

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Table with 3 columns: Number, Rate, Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different periods.

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GEORGE R. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st 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.

The rivers down there do not appear to have heard the news that Kansas has gone dry.

Being blown up by a giant firecracker is the midsummer style of juvenile joy riding.

The aeroplane gown is the latest and, of course, none but highfliers are expected to wear it.

When inclined to pass harsh judgment, remember that one of the Gould children never married.

Some of the senate oratory comes under the ban of the pure food law; it is misbranded and short weight.

The National Confectioners' association, which just closed its meeting at Detroit, reports having had a sweet time.

Joaquin Miller wants to have a home provided for poets. With a strict entrance examination a small one would do.

Scientists say the earth is passing through the tail of a comet. Just so it doesn't play whiplacker with us it will be all right.

Inasmuch as he has a full supply and wants no competition, Senator Tillman doubtless favors a prohibitive duty on pitchforks.

Senator La Follette talked 267 pages in the Congressional Directory and then it is marked "To be continued in our next."

It is to be noted that Jim Patten is by no means so lavish with his advice since he closed out his wheat deals and pocketed his profits.

If congress should put through that proposed tax on corporation net earnings, the average mining stock company will have no trouble in proving an alibi.

When a Michigan woman wanted a divorce because her husband talked in his sleep he made good on a defense that it was the only chance he had. How ungalant.

Chicago is to have a convention hall which will hold 45,000 people. That will be large enough to hold all what remains of Mr. Hearst's independence party.

More people were wounded by firecrackers at the Bunker Hill celebration than were the victims of the primitive rifles of that time. That's marking progress.

Tammany hall has officially ruled that it is improper for one member to call another a grafter. Tammany is getting to be almost as particular as the United States senate.

The Treasury department recently received a conciliatory contribution of 98 cents and the opinion is justified that the conscientious contributor took the bargain counter discount.

Mayor Jim did not win the prize in the roping contest. It is plain that our cowboy mayor has not kept in practice since he showed his skill at the home-coming of the Peorians.

And the czar and the kaiser toasted each other when they met out in the Baltic. It is reassuring to know that they are still neighborly enough to borrow groceries back and forth when the delivery boy is late.

Genesis of the Denver Platform.

Who drew the Denver platform? And what were the circumstances of its adoption?

Of gossip on this subject there has always been a plenty. It was said last year that Mr. Bryan rejected all aid, framed the document himself, put it into the hands of Governor Haskell, then his nearest friend, and practically ordered the convention to accept it. Certain it is that he was much pleased with that part of the convention's work, and in his canvass interpreted it without an if, an and or a but.

Fortunately, as the senate is just now discussing that platform, there are members of the body who should possess full information. Clarke of Arkansas, Stone of Missouri, Newlands of Nevada, Simmons of North Carolina, Frazier of Tennessee and Daniel of Virginia were members of the platform committee at Denver. Did they accept the convention's expression of principles perfunctorily? They accepted the candidate, and in the campaign did what they could for him. But at least two of them—Mr. Simmons and Mr. Daniel have in the present tariff debate shown but small consideration for what was said by the convention on the subject of tariff reform.—Washington Star.

The genesis of the Denver platform, with special reference to its declarations on the tariff, may be so shrouded in doubt down at Washington as to justify the question here propounded, but it is a matter of record here in Nebraska that may be easily traced back. The framework of the Denver platform was originally promulgated in the democratic state platform put out by Nebraska in September, 1907. It is notorious that while that document was presumably presented by a resolutions committee it was, in fact, drafted under the personal direction of William Jennings Bryan. With reference to the tariff, Mr. Bryan's platform plank of 1907 reads:

We favor an immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of the import duties. Articles entering into competition with articles controlled by trusts should be placed upon the free list; material reduction should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life and reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

This platform draft was taken up and reiterated with unimportant modifications by the Nebraska democrats in their state convention held in March, 1908, at which the delegation to the Denver convention was selected. Again Mr. Bryan was personally present and supervised the platform making. In this draft the clause already quoted is retained verbatim, but with a prelude suggested by incidents that had transpired in the interval, reading as follows:

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by a part of the republican party as a tardy recognition of the rightness of the democratic position on this question. But the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so obligated to the highly protected interests that it postpones relief until after election. And we call attention to the significant fact that the promise now made by those republicans who favor tariff revision is wholly vitiated by the use of the very qualifying words under which the present tariff inequities have grown up.

The program of Mr. Bryan and his political managers was to reiterate this Nebraska-made platform at Denver and thus give it the stamp of acceptance by the national organization of the party. While the likeness is more than a family resemblance, when finally incorporated into the Denver document the tariff declaration in full is as follows:

We welcome the belated promise of tariff revision now offered by the republican party in tardy recognition of the rightness of the democratic position on this question. But the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed which the republican party must have the same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during this uninterrupted power no action whatever has been taken by the republican congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff inequities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products should be placed upon the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and graduated reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge. We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

The first two paragraphs would, doubtless, have covered the ground were it not for the pilgrimage made to Lincoln just before the Denver convention by Herman Ridder, who had been actively engaged in the agitation for free print paper and wood pulp and as actively opposed to Mr. Bryan's candidacy. Mr. Ridder's visit to Fairview converted him to the support of Bryan and the natural inference is that the additional section in the tariff declaration was one of the moving causes.

We have here, therefore, the transitional stages of the tariff plank of the Denver platform from its first formulation by Mr. Bryan for the Nebraska state platform in September, 1907, through its revision by him for the Nebraska state platform in March, 1908, and its final form as he approved it for the Denver convention in July of the same year.

The Chicago Tribune thinks that members of the legislature ought to study the state constitution in order to avoid the enactment of unconstitutional laws, the suggestion growing out of Illinois' costly experience with direct primary legislation, repeatedly nullified by supreme court decisions.

The Tribune's suggestion is the height of impertinence. Why should a lawmaker waste time studying the constitution when we maintain courts for the very purpose of correcting his mistakes?

Japan a Fullfledged Nation.

Japan is preparing to cast aside the last of its national swaddling clothes and take its place with the other nations of the world. Up to the close of the war with Russia Japan recognized the extra-territorial rights of foreign consuls and ministers to try citizens of their own country accused of crime in Japan. This right had been granted years before when Japan was a kindergarten student of modern governmental methods, but its progress had been so great that it insisted on and secured the abolition of this concession. The commercial treaties negotiated at that time, however, still recognized the principle of extra-territoriality and permitted partial foreign supervision over the nation's internal commerce. These treaties have a little over a year yet to run and provide for one year's notice to terminate them, but discussion in Japan already makes it certain that this notice will be given and the last relic of outside domination removed.

The step is not only a development of nationality, but is important commercially to all nations having trade relations with Japan. New treaties must be negotiated and these will doubtless revolutionize the foreign trade. As a sidelight the trend of Japanese thought toward a strong protective policy is notable. Its leading statesmen are advocating a tariff almost exclusive, unless modified by reciprocal treaty concessions, and it is apparent that the nation which secures Japanese trade must be willing and able to give a quid pro quo.

Japan has progressed wonderfully in manufactures and world commerce, particularly since the war with China, and its commercial ambition is boundless. Its diplomats are as shrewd as any and in negotiating these commercial treaties may be expected to hold their own with the best. With the termination of the old agreements Japan will cease to be a nation admitting superiority of any other nation in mutual relations and later-course.

Broadening the Conference Idea.

A year ago last April President Roosevelt summoned a conference of state governors at Washington to consider the question of the conservation of the natural resources of the nation, and the governors met again in December for consultation on the same subject. It is now proposed that the governors shall meet this coming December in conjunction with the National Civic Federation and other similar bodies and that the scope of the deliberations be greatly enlarged. The meetings of last year gave an acknowledged impetus to the conservation idea and, what is fully as important, harmonized some influences which had been working at cross purposes. It helped dispel the provincialism which overlooked the needs of distant sections and gives hope of a comprehensive plan for co-operation.

The National Civic Federation is working for uniform laws, particularly those affecting business that crosses state lines. Interstate business has become so vast that radical differences in law and commercial practices in the various states constitute a serious obstacle which can be removed only by concerted action, for if uniformity is secured it must first be determined what is desired and all effort be directed toward a single goal. The gathering of such bodies of representative men focuses public attention upon the subject and the wide publicity given the discussions brings their importance home to all the people.

Immigrants and the Farm.

One of the great problems in the United States is the assimilation of the immigrant and this is complicated by the tendency of the newcomers to settle in congested labor centers. Here they are largely grouped by nationalities and often compelled to live in surroundings neither healthful nor uplifting. This is particularly true of those from southern Europe, who seldom seek the farms, though many of them at home lived in rural districts. Immigration statistics show that over 1,000,000 of that class have arrived in this country since 1901.

The reasons impelling the immigrant to remain in the city are varied, but it is not because the farm does not need them. From one end of the country to the other there has been a demand for farm labor, even when stagnation prevailed in the industrial centers. In addition there is ample opportunity for the immigrants to engage in farming on their own account and this is not confined to the west.

The report of the New York commissioner of agriculture shows a decrease of 14,388 farms in that state in the last twenty years, and that this is not accounted for by consolidations is proved by the great decrease in farm products. The same condition exists all over the east and the farmers explain it as due to lack of labor to till the land. The farmers' sons have gone west or to the city and immigration has not supplied their place.

The New York commissioner of agriculture recommends that bureaus be established to acquaint the immigrants with the opportunities in agricultural sections, both for the salvation of the farmer and the good of the

The College Man in Business.

calumny serious and graduating addresses is bringing forth the usual admonitions to the young man about to step out from college, warning him of the pitfalls of the business world and inspiring him with the thought that what has brought about the mischief is the scarcity of college men in business life.

In the baccalaureate sermon at Princeton President Woodrow Wilson read a lecture on "Duty," in which he complained, with some justice, that the practice everywhere is too prevalent of trying to do the least for the most money. He admitted, it is true, that even in college some students are found who try to get their diplomas with the least possible effort, thinking they are thus cheating the college, but in fact cheating themselves, and still the drift of his words is to stimulate the idea that the world is waiting for the college graduate to lift it to a higher plane in all its various lines of business and professional activity.

Without lessening the force of all this good advice, the college graduate should nonetheless be reminded that there have been classes graduated before his and that the positions of leadership have for the most part been occupied all the time by men with good schooling, if not with college educations. If there have been abuses in the business world, if the game has been overplayed, as President Wilson would express it, it has not been because there were no college graduates at hand to call a halt. Among the captains of industry who have turned the tricks calling to be reformed there are probably as many who have gone through college as there are of those who have not had the advantages of such an education.

It goes without saying that the college man entering the career of business or of professional should work toward high ideals, but he must not forget that he will have to accommodate himself to existing conditions and that improvement will have to come, not by over-night revolution, but by the slow process of evolution. This would be just as true if every man in the business world carried a college diploma.

Beautifuling Cities.

The cost of a city beautiful is something enormous, but aside from the education and inspiration it affords its residents, Paris has demonstrated that it pays. How much the public improvements in Paris had cost up to the time of the second empire no one knows, but it was many millions. Under Baron Eugene Haussmann's direction Napoleon III spent \$500,000,000 to make Paris the most beautiful city in the world, and additional expenditures have been made on no mean scale ever since. Now it is proposed to spend \$135,000,000 more in carrying out a systematic plan of beautifuling, the municipal council having already approved the plans and appropriated the money.

Under Baron Haussmann nothing was permitted to stand in the way of his plans. Private property was taken, streets cut through where valuable buildings stood and everything made to conform to the best ideals. The result is that no European traveler thinks of omitting a trip to Paris. The annual influx of visitors and the money they spend means to Paris what the rise of the Nile does to the Egyptian husbandman. It pays the biggest rate of interest of any investment made by the thrifty Frenchman.

Under Boss Shepherd millions were expended to make Washington beautiful and symmetrical, and it is now far in advance of other American cities. New York has expended enormous sums for municipal beautifuling, but its business district is so out of harmony that it cannot be compared to Paris and Berlin in this respect.

Our new and growing cities of the west can hardly afford to spend such vast sums for beautifuling, but they certainly can avoid the mistakes in city-making which render beautifuling in the future either impossible or excessively costly.

It turns out that one of the reasons why that George Washington university was dropped from the accredited list of the Carnegie foundation was that the university had forced the retirement of two professors in the height of their usefulness and in their prime manhood in order to fill their places with cheaper men. This feature of the case, however, has had little, if any, public attention.

Wonder why it is that these colleges and universities take delight in piling up alphabetical letters on people who are already overburdened with honorary degrees when there are so many who have to stop their signatures short with the surname?

They are not overlooking anything in the tax line in France to make up the treasury deficit. An impost on dogs is expected to supply a part of the needed funds. Here is a suggestion to the senate finance committee.

An insurance writer says that when a man asks a woman to marry him it would be a most excellent preliminary

if she were to ask him "Are you insured?"

There are a lot of other questions equally important which the woman ought to propound, but for some unexplainable reason she invariably forgets all about them.

If those Pierre delegates to the navigation congress at Yankton make the trip by boat, as they are planning, they will be able to give the other delegates some practical information—providing, of course, they escape snags and sandbars and arrive before adjournment.

A new watermelon has been discovered which is no larger than a grapefruit. That may suit the epicure, but the small boy will still cling to the ones large enough to let him in over his ears.

"Is the shed in which a dirigible is kept to be a 'drirage'?" asks the New York Independent. We do not know what the answer is, but the one at Fort Omaha is called the balloon house.

A Washington society girl refused to go on with her part in an amateur play because she was asked to wear tights. From this distance it is impossible to say whether she was justified.

If either of the Wright brothers should conclude to take a political flyer, they would have the advantage of starting out right, hailing as they do from Ohio.

Unimportant, but Necessary.

St. Louis Republic.

This is the season of the June bride. The June bridegroom is altogether too unimportant a person to deserve mention, except casually, in order to account for the bride.

The Richest Legacy.

Boston Herald.

Edward Everett Hale's richest legacy was not mentioned in the will. It was the love of humankind and active interest in all good causes. All are beneficiaries, and the good will doesn't have to be proved.

Theory and Practice.

Indianapolis News.

It is well enough for the conference of chautauques and corrections to discuss the question of recreation for the public as a theory, but when it comes to actual practice the public is a little too much engaged in chasing the cost of living for any such entertaining pastime.

That Settles It.

Kansas City Times.

Mrs. Cleveland has definitely testified that the ex-president did not sign the magazine articles, attributed to him by Mr. Brandenburg. This is all the public wanted to know, and so far as the country is concerned the rest of the proceedings in the case are incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

EARLY SUMMER SCENES.

Heart Throbs of the Boy in the Poesy of the Man.

Collier's Weekly.

In rivers, bays and the running brooks, the boys are beginning the daily swim. Examination time is hard by, and you can see the scared scholars almost everywhere, under the shady trees and curled up to the piazza. If they are just "kiddies," you will hear them scratching away at "sums" with a stubby pencil. But the children of a larger growth are tightly gripping a dark brown book in the hand, and trot-trotting through the Mautian hexameters, or "J. Casner and his Gallic serape, which made him lord of other chaps." Inside the city walls the children are screaming up and down the smelly asphalt streets. Out beyond the region of clanging trolley cars and steel-clad sky-scrapers, the morning sunlight lies rich and heavy on the green grass, and all through the day till milking-time the cattle are placid in the meadows or knee-deep in the cool mud of a slummy pond, where turtles slide in and out, and bull-dogs plump in on a high dive at the approach of undesirable cattle. When the day is quite done, and the farm-hands are cutting across lots after chores, sometimes you can hear the mellow lin-lan-lone of evening bells drifting in across the lush, green intervals from over the purple rim of the hills. Silently, one by one, the loveliest days of the year—the days of the early summer—are passing.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Saintliness is measured by service. The crooked life is always well oiled. Prayer without labor means paralysis. Some people hope to get into heaven by looking for hell.

You cannot wed vanity without being divorced from sincerity.

A saving faith is a faith that makes the world seem worth saving.

The mark of a free man is that he binds himself to some high duty.

Grafting is simply the difference between the get life and the give life.

Covering your neighbors with lamplack will not react with whitewash on yourself.

The man who despises his brother usually has some boss before whom he grovels.

You never know how much good there is in men until some dark day falls on us all.

You may know what a man really thinks of his father by what his children think of him.

Where the collection is the life of the church, the church makes a poor collection of lives.

No man knows anything about the divine friendship who does not exhibit human friendliness.

The devils you entertain in the dark take good care to start up an illumination on their own account.—Chicago Tribune.

OPEN THE DOOR.

Edward Everett Hale.

Open the door of your heart, my lad, to the angel of love and truth.

When the world is full of unnumbered joys.

Cast in beautiful dawn of youth, Casting aside all things that mar, Saying to wrong, "Depart!" To the voices of hope that are calling you, Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass, to the things that shall abide;

To the holy thought that lift your soul Like the stars at eventide.

All the fadeless flowers that bloom In the realm of hope that are calling you, Are yours if you'll only give them room; Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend, Fearless of class and creed,

When you hear the cry of a brother's voice.

In the sob of a soul in need, To the singing heavens that ever you bend, You need no map nor chart; But only the love of the Master; Open the door of your heart.

I've opened 107 watch and diamond accounts in a week!

107 former ADMIRERS of precious gems or handsome timepieces are now OWNERS of the pieces they formerly ADMIRERED from a distance.

I've convinced 107 lovers of jewels and watches that they were NOT compelled to have ALL the purchase price at the TIME of purchase.

Each one of the 107 is GOING to pay me, of course, but as he or she secures the money—there'll be no PUSHING or CROWDING upon MY part—I am willing to WAIT for mine.

And I am anxious that YOU make the 108th customer upon my credit books THIS WEEK—any piece in my IMMENSE stock is YOURS on THAT plan—and the plan is a JUST and EASY one.

But let me TEMPT you a bit; with a superb diamond ring—something you've WANTED right along. For ONE, week, JUST one week, I will offer you a choice of 25 ACTUAL \$50 diamond rings for \$35. No hardships about PAYING for the ring mind you, just pay me a "retainer" of \$3.50 when you WEAR the ring away—and the BALANCE as you POSSESS it. Isn't that FAIR?

Mandelberg 1522 Farnam St.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. The story of the seventeen holes provokes rude scoffs at the refining influences of the Sugar trust.

Enough speeches have been fired at the Wright brothers to keep their aeroplanes aloft for a while.

With a keen-edged inheritance cleaver the state of Illinois cut a stake of \$13,544 from the estate of the late Nelson Morris.

The tremendous cost of maintaining Mrs. Howard Gould "in her station of life" explains why some stations on the Gould roads sob for a coat of paint.

In the view of a Missouri court, a wife has an inalienable right to exhibit a temper as a husband. The "common rights of man" are not exclusive property. That judge deserves a call to the chautauqua circuit.

When a Chinese mandarin receives the official "yellow cord" he makes arrangements for his funeral forthwith. When a Sugar trust gets caught with the yellow goods on, it assumes the pose of outraged innocence and fires its minor servitors.

Visions of summer charms in the mountains reared by vacation literature receive a rude jar in Colorado. Phenomenal vagaries of the weather provoked this heated outburst from the Denver Republic: "Summer is a farce, and sunshine is but a matter of distant memory."

A Philadelphia lawyer solved the puzzle of his defeat in a recent case by assuring the court, in pleading for a new trial, that a rude jar in Colorado. Phenomenal vagaries of the weather provoked this heated outburst from the Denver Republic: "Summer is a farce, and sunshine is but a matter of distant memory."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES. "When I have \$10,000 in the bank I will ask you to marry me," he said.

"I belong to a long lived family," replied the sweet girl, "but I can't hope to live as long as that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Upsome—I've heard that your pastor sometimes preaches hereby. Mrs. Highmore—O, yes, sometimes; but it's so diluted you can't taste it.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Newwood—You promised to stop smoking for my sake. Newwood—Yes, dear; I'm smoking for my own sake now.—New York Sun.

"But why, my love, are you burning gas so recklessly?" "Because, John dear," said Mrs. Newwood, "for every dollar worth I burn you'll get 20 cents."—Harper's Bazar.

Nan—I never saw Kil as plump as she is nowadays. Fan—Plump? Huh! She used to have a dimple in her chin. It's a mole now!—Chicago Tribune.

"My word!" exclaimed the British society woman, "here's an announcement of the marriage of another member of our nobility to an American concert hall singer. Fancy! isn't it terrible!" "Oh! I don't know," replied the New York girl. "The average scoubrette doesn't deserve much sympathy."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Young Man—I wish to thank you, sir, for giving me your assistance in persuading your daughter to marry me. The Old Man—Sir, I was violently opposed to the match. The Young Man—I know it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Rev. Mr. Hustler's church is certainly up to date." "Indeed! How?" "Why, he calls his vesper services matinees, and the ushers take up the collection with cash registers."—Boston Transcript.

Patience—She has burnt hair, they say. Patriot—Auburn! Why, say! You could fry eggs on it.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Apollo's "Human Touch" The Apollo is the only player piano whose music sounds perfectly natural, because the Apollo alone has a human touch. Every pianist knows that the only way to cause the piano hammers to strike the strings in the natural way is by a downward stroke upon the piano keys.

A. HOSPE CO. 1513 Douglas Street