THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. HALF-TONE

OMAHA BEE YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

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ANCIENT ART AND MODERN BUSINESS METHODS MEET

New Business Office and Counting Room of The Bee Shows a Most Effective Mingling of Byzantine Art and the Very Latest of Equipment for Doing Business.



ENTRANCE TO THE BEE BUSINESS OFFICE.

HIRTY-EIGHT years ago The Omaha Bee came into existence. June 19, 1871, its first edition was printed, and what had been merely an idea in the brain of the late Edward Rosewater became a physical entity.

Like most institutions destined to long years and great growth, the beginning was not pretentious and the first edition was in size no larger than two pages of the present paper. Those knowing the founder might have foreseen that an enterprise fathered by him was likely to increase in influence, but would scarcely have had a clear mental image of the proportions to be attained in later years.

During the days that have passed since The Bee was born, back in 1871, many changes have come into the world. Especially has the newspaper business undergone the expansive operation, with the consequent improvement in methods and results. Newspapers now do each day as a matter of course things that would seem miracles to one who dates no further ahead in the world's experience than thirty-eight years ago. Social life is more complicated and its com- The latest step taken in this plexities involve the newspaper to a greater extent, perhaps, than direction has been to remodel any of its other agencies or manifestations. Thus in 1871 only a and enlarge the room set very few newspapers used the rotary printing press, such as is now apart for the uses of the busiso common that even the dailies in towns of 20,000 have them, ness office.

now would have swamped the facilities of the local office of that was thoroughly oriental. Its exquisite treatment of every detail,

lished in a little job printing office, with a dry goods box for the plant of its own was the first step in real expansion, and then the rate for the time, until it finally was moved into the Bee building twenty years ago. But even here the growth did not stop and the plant that was adequate at that time has long since been outgrown, and the latest of machinery has supplanted the equipment then building have also been changed, so that room might be had for the accommodation of the increasing force needed to carry on the work.

It was determined when Only a very few published papers seven days in the week. The gigantic Sunday issues were unknown; telegraphic news was gathered the enlargement was conat great expense and with much labor by a few of the more preten- ceived that the work should tious papers, while the vast majority depended on the mails for their be so treated and carried out information outside their immediate local field. Even the local field that harmony with the genwas taken care of in a way that would now be considered decidedly eral architectural scheme of slipshod and inefficient. From the "flat bed" press of 1871 to the the Bee building might result. great accumulation of multiplied units that constitutes a newspa- Plans were laid that in genper press of these days is a far cry, but it only marks a little of the eral arrangement and in decoprogress in methods of publishing. All the papers published in Ne- rative detail this concordance braska in 1871 would not have used in a week the white paper The might ensue and these plans Bee now consumes in a day. All the printers employed in Omahat have been thought out and in 1871 could scarcely set the type in a day for a single issue of Thr, achieved. Bee of today. The telegraphic report that comes to The Bee daily-The Bee building is an ex-

time, while the local matter prepared daily in The Bee office now where Roman art was so careless, was thoroughly Hellenic; its devel- intervals on the long counters, designed to break the monotony of would have sufficed an Omaha paper then for many days. These opment of interior effects, its centralization and use for a systematic counter length. The ivy leaf worked into the panelings of the counare but few incidents in the development of the paper with the propaganda of ideas was thoroughly Roman. But in none of this ters appears, also, as a decorative effect on the torcheres. These growth of the world. It was established first with no idea of per- was Byzantine art a plaglarist. It simply utilized these various elemanency, but it grew even greater than its founder dreamed, and ments in the service of a perfectly original scheme. Outside of its which are known technically, as "points of interest." To the stuwith his personality it expanded to become an institution of influ- home sphere its influence was most important. It is quite certain ence and importance in the affairs of the city and state, known that if, when the northern tribes wiped out Roman culture in the throughout the land, and permanent in its existence and prosperity. west, Byzantine influence had not been actively exerted in Italy; if Naturally, the growth of the newspaper has been accompanied Ravenna, and then Venice, had not been preserved as Byzantine outby a growth in its publishing plant. Originally The Bee was pub- posts, and Rome resuscitated by Byzantine monks and immigrants; helm, working from designs furnished by Lionel Robertson, a well if Greek colonies had not been thrown into southern Italy; if Sicily, editor's desk, and its business was transacted wherever the editor under the Normans, had not subjected itself to Byzantine influence, and publisher chanced to meet a customer. From this start to a and if the great maritime republics that held the trade of the world in their hands from the ninth to thirteenth century-Amalfi, Venice, crowding. Every desk used by a clerk who deals with the public, is continued growth of the paper and its steadily increasing business Pisa, Genoa-had not brought to the west all portable works of Bytook it through several buildings, each with equipment commensu- zantine art and themselves become impregnated with the artistic atmosphere of the east; and finally, if the Crusades had not opened up before the barbarous west superb vistas of the artistic civilizations of Byzantines and Mohammedans-if all this had not happened as ods has been omitted, and whether it be the head of one of the deit did, the torch of progress would not have been handed on and the thought to be complete. And the quarters assigned to it in the new great Gothic and Renaissance eras would not have been what they were."

Byzantium's chief ambitions to the art assets of the world in-

clude the dome on pendatives, which made it possible to secure varied interiors; figured mosaic wall paintings, the most harmonious surface decoration for architecture; the preservation of classic tradiand the imparting of them in modified form to the Mohammedans and Europeans of the middle ages; the development of the minor arts to a higher pitch of perfection than ever before, giving models to the business office from the elevators. to all branches of art elsewhere. It is well known how Byzantine ivories, miniatures and enamels larged into monumental copies.

It is with respect to interiors of buildings that invention.



The general lighting plan includes three torcheres, stationed at torcheres supply that architectural item dear to the designer's heart dent of interior illumination they show a means of giving that diffusion of light from the ceiling which is a much desired objective. Secondary illumination is afforded by individual desk lamps.

The office furniture was built for The Bee by Orchard & Wilknown western decorator. The convenience of the public was a consideration in planning the arrangement of fixtures. The amount of counter space is large and the aisles are too broad to admit of situated beside the counter, and the maximum of speed in waiting upon people is thus to be attained.

The desks and other furniture just installed are about the last word in office equipment. Nothing that is known to modern methpartments or his stenographer, the desk employed contains all the conveniences devised by man as the result of experience for the expeditious and comfortable dispatch of business. These desks are so arranged that a maximum of result may be accomplished by the minimum of effort. In design they harmonize perfectly with the building itself, giving first the impression of massive solidity, but along such lines as please rather than depress with the suggestion of massiveness. Solidly constructed of oak, in a soft tone of gray, tions which otherwise would have been broken, their arrangement adds to the general effect of the picture and makes the interior seem the acme of comfort as well as substantiality. An aisle parallel in direction to the front aisle gives on the inner court of the building, affording immediate and direct entrance

Along this rear aisle is located the quarters for the advertising solicitors. They are furnished with desks and other equipment in were the inspiration of mediaeval sculptors and keeping with the general plan of the whole office and are so situated painters in Europe, their minute figures being en- as to be easily reached by customers who care to consult with them. The entire arrangement is part of the general plan, looking to the convenience of the public as well as of the office force. Everything most is owed and the elaborate arcades in the court is up to the minute in all regards. The latest office appliances, such of the Bee building are a direct result of Byzantine as filing cabinets, card indexes, "ticklers" and permanent record cases, have been installed, and these, with telephones, phonographs, tickers and other modern inventions, make the installation of the counting room and business office of The Bee as complete in each detail as its mechanical plant.

Besides the main counting room quarters the business office includes the private office of C. C. Rosewater, business manager of The Bee. This room, which is of large size, is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations. The decorative scheme is similar in general to that of the main office. There have been some small but not inharmonious variations worked out here. The street window lights are of leaded panes, after the Tudor style, and a darker color was employed in tinting the walls. The furniture is of fumed oak, a rich brown tone, resulting from an ammonia process. A window which gives on the main business office is of stained glass, the figure being Byzantine in design. In both offices hang several



of the twelve pictures of the Transmississippi exposition painted in oils by John R. Key. Mr. Key,' who is a son of that Francis S. Key who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," was brought to Omaha by The Bee that he might reproduce in color the principal buildings of the exposition. His pictures were the only ones of the sort made and are noteworthy for their accuracy of coloring. Others of the series are hung in the court of the building, and one is over the main stairway of the Omaha club. The change in the quarters of the business department of The Bee are such as will serve to keep the institution abreast of riddern development. It provides ample space for the transaction of the great and growing volume of business of the paper, affords room for the public and for the employes as well and will permit of handling the various matters that come up between the public and the paper in a much more expeditious and satisfactory manner than ever before. The main entrance on Farnam street brings the customer directly into the office, where he can quickly be directed to the department

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OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

ample of a style of architecture little known in the modern world -the Byzantine. It is the only known example on a large scale in Omaha, and for that matter in this part of the world. Admittedly a remarkable development in many ways upon earlier forms and with certain distinct merits of its own the salient features of Byzantine architecture are generally unknown and are likely to remain in obscurity so long as American architects are trained chiefly at the Beaux-Arts, with the devotion there to renaissance ideas completely dominant. Viewed simply as an example of this rarely seen type of architecture, the Bee building would be much worth while. Accordingly, the determination to carry out in further detail the Byzantine effect may fairly be described as praiseworthy.

ity in architectural composition



WHERE THE WANT ADS ARE TAKEN. CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT IN NEW OFFICE. GLIMPSE OF THE ACCOUNTING FORCE.

As respects the business office of The Bee, Byzantine forms or person he is seeking, and may thus complete his errand were perforce chiefly to be carried out in decorative detail, in de- without unnecessary delay or confusion. If it be a want ad to insign of furniture and so forth. The general lines had been laid sert it is taken at the counter directly in front of the main entrance. Byzantine art was a com- down when the building went up. The result has been wrought City subscriptions are also looked after from this counter, while posite, but not an inorganic art. by carrying in an arch form of the kind which mounts the main complaints as to delivery, changes in address or similar business is Its inheritance was varied. De- entrance of the building. This arch form has been reproduced in taken care of at the side counter, where the clerks in charge may be riving intense love of color from the business office in several ways. It appears on the frieze running easily reached. The cashier's desk is just at the left of the main the orient, power to idolize from the walls of the rooms; it is reproduced on the capitals of the sup- entrance, protected by a grille designed in harmony with the other the Greeks, it added to these abil- porting columns and in the paneling of the counters. /

which came from the Romans. The dominant note is a yellow under a grey background, though the Farmer are easily reached, and the superintendent of the Bee build-"Its use as an impressive part of dull red has been effectively employed for relief. All the interior ing has his desk near the door to the court on the rear aisle, so he the pomp of imperial power in pal- woodwork has been treated with a harmonic color scheme in view, can be easily reached by tenants of the building or others who wish ace processions and ceremonials baseboards, wainscotings and furniture being so dealt with.

furnishings, and the accounting department is adjacent. The for-Harmony in the color scheme was also carefully worked out. eign advertising departments of The Bee and the Twentieth Century to see him.

end of feuds among these people, and the Emp Yung League Organized to Drive the Japanese Out of Korea (Copyright, 1909, by Frank G. Carpenter.) average native will do anything to bring EOUL, 1909. - (Special Correspondence of The Bes.) - The

situation here in Korea is much the same as that of the Philippines at the close of our war with Spain. It is even worse on account of the hords of low-class

Japanese who are overrunning the country and in many cases outraging the natives. The average Horean cannot believe that Japan is anxious to develop this country for his good and he considers it a patriotic duty to drive out the so-called invaders. There are organized societies of insurgents who have sworn to kill any Japanese soldier or citizen if they catch him apart from his fellows. Small bands of these societies are now scattered all over Korea. They have taken into their ranks the disaffected and rascally officials who have lost their jobs by the Japanese taking hold of the government, as well as idlers and ex-soldiers and even the old bandit element which has severe.

for generations preyed upon the country. In the meantime the Japanese army is doing all it can to wipe out these insur-

foreigners who have kept count tell me country to show that he is not in favor and elsewhere. that the deaths are running very close to of the Japanese government. If he wears The Emp Yungs operate in small bands. The soldiers are instructed to put down diers by whom they were stopped when 1,000 per month. This seems an enormous foreign clothes or has cut off his hair he They have no organized forces and they the insurgents, and they have trouble in traveling over the country. One such case number, especially as the authorities may is almost sure to be spotted by the rebels are merely guerrillas. At first they were finding out who the insurgents are. The that the conditions are growing better and sooner or later and he may be shot upon largely composed of patriots who had sworn native Christians are generally neutral,

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Bibles Versus the Revolver.

time the military policy was to wipe out are a number of pro-Japanese who are vers and often save the life of the owner. now. If you give up, you have at any rate From a large army like this, scattered in every village which was found to be har- accepting the situation, cutting off their The largeste association of these rebels the chance of living a day or so longer, small bands over the country, away from It is also claimed that a great deal of boring insurgents, and today all who feed topknots and taking advantage of the new is known as the Emp Yung league. The Otherwise you will die." The rebeis mean their officers, there are bound to be out- the fighting is a matter of private war-

mercy. Within the last year it is estimated traitors to their country, and they shoot means the ever righteous and patriotic They give, and in many cases are actually for instance, upon being told not to the that something like 12,000 people have been them even more readily than the Japanese army and its members are sworn to kill slaughtered by the Japanese soldiers for his horse in the churchyard because it killed on the charge of being insurgents, themselves. At the same time the pro- all Japanese, found alone, upon sight. It giving. Indeed, I am told that many of would eat the trees cursed the sexton The chronicles of the insurrections and Japanese inform upon their enemies among was to this league that the assissing who the so-called insurgents whose deaths are and cut him over the head with his the numbers killed and wounded are pub- the insurgents and aid the soldiers in murdered Durham White Stevens belonged reported in the newspapers are members sword. This was reported by the mis-Habed from day to day in the Seoul Press, hunting them down. Indeed, it is impor- and it is said there are branches of it in of vilages who have thus forcibly been sionaries and the man was degraded. which is the organ of the government, and tant for a Korean now traveling over the the Hawaiian islands, in the United States made to harbor insurgents.

better and that the rebels, with the ex- sight. to die for their country. They are now but the soldiers suspect them. Not long ception of bandits and professional bri- A curious phase of this situation is that made up of the dissatisfied of all sorts, ago they surrounded a church far off in the gands, have almost disappeared. There is the Korean Christians are supposed to be Many of them are ex-soldiers of the Korean interior, where 300 people were worshiping. no doubt but that Japan must manage neutral or not in favor of the Japanese army, which was disbanded by the Jap- The officer instructed the pastor to go Korea with a strong hand if it would bring government. For this reason if a Korean anese at the time when they deposed the on with his devotions, but as soon as the about peace and order, but it is question- traveler is met by a band of insurgents old emperor and put his son in his place, church was over he corralled the members able whether its methods are not over- he tries to convince them that he belongs They have no money, and live on the vil- as they came out and asked their names. to our church. The rebels make him prove lages. This fact puts the peace-loving As he did so he looked over a list of the

his faith and demand that he sing a hyun Korean between the devil and the deep suspects in the neighborhood and checked or recite the Lord's prayer. He is some- sea. When a band of rebels comes to him the names off. At the close he let them And still the situation is serious. There times asked to say the ten commandments and demands money or food he replies that all go. He said these people are all Chrisgents. General Hasegawa, the commander- are perhaps 15,000,000 people on this penin- as well. Indeed, an increased demand for he dare not give it, for the Japanese sol- tians and must not be molested.

in-chief, has something like 20,000 men in suia, and if the rebellion is allowed to go hymn books, and Bibles in Korea has diers will shoot him as soon as they learn Another congregation was less mercifully the field. These are scattered from one on this guerrilla warfare will be con- sprung up and many who are not Chris- he has helped the insurgents. Thereupon, treated, the soldiers stopping the congregaend of Korea to the other, and they shoot tinued for years. The Koreans are to tians buy these to carry with them over the rebels reply: 'Well, if you don't give tion and tearing up the hymn books. What or hang the insurgents on sight. For"s some extent divided up into parties. There the country. They are better than revol- us what we want we will kill you right provocation they had I do not know.

Soldiers and Christians.

barbarous. The Japanese excuse this, howover, by saying that Weigall refused to give information about himself to the soldiers. When they asked him how old he was he said: "One hundred and ten." and he claimed that his name was King Edward the Sixth and that he lived in

Buckingham palace. Similar answers given to a company of our troops in the Philippines would not lead to good treatment.

Koreans Against Koreans.

conceal such men are shot without civilization. The rebeis consider these men people here pronounce it Weep Yung. It what they say, and the villagers know it. rages now and then. One small officer, fare between the Koreans. There are no

about the death of those against whom he has a personal grudge. The Japanese do not understand the Korean language and they have to rely upon the natives as spies and interpreters. Such men point out those whom they hats as insurgents and as a result have them killed. The

Japanese have taken many of the old I have met foreigners who have claimed Korean soldiers into their police force that they were badly treated by the soland are using them as gensdarmes throughout the country. Such Koreans are much more cruel than the Japanese themselves and they are believed to be responsible for a large proportion of attacks upon the so-called insurgents.

Country Unsafe.

With conditions like these, the country is unsafe for foreigners when traveling without some kind of protection. The Korean people believe in the missionaries and the rebels respect them, but many of the hands are ignorant to an extreme and at a distance they cannot tell the differ ence between a Japanese and a European Many Japanese dress in European clothes, and the rebels are prone to think any man so dressed a Japanese, and to shoot him on sight. Not long ago Mr. Erdman, a Presbyterian missionary at Talku, about 100 miles north of Fusan, went on a trip over the country. He had on a khaki suit, and

(Continued on Page Three.)

although none of them would commit the barbarity and indecencies performed by this Japanese squad.

was that of Mr. A. R. Welgall, an Australian mining engineer, who had his wife with him. The soldiers insulted the latter and Weigall narrowly escaped being shot. The treatment of Mrs. Weigall was