

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 applied, unused and returned copies, for the month of March, 1911, was 48,017.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 28th day of March, 1911.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

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

The latest Chinese puzzle is the cause of the outbreak at Canton.

For the fourth or fifth time, the fate of Fox's fall has fizzled flat.

Well, who's to be wakened early this time to be Queen of the May?

The Automobile trust will doubtless give the government a hard chase.

May day is a good day to renew the agitation for a safe and sane Fourth.

Now, on the whole, don't you agree that April has been a cute little month?

Denmark will bar Mormons. Probably fears there might be a Dr. Cook among them.

The correspondent who asks the meaning of "armistice" should specify the nationality.

Still, it was not always necessary to put bejeweled anklets on them to attract attention.

The number of insurgent republican senators is now thirteen. Who's afraid of signs?

At the age of 300 years the Bible—one copy—sells for \$50,000. Paying investment, that.

Whether the boy kidnaped himself or not, he should be duly admonished not to do it again.

The plumbing combine has been attacked in the California courts. Better take a lead pipe to it.

The dogs of war are giving the doves of peace a rather tight race down in Mexico, though.

The unanimity of the socialist party in the house is admirable. It has not yet divided on any issue.

President Taft's proposition that "it takes at least two to make a war," is again a demonstrated fact.

Gee, they have got down to poetry in that reciprocity debate, prose having evidently been exhausted.

The Des Moines Register and Leader speaks of "Mr. Bryan Again." Why "again" instead of "yet"?

"Down with Diaz" is the slogan of the Madero party. But slogans never made much of a bit with Diaz.

Premier Stolypin is out with the statement that Russia is pacified. The czar and his official family may be.

The acme of fastidiousness seems to us to be the man who sends his paper money to the treasury laundry to be washed.

Mayor Gaynor is said to have cut out \$5,000,000 of the police graft. Presumably that brings it down to the last \$10,000,000.

Uncle Joe says this reciprocity question is the most important since the civil war, which is one good reason for treating it seriously.

It is natural that as a former judge himself and a lawyer with a lofty respect for courts of justice, the president would refuse to abuse the pardon power.

Considering how long the lid has been down, Lincoln has not run the odds up very high on whether the hand about to be dealt will produce an opener.

Perhaps the supreme court is waiting for the effect of the other dynamite explosions to die down before it renders its decision on the oil and tobacco cases.

When summoned to appear in court John D. Rockefeller, Jr., sent his secretary instead. And the court stood for it, which ought to shift the burden of criticism from Mr. Rockefeller.

Compensation for Industrial Accidents.

The movement to fix by law the compensation of workmen for injuries sustained in industrial accidents has suffered a severe setback by the decision of the New York court of appeals adverse to the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation law enacted in that state. This decision rests squarely on the proposition that any plan to compel the employer to compensate for loss from accidents for which he is not at fault is an invasion of property rights without due process of law, and that the police power of the state does not extend to the point of transferring to the employer all the risks of industry now borne in whole, or in part, by the employees.

If this court decree were to be accepted as final the whole movement for workmen's compensation would have to be abandoned so far as it contemplates compulsory legislation. For, although the court is careful to explain that it is construing merely a conflict between the law and the bill of rights embodied in the state constitution of New York, it would be of universal application, because the same guaranty against the taking of property except by due process of law is incorporated into the Fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution, and would be equally effective regardless of any state constitutional limitations.

From expressions emanating from those actively interested in the reform which this law is designed to bring about it is certain that the New York decision will not be the last word. Workmen's compensation laws have been enacted in two or three other states, in which they will have to run the gauntlet of the courts, and eventually make a test which may be carried up to the supreme court of the United States and elicit a ruling by our highest judicial tribunal. Other ways of accomplishing the desired object by methods not subject to attack may likewise be worked out.

A plan of compensation leaving it optional with both sides to take advantage of its provisions would be feasible and legal, but it is feared that in extra hazardous undertakings, where employers would welcome such relief, the workmen might reject it, and similarly in industries where the workmen would prefer automatic compensation the employers would be tempted to stand upon their rights in court. In European countries this difficulty is obviated by paying the benefits out of a fund made up by enforced contributions from employers, employees and the public, and it is possible an equitable apportionment could be devised for this country which all concerned would regard as desirable. But here we find an obstacle in the way of using public money to compensate individuals for losses incurred by accidents in private industries, the courts having invariably held that public money must be used for public purposes only.

Incidentally, it may be noted that the workmen's compensation bill which failed in the recent Nebraska legislature was an optional measure, but would probably, unless amended, come within the scope of the New York decision. It is perhaps just as well that no action was taken, for by the time another legislature meets two years hence the ground should be better charted and the way cleared for effective progress.

Focus. The veriest amateur in photography knows that a view of an object may be completely distorted by being out of focus, and thus give an entirely wrong notion of its relative proportions. To get the correct focus the eye of the camera must be neither too close nor too far from what is to be photographed.

So it is with the human vision, though merely a mental photograph, the same precision of focus is necessary to arrive at relative values. The trouble with too many people is that their minds focus wrong, and grasp events at either too near or too great distance, or from extreme angles, or magnify unimportant details at the expense of the vital elements.

The man who is out of focus with his surroundings or with the subject he is discussing is quite common, and the peculiar ideas of which he becomes obsessed are as bizarre as a photograph made by a freak camera. To get such a man back into focus is much more difficult than to adjust a lens, yet that is precisely what must be done in order to give him clear perception and enable him to see things in their right relation.

A Magic Circle. A strange combination of two things has revolutionized conditions among the farmers of the great middle-west—automobiles and intensive agriculture. A few years ago, when the railroads first began sending out their "seed corn specials," they encountered in most places a rather passive interest in their enterprise. Some localities were even inimical to it. "It's another one of those literary farming schemes," was heard on occasions.

But the attitude of the farmer is very different today. The seed corn special is still in vogue, but so is the land show, the corn exposition, the agricultural college and other agencies for propagating the gospel of making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. Intensive farming has proved itself, so that it is no longer begs for a hearing, but holds the center of the stage. True, it has much yet to do before perfecting its

mission, but it is revolutionizing the farm and its profits.

One of the current magazines presents an illustrated article on the seed corn special and in one place in Iowa the train is shown surrounded by dozens of vehicles filled with happy, prosperous-looking farmers. Their vehicles are not dilapidated wagons, or carts, or old buggies or buckboards—they are automobiles. They look as if they were large, expensive ones. Indeed, there is just a suggestion of humor in the picture. The expert stands upon the rear platform of the train telling the farmer how he may raise better crops, and the farmer beams a broad smile upon him from his big, fine auto.

Evidently a magic circle envelops the farmer. Intelligent farming brings automobiles and automobiles help for more intelligent farming.

In Fear of Reyes.

President Diaz's recall of General Reyes from France seems to have aroused new suspicions among Madero and his party in Mexico, for they are unable to dissociate the name of this famous soldier with war, and, while professing not to fear his military prowess, yet, if reports correctly reflect their state of feeling at his coming, they would a good deal rather he remained in France than Mexico. The revolutionary leaders make no pretense at concealing their uneasiness at Diaz's action in recalling Reyes. Avowedly they construe it as an anti-peace measure, though they may, of course, be entirely wrong.

In the meantime the peace envoys prepare for council and Diaz intimates he wants Reyes to aid in re-establishing peace. It is more reasonable to take him at his word than to construe it to mean precisely the opposite. Of course, if the coming conference fails of its mission and war is resumed the government will have the advantage of Reyes' services in directing its army, and that is an advantage not to be belittled.

This country will hope, however, that Reyes' return is for the purpose of helping to close, not to widen, the breach in Mexico. And then when peace is restored probably he might, with general satisfaction, head one of the important departments of the government and aid in a complete rehabilitation.

One thing is quite certain, Mexico needs the best services of its ablest men right now to readjust the unbalanced political and social equilibrium and give its institutions real stability.

Pardons and Penalties.

In declining to pardon a man from the penitentiary purely on sentimental grounds, the governor of Georgia enunciates the sound principle that where a man has been fairly tried, convicted and sentenced, pardon solely for sentimental reasons is not justifiable. This would be an excellent example for other governors to follow. The man and his friends make no claim of a miscarriage of justice in this case; they simply ask, virtually admitting his guilt and fairness of trial, that owing to certain mishap and milk considerations, he be pardoned and allowed to go free.

It is easily believable that with fewer pardons there would be fewer crimes. Evasion of the penalty after conviction and sentence weakens the law to that extent and lessens people's fear of it. The law punishes no man because it hates him and wants to hurt him; it punishes him because it cares enough to want him to become a better man, while at the same time offering to society the measure of protection to which it is entitled. The St. Louis Times puts the point fairly when it says:

Sentences mean opportunities for expiation, and the most conclusive proof of worth in those who offend is a willingness to bear the consequences according to the law.

If this particular Georgia offender were entitled to a pardon merely for the asking, so would every convict be. Abuse by executives or pardoning boards of the pardon power for personal pity, sentimental reasons or other similar considerations is not the best way to reform men or create wholesome obedience of law.

Neither Alliance Nor Disarmament.

London observed with great pomp and ceremony, and that, too, in the "venerable Guild hall," England's approval of the Anglo-American peace treaty, and in the midst of the celebration Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith wisely reminded Britons that this is simply a peace pact, and neither an agreement between the two nations nor an agreement for disarmament. That is a fact which needs to be kept before the world. This treaty, proposed by the president of the United States and accepted by Great Britain, binds these governments only to submit to arbitration all difficulties arising between them and in the interval to avoid war. And this is definitely enunciated by the participating powers, though others have sought to twist the pact into different forms and constructions. It is natural, though regrettable, that some other nations might wish to spread the wrong impression abroad as to the meaning and intention of this agreement, but Englishmen and Americans should not permit themselves to be deceived as to either.

The press dispatches say that this great meeting at Guild hall represented the democracy of England rather than the aristocracy. That is the more gratifying to Americans, since it is toward democracy they like to believe the course of Britain is tending. It discloses an international spirit of good will and amity that must be comforting in the extreme.

Yet we see that the lord mayor of London, himself, "in his scarlet robes and with his mace in front of him," held the center of the stage during the ceremonies. His presence and participation, together with that of Prime Minister Asquith, Mr. Balfour, the archbishop of Canterbury, the archbishop of Westminster and other dignitaries of church and state, however, gave the stamp of aristocratic as well as democratic approval, showing that the movement for peace and arbitration is confined to no particular class.

Insurance and Industry.

The enormous growth of insurance portrayed in figures is almost incredible, but it should not be when regarded as a principle underlying every business transaction, and even life itself. Every man's every motion exposes him to certain and uncertain risks which he cannot afford to maintain at his own expense, hence he transfers it, for a consideration, to an association of men whose risks he helps to carry. No other provision as practical as that can be made. And the uncertainty as to the amount of indemnification diminishes, as the number of associated risks increases.

Insurance, that is, commercial insurance, is supposed to have originated with transportation by water. Men found they could not afford to hazard their merchandise on stormy oceans without making some provision for loss. So they resorted to the principle of insurance. This is nothing more nor less than the accumulation of funds set aside to make good the losses to which one and all are exposed. Death is a certain loss, sickness and casualty uncertain, just as is fire, tornado, flood, bombs, burglary or anything that might impair or destroy life or property. But the classifications of insurance are almost as numerous as human occupations and increase with the spread of invention. Even the detail of business transaction involves divers other forms of insurance, such as employers' liability, credit, bond and fidelity.

The business man of foresight is not today taking unnecessary chances. It would undermine his stability in business and his credit to do so. He could not afford it for that reason alone. So with each stride commerce, industry or invention, makes, comes a new kind or class of insurance. With plate-glass came an insurance to fit it; with the automobile came a special kind of policy and undoubtedly when the aeroplane shall have established its place it, too, will be protected by a form of policy to suit.

The growth of the insurance business, life, fire and commercial, is indeed enormous, but not surprising except as surprise comes in the prodigious development of our industries and the alertness of our people to take advantage of every means of protection against loss.

Clean Railway Stations.

The Union Pacific Railroad company did a wise and beneficent thing when it offered prizes to its station masters for the best kept depot, taking into consideration cleanliness and sanitation. Incidentally the Omaha depot master won first prize. This has attracted some favorable comment abroad. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican referring to it says, "that spirit ought to be catching, the country over."

No public meeting place is more cosmopolitan than the railroad station, with its large assemblages of people of all classes and description. It is a splendid place for exposure to disease. It is where the streams of life converge, bringing into indiscriminate contact the flotsam and jetsam of society. Certainly too much care cannot be taken to make such a place as nearly sanitary as possible, and simply building large, airy, well lighted structures, comfortably equipped with all the necessary appurtenances is not enough to insure that. The station must be kept as free as possible of waste and refuse, which, without the most diligent effort, will accumulate with shocking rapidity.

Indeed, this is an example that should be emulated, and, doubtless will be. The Union Pacific has 356 depots on its line, and the station master of every one is being stimulated to maintain the cleanest, most healthful station. That means an enormous lot of sanitation in the aggregate. But think what it would mean if every station master in the country were exerting a similar effort.

Europe Inviting Tourists.

Reports come of the skill and success with which Switzerland and other European countries are courting American tourists. The notion had gained some footing in this country before the report came. But over there shrewd resort keepers and business men in resort centers, even railroad managers, have cut their trade lines to meet the American's disposition. Railroad and hotel rates have, it is said, in many places been cut to the bone as an inducement to American travel. This may be news to some American travelers in Europe, who have been unable to discover any appreciable cutting, especially in vital places.

Yet, of course, the European is doing what he can to cultivate this profitable trade from the United States. The claim is made that one may visit, for instance, in Switzerland for less, counting all the expense from the time he leaves New York, than it would cost him to spend a similar period at one of our American resorts. That might not arouse the least interest among people who had ever

been to some of our American resorts, for if any of them has ever thought of cutting rates it doubtless will be a matter of general news.

So the steamship lines predict, on the basis of reservations, a greater European traffic this year than ever. One is not prepared to question it, despite the little letting down of business tension just now. There are plenty of Americans with surplus money and a love for a good time, and there are enough tourists for all, borrowing an expression of a great sea captain. American pleasure resorts have not and will not suffer from the patronage by Americans of European resorts. We are able to keep them all going and then have money left. What is far more important is that Americans who travel do not overlook the advantage to be gained from touring their own country and becoming better acquainted with its points of beauty and interest than they are with those of any foreign land.

The debate precipitated by the appointment by President Roosevelt of a special ambassador to represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward VII was much more stormy than the criticism elicited by the appointment by President Taft of a special ambassador to represent the United States at the coronation of King George V. A few more coronations and the receipt of his commission by our special ambassador will not raise even a ripple.

When little Japan hears of how the great nations are dreading to offend her she must feel as the dark-skinned gentleman down south did when he was asked for the loan of a dollar and replied: "I ain't got the money, but I certainly appreciate de compliment."

The irony of fate would not be a circumstance to it if, during the present sojourn of our Junior United States senator at home, nothing should come to a vote in the senate which he would prefer to be marked absent.

Champ Clark's chickens have come home to roost again. He was the first to ridicule reciprocity by holding up the scarecrow of annexation, so he cannot now say much to the republicans for stealing his thunder.

It was Talleyrand who said, "Language is given to man to conceal his thoughts." And those statesmen just now debating Canadian reciprocity seem to be making the most of the language.

Of course, when he comes west Governor Woodrow Wilson will travel in an upper berth to show that he is naturally democratic, and has nothing of the high and lofty about him.

A Flash from the South.

Cleveland Leader. There is a bright gleam of light in the south. Governor Brown of Georgia, has refused to pardon a murderer for the reason that the unwritten law presents the hideous features of anarchy."

Impertinent Quizzing.

St. Paul Dispatch. The great lumber monopoly interest here has been decidedly concerned in sending Lorimer to Washington. While a guess might be easy, still it would be interesting to know exactly why.

Opportunity Passed Up.

Louisville Courier-Journal. A Nebraska judge gave a wearer of a harem skirt five minutes to get out of town. It is unfortunate that she did not give the squire five minutes to find the law under which he was issuing the order.

A Split for Number One.

Philadelphia Record. The duke of Manchester, after all that is said of him, is not wholly wanting in business sagacity. With an eye upon the millions of Father-in-Law Zimmerman of Cincinnati, the "fook" is decidedly opposed to income tax either in the United States or England.

Plumes of Governor Wilson.

New York Tribune. Governor Wilson of New Jersey has succeeded better than most governors in getting his pet measures enacted. But he had the advantage of uncommonly favorable circumstances. Most of his reforms were such as the republican opposition desired even more than his own party; and the whole state had just had a most impressive object lesson in the desirability of keeping campaign promises and platform pledges.

A NEBRASKA BOOSTER.

Hog Industry Speaks Loudly for Nebraska. Collier's Weekly. Nebraska has more than one citizen of whom it can be proud. Oratory and politics have for so long been advertised as the state's chief product that the world has overlooked its other riches. E. L. Bowers of Verder in two weeks' time marketed 1,287 hogs of his own breeding, raising and maturing. These hogs averaged 32 pounds average, and sold at an average price of \$2.20 5-10 per hundredweight. They brought their owner the sum of \$7,740.92. Mr. Bowers' lecture receipts are large, but his hog industry speaks even more loudly for Nebraska.

TO BED, TO DREAM!

Much Depends on the Nebraska Bed Sheet Law. Sioux City Journal. Governor Aldrich of Nebraska is now hotel commissioner in charge of the enforcement of the bed sheet law. He will appoint a deputy who has authority to seize and carry away on payment of the value, any hotel bed sheet less than ninety inches in length, after it has been thoroughly laundered and has had every possible opportunity to shrink.

The bed sheet inspector is also required to look for bed bugs and to make it hot for them. Restaurants as well as hotels must maintain wash rooms, with towels, clean towels, not less than nine inches wide and fifteen inches long. Penalty, \$25 to \$100. All bed sheets more than two stories high must have iron fire escapes with red lights to show where they are. Hotels more than fifty-five feet high must have wrought iron stand pipes three inches in diameter as fire protection. If any hotel proprietor refuses to comply with these regulations he shall be deemed up-

People and Events

If you cannot conveniently reach the source of the grouch do the next best thing. Swat the files.

A snapshot of the loeman's smile as he hands out the season's price affords solace for the extra touch. The smile won't come off the picture.

Word comes over the cable that the last census in Germany shows the men are catching up with the women in that country. It is a safe bet the men are not obliged to run very hard.

Much encouragement is being offered mothers' clubs as a means of furthering a "safe and sane" Fourth of July. It should be understood, however, that this does not put mother's slipper out of business.

Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is planning a tour of the outposts of democracy this summer, to get a near view of the boys in the trenches, who are ready to switch their trolleys from a dead to a live wire.

A package of \$500 was handed an Alton young man on his twenty-first birthday as a reward for having abstained from the use of tobacco. No state in the union approaches Illinois in the artistic beauty of its jackpots.

The greatest aggregation of innocents abroad since Mark Twain plucked the halo from Nero's bald spot, is the convention of editors in New York. As a matter of courtesy and good will they are permitted to detestate if they have the stenographer's price.

Martin W. Littleton, congressman from the Oyster Bay district, has had his name taken off the list of applicants for membership in the Metropolitan club in Washington. He was regarded as too strenuous a politician for the standpatters in control of the club.

CHURCH SLEEPERS.

Why Women Remain Awake While Men Doze. Why is it that men will go to sleep in church? What profound meanings lie at the bottom of this inclination to somnolence on the part of the brother dearly beloved when under the ministrations of the bishop of his soul? No one ever heard of a woman sleeping during a sermon. She is as bright and as alert at the conclusion of the sermon as she was when the text was read. But man, poor man—he, like the sluggish, slumbers and sleeps. His record is bad from the beginning. Acts XXX contains the inexorable record of the first offense, including one chief and one lieutenant, have been dismissed in disgrace and one parolman sent up for five years for embezzlement.

Let a word be said in defense of the Order of Euthychus. And in this coming to their support there is no wish to cast reflection upon the wide awake and breezy sermonizer. To begin with, 'man is inferior to his mate in the highest sensibility of the soul. Calloused by the rigors of the assembled array of dresses, and bonnets is wholly without appeal to his sordid instincts. What does he know about the cut bias or the latest effect in fuchings? Or whether the Jones girls have turned the black bombastie they have worn for two seasons already? Or how much Deary can put into the contribution box? None of these inspirations comes to his relief. Instead he begins with good intentions, lining out the text, and setting himself resolutely to unimpeachable behavior. But to no avail. The soft swish of the skirt of the late arrival, the hypnotic spell of the murmur of a repeated response, the chanting intonations, the rise and falling inflections of the speaker, are too much. The tmp of insomnia flees, the eyelids fall and close, the drowsy god usurps the throne of his righteous purpose, and he is disgraced again, as the audible snore resounds against the chancel and reverberates in the ceiling. He awakes with a start and tries to look solemn and duly impressed, but it is too late!

NEW JERSEY'S REVOLUTION.

Notable Showing of Constructive Work by Legislature. New York Tribune. New Jersey now confronts an accomplished civil revolution. Never before in the history of that state, or probably in the history of any state in normal times, have so great changes been effected in its governmental system in a single legislative session as those which, under the urgings of Governor Wilson, have been made in the last three months. The whole electoral system, including choice of election officers, party primaries, platforms, forms of ballot and methods of voting, has been radically transformed. The most stringent corrupt practices in America have been adopted. Strong and sweeping public utilities and employers' liabilities or workmen's compensation laws have been enacted. The public school system has been remodeled. A law enabling municipalities to adopt the commission form of government has been placed upon the statute book. The merit system in the civil service has been greatly extended and strengthened. The net result is that while three months ago New Jersey was one of the most conservative and backward states in the union in governmental methods, it now stands in the very forefront as one of the most radical and advanced.

For this achievement it would be unjust and churlish not to give the highest credit to Governor Wilson. He became a candidate for the governorship and entered upon that office with the explicit intention of effecting precisely such reforms, and he has fulfilled his intention and redeemed his ante-election pledges with a completeness unrivaled by any of his predecessors in anything like comparable circumstances. In this achievement, however, he has enjoyed to an exceptional extent the support and active aid of the party which is politically opposed to him. Not one of these things could have been done but for the cooperation of the republican majority in the senate, and it doubtful if any of them could have been done if the republican minority in the assembly had opposed them, since there was an opposition to the governor in his own party sufficiently strong to have defeated his policy had the republicans been willing to join it. It was an inspiring sight to see party lines ignored and republicans unanimously voting for measures proposed by a democratic governor simply on the ground that they were for the welfare of the people.

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Boston Transcript. The Catholics object to a missionary show that leaves them out. But for Catholic missionaries, Protestant nations might still be pagan.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: That Brooklyn pastor, Dr. Russell, who does not believe in hell has been called to the London tabernacle. Perhaps he'll change his mind when he gets to London.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: A Los Angeles pastor threw a book at a deacon who was snoring through the morning sermon. The pastor probably felt that deacons, like children, should be seen and not heard.

Houston Post: A North Carolina preacher says a man who plays poker is no better than a thief. That is a harsh observation, but the man who is just enough to pull a good crop of jackpots can stand a great deal of rough talk like that.

Chicago Post: The Boston clergyman who refers to a Back Bay woman's club as a "vestibule of hell" was preceded by a clergyman who referred to St. Botolph (for whom Phillips Brook's club was named) as "a saint with a Bible in one hand and a bottle of whisky in the other."

Kansas City Times: Among the advantages that the Rev. Florence Crocker attributes to the minister as a husband is the fact that he "eats at his own table usually three times a day." Conventional, but not correct. The average woman doesn't want her husband cluttering up the house all day long.

INHERITANCES AND CHILDREN.

Graduating the Tax on the Basis of Offspring. Collier's Weekly. It is not often that we have the pleasure of presenting the world an original contribution. This one has the distinction of combining two things which belong together, but which, as far as we are aware, have not hitherto been joined. The consensus of opinion is general today that a graduated inheritance tax is one of the most just forms of taxation, and also one of the best ways of checking the over-concentration of wealth. It is likewise coming to be more and more agreed that the limitation of offspring among the well-to-do growing out of the love of luxury is a degenerate tendency which ought to be combated. Why not have an inheritance tax, heavily graduated, and applying only to fortunes over a certain amount, and then have large rebates where the family is numerous? Suppose three men die, each worth a million dollars. One is childless; the state takes perhaps 30 per cent of his fortune. Another has three children; the state takes 10 per cent. Another has six children, and escapes the inheritance tax altogether. The result would be considerable influence in such a law, not only because of the actual money consideration, but also because of the implied expression of public opinion. What objection would there be to carrying the idea still further, so that those who are in the best situation to bring up children should be compelled, in other forms of taxation also, if they avoid that duty, and favored if they perform it?

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Mrs. Naylor: You seem rather hoarse this morning, dear. Mrs. Lusk:—Well, my husband came home rather late last night.—Boston Transcript.

"I saw Peckham today," remarked Nagget, "and he was very drunk." "And there's some excuse for him," replied Mrs. Nagget. "He lost his wife last week."

"I know, but a man should be able to celebrate without making a hog of himself."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Tommy:—Mamma had a lot of things sent home C. O. D. today. What does C. O. D.