

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Table with 3 columns: Number, Circulation, Total. Rows 1-16 showing circulation figures for various days and totals.

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

Remember where you left the storm door? "What becomes of all the pins?" asks an exchange. They get stuck.

It is pleasing to note that everything is now Pacific at Atlantic City. A law guaranteeing the percentages of the base ball teams would also help.

"What is American humor?" asks the New York Times. Well, most of it is Irish. The democrats are up to their old trick of predicting a landslide while expecting a snowslide.

"How old is Adlai Stevenson?" asks a reader. Don't know exactly, but he is old enough to know better. Mr. Bryan should offer an amendment providing for the guaranty of money deposited in Pullman berths.

Back to names once more, Mr. Trotter, a candidate for the legislative nomination in Missouri, won in a walk. If Castro must be spanked there would be no objection to the job being done by the nation that wears wooden shoes.

The New York World has come out as a democratic organ, but still admits that it does not know just what a democrat is. If Mr. Bryan could have his way doubtless he would assign Mr. Parker to do all his speech-making in Pennsylvania.

The nursery vote will be for Mr. Bryan if he will devise some scheme for guaranteeing the deposits in the babies' banks. "The negroes will all vote for Bryan," says Colonel Watterson, who loses none of his capacity for being funny as the years pass on.

It Mr. Gompers had an idea that he could control the votes of the laboring men of the country he would be running for president himself. "Marry a bright woman for success and a pretty one for happiness," says an exchange. Just try it and see how quickly you'll be arrested for bigamy.

The manner in which it is supporting a candidate it thoroughly dislikes ought to entitle the New York World to one of Mr. Carnegie's hero medals. That Pullman porter who returned Mr. Bryan's wallet containing \$500 will doubtless have his name printed in the list of donors to the campaign fund.

The Chicago & Alton has ordered 1,000 steel cars and the Commoner denounces it as "a desperate campaign trick." Returning prosperity will find no "Welcome" mat at the door of the Commoner. "Why is it," asks Mr. Bryan, "that the republican party is so much more extravagant than the democratic party in the expenditure of public money?" Chances are it is because the democrats do not have a chance to spend public money.

A number of New York girls have agreed never to marry men who do not shave every morning and put on clean shirts before breakfast. Those girls are perhaps unwittingly aiding the president in his scheme to keep the boys on the farm.

OMAHA'S WOOL MARKET

Early in October a committee appointed by the National Wool Growers' association at its recent convention will visit Omaha for the purpose of ascertaining what this city has to offer and what the business men of Omaha are prepared to do to induce the association to make Omaha the central point for the storage and sale of western wool.

The purpose of the growers is to find a central point at which the wool clip may be stored and held for a favorable market, instead of being sold, as at present, at prices determined upon by eastern buyers.

The Commercial club and the bankers of Omaha have already made their showing to the wool growers, assuring financial and business support equal to that offered by any other city.

With that important question settled, there remains the point of desirability of location, to best accommodate the wool growers of the great western section of the country.

Omaha offers advantages that cannot be equaled by any other western city. The question is almost entirely one of railroad facilities and accessibility. That essential eliminates St. Louis, Salt Lake, St. Joseph, Denver, Minneapolis and St. Paul without argument.

Shipment to either of those cities would be the diverting of the wool from the regular route to the markets in the mill districts of the Atlantic coast and would entail an increase in freight rates that would more than offset any advance in price that might accrue from storage at a convenient point.

This objection cannot be urged against Omaha. The city is practically the center of the wool-producing section of the west and its splendid railroad facilities makes it a natural storage and reshipping point.

The force of this geographical advantage is well illustrated by statistics, taken from the report of the Federal Department of Agriculture. On January 1, 1908, there were 54,631,000 sheep on the American farms, of which 31,800,000 in round numbers were located west of the Mississippi river, not counting the Texas and Oklahoma holdings.

The bulk of the other sheep were found in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and the New England states, and do not figure at all in the plans for the western warehouse. The wool clip from far more than half of the sheep of the nation comes from states that have direct and prompt railway connections with the Omaha market.

The states of Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and Nevada alone have 28,000,000 sheep, or more than half the nation's supply, and every railroad operating in those states has direct connection and traffic arrangements with Omaha.

The total wool clip of 1907 was 428,000,000 pounds, of which 238,000,000, or more than half, came from the nine states above named as directly tributary to Omaha.

A wool storage warehouse with a large capacity has already been established in Omaha and those interested in the development of the market stand prepared to furnish guaranty that warehouse facilities will be supplied in this city for every pound of wool produced in the great west country.

Omaha is the natural and logical place for the location of the proposed warehouse by the National Wool Growers' association, as even casual investigation should convince the committee charged with the duty of selecting the location.

THE PROFESSION OF BUSINESS. The student class, the general public and the educators of the nation will find a peculiar special interest in the opening at Harvard university on October 1 of the new "Graduate School of Business Administration."

The announced purpose of which is "to establish business training on a professional basis." Of the need of such an institution there can be no question, the only proposition being of its general effect upon the course of study long recognized as the essential feature of collegiate education.

The Harvard authorities apparently understand and appreciate the complications that will result from this new departure, and they announce that the school does not seek to deny or supplant the various "business colleges" that have sprung up throughout the country in response to the demand for helpers in the various commercial and industrial enterprises.

They take the position that there is a constant and growing demand for the highest type of business man, educated in the broadest principles of commerce and industry, and state that it is the purpose of this new course of study to supply this demand, without infringing upon the work of the ordinary commercial colleges.

This action by Harvard is a formal recognition of business training as worth fully as much as the rigidly academic in the life of the day. It promises to break down the barrier that has too long existed between American colleges and the chief pursuits of Americans.

Daily evidence is being furnished of the nation's demand for trained business men. Concentration and specialization have little time or patience to await the slow working of the individual toward efficiency in industrial management. The demand is for men educated in the broad principles of business and industry, an education that is hardly attempted in the commercial colleges, and it is this demand the new course of study is designed to meet.

The new course of study includes teaching of the fundamental principles of transportation, banking, promotion, organization, finance, public administration, consular service, accounting and insurance and other lesser features of commercial and industrial activity.

There are no courses in stenography, bookkeeping, telegraphy, salesmanship or any of the studies that are usually taught in business colleges. The plan of the university authorities is to equip its graduates with a deeper knowledge of commercial and industrial laws, in order to graduate men capable of quickly joining their energies with other men who have been turned out of business colleges or out of the school of experience into the commercial and industrial activities of the nation.

While time will be required to test the value of the Harvard experiment, the outlook is promising, in view of the demand for men of high mental attainment for leadership in American industrial and commercial life.

VICTIMS OF PEACE

Again the doctors of the country have spread before the world the roll of victims of the insane notion that patriotism is best shown by explosion of gunpowder. On the last Fourth of July 108 lives were offered on the altar of "celebration."

104 persons lost either one or both eyes and 5,463 others were injured in some degree. This is an appalling list, and more than justifies the inquiry as to whether the exuberance of American spirits on the country's birthday can not find a less dangerous but equally satisfactory outlet.

"Every one of these unfortunates," says the Journal of the American Medical Association, which has gathered the statistics, "represents an absolutely unnecessary and wanton sacrifice of what constitutes a 'good time,' and is an additional evidence of the cheapness of human life in the United States."

Furthermore, the greater part of these casualties represent actual violation of the law, for there are few towns or cities which have not statutes forbidding the use of revolvers and cannon crackers, at least, in Fourth of July celebrations. But, no matter how much agitation there may be, or how much legislation the 'city fathers' may provide, the 'spirit of independence' continues to manifest itself by violating every law of public safety or common sense, and patriotism is attested by loss of lives, fingers, eyes and cuticle.

All this absurd personal and civic mutilation is, after all, but one of the many manifestations of the disregard for life and property with which our country continually shocks and amazes the rest of the world.

No account is here taken of the loss to the community in the way of potential wealth as the result of the killing and maiming of these victims. This item should be enlarged to the sum totaled for actual destruction of property and the expense of maintaining the crippled survivors of the annual inferno of "independence," and the cost in wealth will be apparent.

While efforts are being bent to save life and property in other directions, this field would seem to invite attention. Let us have a safe and sane Fourth of July.

IMPROVING THE BANKING LAWS

Congress has been exceedingly reluctant in the past to make any changes in the national banking act, but the discussion that has been in progress for a year or more on different phases of the currency and financial questions appears to have aroused an interest which will force early action looking to certain amendments of the existing law.

The National City bank of New York has recently addressed a circular letter to bankers throughout the country and to members of congress, suggesting certain amendments that in the main appear admirable. These recommendations are the result of careful study and exchange of opinions by some of the leading bankers and financial experts of the nation.

The first suggestion is that officers and directors of banks be required to make a showing of their liabilities to their own institutions. There should be no room for a difference of opinion on that proposition. Too many banks have already been wrecked by the lending of money to the officers and directors of the institutions. This information should be made public and such loans should be made only with great care and with the approval of the full board of directors of the institution.

The second recommendation is for an amendment prohibiting outside corporations from owning stock in a national bank. The present law forbids banks from owning stock in other corporations, but there is nothing to prevent outside corporations from getting control of national bank stocks. In the recent financial trouble in New York it was shown that certain trust companies and other corporations had secured control of a chain of banks and used them for the exploitation of industrial combinations that dealt heavily in watered stock and were forced to the wall in the depression that came on in October. The bank should be limited to a banking business and its ownership should not be allowed to get into control of other interests.

These are the chief recommendations, but there are several others of more or less importance. One provides for a strict limitation of the amount that may be loaned by a bank to a single borrower. The present law limits this amount to 10 per cent of the bank's capital stock, but the law has been ignored in many cases with disastrous results. The National City bank suggests that this be amended

TIMBER AS A CRCP

The experience of New York in dealing with large areas in the Adirondacks that have been denuded of their forest growth is commended to the people of Nebraska. It deserves attention from the legislature. The operations of the Forestry department of the state government of New York include the germination of seeds of the white pine, and the care of the sprouts until finally transplanted to the wild land, where they are left to nature.

Last year about 1,000,000 seedlings were transplanted. Many young evergreens have been sold from the state nurseries to farmers, who are rearing them as private ventures. It is not expected that the present generation will derive much profit from the state forests, but the succeeding generation will, for by that time the trees will have attained such growth as will provide 60,000 to 70,000 feet of white pine lumber per acre.

The process of planting is carried on in such way as will practically insure a steady supply of lumber for all time

JAPANESE RETRENCHMENT

The Japanese authorities reached a sensible conclusion when they decided to postpone until 1917 the exposition originally planned to be held at Tokio in 1912. The government has decided that the \$5,000,000 set aside for the Diet would not be sufficient to make the exposition fine enough to show that Japan is entitled to a place among the first-class powers no less for its achievements in the fields of industry, art and commerce than for its exploits in war.

In addition to these suggestions, it is recommended that duplicate reports be made to the comptroller of the currency, thus preventing the doctoring of bank books for the purpose of deceiving bank examiners. The national banking system is already strong, but it would seem that it would be further strengthened by the adoption of the changes suggested.

A DEFICIT EXPLAINED

The falling off in the number of students entering the medical colleges may be due to the increasing demand for good base ball players.

AN APPEALING CAMPAIGN CRY

There is something about this "guaranteeing of bank deposits" business that appeals to us. We should certainly like to be guaranteed a deposit every morning.

RUNNING AHEAD OF THE GAME

A discovered shortage of \$60,000 in the Havana postoffice would seem to indicate that the Cubans are not slow to follow up Yankee initiative in predatory enterprise.

OVERPROTECTION OF LAW

Far more than we need new laws we need to obey the laws we have. We need a great deal of obedience to and respect for law, and that feeling is encouraged by enacting so many statutes that even lawyers no longer pretend to know the law until they look it up.

RIGHT STUFF FOR HOT COUNTRY

In inviting Captain "Bing" McDonald to go with him on a hunting trip in Africa, President Roosevelt probably remembers that the old Texas ranger is the man who was said to be brave enough "to charge hell with a bucket of water." Africa is a hot country.

"LIVE WIRE" IN THE CAMPAIGN

Some surprise is expressed because Mr. Taft has shown himself to be a real "live wire" as a campaigner. But a man who has been a "live wire" in great national affairs, who has never undertaken anything that he has not had a success, might have been counted on to rise to the demands of a hard campaign.

SUPERFLUOUS SCRIBBLERS

"Away with all this superfluous scribble," wrote the crown prince of Germany on a bundle of government reports submitted by the minister of the interior. This idea if enforced in the United States would be equivalent to saying, "Off with their heads" to a lot of government employees, and a good part of the business of government as practiced is to provide patronage for the politicians.

MAYOR JIM OF OMAHA

Chicago Examiner: Mayor Dahlman of Omaha was defeated at the primaries for the nomination for governor of Nebraska. His failure seriously embarrasses Bryan in his home state, as a party split now is probable.

Philadelphia Press: Mayor Jim Dahlman of Omaha is sending abroad a scare that the railroads of Nebraska are preparing to sell out Bryan in his own state. It is particularly dreadful in view of the fact that Bryan is ready to buy out the railroads and have the government operate them.

Kansas City Times: The result of the democratic primaries in Nebraska is more significant than the result of the election in Vermont. The latter merely indicates that there is little or no change in Vermont since the last presidential year, if it has an indication at all as to national politics. In Nebraska the nominees for governor is not the man who was supposed to have advantage because of his close relations with Mr. Bryan, but one who has not enjoyed any such political intimacy with the presidential nominee. For some time reports have been coming from Nebraska that while the state was proud of the distinction accruing from the third renomination of Mr. Bryan, and although republicans as well as democrats participated in the celebration, Mr. Bryan was not winning republican votes. The defeat of Mayor Dahlman in Tuesday's primaries is not calculated to add to Mr. Bryan's prestige.

A REPULSIVE PROPOSITION

Scheme to Make Banks Stand or Fall Together. Chicago News. A plan for raising an insurance fund by assessment of a definite amount upon the banks, the resources of the fund, just as the loser by fire is limited in his ability to recover by the financial responsibility of the insurance company, might be debatable. But the idea that all the men engaged in a particular line of business shall be required by law practically to pool their fortunes and woe or fall together cannot be otherwise than repulsive to the business sense of the American people when the nature of the proposition is understood.

It is said that the success of the Oklahoma law is already demonstrated, that deposits are increasing because of the guaranty and that banks in adjoining states where the guaranty does not prevail are losing their business. The benefits of a law of this nature are most obvious at the outset; the actual disadvantages manifest themselves only after a considerable time. No plan of this kind can be said to have been tested until it has stood the strain of a financial crisis. The guaranty fund law of New York state, passed in 1929, did not disclose its defects until years later, when banks in the system began to go down, mainly because of the financial sins of their responsible managers.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN

Hidden sins grow fastest. Condemnation cures nothing. Revenge never is so sweet as when foregone. The critical eye remains longest in ignorance. No man is undone as long as he has a work to do. He is lost already to whom sacrifice appears as folly. You can not bless men until you believe in them. The doors to heaven are often in earth's lowliest places. The enemy soon would be on the run if saints were not so strong on the rest—Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

The noiseless guns mentioned in the dispatches are not in demand as campaign guns. That warred look borne by returning vacationists applauds their sense in coming home to rest. Should Holland decide on the need, the old Dutch cleanser can be relied on to raise the dust in Venezuela. Shrewd and wise as he looked to "The Street," the executors of the estate of Russell Sage found \$1,071,000 worth of "gold bricks" in his pile of securities. Centenarians who boast of their years and youthfulness cannot hope to dispel doubt while refusing to grace breakfast food "ads" with their pictures. Affinity Earle has been released from jail at Gothen, N. Y., and Mrs. Affinity has returned to his home for a few more touches of the artistic temperament. "The elect of the empire will degenerate under the new constitution of Turkey in November. About the same time Americans will deliberate over the constitution of Turkey. Allah be praised. Despite the ideals and ethics promulgated by the American Bar association, a New York lawyer has collected \$100,000 for a man out of a lunatic asylum. The rule of charging "what the traffic will bear" is not as dead as reported. In a dispute between a man and his wife as to which was "boss" of the house, the man collided with a curved pitcher delivered by the southpaw of the madame, and retired from the contest in an ambulance. Some foot men insist on being shown. An Oregon bride believes in the union of sense and sentiment. Before proceeding with the marriage ceremony she insisted on the interested parents forking over \$200 for a home and \$300 for the trimmings. Did she get it? Do women fall in a hold-up? John D. Rockefeller did not attend the Denver meeting of the American Press Humorists' association, of which he is an honorary member. There is such a fund of appealing humor in the Grousecup joke that to mock new mirth might dull the keen edge of his appreciation. A Pennsylvania man, flitted by his sweetheart, hasn't spoken for thirty years. If candidates who will be handed the cold mitten in November should emulate the Pennsylvaniaian, the anti-noise crusaders would be forced out of business. And what a solemn young man would this would be. A Missouri millionaire mixed up in a soul-mate millionaires might sway the judgment of the court by spoiling the faces of the opposing witnesses and the lawyers. His followers did the job handsily, but the millionaire acquired nine suits instead of one. By the time he gets through making his pile will look as feeble as a democratic landslide in Vermont.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Louisville Courier Journal: A minister says he is going to drive the devil out of Arizona. Why not try the plan of refusing to let his satanic majesty have an iced drink or an electric fan? St. Louis Republic: At the end of the third season and after due inspection and mature reflection the Free Methodists of Wisconsin have put the ban on the peck-about waist. The Free Methodists are never hasty and always discreet. Washington Herald: Omaha has a "marrying parson" who has collected \$1000 for officiating at 1,668 wedding ceremonies. By this time the lawyers have probably collected more than that from the couples who have since repented at leisure. Kansas City Star: On last Sunday in all of the Methodist churches in Nebraska a letter was read from the pulpit denouncing Speaker Cannon for his hostile attitude toward temperance legislation. Let us hope that the benefit accruing to Mr. Cannon from this appeal will be just as negative as if the Methodists had attacked the speaker at a more vulnerable point.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES

"You say this man stole your coat?" said the magistrate, "do I understand that you prefer charges?" "Well, no, your Honor," replied the plaintiff, "I prefer to coat it if it's all the same to you, sir."—Philadelphia Press. Lover thoughtfully—Is it matter of astonishment, sir, that I should want to marry your daughter? Father (apologetically)—Not at all, young man. I wanted to marry her mother, I see. The astonishment at the idea comes later.—Baltimore American. "I done heard it recited," said Uncle Eben, "dat 'Tud' crushed to earth will rise again. Dat may be so, but sometimes 'Tud' don't get his feet in time to keep the reformer fum handin' out de decision agin 'im."—Washington Star. Mrs. Phusser—Cynthia, I have joined a Don't Worry club. Mrs. Phusser—I am sorry for the club. It will have to change its name.—Chicago Tribune. "In olden days poets sang to the moon," said the bard with the uncleaned looks. "I'm afraid I haven't any such thing!" Small Boy—Mum, right, pop. It's a wasp!—Baltimore American. Mrs. Bridge—Friend-O, Mr. Frost, I'm afraid you've been playing cards for money. Mr. Frost—How do you know? Mrs. Bridge—Friend—Your game has improved so.—Brooklyn Life. Mr. Henpeck—My dear, please don't call me "Leo" any more. Mrs. Henpeck—What foolishness are you thinking about now? Why shouldn't I call you "Leo"? That's your name. Mr. Henpeck—I know, but it makes my friends laugh when you call me that; I was thinking you might call me "Job" just for a pet name.—Philadelphia Press.

INGRATITUDE

San Francisco Argonaut. She sketched and painted up and down. The river. I rowed the boat. Where willows dip and deepening shadows quiver, lilies float. Cliff, cottage, sail and bridge and sea sands yellow. Her studies were— And, oh, I thought myself a lucky fellow, Adrift—with her!

Long hours, with oars at rest, I sat and waited. She painted on. With now and then a smile—absorbed, elated. 'Till daylight gone, She'd raise her eyes reluctantly and murmur, And I—'d only plant my feet the firmer. And start to row.

Last night we met. Of art, she prattled sweetly. Of what she'd done, accomplished neatly. Of praise won't. But, when I shyly dared my part to mention. She vagued—and smiled and said, with inattention— "Oh, was it you?"

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