'HE OMAHA DAILY BEE

OUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MAY CIRCULATION.

50,261

ate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager The Bee Publishing company, being ly sworn, says that the average daily culation for the month of May, 1913, as 50,261. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn before me this 4th day of June, 1913.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Real.) Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city emporarily should have The Bee nailed to them. Address will be hanged as often as requested.

Wonder if any doctor ever pre-ribed grape juice for it.

A gas franchise controversy is nat-ally expected to produce hot air.

There is danger that June may not ave anything for July to do to us.

Those nine Cornell men who are arning to cook must be woman aters.

Take it from us that the kaiser is tman of peace in spite of his bris-ng mustache.

The author of "Statesmen Real d Near" politely leaves the reader guess which is which.

If Mr. Hobson has read all of Ja-n's pacific rejoinders he knows by w that it takes two to make a ght.

"I thank God I'm not a lawyer," claims Senator Martine. Of course, ere must be some laymen to serve clients.

One St. Louis brewery fills and ips 1,600,000 bottles of beer a y. The other twenty try to supply al demand.

So far as the time for starting is neerned, it must be admitted that ose Arctic explorers who have just ne north showed class.

Whatever congress does with the rrency, let it take notice that the rn belt farmer will require a lot of lu to cash in his crops.

Those Ulsterers who threaten a rcible resistance of Irish home le may win out if they can enlist few suffragettes in their cause.

A southern editor says Colonel oosevelt ought to make Colonel atterson eat his words. That might a nice vacation job for that ed-or.

"Can we make good men by legis-tion?" inquires an eastern reform vocate. Possibly, but it has sel-m been accomplished in the last 913 years.

The Shoe trust is said to have ad-itted crushing out where it could ot buy out competitors. Grinding em under the heel of oppression, it were.

No sooner does Julian Hawthorne t his parole from prison than he es to perpetrating mushy rhymes out the life within, which is a poor y to show contrition.

Why do orators prate over the fact at Phidias cut his name on the ield of Minerva? What good did de Phidias? It certainly was no y to treat a lady's shield.

"The era of turmoil and bloodshed Mexico appears to be as far from end as ever," says the Topeka ournal. Why, sure; aren't there veral thousands natives left?

An exchange dilates learnedly upon he flavor of butter." The next ing someone will be discussing hether butter is improved more by ay of one shade than another.

Harry Lauder has become a landed ord in Scotland, having carefully ushanded the money he earned in e United States, and is now aspir-g to a seat in Parliament. That is e thing we shall have to take off hats for if Johnny Bull sees fit to y it on us.

That reminds us, printed copies of e Nebraska session laws are al-ady overdue. There is really no ed of such delay, which could be sily obviated by letting the con-act earlier and having the work arted as soon as the first bills are gned by the governor

Who Pays the Freight?

The announced extension of the pure food law to cover meat and meat products must not be taken to mean that this most important of all our foods has been left until now without the safeguard of inspection. Quite the contrary, the meat inspection law, has subjected all our big packing houses to the most rigid government scrutiny and this work has been supplemented by state and municipal activities. The real trouble is that meat, like other perishables may become impure or unfit for food at various stages of its transit from the farm to the table. Diseased animals are culled out by the inspection of the bureau of animal industry which applies tests before killing, but deterioration is always possible, in storage or at the retail butcher's or even after delivery to the ultimate consumer.

It resolves itself, then, into a question who should bear the loss for what is condemned. If it is left between the packer and the producer, the former will try to throw it off, but must do so in the lower price he pays for the animals which he buys whereas inspection at the place of shipment, advocated for this purpose, would put it on the stock raiser before his stock goes on the market. Between the packer and the butcher, the cost of condemnation losses, we may be sure, will be transferred to the retailer and by him to the consumer in a higher price charged. Just take it for granted that the cost of insuring pure meat is in the long run carried by the producer or the consumer and not by the middle man.

Our Increasing Insular Trade.

The enormous growth of commerce between the United States and its insular possessions furnishes a subject of interesting thought as presented by the Department of Commerce's formidable array of statistics. With Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila our commercial intercourse is expanding by leaps and bounds, mostly, of course, in shipments to them.

This is gratifying to business interests, but the chief significance and source of gratification to the government must be that it shows the benevolent and edifying effect of American occupation in these islands. It shows that our influence has roared these people to higher standards of living, where their tastes and habits demand better things and are no longer content with the old ways of living. While affording larger outlets to American products, it broadens the expanse of American institutions and substitutes them for those that have held these people down instead of lifted them up. It is possible, therefore, to measure "benevolent assimilation" by the standard of business done in such instances as these, but that is by no means the sole measurement at our disposal.

The Public and the Utilities.

The president of the Chicago Telephone company has been commending the changed attitude of the public mind toward public service corporations, which he finds more reasonable and less censorious than formerly.

Others have observed the same thing, but they miss a vital part of the view if they do not also see a decided change in the attitude of public service corporations as a whole toward the public. One had to come before the other could. There is just one view of this situation and that is a frank, mutual relation between the people and their public servants, the utility corporations. And many of the advanced corporation men are themselves urging this most. They have learned the folly of the old hide-and-seek policy of doing business and are trying to get away from it, though it is a slow process.

While nothing like an ideal condition has yet been reached, what we have accomplished is the prerequisite change of view. From now on the way is going to be rougher than ever for the utility corporation that attempts to do business according to the old methods. Common sense justice in public utility service is the only safe rule and the sooner it is generally adopted the better for all concerned.

The prospects appear to be that democratic harmony of opinion and purpose, which has been so marked in congress with the tariff under consideration, will receive some rather severe jolts when the currency question is taken up.—World-Herald.

And according to the press dispatches from Washington, "Harmony of purpose, but perhaps not harmony of opinion, is the way the White House sizes up the situation." With this coincidence in advice from two authoritative sources, it is evident that trouble is in sight over currency.

There is now something over $800,000 in the bank deposit guaranty fund, so we are told. The amount, however, is in the guaranteed banks in the form of a credit to the account of the fund. It would take a call for reimbursement to tell whether this is the same as the money.

The democratic tariff bill which was so perfect when presented to the house that it had to be railroaded through without a single amendment has been revised by the senate committee so that it will hardly know itself.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

JUNE 23.

Thirty Years Ago—

A review of the work of the Central school in the high school building discloses that the teaching staff there of the first five grades is made up of Miss Schlesinger, Miss Buchanan, Miss Mack, Miss Johnstone, Miss Cushman, Miss T. McCheane, Miss J. Wilson, Miss Stull, Miss M. Wilson, Miss Morse and Miss Andrews.

The board of public works opened their batch of bids for paving. For asphalt the Barbour company wanted $2.56 per yard, with base, on a five-year guaranty, and $3.50 on a ten-year guaranty. The bid for Sioux Falls granite on concrete foundation was $4.85, and for limestone, $3.95.

A bad storm last night did considerable damage with wind and water.

The Burlingtons beat the Wahoo base ball club by 7 to 5 in a six-inning game, Salisbury umpiring.

Richard Kimball left for Green lake near Georgetown, Colo., where he, in company with several others, has erected a hotel to be used as a summer resort.

Mr. A. B. Huberman, the jeweler, is happy over the arrival of a fine boy at his house, his first son and heir.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Goodwin of Salt Lake are visiting in Omaha with Hon. Thomas Staley and O. P. Straight, and have the sympathy of friends over the loss of an infant child while here.

Twenty Years Ago—

Lou Wessell of the Lincoln State Journal was in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bradley left for Saybrook, Conn., to spend the summer.

Hon. George D. Meiklejohn of Fullerton, member of congress from that district, was in the city. Speaking of the approaching session of congress he said: "I am in favor of repealing the Sherman act. It is time the government quit this business of buying silver for more than it is worth and piling it up in the treasury."

Caldwell Hamilton, son of Mr. C. W. Hamilton, president of the United States National bank, died at 4 p. m., after a protracted illness. He was one of the best known and liked young men in Omaha. He was born here October 22, 1865, and was graduated from Cornell college in 1889. He spent the last year in Europe and was planning to enter business in Omaha when taken sick.

Mayor Bemis, Chief of Police Seavey, Health Commissioner Somers and Plumbing Inspector Duncan were out in their official capacity as the board of health inspecting the sanitary conditions in charitable and other public institutions and schools, and reported them bad, as a general rule, and recommended plans for improvement.

Ten Years Ago—

Al Dickinson has returned to Omaha from Yale university.

The city council and Mayor Moores finally unlocked horns and came together on grounds amicable enough for the council to confirm at last, after weeks of refusal, the appointees of the mayor as follows: Gas inspector, John Lynch; police court clerk, Lee C. Grier; inspector of weights and measures, T. P. Mahammitt; custodian of the city hall, Alph Bugh; market inspector, W. F. Gerke; poundmaster, John Laughlan; license inspector; Samuel W. Scott; assistant license inspector, John W. Mathiesen; fireman city hall, L. P. Farrar; janitor city hall, Ole Jackson. The confirmation was by unanimous vote.

The graduating class of the high school, which was denied the opportunity of an annual dance by the veto of Principal Waterhouse, succeeded in getting to dance after all at the banquet and ball given by the high school alumni at the Millard hotel. The graduates had now become members of the alumni association, passing beyond the jurisdictional control of Mr. Waterhouse.

Roy Sutphen, one of the high school boys who had a clash with Principal Waterhouse at the annual encampment, and was denied a diploma at graduation, made formal application to Secretary Burgess of the Board of Education for a diploma and was again denied it. He said he did not want Burgess to give it to him, and was now convinced that it was withheld on the basis of his clash with the principal.

People and Events

Three subordinate courts in New York state pronounced unconstitutional a statute requiring automobile drivers doing personal injury to stop and give their names and car numbers. The court of appeals reversed the lower courts and upheld the law. Whereat there is joy among pedestrians and applause in the press.

A new double track railroad and wagon bridge over the Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn., is to be a memorial to the late James T. Harahan, its projector and first president of the company organized to build it. Mr. Harahan was president of the Illinois Central for several years, a railroad man from boyhood up and perished in a railroad accident.

People Talked About

A social uplifter in Kansas City reports that working girls do not get enough spiritual comfort because they cannot afford 10 cents for the church contribution box on Sunday. Next!

The whole Damm family—Heloise, Joseph, Albert, Rebecca and Raphael—held a reunion in a New York court recently and satisfactorily divided the estate of a dead and gone Damm.

John D. Long of Massachusetts, ex-secretary of the navy, suggests that a statue of Jesus be erected on a mountain overlooking the Panama canal. He said it would be a challenge to peace, whereas fortifications were a challenge to war.

Railroad Subsidies.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Canadian Parliament has voted subsidies of $22,000,000 to Canadian railways and a $15,000,000 loan to the Grand Trunk. The United States was in that business over a generation ago and got out of it with bitter experience. Our railroads now seek their subsidies in the way of besieging the Interstate Commerce commission to let them boost the rates.

The Bee's Letter Box

Let Everybody Advertise.

OMAHA, June 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: No doubt you have many readers who are interested in advertising. It may possibly be that some of them may have to make a little speech at some coming festivity, in which their professional zeal will prompt them to proclaim the benefits of making themselves and their goods known to all men and women. Should this be so, I pass on to them as a good reason for advertisement the following rhyme:

A hen is not supposed to have
Much common sense or tact,
Yet every time she lays an egg
She cackles forth the fact.

The busy little bees they buzz,
Bulls bellow and cows moo;
And watchdogs bark, and ganders quack,
And pouter pigeons coo.

The peacock spreads his tail and squawks,
Pigs squeal and robins sing;
And even serpents know enough
To hiss before they sting.

Yet man, the greatest masterpiece
That Nature could devise,
Will often stop and hesitate
Before he'll advertise.

SAM L. MORRIS.

More Predictions from Jerry.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., June 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: Congressman C. O. Lobeck was recently quoted in The Bee as saying that "he does not think there will be any evidence discovered of money having been paid to members to influence tariff legislation."

It would be too bad if anyone of our distinguished statesmen at Washington or elsewhere were detected receiving bribes or blood money. Statesmen have returned from Lincoln to Omaha during legislative sessions and pronounced all the darlings there like Caesar's wife above suspicion, and there is no doubt but there are men in Chicago, too, who would guarantee the good intentions of the lawmakers at Springfield, Ill.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, where there is smoke there is fire, and the public are becoming better acquainted with the tactics and strategy of the lobbyists or "legislative counsels," and the servile tools of the special interests, whether in office or elsewhere. The public would be better pleased—particularly his constituents in this neck of the woods—with the congressman's interviews if he would give his ideas on the way to solve the greatest problem that confronts the nation nowadays, the industrial unrest. The time is approaching when the lobbyists, the grafter and the legislative counsels will be looked upon with greater contempt than the unfortunate scarlet woman on the street—with an apology to the fallen woman, for the male prostitute is the worst.

JERRY HOWARD.

Wooster Dogmatizes a Little.

SILVER CREEK, Neb., June 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: For some time past I have been taking a little note of the dogmatizings of "E. O. M." in The Bee and other papers. He speaks as one having authority which, together with his ability to manufacture smooth-sounding sentences with very little of either logic or sense, well qualifies him to occupy an orthodox pulpit. In church no one is permitted to take issue with the preacher no matter what illogical, absurd, ridiculous or out-of-the-way things he may say. But when a preacher leaves the beaten path of dispensing salvation to fellowmen and makes a newspaper his forum, I suppose it may be permissible for a totally depraved citizen, who is so unfortunate as never to have been born but once, to take a few swipes at him.

In the Letter Box of June 9, E. O. M. talks about the theological doctrine of rewards and punishments, and declares that without a belief in that doctrine "the human race would be absolutely without any motive to practice virtue or to love justice." Now, let me dogmatize a little by saying that no man ever performed, or ever will perform, a virtuous act with the belief or hope that he would thereby receive a reward as his motive, and no man ever loved justice, his mother, his sweetheart, a highball or anything else, through a motive of obtaining a reward. Virtuous acts and love do not come in such ways. Was the good Samaritan looking for a reward? Was the love of David for Absolom inspired from the motive of receiving a reward, or from any motive? To ask such questions is to answer them, and the answers are all dead against the pious preachments of E. O. M.

In conclusion, E. O. M. mentions several of the worst crimes; says society has never been able to punish all these crimes, and then, with great unction, triumphantly declares that "if God is God, such men will be punished; forget it not."

On the contrary, God is very much in the habit of punishing the virtuous and of rewarding the worst of criminals. This is the usual procedure: A Rev. Richeson murders an Avis Linnel. Society puts the Rev. Richeson in the penitentiary and God sends the Avis Linnel straight to hell. Then the prison chaplain (we have one at Lincoln), or some outside sky pilot, helps the Rev. Richeson to make his peace with God, whereupon society stretches his neck, or gives him the proper dose of electricity, and then God hikes him off to heaven, gives him a gold crown and a white kimono, and there he sings and shouts and has a hilarious old time to all eternity. Occasionally he turns his thoughts to his poor, loving, confiding Avis in hell, and that adds much to his blissful enjoyment of the heavenly world.

Great scheme, this wonderful plan of salvation! Better send right off for Rev. Billy to come and explain it to the benighted citizens of Omaha and Nebraska.

CHARLES WOOSTER.

Scarcity of Skilled Craftsmen.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., June 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a Bee of recent issue, one of your readers suggests that the required number of years for a law course be extended to seven, and advises young men to become mechanics. No doubt the gentleman is justified in his suggestions, but does he realize that the number of apprentices is regulated by the unions and that it is very hard for an aspirant without influence to "get next?" Also that much of the finer work in the trades lines is being sadly neglected?

I don't want to say that it is owing to the unions, but I know that since the unions have organized in the bookbinders line, one can't get a book gilt edged in Omaha. Thirty years ago, one could get the most fancy binding done, such as is exhibited in world's fairs. This is also true in glass cutting. I have a letter from one of the largest furniture manufactories in the country, whom I gave an order for a glass cabinet, that if I wished strictly No. 1 glass they now would have to send to France or Germany for it. Aren't such facts deplorable?

These questions are becoming national and I hope the wise men in Washington will find a way to solve them to the satisfaction of the trades and the public.

MRS. PAUL GETZSCHMAN.

Why Apologize for the Substitute?

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: I observe the expression of W. C. Pearce, international Sunday school secretary, indicating pride in a cabinet member ruling out whisky, wine and champagne from his official functions, which is commendable as far as it goes.

However, if the intoxicants were ruled out, why maintain "imitation" of the custom by serving anything in lieu of the stronger drinks? The immorality is not so much in the strength of the liquor as it is in the public practice of its use, which has full endorsement in a substitute, even though it be grape juice.

Grape juice was not used in place of water, tea or coffee, it was not used to quench thirst, but its use was wholly in imitation of the stronger beverage and that use was accompanied by an apology for the absence of strong drink, notwithstanding the fact that the secretary of state in entertaining official guests is under no obligation to apologize for his table and the food and drink thereon served. If Mr. Bryan had served turkey in place of roast beef, he would have made no apology to a "beef eating" Englishman therefor nor to anybody else. His guests are presumed to eat and drink that which is placed before them without question or comment and Mr. Bryan failed to rise to the dignity of his position and to his rights as host when he served grape juice with an apology therefor.

H. B. KELLY.

Nebular Logic.

OMAHA, June 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: He's in again! I refer to the diligent contributor to The Bee's letter box who oscillates between Missouri Valley and Omaha to get ideas on vast subjects to be explained by him to a benighted public. I write this not to carry out an argument, for plainly an argument with him is impossible. I want to point out the humor in his rebuttal to my argument on his amusing "treatise" on human nature, savagery, civilization and other things, for fear some unlucky person missed the fun. So this I intend to be something like the reference book one takes with him when going through a museum or art gallery. This is a sort of guide through the labyrinthian ways of this man's mental wandering in that rebuttal, which, I might add, is typical of his daily letters. He calls my attention to the fact that if his statement "about a savage being a savage by nature is untrue, it cannot be refuted by reversing it, nor by comparing it to the statement about the dog having nine legs." It is laughable how he considers that I denied the fact that a savage is a savage by nature and it is equally funny how he reached the conclusion that his statement had been "reversed." I reversed his syllogism and added one of my own—that about the dog—to show what absurd conclusions can be reached through syllogisms.

I ask him now, is it reversing his statement, "a savage is a savage by nature," to say that "a civilized man is civilized by nature?" To make the latter statement, he says, of course denies what he said (the former), but that is all it does do; simply a denial. I repeat, is that a denial? This is merry, eh judges? Then further in his rebuttal this daily writer writes, "where savagery ends and civilization begins cannot be known," etc. With that statement he was trying to answer my question, "in the gradual change from savagery to civilization as it is today, when did we change from the natural to the artificial?" You see, I asked about the change from natural to artificial and he comes back to tell me about the change from savagery to civilization. Comical, isn't it? Then he clinches this latter statement, which I do not deny, with "the point where instinct ends and reason begins cannot be known for the same reason," and I will not try to comment on that, it having nothing to do with the point at issue, but will add merely incidentally that I could cite one case where reason ends and instinct begins. However, I would not like to be rude enough to say that it occurs when this man sits down to produce his daily epistle.

I shall quit here, making the request that he let the world know his opinion on the regressive multiplication of causes, that he explain the nebular hypothesis, refute the Newtonian theory and give us his argument on the origin and function of music. These will all be good and I am sure will furnish material enough to keep his words in print for the next year.

C. B. W.

Congratulations—Thanks.

OMAHA, June 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: Congratulations on the forty-second anniversary of The Bee.

My father and yours were great friends years ago when the "Bee office," as it was called, was located at Tenth and Farnam, opposite the building there which was then called the Doran house. I had an uncle who came here about that time from the east on a visit. He became so interested in the paper that he had it sent to his home regularly; he should be alive today to see the present plant and equipment.

I am enclosing a clipping from a recent issue of the Carter Times which shows the old buildings here. By the way, this is the oldest hotel in the city, having been built by my father. It is "one block south of the court house," while the newest hotel will be "one block north of the court house."

Again, congratulations and best wishes. You are a booster for Omaha and Nebraska, as your brilliant father was before you.

FRANK J. CAREY.

A Pastor Asks Questions.

OMAHA, June 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: One objection to the passage of this ordinance in its present form is the provision that the ordinance shall become effective if approved by a majority of the voters voting on it at a special election called for this purpose alone. The total qualified voters of the city is more than 25,000. At a special election it is calculated that there may not be more than 5,000 votes cast. So the ordinance may become effective by the approval of not more than one-tenth of the voters of the city. If the ordinance were submitted at a regular election, when probably not less than 20,000 votes will be cast, it would require the approval of 10,000 votes to make the ordinance effective, or nearly two-fifths of those entitled to vote. Why, then, the expense of a special election? It is understood that the gas company will bear the expense of the special election. The fact that the gas company is willing to bear the expense of a special election rather than to let the issue be decided at a regular election shows that the gas company desires the passage of the ordinance as being to its own financial advantage. But why should this question be hurried to a decision five years before the present franchise of the company expires and it will be necessary to make some arrangement about gas? Why not wait at least until the new charter, if adopted, has gone into effect, with its improvements giving the city, as is hoped, larger self-control? And why not wait till the courts have made a final decision on the suit now pending between the gas company and the city? Why does the gas company desire to pay the expenses of a special election and thus hasten to bind the city by a small vote to the advantage of the company? Is it not the part of wisdom for the city to wait, at least till the next regular election?

F. P. RAMSAY.

SMILING REMARKS.

"Our sporting editor took the place of the 'Home Hints' editor yesterday!"

"Anything happen?"

"A lady who wrote asking how to can tomatoes was told to get an old can and piece of string, then to catch her tomato and proceed the same as if canning a dog."—Houston Post.

Jack—Can you swim.

Jill—Sure, I can.

"Are you sure you can."

"Why, sure. I'm the best girl swimmer in this camp."

"Fine! What do you say to a little canoe ride while waiting for supper to get ready?"—St. Louis Republic.

"Why is it?" asked the curious guest "that poor men usually give larger tips than rich men?"

"Well, suh," said the waiter, who was something of a philosopher as well, "looks to me like de po' man don't want nobody to find out he's po,' and de rich man don't want nobody to find out he's rich."—Youth's Companion.

Editor (getting him down easy)—Sometimes your work is very good, but too often it lacks snap; it's deficient in what we call ginger, you know.

Occasional Contributor—Would it help if I were to—er—eat more ginger snaps? —Chicago Tribune.

"I suppose you take excellent care of your health?"

"No," replied Farmer Corntossel. "I tried every kind of medicine I could get hold of for awhile! Then I gave up and forgot about my health and I've felt better ever since."—Washington Star.

THE LINOTYPER'S REVERIE.

I. N. Hull in Typographical Journal.

There's a storm a-ragin' at sea, Billy;
There's a steamer a-sendin' out
Flashes for help and "C. D. Q."
Fifteen hundred, or thereabout,
Are watchin', an' watin', an' prayin',
Men who never 've prayed before,
This "lake" says—What's that you're sayin'?
Wagner has tied up the score!

Here's a "take" o' the markets, Bill;
The bears are makin' a raid,
They're hammerin' Copper an' Southern an' Steel—
Only Reading an' Atchison stayed;
Right and left they're shearin' the lambs Bill,
Nor pity the fellow that's done.
The shorts are in clover—How's that, Bill?
H'ray! The captain is in with a run!

Society's out on parade, Bill;
'a a debutante a-makin' her bow,
The gowns are in splendid array—
(Follow copy, when it comes to just how);
There's Helen-ey, Mayme and Ha-selle, Bill,
An' the names must all go in print;
An' woe unto him who mis-spells—
Yes, Cammy got in by a sprint.

There's hell broke loose in Berlin, Bill;
They're march' an' callin' for bread;
The strikers are gainin' like sin,
An' industry's paralyzed, dead.
They're burnin' a warehouse in Hamm, Bill,
In Bremen they're stormin' th' dock—
But what do we care for all of the din
When Carey is in by a block?

So we'll rattle the keys an' the ribs, Bill,
An' send the lines into the laws—
A wreck on the rail; next a few squibs;
Tales of men who abandon the laws.
A flurry on 'change or a war, Bill,
Or a banquet in Timbuctoo,
What are we carin' for home rule for Erin
Since Marty came clatterin' through?