be fewer preserves put up as a consequence. What's the use?

Any Excuse Will Do.

Washington Post. When considering the statement that 25,000,000 drinks are served over the bar every year in Washington, it should be remembered that Washington is almost constantly overrun with visitors from dry districts.

Climate and Pessimism.

St. Louis Republic. In a telegram whose date line shows the influence of Atlantic fog, James J. Hill is made to say that rates must go up if wages are to go down. When pessimism of this kind begins to develop, the sunny atmosphere of the northwest is needed for its cure.

Springtime in Kentucky.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Spring has come at last. The song of the catbird, the twittering of the swallow, the cheet notes of the swallow, the low contralto of the honey-mooning turtle dove and the high soprano of the stregodyna fasciata, make music in the land, turning the young man's fancy to thoughts of love and fly screens.

Aping European Ways.

Mrs. John A. Logan. A majority of our people are continually boasting of our national powers and of the blessings of a republican government, but the same time trying to imitate imperialism, in every possible way. We should live up to our much heralded independence by refusing to be imitators of things which are un-American and without merit, and also at variance with republican principles and institutions.

Wall Street Looking Up.

Springfield Republican. Million share days on the New York stock exchange are again becoming common enough to pass without much remark. There was another one yesterday, with further advance in quotations under the continued lead of Union Pacific, which reached 150, or fifty points up from the panic level. Many other leading stocks are also touching figures not seen in over a year. Indeed, in the street, the panic is far past, the depression is over, and abounding prosperity is with us again and to stay.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Serving two masters is stealing from one or both. Conceit of ourselves breeds no confidence in others. He is not brave who does not fear to do the base thing. No man knows whether he is brave until he has to stand alone. No man is true to the truth of today who does not press beyond it. When your religion is nothing but listening it hears nothing from heaven. A lot of faith in eternal damnation has come out of present bad digestion. Faith is the power to discount the toll of the night by the promise of the day. The amount of any man's possessions depends on his powers of appreciation. Live the ethics of Christianity and its arguments will take care of themselves. You never will move the world toward heaven by going through the motions of religion. You have no power to help mankind until its sins move you to compassion rather than to condemnation. It is easy shutting our eyes to the brother who is down when our hungry hands are going out to those who are up. Many a man who has always guarded the door of his lips will look small when the door of his heart is opened.—Chicago Tribune.



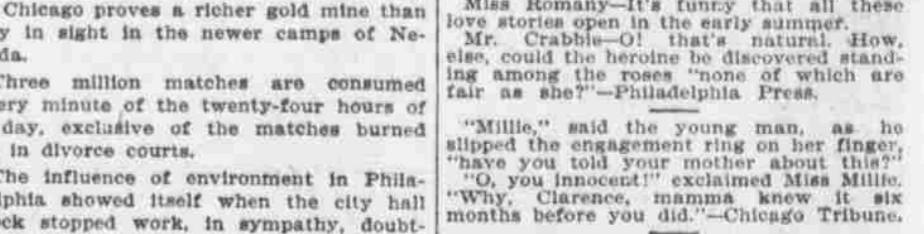
Most Women Would Jump

At the opportunity of owning a nice diamond ring, watch or fancy piece of jewelry, I have customers who have traded with me for a great many years, and the rule still holds good. "Once a customer always a customer."

The RIGHT GOODS at the RIGHT PRICES combined with LIBERAL TREATMENT in every respect, make my customers my friends for all time. The list is constantly increasing. Let me add YOU?

A DOLLAR OR TWO A WEEK WILL DO

SILVERWARE, GOLD JEWELRY, TABLEWARE, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CUT GLASS, Make Ideal Gifts for June Weddings. Every thing sold for cash or on easy payments. Your credit is Good.



PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Tornado stories differ from the fish variety in one essential. The biggest one doesn't get away.

The receivership of a traction company in Chicago proves a richer gold mine than any in sight in the newer camps of Nevada.

Three million matches are consumed every minute of the twenty-four hours of a day, exclusive of the matches burned up in divorce courts.

The influence of environment in Philadelphia showed itself when the city hall clock stopped work, in sympathy, doubtless, with the crowd in the building.

One of the cheap skates of St. Louis is seeking a divorce on suspicious aroused by finding skate marks on the heels of his wife's shoes. Men's skates mark the other end.

Senator Thomas C. Platt made no effort to qualify or deny the statement alleged to have been made in one of his love letters to the effect that he was "an old fool."

One of the snappy, topical ministers of Philadelphia, having smashed modern fashion plates with oratorical contempt, exalts the simple life by commending to his audience the cut of the clothes of Adam and Eve.

Despite sneering remarks and official muckings, the Russian Duma is steadily rising to the dignity of a responsible parliament. Two members indulged in knock-down arguments on the floor of the chamber the other day.

TREASURES.

Adelaide Anne Proctor. Let me count my treasures, All my soul holds dear, Give me by any key to lose Whom I used to fear.

Through long days of anguish, And sad nights, did Pain Forge my shield, Endurance, Bright and free from stain!

Doubt, in misty caverns, Mid dark horrors sought, Till my peerless jewel, Faith, to me she brought.

Sorrow, that I wearied Should remain so long, Wreathed my starry glory, The bright Crown of Song.

Strife, that racked my spirit, Without hope of rest, Left the blooming flower, Patience, on my breast.

Suffering, that I dreaded, Ignorant of her charms, Laid fair child, Thy, Smiling in my arms.

So I count my treasures, Stored in days long past— Ah! I thank thee, giver, Whom I know at last.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"I understand your husband always goes out between acts." "You heard wrong; he sometimes comes in between drinks."—Cleveland Leader.

Miss Romany—it's funny that all these love stories open in the early summer. Mr. Crabble—O! that's a natural. How else, could the heroine be discovered standing among the roses "none of which are fair as she?"—Philadelphia Press.

"Mille," said the young man, as he slipped the engagement ring on her finger, "have you told your mother about this?" "O, you innocent!" exclaimed Miss Millie. "Why, Clarence, mamma knew it six months before you did."—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Belle Townie may be a pretty woman, but she has such a fixed countenance. "Of course she has. It takes her half her time to fix it."—Baltimore American.

"But remember, my dear, that you and I are one." She looked at him scornfully. "One?" she echoed. "Nonsense. We are 10. I'm the one and you are the cypher."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THERE'S A WORLD OF COMFORT IN A PERFECT FITTING PAIR OF GLASSES OR SPECS

They should set easy upon the nose, not make a large red ring or groove upon it, nor feel like they were cutting your ears off.

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The Player-Piano with the effective transporting mouthpiece that changes the timbre to suit the voice or accompanying instrument. This mouthpiece represents 25 per cent of Player-Piano value.

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