

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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1.....	\$4,350
2.....	45,490
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4.....	41,350
5.....	49,720
6.....	41,800
7.....	41,820
8.....	41,540
9.....	41,840
10.....	40,400
11.....	41,860
12.....	41,510
13.....	41,630
14.....	42,740
15.....	41,820
Total	1,382,310
Returned copies.....	15,367

Net total..... 1,310,943

Daily average..... 42,880

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Treasurer.Subscribed in my presence and sworn to
before me this 1st day of August, 1910.M. B. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

No wonder Detroit grew so fast, it has so many automobiles.

To Mr. Jeffries the negro problem is purely a personal question.

Those aviators are at least able to rise above the life insurance agents.

Slaughtering animals in Africa does not kill a man's reputation in America.

It may be that the drop in temperature helped to settle the cloak-makers' strike.

Don Jaime is too much of a quitter even to get into the real insurgent class.

That 250-pound girl who eloped has doubtless slowed down to a walk before this.

As vacation is nearly over, our churches will soon be running on regular schedules.

Bet you Kansas will not invite Cannon to speak out there now, since the weather has cooled off.

The Georgia election was a case of "Big Six" over "Little Joe." Yet Lew Fields asks, "What is rubbish?"

Hoke Smith is again on top, but it remains to be seen whether the rest of the people of Georgia are or not.

No doubt Don Jaime will be one of the eagerly interested spectators when King Alfonso makes his flight in that airship.

The Nobel peace prize goes next to the German mailed fist, as well as the American Big Stick. Paradoxes. Good pair, too.

Possible Georgia just wanted to give Hoke Smith a chance to redeem his record made during his first administration as governor.

Of course, if Emperor William prefers to think that he rules by divine right he has that privilege, at least, but it is not divine.

There is another big blaze in the west just now in addition to those forest fires, but it is not necessary to call the army to put it out.

New York papers say there is a western negro in town who is worth \$4,000,000. Hush up, you "Jack" Johnson, and quit yo' foolin'.

Georgia goes from Smith to Brown and Brown to Smith for its governors. From which one might infer that the common people ruled all the time in Georgia.

The aggregate membership of the Young Men's Christian association in the United States is more than 500,000, and Omaha is among the topnotchers.

Koreans are now in the same fix that Brooklynites found themselves when the Greater New York plan went into effect, only, of course, they have not the Brooklyn bridge to help them out.

In its campaign against cobblestone streets the Baltimore American makes the very apt suggestion that the city officials be compelled to parade on foot over all these rough thoroughfares.

No Partisanship in Dishonesty.

The keynote of Colonel Roosevelt's broad remarks coming across the country has been that there is no partisanship in dishonesty. The corrupt public official is not only entitled to no sympathy or protection from his party, but quite the contrary, it devolves upon his associates who have helped to put him in office to make an extra effort to purge the party by exposing corruption and dislodging the culprit who has proved himself unworthy.

This is the doctrine which The Bee has preached in season and out from the day of its foundation, and which moreover it has constantly practiced, often at no little cost to itself. The Bee is a republican paper in the sense of upholding republican principles and giving preference to republican candidates when other things are equal. The Bee, however, recognizes no obligation to support or defend a crook for public office or in public office because he tries to hide his crookedness under the cloak of republicanism. The Bee has been, and expects always to be, as energetic in throwing the searchlight on rascality and turning the rascals out when they pretend to be republicans as when they sell under the democratic banner. If there is anything worse than a dishonest democrat in public office it is a dishonest republican in public office because such a higher grade of integrity is generally expected from a republican.

In refusing to recognize the partisanship of dishonesty The Bee has frequently had to stand alone in Nebraska. More than once republican crooks exposed by The Bee in their betrayal of public office have found aid and comfort from the democratic organs, and more than once The Bee has had to show up democratic rascals in public office whom democratic organs sought to shield by silence.

Colonel Roosevelt has also emphasized the time-tried truth that where a public official has once been recreant it is risky, if not inexcusable, to give him another chance. The best place for a crooked public official is in private life where the injury he may do by more rascality may be limited and where he can steal only from a few people rather than from all the people. The political party that wants to keep faith with the people will not nominate men for office who have made dishonest records when previously entrusted with authority.

Buying by Weight.

The buying of foodstuffs by weight is being agitated as a plan to affect the cost-of-living problem in favor of the housewife and enable her to come nearer getting the worth of her money.

If it will do either, or both, it should be adopted without delay, providing it entails no incidental hardship that would offset its benefits.

But would such a plan produce these results? Theoretically, one is inclined to answer yes, for it does seem that one would be paying only for what he got by buying by weight and not measure, or article. Yet in places where the plan has been in vogue it has accomplished this? California has always bought by weight, even potatoes, fruit—nearly everything in the edible line, and yet the people of California have been caught by the high-cost-of-living wave along with the rest of us. In Cuba, it is said, the plan works with good results, it being applied even more thoroughly than there than in California. Eggs are bought by the pound in Cuba and the American advocates of the plan propose that we buy eggs the same way.

That might be the ultimate solution of this "fresh-egg" problem, who knows?

Fresh eggs are not as heavy as some others which might be a clue.

But could the wholesaler as well as the retailer not manipulate prices on the weight system as well as any other? On the surface the plan looks all right, and those who are advocating it declare that it is, but somehow it fails to strike the ordinary person as more infallible than the established usage.

Future of Nicaragua.

Aside from the natural satisfaction in the final triumph of the insurgents of Nicaragua, what interests the United States more than anything else is to know whether or not General Estrada, the new president, will keep the promises he made as the leader of the revolutionists and set about to establish peace and practical relations with the United States. If he will and can do this, then Americans may feel more gratification than ever in the defeat of the Madrid and Zelaya forces.

This country went, perhaps, as close to the point of testing the neutrality laws as it could in its sympathy for the revolutionists, while being careful not to transcend that international line, and it was perfectly natural for it to hope for the ultimate overthrow of the old regime, which would have been a constant irritant as long as it had a vestige of power left. From diplomatic as well as commercial considerations it is desirable that every such condition in South America be overcome wherever possible.

And now, next to the hope that the new Nicaragua administration will play fair with its own people and other nations, all the world may well wish that with the overthrow of the Zelaya regime the provocation for revolution is effectually extinguished. It will be enough for the spirit only to survive. So long as that dwells latent there will not be so much danger of an outbreak, provided this passionate loyalty is tempered by a better grade of sense than either of the last two administrations displayed.

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Nicaragua ought to have had

enough of revolution. It has, in fact, had more than is good for the nation and its people; and at best they will require a long period of serious effort to recover fully from the emaciating effects of continued civil strife. Their commerce and industry, trade at home and abroad, as well as their international standing—all have suffered and must, if Nicaragua is to amount to anything in the next few years, be repaired.

And how can this be done other than through the operation of peace and of unity among the people?

What measure of friendship and esteem other nations accord to this one must depend entirely on Nicaragua itself and its conduct. It has this advantage to begin with on a new start, namely, the good will that always comes to the victor in such crises, and particularly the good will which would naturally come to the victor over such a tyrannical regime as that which has just been deposed.

Not a Dogmatic Age.

Dogmatism in Christianity has been condemned by William Adams Brown of Union Theological seminary, one of the eminent theologians of the country, as destructive in its tendency of the real, practical good of the faith. He attacks the old idea of interpreting the Bible simply as a miraculous and unerring book, contending that this theory is inimical to the largest satisfaction of Christianity, as well as a distortion of the facts and influence of the Bible. He would have the church study the Bible for its portrayal of practical life, character and moral teaching as they apply to everyday activities and the immediate needs of the human race. Christ had a great social purpose, he says, and he went about meeting it in a most matter-of-fact way. Why is it necessary to look over these experiences in the Bible and pretend to find its genuine inspiration in the exceptional miracles and parables?

Dr. Brown is not alone in his attack upon dogmatism in religious teachings and practices. The trend of modern thought is all on his side. This is not the day of the dogmatist, in religion or anything else. The world is too generally enlightened, people are too much bent on finding the truth to be content with dogmatism in any form.

This is a tolerant age, but not tolerant enough to admit infallibility in anything short of the infinite. Men prefer to study and think as their own minds and reason, guided by the light of the truth as they see it dictate for themselves. They demand intellectual emancipation in all the schools of thought and research, and this is not undermining the system of Christianity, but instead it is contributing to its stability and strength and potency as the great soul-stirring, mind-moving power of the universe.

Dogmatism could not thrive in a day where popular government is reaching out its influences in such a wide scope as the present. It needs a different atmosphere to grow in, where the mass of the people look to an acknowledged leader for their pre-digested mind food and people are not doing that today.

No institution, no system of mental or moral instruction or influence, needs to be more careful to avoid dogmatism than the church and the Christian religion. In the former days when the church set itself up in the more restricted sense as the substitute of the kingdom of God on earth, instead of drawing men into it and teaching them the true ways to righteousness, it set up bars and barriers by its very dogmatism that kept men out of its folds and possibly discouraged their search for what the church called the "Great Truth." But this fault can be alleged against the church today only in sporadic cases. In the main it is making splendid headway toward its stability and strength and potency as the great soul-stirring, mind-moving power of the universe.

No institution, no system of mental or moral instruction or influence, needs to be more careful to avoid dogmatism than the church and the Christian religion. In the former days when the church set itself up in the more restricted sense as the substitute of the kingdom of God on earth, instead of drawing men into it and teaching them the true ways to righteousness, it set up bars and barriers by its very dogmatism that kept men out of its folds and possibly discouraged their search for what the church called the "Great Truth."

This could not have in its brief existence witnessed the greatest floods of immigration of all time. The immigrants come to build our railroads, our highways, our subways, to dig ditches and drains, to blast in mines and quarries, to cut the forests, till the farms, and, the female portion of them, to do the nation's housework. Most of the disagreeable chores and the hard, strenuous manual labor we depend on them to do. This dependence cannot last.

What shall we do when the streams of immigration dwindle? American parents are intent upon educating their children above the crude occupations. The immigrants are already fewer in comparison with the gross population of 90,000,000. Labor is growing dearer. What shall be done when the professions become more choiced and the trades are deserted?

Regular Attendance at School.

It is nearly time for the opening of another school year and parents as well as pupils are preparing for the event. In their plans and preparations both should resolve upon the most regular attendance possible. Next to going to school at all the most important thing for the child is to go regularly. Statistics show that while 250,000 children go from the grammar or grade into the high schools every year in the United States, another 250,000 fail of graduation and drop out of the process without completing the grades, and a large proportion of these failures is due to irregular attendance. Another large proportion is due to physical imperfections, which in the end amounts to the same thing, if it begets irregularity.

Various other reasons are assigned for this great army of school failures, one of which is that the elementary course is too hard for the average pupil; that only by dint of the most supreme effort is the ordinary child able to complete it in the prescribed period of eight years. If this be true, or no matter from what angle we view this question, it must suggest the imperative necessity of regular attendance. If, for instance, the average pupil can scarcely make the course by exerting his maximum powers with full attendance, how can he be expected to make it, say with only two-thirds or three-fourths attendance? It is not possible for very many boys and girls of grammar school ages to attend school only three-fourths or two-thirds of the time and get what experts admit is a test of the best powers to obtain four-fourths time. In all probability more failures between the ages of 7 and 14 are due to irregular attendance than to any other one cause.

Parents should think of this and those who proceed on the theory that it is doing the child a kindness to let him stay out of school now and then should stop to consider this: If, as experts say, the course is above rather than below the abilities of the average child, how does it lighten the child's

task to permit him to attend irregularly, thus requiring him to do in part time what it takes his level best to do in full time?

Of course circumstances arise that sometimes compel a child's absence from school. This fact should make regular attendance when possible all the more urgent.

Colonel Watterson should rejoice

who in response to the Kentucky editor's appeal to "be good," says he will "think about it." That is further than he has ever done and even if he never does more than "think about it," the colonel may flatter himself that he has scored at least one point in these fourteen years.

The Beef trust is said to be under fire in Boston. Still, no use to divert any of the government's troops from the heavy forest reserves for little bean shooter blaze like that.

Colonel Watterson tells Mr. Bryan that the democrats who opposed him in 1896 are all dead, but himself, is not that a little strong, colonel?

Pass Him Up.

Wall Street Journal.

No man is worth his salt who cannot give 100 per cent of service whether the "boss" is looking or not.

A Common Problem.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

About the hardest conservation problem the country faces today is the old problem of conserving the family pocket-book.

Training Put to Use.

Baltimore American.

It now appears that Swanio Turbo did not have the practical and experience of going through those African jungles hunting wild game for nothing.

Common Source of Numbers.

New York Herald.

The census report says the country's growth depends on immigrants and their progeny. Certainly! If it wasn't for these only the Indians would be here.

Practically Unanimous.

Boston Herald.

General Grant's proposition that in case of war automobile owners be compelled to give up their cars to the government at cost is not alarming. Most of them would be willing.

Economy in Borrowing.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

We are told that an aeroplane may be bought for \$1,000, but that it will cost \$2,000 in breakage before one learns to fly. The best plan appears to be to borrow one's neighbor's machine to learn on.

Who Has the Goods?

Chicago Post.

The United States forest service is advertising for a xylotomist. We are not quite certain what a xylotomist is, but the man in the flat overhead plays something that sounds like it every night.

Real Insurgents in Prospect.

Baltimore American.