

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week...

Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week...

Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week...

Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.00

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, at

George B. Tzschirky, publisher of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn,

deposes that the actual number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1910, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed 40,350

2. Total number of copies distributed 37,500

3. Total number of copies not distributed 2,850

4. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1910, was as follows:

1. Daily Bee 37,500

2. Morning Bee 2,850

3. Evening Bee 2,850

4. Sunday Bee 2,850

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Oregon and Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1910.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have received an editorial clipping from The Bee of July 22, in which you say, among other things, that in my address in the senate on May 13, on the subject of popular government in Oregon, I carefully suppressed the information that thirty-two measures were to be submitted to the people of Oregon at the coming election.

I deem it but fair to myself and to the Oregon system of popular government to say that the time for filing petitions for the submission of measures under the initiative did not expire until July 3, and most of the measures to be submitted were filed shortly prior to that date. It would have been impossible for me in a speech delivered on May 13 to have predicted what number of measures would be submitted.

I wish to say, also, in answer to your editorial of the 22nd, that the number of measures to be submitted by no means a discreditable record to the initiative and referendum. An inspection of past records will show that the people of Oregon have not adopted measures unless there was need for them. Experience in the future will show the same in Oregon. I carefully suppressed the information that thirty-two measures were to be submitted to the people of Oregon at the coming election.

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urries; they have become utilitarian in their use and they are wielding a great influence toward bringing the city and country into closer and more desirable relations. The fairest purview of the situation fails to disclose a single sound reason why they should not be in use by dwellers on the farm as well as in the city, but a hundred reasons can be found why they should, and so far as objections go, the only reason that need be considered would be that the farmers choose to have them.

Farmers are habitually and notably a thrifty and frugal class of people and the western farmer has cashed in his frugality until he feels quite able to afford an automobile. His credit is good and his property is sound, so that the bank is not likely now in this day of his prosperity to question the use to which he may want to put his money.

Proposed Railroad Publicity Bureau. Some of the larger railroads are understood to be engaged in a plan to plant a general publicity bureau in Washington during the coming session of congress for the purpose of maintaining a campaign of so-called education as to railroad earnings, expenses, rates and regulations.

Such a campaign has been conducted from Washington before, so the idea is not entirely new. Nor is it a bad idea provided the information disseminated deals only with facts. Certainly large vested interests like railroads—really the biggest industrial interest in the country—should have the right to lay their case before the people in whatever form and fashion seems best, so long as they confine themselves to facts. And the people, on the other hand, have a lively interest in the railroads that ought to be satisfied by honest publicity. So that a campaign of education along these lines should be of mutual benefit. No one need say for a minute that there are not two sides to this railroad question, and the people will have no lack of opportunity to hear the other side.

But the railroads will do well to make no attempt to mislead the public in this campaign of education. The really big men interested in the railroads' future should see to it that no deception is practiced. Remembering past experience, the people are not entirely to blame for being skeptical about railroad pleas and railroad facts, and public confidence in the railroad publicity bureau can be built up only on strict adherence to truth and fair dealing.

After the comprehensive work already done, it is improbable that congress will enact any great amount of vital railroad legislation for two or three years. In the meantime that recently written on the statute books will have time to run the test of practical experience and if restrictions have been too tightly drawn, it will develop sufficiently to justify the railroads in asking the government to right any wrong. Co-operation toward an honest solution of every problem arising from railroad management and regulation is what ought to prevail between the corporations and the government. If the proposed publicity bureau works to this end, no objection will be against it.

Canadian Independence. Those people who still doubt the deliberate intention of Canada to become ultimately an independent nation should read these words recently uttered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of the Dominion:

I hold out to my fellow countrymen the hope of independence. If we are true to our record, we will exhibit to the world the unique, the unprecedented example of a nation achieving its independence by slow degrees, and as the ripe fruit falls from the tree. The goal of my ambition is to see Canada an independent nation.

Years ago Sir Wilfrid said: If the interests of Canada clash with the interests of England, is it any part of my loyalty or yours that we should make the interests of Canada give way to the interests of England?

There was a feeling on this occasion that Laurier and his party would not long continue in the front, but here they are years after still dominant and still more determined on independence.

Make no mistake about Canada's ambition and purpose—it is aiming at ultimate independence. Some few years ago it built two warships and when England heard of its plans the mother country applauded what it misconceived to be a practical proof of loyalty on the part of a province. England had long felt the burden of maintaining the cost of being the queen of the seas and this voluntary aid from Canada was graciously received. But Canada consumed short time in disabusing the mind of the mother country and informing it that these ships were for Canada, not England, and that they would be used in defense of England only in the event that the power opposing England also directly menaced Canadian interests. On the other hand, should England go to war with some nation not unfriendly to or menacing Canada, Canada's ships would remain in the harbor under the flag of an independent nation. In other words, those two ships formed the nucleus of Canada's own independent navy and England fully understands that today.

Independent Canada is in the columns of all the Canadian newspapers and on the lips of its people. The sentiment is growing, helped on the one hand by the proximity to the United States. There can be little question that the association of these years has had its effect.

On a very recent occasion Canada actually refused to permit a shipload of Englishmen to land on its shores because they were regarded as undesirable. Britain had decided as a means of solving its problem of the unemployed to ship out thousands of these wayfarers to its dependencies, and this was Canada's portion, or a small part of it. Canada's answer was, "We will take as many as make good farm hands, only."

This position on Canada's part is inevitable. It is a vast and rich domain, being developed by a strong and ambitious people, and as serious as the blow must be to England, it has to come in time as a matter of course.

The Pilgrim Fathers. President Taft's visit to old Provincetown on the 29th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers is full of sentimental interest to every true American, and the dedication of the monument commemorative of this great event should concern us all. It does no harm to pause in the busy rush of these modern days and go back to the fountain period of the republic to study the motives and aspirations impelling 100 ill-fated and ill-clad men from a distant land to seek refuge on this continent. The president put it eloquently when he said:

Other efforts had been made on the New England coast to found colonies for profit, but this was the first attempt made by men seeking political and religious independence to secure an asylum in America. They were of the reformatory, of the farmer class. Their ministers were university-bred men, but the rest were humble, God-fearing persons. The spirit which prompted them to brave the sea, to land on this forbidding coast in winter and to live here has made this country what it is. It prompted and fought the revolutionary war. It welcomed and fought the civil war and has furnished the United States the highest ideals of moral life and political citizenship.

Thus it is to the credit of the American nation that, great as it has become in material wealth and power, it has not forsaken the fundamental principles of morality on which it was founded, but rather has nurtured those tenets into stronger, more vitalized precepts. We are a great nation because we have kept the faith of the fathers and not because we have violated it; a great nation because we have been true to their principles and not because we have been untrue to them. Religious and political liberty as the heritages of our ancestry are in more tangible evidence today than they have ever been at any period of the country's history and patriotism is just as pure and untarnished as it was the day those rugged refugees from foreign intolerance found their footing on the bleak New England shore. Occasions like the one at Provincetown should help us to take inventory and realize these facts. That will be getting a sentiment out of them well worth cherishing, a sentiment that does not bemean and belittle the times in the false belief that because they are modern they are wicked and bad.

Englishwomen and Education. The Duchess of Marlborough, who was Mrs. Consuelo Vanderbilt before her marriage, is giving her sisters in England some excellent advice on the matter of higher education for women. In a recent address in London, which is reprinted in the Outlook, she preaches a most orthodox sermon on this subject, holding up the American woman and particularly her of the west, as an example of the advantages of higher education to her sex. The duchess says:

In my country, as you know, girls go in much more for a college course than in England; and especially in the western states—where there are not only colleges for girls, but where nearly every college admits women students—the percentage is very high. The new type evolved is, to my mind, a very pleasing one. The western girl is educated and capable; she is quick, alert, and intelligent, and her physique, as well as her mind, is benefited by the college games and exercises she takes part in. It is not thought strange and unwomanly that girls should wish to benefit from a college course, and it is now an accepted fact that a girl should graduate just as her brother does. Her emancipation has neither brought about the appalling deterioration that pessimists predicted, nor have men found college-bred girls to make less devoted wives and mothers. On the contrary, the broader and more experienced point of view that education confers is conducive to a more complete understanding and men value the good fellowship which the freer training is apt to bring out in women.

Of all the women in the world those in England should take up higher education, not so much because they lack culture and mental discipline, but for the simple reason that they outnumber the men of their country by 1,500,000. The practical aspect of this disparity would appall an American girl or woman. To be looked upon in the condescending light of the "single sister" at home, dependent on the family for support, would never satisfy the aspirations of the average western girl. She prefers individual industry and what rewards it may bring to any idle elegance you could possibly "give" her. That is why the woman in the United States is taking her rank in nearly every line of activity; that is why, for instance, in Chicago, which spends \$12,000,000 a year to maintain its public schools, she comprises 6,763 of the army of 6,296 teachers in the 267 schools and that is why, in the person of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, this same energetic American woman stands at the very head of this great school system.

This titled daughter of the American millionaire, in her address, pleaded for Bedford college, a girl's school in London, and wished "that some generous man would forever earn our gratitude by a munificent gift" to the school. But since even a Vanderbilt did not know of such a man, she begged her sisters to unite with her in contributing to build up this school, which she hoped would become the center in England of

higher education for women and the beginning of a new era that will transform the English woman into a more independent thinker and worker. If the empire will co-operate with this American duchess it will have cause to thank the Duke of Marlborough for going to the United States for his wife.

In an editorial on the death of John G. Carlisle Colonel Watterston brings out the very interesting fact that President Cleveland wanted to make Mr. Carlisle chief justice of the supreme court in 1888 and was deterred only by the threat of the democrats in the senate that they would not confirm the appointment. He and others regarded the Kentuckian as the greatest lawyer of his day and as taking rank in history with such legal luminaries as Daniel Webster.

The party cannot pause to defend those who are guilty, or who, if innocent, have aroused a suspicion which can never be removed.—Mr. Bryan's Commoner.

What, then, about that \$15,000 of Wall street boodle which was turned over to Brother-in-Law "Tommy" Allen in 1904 to get a distinguished Nebraska orator back on the stump advocating the election of a candidate for president he had previously denounced as dishonest?

It is not surprising to learn that in New York and other places where they are allowed to show the moving pictures of the Reno fight are not drawing heavily. If a lot of good people who were opposing these pictures had taken time to stop and think how they would strike the fancies of the majority of people they probably would not have opposed so vociferously.

Remember that at the coming Nebraska primary every ballot marked for candidates in more than one party column will be thrown out and will not count for either. Even under the open primary each elector will have to vote as a republican or as a democrat, and not as both.

Of course, Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller should be allowed to give away their fortunes if they choose, but they are not justified in running us down and showing their money into our pockets.

The democrats of New York are no longer divided between Hughes and Roosevelt, as David B. Hill once found them, but appear to be united still against harmony.

The Oklahoma constitution may be hailed by Mr. Bryan as the best in the land, but when it comes to Oklahoma officials it is not safe to give a blanket endorsement.

Why Not Cheer Up? Indianapolis News. The public debt decreased during July 1910, which is a very wide tidy aim, and we now owe only \$2,548,483.33. So why not cheer up?

Diversions of Stay-at-Home. Cleveland Leader. The stay-at-home can console themselves with the thought that they will accumulate as fine a coat of tan and have as much fun watching the score boards as though they sat for a week on the banks of a creek angling for bites that never came.

The Human Equation. New York Journal. Out on a California ranch loneliness drives a woman to the murder of her own children. In New York an obscure millionaire lives almost to three-score and ten in a self-imposed solitude with thousands of neighbors at hand. The human equation is a factor that gets past all calculation.

Strictly in His Line. Baltimore American. It is said that General Weyler has warned the Spanish agitators that in case of a conflict there will be neither wounded left nor prisoners taken. There will be no work for the hospitals, but the casualties will have to be enlarged. Which cheering information is strictly Weyleresque.

Our Birthday Book. August 7, 1910. John F. Dryden, former United States senator from New Jersey and president of the Prudential Life Insurance company, was born August 7, 1832, at Farmington, Me. He originated the idea of industrial insurance and made a success of his institution on that rock.

General Powell Clayton, former ambassador to Mexico, is celebrating his seventy-fifth birthday today. He was born in Bethel, Pa., and after serving in the union army located in Arkansas, where he became governor and then United States senator.

Harry A. Tukey of A. P. Tukey & Son, real estate in the Board of Trade building, was born August 7, 1877, at Manokato, Minn. He was educated in the Omaha public schools and the University of Nebraska, and is one of Omaha's hustling real estate men.