

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Daily Bee (without Sunday) one year, \$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$6.00
DELIVERED BY CARRIER

OFFICES

Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N. Council Bluffs—15 First Street

REMITTANCES

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Table with columns for dates and circulation numbers. Includes 'Total' and 'Returned copies'.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24 day of August, 1909.

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

It must be that a nonpartisan is a democrat who takes solemn oath that he is a populist.

Tom Johnson is convinced that the initiative is all right, but the referendum sometimes fails to work.

Now that congress has adjourned, the treasury will have a better chance to catch up on its expense account.

To date no call by Governor Shallenberger for an extra session of the Nebraska legislature. Is a platform building?

Those congressmen who voted against an automobile for use of the speaker need not expect an invitation to ride in it.

Chicago claims to have the worst boy in the world, and indications are that it has several of the same kind who have grown up.

The rats worn in their hair by women are justifying themselves. Another life has been saved by a rat stopping a bullet.

Among other advantages of the adjournment of congress, the overworked editors of the Congressional Record will get a deserved vacation.

No one who takes a look at Nebraska now while the fields are filled with ripening corn will hesitate to extend credit on orders from this state.

The designer's initials are to be removed from the new Lincoln pennies. They might follow the Omaha plan and put a tablet over the advertisement.

It is said that congress used up 10,000,000 words in debating the tariff bill, and still some senator is apt to think after he gets home that he forgot something.

Champ Clark denies that the democrats in congress were divided on the tariff. If Champ is correct quite a few democratic senators and congressmen did a fine job of dissembling.

A new law in Alabama prohibits the carrying of revolvers less than two feet long. Any man who ever looked down the muzzle of a pistol is ready to affirm they are all that long.

If the various states continue to pass laws prohibiting the sale of liquor on trains the railroad companies will be forced to install locker clubs for the accommodation of the thirsty.

Great Britain has placed a real soldier in command of the fortresses and troops in Egypt and the Mediterranean islands, which indicates that the nation is really fearful there may be trouble.

Twenty-eight million of the new Lincoln pennies have been minted, so don't let anyone convince you they will be particularly hard to get. It still requires more effort to secure the \$10 gold pieces.

Half of Paris is reported to have stayed up all night recently to witness an execution. Time was in Paris when half its people remained awake all night to avoid being the star performer in such a drama.

After having sated up the prosperity in the United States, its principal customer, the South African diamond monopoly, has decided to raise the price. If the figures are boosted too high we will wear our old sparklers.

If Democrats Made the Tariff.

While democratic orators and organs are trying to persuade people that revision has not been carried far enough downward, it will be interesting to try to picture what the tariff would have been had the people last year voted the democrats into power, and if the democrats had made the new tariff.

In the first place, it is almost inconceivable that the democrats would have gotten together on any tariff program unless on a barter and sale basis such as governed the Wilson-Gorman act, which was the last democratic tariff from which the country suffered.

Assuming that the democrats, if in power, would have undertaken to execute their platform pledges we would have to go back to the declarations made by the Denver convention to get some idea of the direction in which they would have headed. The Denver platform favors "immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties," and it goes on to explain that the reductions should be made by putting on the free list all articles "in competition with trust-controlled products," with material reductions upon the necessities of life to be followed up by graduated reductions "to restore the tariff to a revenue basis."

If the democrats had made the tariff and had consented to be guided by the Denver platform, the principle of protection would have been thrown to the winds. Everything produced by a so-called trust, which in another place in the platform is defined to be "the control of as much as 25 per cent of a product in which it deals," would have been placed on the free list with disastrous results to all the independent producers, who would probably have to go out of business and give the trust a free field.

Instead of having revision once and over with, the democratic tariff would provide for graduated reductions instigated by the same delusion that would amputate a man's leg by inches in order to make it less painful. Tariff reduction a little at a time until all the protective features were eliminated would have been the democratic program, and in the meantime the industries of the country would have been paralyzed and an army of wage-workers would be hunting for employment.

But this is all on the assumption that the democrats would have accepted and acted upon the tariff plank of the Denver platform. As is common knowledge, the majority of democrats in congress openly repudiated the Denver platform and denied its binding force by voting for protective duties on particular schedules in which their local constituencies were interested. It stands to reason that they would show no less concern for their home industries if they were making a democratic tariff.

It is easy for the democrats to criticize where they have no responsibility, but the people knew what they were doing when they declined to entrust the work of tariff revision to the democrats, and when they contemplate what havoc a democratic tariff would have created they will not regret the decision they made last fall.

Unrest in Mexico.

Latest developments indicate that the political discontent in Mexico is more serious than at first supposed. President Diaz had so long maintained peace and stability that it was taken for granted there was no deep-seated or widespread discontent, but the removal by the central authorities of a number of state governors, many chiefs of police and other officials justifies the belief that such drastic measures would not be taken for trivial causes.

Even though the troubles in Mexico should become much more serious than now, it is not likely that this country would be involved so far as to bring an intervention by the government. There is, however, so much United States capital invested in Mexico and so many of our citizens residing in or engaged in business there that the disturbances become a matter of concern. President Diaz is an old man and not apt to live out another presidential term, and if unrest threatens revolution now it makes it more difficult to foretell what the result when he dies.

Aside from danger to American financial interests the influence of the Mexican uprising on other Spanish-American states will be bad. In its efforts to bring about greater stability in South and Central America, the United States has pointed to the example of Mexico and what peaceful conditions had done for that country, and it would be a severe reverse if Mexico should be held up to us as in contradiction.

Cotton Crop and Export Trade.

The government report of cotton crop conditions indicates that with a largely increased acreage the total yield of the United States will be fully 2,000,000 bales less than last year. With the increased consumption, due to renewed activity in manufacturing, these figures foretell a large decrease in the exportable surplus. As cotton is the largest single item in American export trade, unless other conditions change, there is a prospect of a still larger balance of trade against the country than during the fiscal year just closed. The exportation of raw cotton in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1908, the last available statistics, was \$437,788,202 worth, and of manufactured goods \$25,177,753, hog products being the nearest approach to these figures with \$124,806,125.

The large decrease in quantity exported, however, will be partly compensated for by the increased price,

but even with that experts estimate that King Cotton will bring less by many million dollars into the country than last year. Such a condition during the preceding year might have had serious consequences, in view of the trade stagnation of the earlier months, but under existing conditions financial experts do not think an unfavorable trade balance from this cause will have any serious effect.

Dead Stock.

In the report of the treasurer of the American Economic association, which is just out, in the printed proceedings is the following recommendation: "To avoid, not the reduction of our surplus-for, as a scientific association, we are not interested in maintaining a surplus in violation—but an unwise expenditure thereof, I suggest the advisability of an immediate change in our work of publication. The regular quarterly issue of a monograph should, in my judgment, stop at once. The accumulated dead stock of Publications shows that over two-thirds of our monographs are of no appreciable interest to our own members or to anyone else."

The Publications of the American Economic association, which have been issued continuously for twenty-five years, are, for the most part, dissertations on subjects of economic theory or history. They are usually such economic works as no private publisher would undertake to put out except under indemnification against loss, and which would not be published at all if the authors had to guarantee possible deficits. The treasurer of the association justifies his recommendation against continuing to publish these monographs by the assertion that the stock of any really valuable monograph issued is soon exhausted, and yet only six or eight of them have been in such demand that they are no longer for sale except in reprint or with complete sets. Examination of the advertised list of the association's publications shows that it has from the start issued approximately 100 numbers of these monographs, of which four have gone into second editions and only eleven are unavailable for supplying current demand.

This information is doubtless an eye-opener to people who have the impression that a large and eager audience stands ready at all times to absorb everything availing of political economy which may be launched into general circulation. The more plausible explanation, however, is that the dissertations of political economists are too often on such uninteresting or obsolete subjects, or disguised in such abstruse language, that the ordinary man could not understand them if he would.

The experience of the American Economic association is doubtless also the experience of other scientific societies whose chief function is to furnish avenues of publication to descriptive or literary productions of their members. The dead stock of the publications of all these organizations must be something colossal and the waste of effort and money decidedly uneconomical.

The American Economic association is going to meet the condition by diminishing the amount of monograph material to be issued in printed form without, however, closing the door to anything that seems really meritorious or worthy. The dead stock of scientific publications ought, without question, to be reduced, but the only effective way is to reduce it before it comes off the printing press.

Growth of Public Expenditure.

From every civilized nation in the world comes the complaint that governmental expenditures have greatly increased. The annual budget of Great Britain in 1890 was \$86,000,000 and for the current year \$150,000,000. The German imperial expense bill has increased from \$180,000,000 in 1888 to \$600,000,000, while the public debt of Germany has risen from nothing in 1870 to \$1,000,000,000. The French budget for 1897 called for \$660,000,000 and the current budget demands \$805,000,000. A few years ago, when the appropriations of the United States congress for the first time passed the \$1,000,000,000 mark, it was heralded as a scandal and was made the rallying cry of the political opposition. Compared with other nations the expenditures of the United States are enormous, but the country is young and demands greater sums for development, its territory is more extensive and, like in private life, the same things cost more here because of our higher scale of living. The increased cost of government with us does not stop with the federal administration, but is carried down through the states, municipalities and school districts, and like conditions prevail abroad.

The causes of the increase are not difficult to find. Common impulse charges it all up to the era of militarism which has seized the world and from which no nation feels safe in departing. The machinery of war would cost vastly more than it did a decade ago, even though numerically the army and navy were no larger. Undoubtedly both in this country and abroad military preparation accounts for much, but there are other unavoidable reasons why government costs more. Practically all the nations are growing in population, if not in territory, and this means added expense. But above it all is the fact that government today does more for the citizen than ever before. Governmental agencies have been multiplied to meet the more complex conditions of modern society and every year sees some new activity to meet new demands. From this there is no prospective relief if governments are to continue to fulfill their functions.

The only thing which can be done is to hold in check the visionary and extravagant, but the people constantly require more of government and more government costs more money.

A Blossoming Desert.

From a railroad folder we take the following, which is given under the head, "Nebraska":

For the purposes of taxation, the real and personal property owned in this original part of the American desert is valued at \$45,000,000, and, as this is scaled at one-fifth value, this barren tract is worth \$2,000,000,000! Our improved lands are worth \$146,000,000, unimproved \$19,000,000, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, \$130,000,000. In 1908 we had 548,000 acres in alfalfa, which produced 1,800,000 tons, valued at \$4,000,000; of oats, 2,500,000 acres, yielding 50,000,000 bushels, valued at \$2,500,000; of wheat, 2,545,000 acres, producing 43,840,000 bushels, valued at \$7,290,000; and of corn, 6,338,000 acres, which yielded 178,000,000 bushels, valued at \$89,300,000. We rank third among the corn-producing states, and our hay crop was worth \$1,000,000, exclusive of our western borders, where irrigation is necessary, we have obtained magnificent results.

Is there a state in the union for which a more striking exhibit could be made? Is there a man living who studied geography a generation ago and found sprawled across the map "Great American Desert" who would at that time have believed such a transformation could have been worked by anything short of a miracle? And yet we should all remember that the blossoming desert has been only scratched and that its full possibilities are yet to be developed. Who would venture to make a prediction as to what will be the value fifty years hence of this barren tract that was universally adjudged to be worthless fifty years ago?

Ethnology of the Spaniard.

The Spanish people are usually spoken of as being Latin, but, in fact, they are one of the most thoroughly mixed races in the world. The original inhabitants of the Spanish peninsula were Iberians, but before authenticated history a great eruption of Celts came in from the north, the admixture producing the Celtiberians. The Phoenicians, the first of the world's great mariners, founded colonies on the coast of Spain, traded with the interior and left their impress upon the people. The Carthaginians overran the country and intermarried with the natives, and were, in turn, followed by the Romans, who gave the people their language and an infusion of Roman blood.

With the fall of Rome, the Visigoths and other barbarians from the north took possession of Spain and held sway until overwhelmed and driven back by the Moors, or more properly speaking, the Saracens. The remnant of the Visigoths not remaining in the section conquered by the Moors retreated to Biscay, and now go by the name of Biscayans, a race distinct from the other Spaniards. When finally conquered, all the Moors who did not renounce the Mohammedan faith were driven out, although enough remained to leave an indelible impress upon racial and national characteristics.

Again France came over the mountains to help in the wars against the Moors, and it is their descendants who now inhabit Catalonia, the chief city of which is Barcelona. The Catalonians neither like the people of the other parts of Spain nor are they liked by them. In addition to the great race amalgamations in Spain due to conquest, there has been the admixture, common to all peoples, of every race in the world from the migrations of individuals. A study of the races which go to make up the modern Spanish population will easily show why they are impetuous and high-tempered, personally brave, but impatient of restraint. The only so-called coldblooded race in the entire mixture is the Visigoth and the companion tribes which came with them out of the German forests to the north. This ethnology of the Spaniard may help to understand the seething condition of the Spanish nation at this time.

An Achievement of Telegraphy.

A remarkable development of modern utilities is the opening of a direct telegraph line from London, through India, to Burmah, Siam. A message is transmitted the entire distance of 7,970 miles without relaying, or at least it can be and has been done. For total number of miles of wire coupled in one circuit the feat has been often exceeded, notably when "time" is sent all over the United States on one circuit every New Year's midnight. The new line, however, twice dips under the sea, crosses mountains and goes through dense forests and over deserts, combatting every degree of temperature from cold to tropical heat, dense humidity and the aridity of the desert. Such is the development in the few years since Morse startled the world by sending a message by electric current from Baltimore to Washington.

To Great Britain this telegraph and cable connection means much more than a triumph over natural conditions. It is the first visible step in its policy of solidifying the empire by bringing all parts of it more closely in touch with each other. There were telegraph lines and cables before, but they were roundabout, following the former British plan of keeping the means of communication solely within British territory. While this answered the purpose of war, it lacked directness, consumed time and was needlessly costly. The new route goes as near straight as possible, disregarding national boundaries. It is proposed to follow this with similar lines to every part of the empire and to cheapen tele-

graph tolls, even if the government is forced to reimburse the companies for financial loss. It is part of a far-seeing move of British statesmen to make the empire one in sentiment and fact as well as in name.

Here is a chance for the "Trust-Busting" governor of Oklahoma to get busy in the interest of humanity. The farmers there who have good swimming holes on their land are said to have combined and charge 10 cents a dip. This may not be a tax on a necessity in Oklahoma, but it would be so considered in many states.

Two prominent astronomers are now indulging in a hot argument as to whether the planets were originally detached from the sun or were captured from space by the sun. As there are no eye witnesses and the original record has been lost, there appears to be no way of stopping the dispute.

The czar has seen King Edward's fleet and now the kaiser is going to show him Germany's. After looking them both over he may make up his mind which one he desires to line up with, or he may take a notion to let them fight it out first between themselves.

One hundred thousand dollars a year is taken from the allowance of the young king of Portugal to pay his father's debts, and it is figured it will take twenty years to liquidate them. It has not been arranged up to date who is to pay the present king's debts.

As a matter of economy the president of Nicaragua has reduced his cabinet to one member. As the president is reputed to run the whole machine himself, he might dispense with even the one cabinet minister if he did not need a messenger boy.

Summer's Crown of Sorrow.

St. Louis Republic. "The sorrow's crown of sorrow when the man detained at home has to listen to the fish stories of returning friends."

Long-Felt Want Fulfilled.

Baltimore American. "Noiseless cannon is to be the next thing in military equipment. It would be more of a benefit to suffering humanity if this Maxim silencer could be applied to tariff orators and let the cannon boom."

What School Fads Conceal.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mrs. Young, the new superintendent of public schools in Chicago, starts off well by saying that during the last decade educational work in great cities has been overburdened with fads. She might have added that behind nearly every fad has been concealed a graft.

Old Religions Are Best.

Baltimore American. Dr. Eliot does not seem to be meeting with much sympathy or encouragement in his "new religion" invention. The world seems to prefer the good, old-fashioned sort, which has lasted it for some centuries now. Though many new religious theories have arisen since, not even the science of all the schools appears to have improved to any extent on the decalectic.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Tom Johnson of Cleveland smashes the record of the Fairview orator by a score of four straight defeats.

Smashing of aviator records may be viewed with complacency so long as necks are not broken.

The loyalty of the weather clerk to the Farmers' Alliance is as beautiful in its persistence as it is copious in perspiration.

The Jackson cocktail, composed of equal parts of hard cider and ginger, is the warmest thing in Kansas, excepting the weather.

The honor of "doctor of literature" has been conferred on Miss Ida Tarbell without exploding an oil tank at Pocomtoco or Syracuse.

The proposed export tax on American heliograph can be revised upward without exciting alarm.

Miles of woodland skirting the shores of Cape Cod are ablaze and all New England prayerfully sob for rain to save menaced communities.

A Chicago woman of romantic temperament last year slid down a rope at midnight to elope with the man of her choice. Last week she slid into a Chicago court sobbing for a divorce.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: An Indiana preacher who delivers short sermons has been willed sixty acres of land by his chief parishioner, who has just died. Brevity is the half-sister of wit.

Washington Herald: A couple of Georgian ministers fell out over the prohibition question the other day and one referred to the other as "a loud-mouthed, long-haired freak." Prohibition fights certainly do develop an occasional elegant line of talk between friends.

Charleston News and Courier: "I feel so good I just imagine there are angels running up and down my back," was overheard at a religious meeting recently. We do not wish to appear rude or unsympathetic, but we are inclined to believe that the speaker was a little buggy.

Baltimore American: A pessimistic preacher in Pennsylvania thinks that Christianity in these days is deteriorating because of women's peach-basket hats. Of course, pessimism in this represents the way inertia of melancholia, but to other minds Christianity will appear robust enough, even in these degenerate days, to survive worse evils than vegetable and fruit trimming on fashionable millinery.

New York Post: The successful minister is born, not made. By the use of whatever tools, vitalizing though he may be compelled to the oldest and mouldiest conventions, he comes to his real work by virtue of qualities which a theological education can never give nor take away. If he has the soul to endure as one seeing the invisible, and a heart to throbb in union with all the varied humanity about him, and to all this adds the sense of a high mission and the burden of a spiritual message, he need not trouble himself overmuch to become "socialized." He will find his true power and wield it. Into the striving and sorrow of the world he will be able to bring something of peace and comfort, and will be the better enabled to do it for having braced his mind by hard study and fed his spirit by long meditation while the fire burns.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

The only way to build on the rock is to do the right. To dodge the facts is in the end to destroy the faith.

When a man's faith makes his head hot it conceals his heart. The sense of imperfection may be the best evidence of a saint.

Undue anxiety about white hands often causes black hearts. He is marring his character who is not making it by his business.

He who is looking for a chance to feel hurt never has to wait long. New truth is found not by kicking at the old but by leaving it behind.

He who is only skim milk in character tries to be cream in conversation. There is no coming into the heritage of life without leaving your old home.

The most heavenly truth may be evil when it forms a barrier between brothers. It is always easy to know whether to forgive your enemy after you know how big he is.

It would not be strange if the world were blind seeing the freaks who are ever trying to get in its eye. The world is being helped not so much by our admiration of the gospel as by our practical interpretation of it.

Many saints think they have fixed their foundations if they have but made sure of having the right number on the front door.—Chicago Tribune.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Does your wife cry when she gets angry?" "Yes," answered Mr. Mackton. "It isn't the heat of her temper that distresses me so much as the humidity."—Washington Star.

Miss Katherine—My sister Jessie is going to marry Mr. Hill. He comes of a very old family, I believe. Mr. Kidder—No doubt. I've often heard people use the expression, "As old as the Hills."—Boston Record.

"Why don't you have nice little hands like Mr. Primley, George?" "Primley! Why, Primley's a snay." "Maybe he is, but his wife told me he has buttoned the twenty-seven buttons on the back of her best gown in seventeen seconds by a stop watch."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"My daughter is a fine pianist. Have you ever heard her play?" asked the lady from next door, calling. "Heard her?" exclaimed the other. "Of course we've heard her! You don't think we can keep the windows shut all the time, do you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"I thought you and Mrs. Brown were the best of friends." "We were until we rented a summer cottage—together."—Detroit Free Press.

"How is it that Julia is so jealous and quarrelsome?" She used to have such a sweet disposition. "I know, but the last year she has been

singing in a church choir."—Baltimore American.

Mr. Timid (hearing noise at 2 a. m.)—I think, my dear, that there's a m-man in the house. His wife (secretly)—Not in this room. —Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Lushington—And there you were, at 2 o'clock in the morning, hugging that cigar store Indian. Mr. Lushington—Surely, my dear, you are not jealous?—Judge.

WHEN OLD AGE COMES.

Burges Johnson in Harper's Magazine. If God grants me old age, I would see some things finished; some unlearned; some stone prepared for builders yet unborn; Nor would I be the sated, weary age. Who sees no stranger new wonder in each morn'.

And with me there on what men call the boat. Crowd memories from which I call the best. And live old strifes, old kisses, some old jest; For I've no burden to myself. I shall be less a burden to the rest.

If God grant you old age, I'll love the record writ in whitened hair. I'll read each wrinkle wrought by patient care. As oft as one would scan a treasured page, Knowing by heart each sentence graven there, I'd have you know life's evil and life's good.

And gaze out calmly, sweetly on it all—Serene with hope, whatever may befall; As though a love-strung spirit ever stood With arm about you, waiting any call.

If God grant us old age, I'd love our very intent toward our blind, Letting our warning senses first grow dim. Toward sins that youthful zealots can engage. While we hug closer all the good we find.

I'd have us worldly foolish, heaven wise, Each lending each frail succor to withstand. 'Tis God's will, every mortal day's demand; While fear-fed lovers gaze in our old eyes And go forth bold and glad and hand in hand.

SALT SULPHUR WATER

also the "Crystal Lithium" water from Excelsior Springs, Mo., in 5-gallon sealed jugs.

5-gallon Jug Crystal Lithium Water, \$2.50 5-gallon Jug Salt-Sulphur water \$2.25 Buy at either store. We sell over 100 kinds mineral water.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

Sixteenth and Dodge Sts.

Owl Drug Co.

Sixteenth and Harney Sts.

Advertisement for A. Hospe Company featuring a \$250 New Piano for \$125. Includes details about liberal offers, nothing-down plan, and contact information at 1513 Douglas Street.

Advertisement for Corn Exchange Bank, organized by Omaha representative of larger business interests. Capital paid in \$300,000.00. Contact information for Jos. Hayden, T. E. Stevens, and J. W. Thomas.