

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1909. M. F. WALKER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Now is a good time to amputate the Black Hand.

Canada might save money by putting its new navy in cold storage in the winter time.

What is the use of going to Africa to hunt lions when Chicago offers the same opportunity?

The average rainfall of this section is about thirty inches, but the weather man is bunching hits on us.

No, the man stooping over and grasping a long stick is not hoeing in the garden—he is playing golf.

Three weeks remain in which to plan for a safe and sane Fourth and then the small boy will settle it.

Admiral Uru of Japan says Vassar girls make good wives, and he ought to know, for he has one of them.

France reports the latest experience of an earthquake. This earth appears to be decidedly shaky in its old age.

The frequency with which the legality of divorces are being attacked suggests a new field for the insurance man.

"Work and save" is Booker Washington's advice to the colored man. Pretty good advice to the white man also.

The alrshp has advantages in that it does not have to contend with broken rails or with holes in the pavement.

Seventy-seven thousand tons of steel rails have been ordered during the past week. That means work for many men.

Mark Twain advises girls not to wed to excess, but if they could get big enough alimony each time it might prove profitable.

Chicago is talking about building a \$300,000 cooking school. Pretty soon a cook will command a bigger salary than a bank president.

Crude rubber has reached the highest price ever recorded in New York. The automobile is charged with being the cause of the upward bound.

Governor Deane's veto evidently nipped the plan of Illinois to become the mother of corporations and kidnap that title now held by New Jersey.

A Chicago girl insists that while in a state of coma she distinctly saw heaven. Easy enough to signal to Mars when you can see heaven from Chicago.

Shades of Jay Gould! If there were only some way of carrying the testimony in that divorce case to the founder of the Gould family and getting a message back from father to son.

A bunch of eastern railroad men who visited Omaha have returned home expressing amazement at what they saw. If more eastern men would come west they would have the same comment.

The district attorney of Chicago asserts that if he had all the money needed for the purpose he could banish crime from Chicago. If he should succeed just think what would happen to those fellows that got the overdone,

Is Discussion Useless?

Reviewing the legislation under which a number of middle western states are expected to try varying experiments in bank deposit guaranty, The Outlook indulges in this side remark:

Whatever may be its weakness and inadequacy in times of general financial distress, it appeals to the man with money in the bank—and in a community where this class of persons is in the majority it is useless to discuss the question of economics or of basic principles.

Is it useless to discuss the question of economics or the basic principles involved in the scheme of deposit guaranty? Are the people of the west willing to admit that they are actuated merely by blind sentiment or unreasoning prejudices, or are they governed by what appeals to them as reasonable and just?

It is true that the mass of unthinking people are once in a while led astray by glittering bubbles without substance, but they usually set themselves right in time as a result of discussion. When the free silver craze was at its height the majority of the people of the middle west were attracted by it.

So with the latest device of deposit guaranty we are convinced that the question of economics and basic principles will eventually be the determining factor. The mere fact that the men with money in the bank constitute a majority, or a minority in the community will not determine whether deposit guaranty is sound or unsound, whether it will produce better banking methods, whether it will prevent runs, whether it will make panics impossible or whether it collides with the guarantees of the constitution which the courts are bound to regard as paramount to all considerations of expediency.

Educational Side Shows.

As was naturally to be expected, the recent protest of President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton against "the sideshows" around our colleges "swallowing up the circus" is attracting a little attention and eliciting general approval.

The danger of having the main purpose of our institutions of higher education obscured by diversions that make intellectual training subsidiary to athletic contests, fraternity life and other forms of student sociability seems to be accentuated as the institutions grow in size and the students increase in numbers. All the prominent educators who have dwelt on this subject agree that what is wanted is a well-balanced college activity in an atmosphere that conduces to studiousness without neglecting the requirements of healthy physical development and stimulating relaxation.

Plainly there is a reaction against the tendency that has manifested itself among many colleges to seek to attract students by the multiplication of the sideshows rather than by strengthening the performance in the main tent. We believe that the state universities of the west have trespassed in this way less than some of the big endowed universities of the east, and yet the words of caution will not come amiss even here.

Great Western Reorganization.

The Chicago Great Western reorganization plan has been promulgated, and the fact that J. P. Morgan & Co. are underwriting the securities may be taken to indicate that it is acceptable to enough of the interested parties to make it effective. It is important to this and other sections served by the road that it should emerge from the receivership as soon as possible and it is fully as important that it should be strong enough when reorganized to meet all proper demands upon it.

The reorganization plan provides for a capitalization of \$115,000,000, as against \$125,000,000 for the old company. In addition \$25,000,000 is raised by assessments to wipe out the floating debt of \$15,000,000 and leaves \$10,000,000 for betterments of the property. The direct and indirect reduction in capitalization of \$25,000,000 is partially offset by \$640,000 per year interest charge on bonded debt, bonds being substituted for debentures. Altogether the new company would appear to start out much stronger financially than the old and to that extent better able to meet the needs of its territory.

Important to communities reached by the line is the assurance the reorganization gives that the road is not to be divided up among other roads, as had been persistently rumored. The reorganization plan provides for merging all subsidiary corporations into one and this would render segregation improbable, if not impossible. It does not conclusively prove, however, that the entire line may not fall under domination of the owners of some other company.

The receivers have done much to improve the property's physical condition and railroad men assert it is in better shape than ever before in its

history. The \$10,000,000 available cash to continue the work of improvement should bring it up to a higher standard and eventually make the road a valuable and vital link in the transportation system of the country between the great lakes and the Missouri river.

The Japanese in Hawaii.

The strike of the Japanese sugar plantation laborers in the Hawaiian Islands demonstrates clearly that the Japs is a force to be reckoned with wherever he gains a foothold. He is aggressive and the idea of domination is strong. He is also politic and does not show his hand until the time seems opportune. In weighing the reports the prejudice in the islands against the Japs must be considered, but discounting the rumors it is apparent that the little brown men have developed a well-defined plan of racial aggrandizement. It is doubtful whether this is political, as their opponents assert, so much as it is industrial. Sugar is the main industry of the islands and naturally both natives and Americans object to the Japanese gaining control. Exposure of the plans is likely to defeat them for the present, but the Japs are persistent and not likely to abandon their purpose, if it ever was entertained.

The Japanese military proclivities are recognized everywhere, but they are no stronger than their commercial aggressiveness. It is apparent that they aim to dominate the commerce and shipping of the Pacific and control the sugar industry of Hawaii would be a long step in this direction.

It would be unfortunate if the Hawaiian incident should revive the antagonistic feeling on the Pacific coast against the Japanese which was threatening during the Roosevelt administration. This is not probable, however, as immigration has ceased, many of the Japs have returned to their native land and the feeling against them there has largely subsided.

A Great Church Pageant.

The great pageant at London, portraying the history of the Church of England, must have been an inspiring spectacle regardless of the onlookers' views of religious matters. The church has been a most potent force in civilization and the wrongs perpetrated in its name from time to time are no denial of the great uplifting force it has been to humanity. If not itself in advance of the thought of the age, it has at all times been the inspirator to higher thought in all Christian lands, and the church itself has advanced through the attrition of controversy which often threatened its existence.

The Church of England as it existed under Henry VIII would cut a sorry figure in modern theological thought and there are few who would measure up to its standards of orthodoxy, yet it was doubtless as well suited to minister to its time as the modern church is to meet twentieth century conditions. If truthfully portrayed the church pageant must be a great educator, for it tells in one brief allegory the story of the struggles of centuries, during which it has moulded sentiment and at the same time been moulded by those struggles.

Faults of American Men.

A long indictment of American men is presented in the June Atlantic by a well-informed woman which, while really more formidable in appearance than in fact, embodies some features worth passing notice. The most serious accusation to which a partial plea of guilty must be entered is that American men are not sufficiently a part of real home life. American men are good providers, willing to perform similar tasks, or hire someone to do it, but they are too busy to assume the burden of the home education of children or look after the social affairs of the young people of the household.

The point is doubtless well taken that the average American man is not devoted to society as the term is understood abroad and often holds for it a decided contempt. It may well be questioned, however, if the happy medium between the two is not better than either. The complaint that American men have no time to go shopping with their wives is not likely to be taken seriously. The average American husband certainly is a poor messenger to send after curl papers and he has been known to forget to mail his wife's letters, but it is doubtful if his presence on a shopping trip would be more pleasing to the wife than to the husband.

The charge is reiterated that American men do not know how to make love and that this fault is responsible for so many American women marrying foreigners. Possibly this is true, but many million American men have been able to make themselves understood in Cupid's tongue, and the fact that practically all our international marriages are of rich American heiresses and more often unfortunate in their outcome points the stronger moral that it is too bad American women do not see through the polished pretense of the fortune-seeking foreigners. American men will not quarrel with the assertion that old world manners are more polished, but are fairly well content with a frankness which does not cover up more objectionable faults.

The accusation of provincialism is undoubtedly well taken. American men as a rule are well satisfied with themselves and their country as compared with others. It is a characteristic common to all self-respecting peo-

ple. The European, whom the writer lands so highly, is as provincial in his way as any. As a class he generally knows less of us than we do of him. Extreme provincialism, which sees nothing good in others, is a grievous defect, but it is by no means fatal to progress and happiness. The American man has his faults, but he demonstrates every day that he is fairly capable of caring for himself in all walks of life.

Conflict of Science and Religion.

The forebark precipitated by the threatened expulsion of a Chicago university professor from the Baptist denomination simply adds a paragraph to the current chapter in the perennial conflict of science and religion. The university professor has offended grievously by writing a book, questioning some of the established tenets of the church and making assertions calculated to bring certain religious teachings into disrepute. The professor in question insists that he is trying to strengthen rather than to weaken the cause of religion and that the purpose of his book is to square church doctrines with the discoveries of modern science.

When sifted down, the present outbreak is but a renewal in a different form of the hot fires of denunciation that were kindled by the promulgation of the doctrine of evolution, which conflicts diametrically with the Biblical story of the creation. Yet the theory of evolution has been accepted in whole or in part in practically the entire field of natural science. Geology teaches that it took ages to form the earth into a solid mass and biology traces the gradual development of animal life from the lowest and simplest forms to the highest and complex forms. History has even proved a development of ceremonials of religious worship from primitive savagery to twentieth century times. And still our most learned scientists have generally continued to be profoundly religious and to find nothing in the evolutions of nature to destroy their belief in a Divine guidance.

What has been called the conflict between science and religion, therefore, is more apparent than real. It is a skirmish of the outposts and not a war of extermination on either side. The divisions between religious denominations are no longer so sharp as they were because of the growing sentiment of tolerance. The same sentiment will reconcile the discoveries of science with faith in true religion because true religion does not depend upon outward forms.

Employers' Liability Insurance.

The toll which modern industrial life exacts of human life and limb has brought into existence an entirely new business of employers' liability insurance, the extent of which is little known. A prominent contractor is authority for the statement that few large steel structures are erected on which one or more workmen are not killed during construction. Fatalities almost always attend the building of big bridges and the universal employment of power machinery in factories causes the death and maiming of many. Damage suits result and in many instances menace the solvency of the enterprises. To divide this risk is the field of employers' liability insurance.

The first employers' liability insurance was written in this country in 1886 by a British company and ten years later only \$300,000 of such insurance was in force. During the next decade it had risen to \$5,000,000 and in 1908 \$21,000,000 in premiums were collected for such insurance. These are the figures of the Connecticut insurance bureau, and are incomplete because they include only companies licensed to do business in that state.

The gradual evolution of the law regarding the liability of employers for injuries inflicted upon employes has brought into being this immense business. Primarily only the men insured and those engaged in writing the insurance are effected, but the greatest benefit accrues to the workers. Until someone is actually maimed or killed employers too often neglect necessary precautions. The insurance man insists upon eliminating danger as far as possible and the menace of increased insurance rates is the effective means of enforcement.

Speaking of Mr. Bryan, the only indication to be found in the current issue of the Commoner that he may be a candidate for office is this, directed to Senator Stone of Missouri: "The Commoner can say that Mr. Bryan recognizes the fallibility of human opinion and admits his liability to error, but he believes that Senator Stone and those who voted with him erred, and erred to the great injury of the party and the country, and his confidence in his position on this subject is not shaken by the expressed views of his distinguished friend, Senator Stone."

Such Chesterfieldian politeness might well be ascribed to a candidate for office. According to the best statistical compilation, our Fourth of July celebration of last year involved the killing or wounding of 5,623 persons. A large part of these casualties could have been prevented by sensible regulation without in any way dampening patriotic ardor or marring the enjoyment of the day. Costly experience may be the best schoolmaster, but in the matter of celebrating the glorious Fourth we do not seem to learn anything by experience.

Senator-elect Lorimer of Illinois will remain in the house until the end of the extra session, believing that he

can accomplish more there at this time than he could at the other end of the capitol. It may be noted that the salary of a congressman is the same as that of senator.

Writing for an eastern publication.

The democratic party never had a better platform or braver or abler candidate than in the last national campaign. That sounds fine. But what about the national campaign of 1896 and 1900? If the same democratic candidate becomes "braver" and "abler" every time he runs, how is it that the vote he receives gets smaller and smaller?

Might as Well Come In.

If the best crew is really after the Argentine steamer, the steamer might just as well kick and come into the corral.

Cause and Effect.

Nobody knows exactly why Mr. Harrison went to Europe, but there is that Bagdad railway over which England and Germany have been quarreling.

Another Memorial Day Needed.

We have no holiday in August, but we have the material for it. Why not make August 4 a secondary memorial day in honor of the heroes who on the Fourth annually fall martyrs to the sacred cause of blatant patriotism?

Peace Putting on Armor.

England is building new battleships, Germany is building new battleships, Russia is building new battleships, France has just decided to spend \$50,000,000 on its navy, and we are doing the best we can to keep up with the naval parade. Bully for peace!

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

June would improve its complexion by omitting some of the tears.

A fearless hunter, knowing that T. Roosevelt is far from home, boldly declares the African lion a mollusc.

Chancellor Day did make his apitel for the exercise. Mr. Archbold has lifted the mortgage on Syracuse university.

Under the benign influence of paternalism, the infant industry of France is again flourishing. Last year Old Mortality was drowned by 46,441 loaded lads.

A series of laboratory tests demonstrates that an alfalfa crink lends an artistic finishing touch to an alfalfa banquet. The aroma puts the stogie in the discard.

One of the most imposing creations in fancy vestings adorns the front of President Taft. The presidential tailor is fortunate in his method of "exhibiting" the goods.

In a momentary lapse of valorous discretion, the press agent at Fort Leavenworth reports General Funston firing three shots at a burglar without hitting the easy mark.

Twenty-five women in Kansas City are seeking judicial relief from the hypnotic influence of a book agent who induced them to buy packages of books for \$15 per package. How many more were taken in is not known. Only twenty-five 'fess up.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

The topology usually have lots to rent at the top. You never beat out the chaff by thrashing the saints.

The liveliest duties have place for the loftiest virtues. The gas factory church does nothing to illumine the world.

If you love a bad man he will soon hate some of his badness. Cultivating our own sorrows kills the power to sympathize.

The more a man thinks of himself the less he makes of himself. It is better to be wrecked through over-caution than to run the risk of over-caution.

The creed that can be stereotyped is not worth running through the press. The leaden heart easily learns how to praise the golden rule in silvery tones.

Some of those who talk a great deal about dying have never been alive sufficiently to know what it would be like to die.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Baltimore American: Mrs. Eddy denies indignantly that she is dead. She does not lightly report her death, as Mark Twain did of his, by saying it was very much exaggerated. She declares, in effect, that if anybody says she is dead, she knows better. And she certainly ought to know.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Archbishop Glennon's assertion that the people on summer vacations are open to the temptations of Satan by reason of being away from church influence is speedily followed by a long list of names of preachers who are about to depart for mountain, shore, field, forest and stream. The shepherds are following their endangered flocks.

New York Tribune: Right Rev. John Grimes, the new bishop coadjutor of the Catholic diocese of Syracuse, recently preached a sermon in which he severely criticized women who ride astride, calling the practice "an offense against the physical and moral law." The Syracuse Herald couldn't see it in that light, and all and ob- tained interviews from five leading physicians of the Salt City upholding and commending the man-sty riding. The doctors, strange to say, agree at least on the point that riding astride is far less dangerous than the old side-saddle way.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Madge—Dolly, are you sure you brought the right kind of hammock with you? Dolly—Yes, dear; it's just big enough for one and strong enough for two.—Judge.

"Everybody thinks that Amelia is a sweet girl and I don't see it at all." "You can't? Why, man, her father made a big fortune in the sugar business."—Housatonic.

Shoe Salesman (to tall, bony customer)—I'm afraid these shoes will pinch you a trifle, madam. I suggest that you try what we call our "in-or-out" pointed No. 6. Customer—Yes, sir, but I wear a No. 6. Have you got an expanded No. 6?—Chicago Tribune.

Spooner—My darling, I would gladly die for you. Mabel—Oh, you would, would you. And yesterday you said that you're was an un- dying love. Leave me, deceiver!—Cleveland Leader.

"I'll never speak to you again!" "Now that's a nice way for a woman to talk to her husband. Isn't it?" "Well, yes!" "I'll not till pay day, anyhow."—Houston Post.

I am a Gift goods specialist. All Omaha—and few cities in the west, for that matter—does not offer another such a delightful exhibition of - - - Gifts for Fair Brides and 1909 Graduates. GIFT GOODS REPLETE WITH QUALITY. GIFT GOODS REPLETE WITH STYLE. MANDELBERG. 1522 Farnam Street OMAHA.

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Let Me Tell You Something. It isn't how little you pay that makes the dollars count; it's how your clothes will wear and keep their shape. I want to let you see the difference between the clothes I make to your individual measure and the kind the clothes sell.

Guard Your Eyes. Huteson Optical Co. 213 S. 16th Street, Omaha. Herzog Tailoring Co., 219 NORTH 16th STREET.

APOLLO PLAYER PIANO A BEAUTIFUL PIANO WITH MOST WONDERFUL PLAYER ATTACHMENT. The Apollo is the only Player-Piano whose music sounds perfectly natural, because the Apollo alone has a human touch. The Apollo 88-Note Player-Piano does strike down on the top of the keys. Other players either strike up on the stoker of the action or under the keys at the back, both of which methods are entirely unnatural and can only produce unnatural, mechanical music.