THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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3	43,720	18	44,590
4	44,190	19	41,500
5	41,650	20	44,600
6	43,980	21	44,660
7	43,700	22	44,780
8	43,830	23	44,770
9	44,000	24	45,030
10	43,990	25	45,120
11	44,420	26	41,600
12	41,400	27	42,410
13	44,400	28	45,000
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1910.
M. P. WALKER,
Notary Public.

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

This is the right sort of weather for aviation, anyway.

It is a good deal safer to get sane before than after.

President Diaz goes marching on and never promises them a golden rule, either.

Did Mr. Bryan select Montreal in order to avoid a home-coming ovation on the dock?

It was quite noticeable that the Tammany tiger did not appear in the Roosevelt parade.

For a man of his temperament, Mr. Roosevelt stayed away from the automobile a long time.

Jury fixing must be pretty easy in Chicago if it can be done from a window across the street.

Hearst is advocating a third party. In addition to the Independence league, or has that been put to sleep?

Those made-in-advance pictures of the Taft-Roosevelt meeting will now have to be called in and rescinded.

The worst of it is we have yet to hear from those chautauqua stump orators how it was they saved the nation.

The same combine of two democrats and one republican continues to run the pie counter at the county court house.

Thus far, however, it has not been necessary to call out the militia to quell insurgency in the vicinity of Oyster Bay.

Did any one notice that cordial greeting Mr. Bryan extended Mr. Watson when the latter announced his return to the democratic party?

Two of the anti-Saloon insurrectionists are lawyers. Trust the lawyers to upset the apple cart if the preachers insist on keeping the cash register.

One of the bright signs of the times is that the reputable lawyers are beginning to take a stand against the shyster and his "tricks of the trade."

It is plain now that in so strenuously opposing the fight the clergy was seeking to defend its own name—Johnson and Jeffries are both sons of ministers.

Nearly a 20 per cent increase in bank clearings in Omaha for the first half of this year as compared with the first half of last year. That looks like business.

One of the members of the discredited Douglas delegation to the late democratic legislation is talking about seeking a vindication by running for congress. Next!

Mr. Bryan says he never discusses politics when outside of his own country, but he did not hesitate when visiting San Juan hill to aim a few vicious and malicious remarks at Theodore Roosevelt.

Jack London is a prophet as well as a literary genius, or as much so. He says that "the fighter with the quality of the abysmal brute will win at Reno." Now, anyone who could not pick the winner on this tip must be obtuse, indeed.

That Meeting at Beverly.

President Taft and former President Roosevelt have met, laughed, talked and parted and so far as those present or those absent have been able to discern, the meeting proved to be as cordial as it could have been between two old friends and mutual admirers who had not seen one another for sixteen months. It was, in fact, impressive in its spirit of affectionate friendship. The two men chatted for more than two hours, punctuating their conversation with frequent peals of laughter, indicating that they were really enjoying themselves. Since last they had met both had had many new and strange experiences, and doubtless they found enjoyment in exchanging these experiences.

If any disappointed statesman or politician can find in the meeting at Beverly the least sign of a disintegrated friendship he must have a penetrating vision. We believe the popular verdict will be that Taft and Roosevelt are just as good friends today and as they were March 4, 1909, when one stepped out of the White House to make way for the other. As a simple matter of fact, why should they not be? Nothing has happened to estrange them; President Taft has gone on carrying out, as far as they extended, the Roosevelt policies and giving the country an able, courageous and exceedingly strong administration and that too without any apparent thought that he in his conduct was amenable to any one individual, but to the whole people.

All this talk of Taft upsetting what are known as Roosevelt policies is pure fiction, but industriously circulated to take hold of unthinking minds. As time proceeds, however, and people view things in the light of dispassionate judgment, they are brought to realize that whose ever policies have been carried out, the Taft administration has thus for been productive of tangible results. With his keen insight, Theodore Roosevelt sees this and must have expressed delight many times to his old friend and taken to himself a degree of pride in the vindication of his own judgment in recommending William H. Taft to the people as the best man they could select to succeed him as their chief executive.

A severe blow, indeed, is this meeting at Beverly to the sinister hopes and aspirations of those persons who have been fanning flames of prejudice in the foolish expectation that Roosevelt and Taft would cease to be friends and political co-workers.

Good Move for Maryland.

Governor Crothers is exerting some practical influence in organizing a movement for the betterment of the farms and farmers of Maryland. His mission is not new, of course, being akin to the Roosevelt country life commission project, but it is unique so far as states are concerned, except as it bears some relation to the back-to-the-farm colony plan of Governor Hadley in Missouri.

Farmers of Maryland have for years cultivated their soil without much definite aim and little or no scientific knowledge as to soil culture or the need for varying crops. They have pursued the old lines of plowing and planting and reaping without due thought of the future and their soil has become impoverished until today the situation calls for prompt and intelligent action. Governor Crothers, who is a practical farmer, therefore, proposes a commission of experts who shall go over the state, studying every condition and need and then applying such remedies as will meet the case. These experts are to teach the farmers by communities the lessons of modern farming, not merely conduct little hearings and cross-examinations and go away and leave the work; it is not to be an academic uplift, but an actual improvement.

Already the governor has begun his general mission of betterment by having good roads built and Maryland needed good roads. This he believes is one of the first things necessary in the whole system of advancement, for it will strike a heavy blow to the old order and serve to break the farmers loose from it at the very outset and make them eager for further improvement. The gospel of good roads needs no further defense in this country.

Undoubtedly if this work is faithfully carried out it will result in a vast enrichment of the Maryland farmers and a general enlargement in the state's wealth, for it begins at the source of that wealth. Farm after farm in that old state is said to be shamefully neglected because the owner or occupant believes it no longer capable of producing good crops. If this principle of soil culture and intensified farming is properly applied and works out as it has in other states, then these idle or half-tilled farms will be brought back into commission and made to do what they are actually capable of doing, which will mean vast new wealth for Maryland and individual prosperity to its farmers and merchants.

Work for the Tariff Board.

The tariff board created by the last congress at the instance of President Taft can do no greater service to the people than give them the real facts about the tariff in its effect upon production, wages and the cost of living. Fundamentally its work is educational, and if it can displace ignorance with enlightenment as to these simple matters, it will be accomplishing its purpose. Such education would have a great influence on the people and perhaps dispel blind prejudice and open the way toward honestly solving problems that actually exist.

Advocates of a protective tariff believe it safeguards American labor against cheap labor competition, while opponents contend it does not and nearly every man, whether he has ever given any time to the study of the question or not, has his own deep-set conviction on the subject and does not hesitate to air it. Congresses have never been able to enact tariff laws that satisfied all the people because of their conflicting interests, but a tariff built upon scientific lines would, it is believed, give the least cause for dissatisfaction.

If the tariff board in its mission of investigation could get the facts and bring them to light so that they may be presented to the general public, it should be the means of accomplishing great good and clarifying the whole situation.

Making a Soft Place to Alight.

Another announcement from Mr. Bryan may be expected shortly in which two events that have transpired while he was out of the country may be expected to cut a figure.

The first of these is the final proclamation by Governor Shallenberger declining to accede to Mr. Bryan's demand that he reconvene the legislature in special session to submit an initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution.

The second is the unexpected pronouncement of Richard L. Metcalfe, associate editor of the Commoner, at the Columbus banquet against inserting a county option plank advocated by Mr. Bryan into the democratic state platform.

The question that is being asked on all sides is, Was Mr. Metcalfe acting by himself or did he have a hunch by wireless from the distinguished passenger on a trans-Atantic steamer.

The Metcalfe proposal to relegate county option as a local issue to the respective legislative districts, where it properly belongs, has sound and conclusive argument behind it. But Mr. Bryan had gone on record unconditionally for a county option pledge in the event that the governor should fail to call the legislature according to the Bryan plans and specifications and it would look, therefore, as if Associate Editor Metcalfe were trying to fix up a soft place for Editor Bryan's airship to alight.

Let us simply recall a few sentences from the speech which Mr. Bryan made just before he started for Europe in the hall which he hired for that purpose in Omaha.

Here is one:

When I returned from the state after an absence of some months I announced that in case the initiative and the referendum was not submitted it would be necessary then to meet county option as an issue, and that I was in favor of a platform declaring in favor of it.

Here is another:

If the liquor question must be disposed of before we can secure the initiative and referendum, then the sooner we dispose of it the better.

Here is still another:

I will not admit until we are voted down in the convention or at the primary that a majority of the democrats are willing to take orders from the liquor dealers.

And finally:

I still hope that we may have a special session of the legislature and secure the submission of the initiative and referendum, but if that is made impossible by the sordid interests that have thrown themselves across the path of this popular measure, then our first business is to remove the obstruction, and with the next democratic convention as the forum we shall invite the champions of the brewers and the distillers and the liquor dealers, to show cause why they shall not be driven from politics in the state of Nebraska.

Evidently, as we have said, either Mr. Metcalfe is smoothing a path for Mr. Bryan to back down and fixing a soft place for him to alight, or Mr. Bryan will soon give orders for Mr. Metcalfe to back up, and will want to know what influences have been at work in the Commoner office during his absence.

Wholesale Dish Washing.

If there is one part of her household work that the housewife dislikes above all others it is washing dishes and the hired girl looks upon that as the most undesirable of her tasks, while it is notorious that father, during "baching" season, will stack dishes to the ceiling and go to almost any lengths to avoid washing them. Dishwashing is, in fact, one of the problems in domestic science which our household economists have failed to solve. Inventors have devised various little machines for doing the work and none has proved successful, but here is a New York firm with a solution for the problem. This firm offers simply to take a contract to wash the dishes for the household. It sends its wagon around twice a day, once to get the dishes and again to deliver them. It takes them, scraps and all, if desirable, to its place of business, washes and returns them, guaranteed not to be broken.

On the face of it this appears to be the panacea holding forth the householder's paradise and its operation will be watched, no doubt, with greater interest than any modern innovation of late years. If successful in New York, where it is still in the experimental stage, it will force its way out into the interior and so we need not be surprised to have wholesale dishwashing establishments around the corner in all cities very soon.

And why not? We have our community of interest eating plans, and some of them are said to have proven satisfactory. Certainly it ought not to be as difficult to wash dishes by the wholesale as to cook, for the work is much less scientific. This may have a vital bearing, too, on the servant girl problem and, if this is ever settled, then there is nothing left but to settle down and live happily.

Still, if every religious denomination is guaranteed the constitutional right to "the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship," it must be that the right to worship peaceably gives no right to disturb the peace of others; if not, freedom of worship may resolve itself into a question of which denomination can command the biggest drum and enlist the strongest horn blower.

It is up to those who circulated the petitions to put Mr. Bryan's name on the democratic primary ballot as a candidate for senator to file their papers with the secretary of state. Failure or neglect to file such nomination papers is a violation of the primary election law, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Before their special bond election Lincoln newspapers were insisting that defeat of the bond proposition would be a victory for the wets. Wonder what they will say about it now?

A Gentle Touch.
Washington Post.

Strange that bandits looting a train don't use whisk brooms to intimidate the passengers.

Good Old Way is Good Enough.
Chicago Post.

Still, if the Zeppelin airship can be kept "held at its moorings for three days on account of the weather," those of us who wish to "get there" may stick to the good old-fashioned railroad.

Why These Spasms?
Springfield Republican.

Neither congress no the president are now "attacking business," yet the stock market continues to break. Something must have been wrong with Wall street's previous diagnosis of the situation.

A Curious Sidelight.
Washington Herald.

It is a curious commentary on our desire for noise and racket that a great many cities are trying to raise money for a "safe and sane" Fourth. It is queer that it should cost so much to be safe and sane.

Results Count.
Cleveland Leader.

Taft is coming into his own. The country is doing him justice more fully than ever before since his term fairly began. His value as a public servant is growing clearer every day. His deeds are winning the nation.

BRYAN AS SENATOR.

Some "Home Folks" Insist that He Must Run.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (ind. dem.).

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Bryan's fitness for the presidential nomination there can be no doubt of the propriety of his seeking an election to the senate. He stands today as the acknowledged representative of a considerable minority of the citizens of the United States. The minority will, in all probability, never elect a president of the United States, nor is it even likely again to dictate the nomination of a democratic candidate for the highest office. But it would be wholly proper for the exponent of extreme American radicalism to be given a seat in the senate, where his views and opinions might be officially voiced.

Nebraska would be distinguished by placing Mr. Bryan in the upper house of congress. Mr. Bryan would be distinguished by an acceptance of the honor. Many great Americans have finished their careers in the senate. Webster, Clay and John C. Calhoun are important names in American history. There is no reason why William J. Bryan should continue to struggle for what now appears to be unattainable. If he is really serious in the advocacy of his policies, and this no one doubts, he should by all means seek a senatorial seat from which to expound them.

DEMOCRATIC LESE MAJESTE.

Revolt Against Bryanism Gaining Eminent Recruits.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The revolt against Bryan is growing apace. Following Governor Harmon's refusal to obey orders and the overwhelming indorsement by the Ohio state convention of that refusal, Maryland is heard from. In an interview before leaving Washington, Senator Rayner, discussing political prospects, in turn addressed a pertinent question to Mr. Bryan. "Will Mr. Bryan and his followers," he inquired, "permit the democratic party to nominate a president of the United States and to send to the people a platform of its own construction? If he shall insist that he must select a candidate for us and that he must frame a platform, then we must rise in our might and assert the principle that no one man has the right to dictate the nomination and to formulate the principles of the party. Three times have we gone down to defeat under platforms that we could not defend before the people."

Mr. Rayner says he admires the Nebraskan as a citizen, indorses a number of the great principles for which he stands, but there are others he repudiates as undemocratic and visionary, and he thinks the colonel should no longer stand in the way of party success. Think of that! Reflect upon this picture of Mr. Bryan, not as a leader, but as an obstructionist! A few more declarations of the Harmon and Rayner brand and there will be no need for anxiety about whether the sage of Lincoln will be a candidate for this revolt. More than his perennial candidacy, blocking all other ambitions, his dictatorial attitude towards other democrats and his insolent insistence upon his own infallibility as an expounder of democratic doctrine have provoked the spirit of independence and self assertion in leaders like Rayner and Harmon and probably in many others yet to be heard from.

Our Birthday Book

July 2, 1910.

Charles A. Conant, banker and financier, was born July 2, 1861, at Winchester, Mass. He used to be Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, and is a leading authority on financial subjects.

Howard Mansfield, who held one of the laboring oars for the Omaha Water company in its successful litigation with the city, is 61 years old. He is a graduate of Yale and of the Columbia law school and a member of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord.

F. B. Bryant, accountant, formerly deputy county treasurer, was born July 2, 1839. He is a union veteran and has held many responsible positions and is now cashier of the quartermaster's department of the United States army at this point.

I. C. Belden, assistant general claim agent of the Northwestern railroad, is 39 years old today. He was born at Kaneville, Ill., and is a graduate of the University of Michigan and also of its law school. He has been with the Northwestern since 1871, first in Chicago and later here.

Charles Brome was born July 2, 1856, at Norfolk, Neb. He is the son of H. C. Brome and was educated in the Omaha public schools.

In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth.

Two widely separated movements among opposing forces mark the advance of religious liberty and toleration in Europe at the present time. The parliament of Great Britain is considering a measure recasting the accession oath, eliminating those words and phrases that are offensive to the Roman Catholic subjects of the king, and limiting the obligation to a clear declaration to maintain the supremacy of the English Protestant church. Both political divisions in parliament favor the change. No doubt King George desires the modification, as did the late King Edward. The only opposition comes from religious extremeists, whose alarmist assertions and prophesies are a reflection on the civilization of today. It is expected, therefore that the measure will receive favorable action, and will enable the new king to ascend the throne without reflecting on the religion of any of his subjects. At the same moment the religious body which, in Great Britain, applauds the tolerant spirit of the crown, is not enthusiastic over a modification of religious intolerance in Spain. The union of church and state in that country grants a practical monopoly of religion, education and burial to the Roman Catholic church. No other creed is tolerated openly, but may be practiced privately. The liberal ministry of Premier Canalejas proposes to modify the concordat of 1851 to the extent of permitting freedom of worship, and has taken that step pending negotiations with the Vatican. The Vatican objects to the change while negotiations are proceeding, and as a consequence diplomatic exchanges have taken on a bellicose tone. The ministry appears determined to proceed farther than the grant of freedom of worship. Religious orders which flocked into Spain from France in the last five years and did not receive the authorization of the government, are threatened with expulsion, and those orders engaged in manufacturing are to be taxed. Should the liberal ministry maintain control of the government, a revolution in the religious atmosphere of Spain is a coming certainty. If the impending change occurs, it will form one of the most interesting episodes in the checkered diplomatic career of Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, and scion of Spanish nobility.

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The evolution in journalism is strikingly illustrated by the Peking Gazette, an ancient institution which celebrated its millenary two years ago. Originally it appeared at intervals and in rudimentary form. Today the Gazette is a modern newspaper, issuing three editions daily. Great changes have been made in fifty years, and since the boxer rebellion the number and boldness of the newspapers have increased. There are seven different styles of writing, viz., the common, the "demivulgaire," the familiar and the epistolary. The papers for the people are printed in the common style, and some have adopted the new alphabet sanctioned by the government. Greater reverence is shown to the press in China than in other countries. Old papers are never put to base uses, they are collected and burned in the pagodas. The Chinaman believes that profanation of newspapers is followed by blindness.

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Leading artists and archaeologists of Paris have inaugurated a movement to save from destruction the old churches of France. By the separation law the question of repairs of these ancient structures has become a problem. In many country districts the Roman catholic inhabitants are too poor to subscribe the necessary funds, and the municipal councils have no power to do so. Hence when an old edifice, dating perhaps from the thirteenth or fourteenth century, is seen to be tottering the authorities solve the difficulty by employing melinite to blow it up. The latest instance was near Versailles. It appears that when the mayor of a commune of atheistical opinions, and they are many in France, gets the chance of blowing a church to pieces he is delighted, and the consequences are becoming deplorable.

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For the moment rivalry in warship building is equalled if not surpassed by the demand for flying machines as an adjunct to military establishments. In England, Germany, France and Austria, private enterprise has been supplemented by liberal government provisions for the exploitation of aviation as an adjunct of warfare. And now the Italian parliament spurred to action by the strides of her neighbors, has voted, by a wide margin of affirmatives, upward of a million dollars for the purpose of investigating the science of flying, with special reference to its applicability to military operations on land and sea. The size of the appropriation means that the government is anxious to put the country abreast of her rivals.

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Count Khuen-Hedervary, the masterful new premier of Hungary, who, in the recent election, routed the political factions favoring complete separation from Austria, enjoys the personal friendship of the aged emperor, and is a genuine reformer within imperial limits. One of the expected results of his signal victory is a grant of universal suffrage in the Magyar kingdom. The premier, who has often been charged by his opponents in Hungary with being a Croatian, and by Croatians with being a Hungarian, is neither the one nor the other. He is by birth an Austrian, born in Styria of a Tyrolese family. He was however, educated on one of his father's estates in Slavonia, and studied afterward at the universities of Agram in Croatia, and of Budapest.

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Young King Manuel of Portugal is sorely perplexed in the region of the heart. He wants a wife, but the royal families of Europe possessing eligible princesses have given the young man a cold storage frost. None of the reigning houses care to annex an unstable throne and its scant revenues. Manuel is not wealthy as monarchs go. His civil list is just $1,000 a day, and it was hoped he would be able to make a match with a popular princess possessing large means in her own right. The father of the princess was strongly opposed to the alliance, not that he disliked the young Portuguese king, but because of the unsettled state of the country.

Hearing All, Enlightening None.
Boston Transcript.

Men of all parties are visiting Oyster Bay, and the colonel must remind himself of the judge who said: "If I believed all the statements of the prosecution, I should give the case to the government. If I believed all the statements of the defense, I should give the case to the prisoner. But as I don't believe a thing either one of them has said, I don't know what the deuce I am going to do!"

An Airy Pessimist.
Springfield Republican.

The wreck of Count Zeppelin's great express airship will compel imaginative calculators the world around to postpone the time when transatlantic air voyages will be in order. People may thus be in less of a hurry to sell railroad and steamship stocks. As a practical transportation proposition neither the dirigible nor the heavier-than-air machine so far offers the slightest ground for faith.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Oyster Bay and Bevery are but a few hundred miles apart and any true-blue patriot may take in both meccas by boat or rail if he has the price.

One of the profitable jobs under the initiative and referendum law in Los Angeles is that of the "petition expert,"—the fellow who secures signers to all forms of petitions at so much per. He is persuasive and persistent because his commission depends on his zeal.

John McKeown of South Sharon, Pa., the socialist nominee for congress in the twenty-eighth district, spent 27 cents in the campaign, according to his sworn statement. Twenty-five cents was for swearing to his expense account and 2 cents was for postage to send it to Harrisburg.

John K. Tener, republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is the first real Irishman nominated by the party for the position. There have been so-called Scotch-Irish governors of the state, but they were American born. John K. is a genuine son of the "ould sod," and a thorough going American to boot.

O'Neal Browne's narrow escape from conviction of bribery in the Illinois senatorial deal, affords a brief respite, but does not ease the pain. Cook county promises to give him another trial roast this month, and Sangammon county has a package in reserve for him. The way of the political transgressor is hard when he is found out.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts will have a rival for the senatorship in the person of Congressman Butler Ames, a descendant of the two families whose names he bears. This is the first time Senator Lodge has had a competitor worth while, and his political machine, considered one of the most reliable in New England, will have its bearings oiled as never before.

Will Crime Go Unpunished?
Baltimore American.

If negotiations between the United States and Italy fail over the extradition of Charlton, the diplomatic questions involved ought not to be allowed to overshadow the plain justice of the case. Whether the young man was a deliberate and responsible murderer or an irresponsible maniac, he is equally dangerous to society and his liberty would be a menace to everyone who happened to arouse the "ungovernable temper" which he acknowledges he possesses. And apropos of such cases in general, it is to be noted that their families come forward in their defense with instances of their irresponsibility. Where it is known that mental derangement exists, a heavy responsibility rests on the families of such persons in not taking precautions to prevent the outbreaks of suicidal or homicidal mania which are too well known to accompany this derangement to come at any time as a surprise.

PLEASANTLY PUT.

"A Chicago man shot his wife in the foot so as to keep her at home while he was away. What do you think of that?"

"Oh, I don't consider that much of a shot."—Houston Post.

"The good old times when graft flourished developed some paradoxical conditions."

"What were they?"

"Men with itching palms did not have to scratch for a living."—Baltimore American.

"Papa always makes such a fuss when I bring him my accounts," complained the pretty, but extravagant young daughter of the house.

"That's natural, sis," said her brother. "It is not remarkable for dad to kick when he has to foot the bill."—Baltimore American.

Husky Hobo—Say, mister, would yous help a feller wot's starvin'?

Farmer Oatcake—Shore I would. But I dunno why a feller'd want help t' starve, by ginger!—Chicago News.

"So you don't care for the peekaboo styles?"

"I do not."

"What do you think a girl ought to wear?"

"Clothes."—Kansas City Journal.

Post—I discovered today that Parker and I have a common ancestor.

Mrs. Post (a Colonial Dame)—For goodness sake, don't tell anyone.—Life.

First Thermometer—It isn't as hot as you look.

Second Thermometer—I'm just showing off my honorary degrees.—Judge.

PURELY CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

New York Sun.

Oh, blame not the girl who is queen of the summer
And pledges her troth to a dozen or more,
The dude and the clerk, the merchant and mummer,
For an artist like her deserves an encore!
And blame not the man from sobriety straying,
Who clings to a lamp post, or telegraph pole,
He has this excuse—he is only displaying
A "circumstance over which he's no control!"

Oh, blame not the butcher who raises his prices
And your ardor for meat most successfully damps,
One generous virtue excuses his vices.
He gives you a double allowance of stamps!
And blame not the man who says that tomorrow
He'll repay that loan—he will, 'pon his soul!
If he fails in his promise, well, that to his sorrow
Is a "circumstance over which he's no control!"

Oh, blame not the husband who's left in the city,
If loneliness makes him despondent and sad,
Though outwardly he may be worthy of pity,
Yet inwardly he is consumedly glad!
And blame not the bard if his verses are prosy,
And move with a steadily slumberous roll.
The fact that he makes all his readers quite dozy
Is a "circumstance over which he's no control!"