THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of March, 1911, was 48,017.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS,
Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1911.
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

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Gee whiz, the Lorimer quiz on again? It is.

That Albany conflagration put a fiery finish to ugly mess.

Iowa and Colorado are still deadlocked. Try the toe-hold.

Thus far they have not taken Uncle Joe's cigars away from him.

It would be almost incendiary to speak of Li'l Arthur in his present plight as the white man's hope.

Mr. Bryan reminds the country that he is an Eagle. As many of his speeches would naturally indicate.

The Baltimore Sun says the latest society fad in Washington is fishing. For lobsters, or just plain suckers?

Now that they see there is nothing else for them but to be reformed, the British lords seem to be quite willing.

"Is Democracy a Failure?" asks a magazine. No, notwithstanding Hunnewell, Kan., has elected a socialist mayor.

When "Billy" Sheehan thinks of what "Billy" Lorimer has got into perhaps he can reconcile himself to defeat.

Why dispute about making the revisions of schedule K horizontal, vertical or diagonal, just so they are made?

Jadam Bede says Lorimer is the "honestest" man in the senate. Of course, they are all honest and honorable men.

From outward appearances, President Diaz is as loath to let go of his job as Postmaster Thomas is to let go of his.

There is a certain big alfalfa farmer in southern California who doubtless wishes they had put Jack Johnson in jail a long time ago.

That person must surely be a clever crook who can rob a woman of $100,000 and then obtain her help to shield him from prosecution.

King George's employment of Sandow to give him physical culture lessons amounts almost to a direct challenge to the suffragettes.

The closed primary is to be restored in Nebraska. The door was left open just long enough to have several dark horses lost, strayed or stolen.

New York and Chicago sociologists declare that a wave of crime has centered in those cities. Then that acquits Omaha of being the worst in the country.

Bernard Shaw's latest is that children should be permitted to quit school when their studies become irksome. Many of them would leave after the first day.

The homeseekers and the colonists are abroad in the land, as any one traveling by rail may witness for themselves. The back-to-the-land agitation is bearing fruit.

Colonel Bryan is just now having the time of his life in what he used to call "the enemy's country." It is to be noted, however, that the other colonel is on the far side of the continent.

So far as the democratic party is concerned, the south is not only in the saddle, but has left only a small part of the donkey's anatomy open for northern democrats to lay even a hand on the animal.

To give some idea of the "radical retrenchments" the democrats propose to make in the expense of the government, they have cut off $182,000 for a start. It cost something more than $1,000,000,000 to run the government last year.

The Business Outlook.

Reliable Wall street men seem to incline to the view that business for the next two years will run along conservative lines and that not until the spring of 1913 will anything like a sharp revival or a boom become apparent. By then the presidential election will have come and gone and an administration been inducted again into office at Washington. State legislatures will have about come to another close and the business of the country will have had time to recover from politics. Then will begin, according to these prognosticators, another period of great commercial and industrial expansion, railroads reaching out with new extensions and other forms of business making big advances.

While there is much in present conditions and the outlook to justify this view, yet the impression should not get out that Wall street is predicting anything akin to a depression for the two years intervening. It admits that business will not drop into a comatose condition, but will continue very fair. The difference will appear in the withdrawal of some of the extensive forward movements of capital and the disposition to keep everything on a sure level. That ought to have some advantages. It will give investments time to settle down to a firmer basis and, perhaps, accomplish in that way precisely what the country most needs.

It is well enough to put the brakes on the swift pace we pursue now and then, especially when the country is as prosperous as it is today, confronted, moreover, with a good crop outlook. Anyone who has kept account of what the railroads and other industrial concerns have been doing knows that they are not preparing to shut down, but are laying big plans to proceed. Only a few days ago came the report from New York that four of the great systems were about to contest with one another for greater advantage in the west, and the order of the Harriman lines to begin this spring to expend $75,000,000 on road improvement is proof enough that progress is not to be interrupted.

All this, however, does not belie the prediction of a generally conservative tone of business for some little time to come. If this is being planned by concerted action it ought to encourage rather than discourage confidence, and have the effect of warding off any attempt at artificial disturbance.

On the Waiting List.

When some two years ago Andrew Carnegie added $5,000,000 to his pension fund foundation to take in state universities, Nebraska, by a hair's-breadth vote in one house, refused to qualify professors in our State university to become pension beneficiaries. The possibility of contamination through tainted money sent cold shivers over law-makers, who were sponsoring all sorts of tainted legislation, and Nebraska was made to occupy the unique position of refusing a gift which other states equally self-respecting were glad to accept.

And now a new legislature has reversed the action of its predecessor and passed the necessary enabling resolution prerequisite to an application for the State university to be accredited. The chances are, however, that all that has been accomplished is to make an addition to the waiting list, for, while Nebraska was changing its mind, a score of states jumped in ahead and drew numbers that entitle them to prior consideration. The income from the pension foundation donated by Mr. Carnegie has all been taken up by claims already filed or in prospect, and like the show with admission "first come first served" all the choice seats have been occupied and standing room sold out. Nebraska may get inside the tent if it bides its time, but having once refused a free pass, can hardly expect special favors now.

To be on the waiting list is something, but it is nowhere near as satisfying as would be a certificate of full membership in good standing.

Getting the Black Handers.

The conviction in Chicago of a leader in the Black Hand society must be a matter of comfort to good citizens everywhere. It marks a victory at the outset for the movement to drive out of that city this gang of murderous blackmailers. It is high time organized effort was made in this country to drive them out of every city and state and bring to punishment every member who can be convicted.

The category of crime contains no species more dastardly and dangerous than this that works in the dark, dank recesses of human depravity. It is a wonder that such forces could have gone as far and become as mighty as they have in this country. They are far more insidious than any band of outlaws that has ever terrorized a frontier community, because they are more treacherous and subtle and, as experience has shown, more elusive of the law's powers. But the law is able to run them down and destroy them, if it will but use its full resources in that direction.

No one can deny that such influences have had no adequate example made of them in any of these cases. Perhaps that is largely why kidnaping and blackmailing in other phases have been carried on with such comparative impunity in the large cities. How much personal fear of Black Hand threats has had to do with the increase in this form of crime is impossible to say, but it has been an element of consideration, no doubt. A man must be less than human not to be affected by a demand, accompanied by a threat, when his own child is held as the ransom. And yet in all the great kidnaping cases, where has there been, even upon capture and conviction, an adequate punishment meted out? These crimes call for particularly drastic treatment.

Freedom of the City.

In the current Scribner's Frederick C. Howe presents a thoughtful comparison between the American and German city. The remarkable feature is that the present advantage is all in favor of the German. It is not at all creditable to the American spirit that the cities of a country whose general scheme of government is so widely at variance with ours should enjoy a so much higher degree of freedom than is obtainable by a city in America. Several very good reasons exist for this condition, none of which, however, cannot be overcome.

In Europe, and especially in Germany, the city is older than the present state, and has always enjoyed a degree of independence that has permitted it to regulate its own affairs in its own way. In America the state came first, and, unfortunately for the city, when the foundations were laid no provision was made for the proper management and control of the great communities that have sprung up. The effect of this has been to place such restrictions upon municipal activities as seriously hamper them, and often entirely prohibit movements that would be for the general good.

Many American cities have undertaken at one time or another to improve their local conditions, to secure for their citizens advantages both apparent and real, but everything that has been accomplished in this direction has been achieved in spite of the general rule. The American city, instead of being permitted to work out its own problems in its own way, is obliged to go to a legislature composed largely of men who have no understanding or sympathy with the problems that a city must face. Reformatory measures that are thoroughly practical for the rural districts are forced upon the large centers of population by legislators who mean well, but who misunderstand the conditions with which they are dealing.

But this is only one phase of the problem. The more serious aspect of the situation is that under present conditions the cities are compelled to go to the legislature to secure permission to carry out the ordinary activities of communal life. The maintenance of the schools, libraries, parks, fire and police departments, the authority for caring for the streets and alleys, in fact, for every element that enters into municipal housekeeping, must depend upon the favor of a law-making body that has no direct interest in the outcome, and only too frequently no conception of its importance.

The remedy, we are told, lies within our reach, and that is the lesson taught by experience of German cities. If the legislators could be induced to give over that portion of their prerogative which permits them to control the municipal life of the cities and allow that control to pass into the hands of the people directly concerned, the problem would be solved, and it can be satisfactorily solved in no other way.

A Political Paradox.

The city election at Pasadena lends truth to the saying that "politics makes strange bedfellows." William Thum, the inventor of sticky fly paper and a millionaire, has been elected mayor on the socialist ticket.

Here is a combination of prodigies had to beat. In the first place, not many inventors become millionaires, though they often live to see the fruits of their genius enrich others. In the next place, few socialists become millionaires and few millionaires become socialists. The two together seem almost paradoxical. It is equally anomalous to think of a socialist being elected to preside over the affairs of effete Pasadena, that cloistered rendezvous for pleasure-seeking wealth. The one natural feature of the case is the union of stick fly paper and financial and political success.

But the strangeness of the bedfellows, so to speak, ought to give comfort to impatient ones, who feel that only by some magic power of the elect may official preferment be obtained; that the door is closed to the common herd.

Two Kinds of Service.

A fortunate man is he who can measure the worth of life and its activities by some other than the too common standard of money, for it paves his way to happiness. The man whose only yardstick is the dollar cannot hope to be happier than the dollar can make him. The head of one of the country's great universities recently said that he regarded teaching the grandest work in the world and he would not exchange his vocation for any other, or for any amount of money.

The spirit of this needs to be caught by many people, young men especially, those who are apt to get the sordid view. Where philanthropic service can be combined with lucrative employment, certainly there can be no objection, but where the one is lost in the other there is much objection. Often professions or semi-professions that need efficient powers are used merely as stepping stones to money-making vocations, offering no great opportunity for service to the world. The characters of the two spheres of activity may not be comparable, and yet the financial consideration is apt to outweigh all others.

Success in life is not to be gauged by the size of a man's income. This very educator whom we have quoted, though at the head of one of the big universities, would make a sorry showing against many men in far less conspicuous positions if the comparison were made with the dollar mark. But measured by the character of their work and their spheres of power and influence, the educator is beyond the reach of the other. It is well when youth can decide what is its duty and stand by it. That may and will involve some sacrifice, no doubt, but duty done will bring its own reward to compensate for all the sacrifices it requires.

Due Process of Law.

The decision of the New York court which decided the workmen's compensation act of that state to be invalid because it took "property without due process of law" brings us a little closer perhaps to the solution of the great question involved in the subject of workmen's compensation. For a euphemistic reason the phrase, "employers' liability," has been changed to that of "workmen's compensation." In accepting this change countenance at least has been given to the proposition that a workman injured is entitled to be compensated for that injury. No modification of the employer's relation is effected by the change in phraseology.

It is decidedly unfortunate at this time that the court should take refuge behind a strained construction of the law in order to relieve the employer of responsibility and deprive the workman of relief. Employers throughout the land have generally conceded that their liability to compensate injured workmen is an item in the direct expense of carrying on the business. Through one or another of several forms the employers are generally insured on this point, and the payment of the insurance premium is an admission of liability. With this view of the case it seems unreasonable to contend that the state cannot make a provision to regulate the method by which the employer shall discharge his admitted liability. A tax for any public purpose is in effect an appropriation of private property, and if a tax levied with the object of compensating injured workmen is not a tax for a public purpose, it is difficult to conceive how it may be described.

The New York statute may have been defective in some of its provisions. As a matter of fact, it was satisfactory neither to the employer nor the employed, but to declare it invalid on the ground that it amounted to taking private property without due process of law seems far-fetched. Some means will be found to get around this bogey of "due process of law" whenever it blocks progress, and the equally absurd fictions of "fellow servant," "contributory negligence" and "assumption of risk."

Church and Labor.

What is to hinder a closer alliance of practical friendship between the church and labor? That is a momentous question with many a conscientious, hard-working minister, who believes it the duty of the church to get hold of the masses and realizes that it has not done so as it should. These men are giving careful, patient thought to the subject, and in places realizing excellent results. The success of the "church and labor departments" maintained by one of the aggressive evangelical denominations is inspiring. Fortunately it is in the hands of a man who, himself, spent many years of his life working as a mechanic, so before he got the church's vision he had that of labor. He has a big place in the councils of both and stands as a connecting link between them.

In many cities, Omaha for one, the Ministerial union and the Central Labor union exchange delegates. But there is need for a different and closer alliance, for a common appreciation of one another, for more mutual sympathy. Many church leaders are keenly alive to this fact and are trying to solve the problem. They must make the first move. The initiative rests with them. That is but natural, for there can be no question that if the church goes to labor in the proper spirit, with a definite purpose and a clear understanding of labor and its needs, it will find a response.

Why should not these two great forces come into more sympathetic relation? Fundamentally they stand for the same thing. The burden of every labor organization's constitution and bylaws and every speaker's plea is equality between man and man, justice and right, brotherhood and fellowship. That is not the evangelical way of expressing it, but it is the gospel as the Carpenter of Nazareth taught it to the multitudes and the wayfarers, the common people among whom he mingled most. Why, then, should the church and labor stand apart? The world needs their union, the inspiring influence for good that would come from it, and they both need it badly. This is a work in which the whole church, without regard to denomination, could consistently engage. The estrangement between these two great forces undoubtedly is due chiefly to a lack of mutual understanding.

In his farewell message Governor Shallenberger urged university removal to the farm campus, but the democrats in the legislature paid no attention to this recommendation. They must have heard that Mr. Bryan favored it, too.

People and Events

The weather man, while extolling the moderation of winter, does not point to the coal bin for corroboration.

Kansas City bemoans the closing of a nearby cemetery. So many "dead ones" in town needed the accommodations, too.

Rival expeditions are sprinting for the south pole. Another stream of cold storage literature promises to temper the coming August dog days.

Should the postmaster general persist in his plan to move magazines by freight, vehicles of the uplift can no longer be classed as "light literature."

One of the newspapers on the Rio Grande frontier amuses itself by contradicting and demolishing Mexican war rumors. The staff is working overtime and then some.

So long as harem skirts troop on the boardwalk at Atlantic City and along the beach at Coney Island, jingoes waste time in trying to prove the Atlantic coast is wholly defenseless.

It is useless to emphasize the moral in the story of the Jerseyman who contracted poison by counting a package of $10,000. Ninety millions of people would readily waive the risk for much less.

Spurred by disasters elsewhere, Chicago is pulling off a fine line of fire inspection of buildings. Ninety arrests for violation of fire regulations have been made, and the good work goes on vigorously.

By the burning of the library in the New York state capitol a fine line of ancestral records were destroyed, leaving the descendants with only court records to search. These are mighty inconvenient in spots.

Gobs of woe perculate through legal circles in New York City. The New York County Lawyers' association dropped 900 members from the rolls for nonpayment of $10 dues. Yet nine out of ten of the new United States senators are lawyers. Legal prosperity plays favorites.

St. Louis has recovered its breath and is able to take nourishment. A voluntary reduction in the price of gas, from $1 to 80 cents, was an awful shock, but the consumers are pulling through. If any gas company in this vicinity contemplates a similar act, measures should be taken to mitigate the shock.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Rev. Dr. Asked is quoted as saying he doesn't believe the biblical story of the deluge. This may account for his leaving the Baptist church.

St. Paul Dispatch: A California clergyman has discovered that sauer kraut contains the germ of longevity. If that is true limberger cheese must contain the germ of life everlasting.

Brooklyn Eagle: The holy synod in Russia forbids to Jews the use of Christian names. Anybody who has tried to spell Russian names knows that they are all un-Christian; so the Jews are perhaps not so much worried by the situation.

New York Tribune: The good bishop of Havana condemns the "harem skirt" as immoral and un-Christian, and thus hopes to dissuade women from wearing it. It might be even more effective to tell them that it was unbecoming. Make them believe that, and the trick will be done.

Springfield Republican: There is a fine old medieval flavor to the refusal of Bishop Doane of the Protestant Episcopal church to permit Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, president of the National League for the Promotion of Purity, to speak in All Saints' cathedral of Albany at a convention of that organization. The bishop finds biblical warrant in the verse: "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak." The literalist could find warrant for almost anything through diligent search of the Bible. The league will take its annual meeting to New York, where Mrs. Grannis will address it. The bishop has stood by his guns, is within his rights, and the world notes only to smile.

A Flickering Light.

Springfield Republican.

Speaker Champ Clark in his inaugural address outlining the extra session program of the triumphant democracy made no mention of Canadian reciprocity, but proclaimed "an honest and intelligent revision of the tariff." This presumably includes Canadian reciprocity, but also clearly other measures of revision. What those are to be remains to be declared. We may doubt whether the majority leaders themselves know.

Uplift for Great Profession.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The government rule that the manufacturers who furnish steel for the navy must swear that they are not in a trust or combination will probably put some of the big concerns in the necessity of using the device familiar to some of the newspapers. That is the employment of an affidavit editor.

An Hour for Weeps.

Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

The patriot who viewed the assembling of congress Tuesday was moved to tears. So many beloved faces were absent. Then let the stricken deer go weep, the heart ungalled, play; for some must watch while others weep, so runs the world away. Or words to that effect.

A Point Worth Noting.

St. Louis Republic.

The United States Supreme court's approval of the cut-rate drug store should not be distorted into an approval of "something equally as good."

An Unreasonable Task.

St. Louis Republic.

Tasks of unreasonable difficulty are being imposed on Mr. Roosevelt in California. The people insist on his saying just a "word or two."

A BOY'S SPRING.

Arthur L. Phelps in Toronto Globe.

Say, when the spring's a-comin' in,
Oh, ain't it awful sweet!
There's singin' most on every breeze
An' sunshine in the street—
And where the lazy clouds are hung
Across the sky, why, all among
Them goes the wind a-laughin' out
To think of all the joy that's round about.

Say, where the dam's a-roarin' loud,
Oh, ain't it fine to hear!
I know a man who went away
But comes back every year
Just in the spring to stand and see
The waters tumble—bully, gee!
I guess he feels just like us boys;
There's something makes us kind of still in that big noise.

And, say, some time at dusk, when all
The sky is colored red,
An' when the air's just full of spring,
An' I just can't go home to bed—
Say, I've just stood and listened while
The river roared; an' 'most a mile
I'd see the foam go streakin' down
A-swingin' past, beyond the town.

An' something in me'd kind o' stir
An' I'd be there all standin' still—
An' then—an' then—I'd almost choke,
For somewhere near, a whip-poor-will
Would start an' call like anything.
An' then—an' then—some way the spring,
An' river, an' soft air, an' sky
Would be too sweet, like tenderness—
I'd be like the man comin' back, I guess,
I'd stand an' love' most everything;
Say, ain't it funny in the spring?

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"Ma, what's a souse?"
"It is a preparation like hogshead cheese, used as a table relish, my son."
"Then can't we have some for supper tonight?"
"Not tonight; we have none in the house."
"Yes, we have, ma. I heard pa say he got a fine souse yesterday."—Baltimore American.

He—If I should kiss you, I suppose you'd go and tell your mother.
She—No my lawyer. Boston Transcript.

"I once proposed to a girl in a conservatory."
"With what result?"
"A lot of expensive plants were nipped by the frost."—Washington Herald.

"Yes," said Nagget, "a woman usually treats her husband as the average servant treats bric-a-brac."
"Go ahead," said the wise Mrs. Nagget, "What's the answer?"
"Why, the more he's worth the more she tries to break him."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"He seems pretty heartless."
"Heartless! Why, say, that man hasn't any more heart than a taximeter!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.