

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROEWATER. VICTOR ROEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1903. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

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

It is astonishing how busy congress can get in keeping from getting busy. A postal savings system would furnish the best guarantee of bank deposits.

"Tim" Woodruff seems to think he has a "vested" right to the vice presidential nomination.

Hall Mual Hafid, having been declared Sultan of Morocco, Abdul Aziz is now Abdul as was.

A Michigan judge has formally ruled that "sausage is sausage." It is, no doubt, but what's the answer?

What has become of that "People's Lobby" which was going to shape congressional legislation, this winter?

A Japanese firm has bid for the job of constructing the United States coast defenses at Hawaii. The Japs are great jobbers.

Just at this moment a winter garden would be calculated to start up more excitement in Omaha than a plan for another summer park.

Miss Money of Montana has married Mr. Spender of New York. Trouble may be expected, as a Spender and his Money are soon parted.

The Washington Herald wants Mr. Taft to make peace with Senator Foraker. The Herald is doing everything possible to discourage the Taft boom.

Owing to a war among rival manufacturers, the price of wooden legs has been greatly reduced. Now is the time to lay in your supply of wooden legs.

"What Lobsters Eat," is the title of a scientific treatise in a current magazine. Observation indicates that they eat about everything on the bill of fare.

Former Governor Douglas of Massachusetts suggests a democratic platform. He will learn a little later that the platform has already been made and is not subject to change or amendment.

"Unless something unforeseen happens," says the Washing Post, "it will be a Bryan convention, a Bryan platform, a Bryan ticket and a Bryan campaign." Why not add, "and a Bryan defeat."

"There is a general movement for a declaration of independence," says Senator Foraker. In that case, Senator Foraker and Senator Dick are going to experience some pretty hard political sliddings.

A bill has been introduced giving a seat in congress to the president after the expiration of his term in office. The disposition of the people, however, is to reward ex-presidents, not to punish them.

"Denver has the purest drinking water of any city in the nation," says the Denver News. Perhaps, but that had nothing to do with the decision of the democrats to hold their national convention there.

"The world cannot believe," says the New York World, "that the democratic party is going to make itself a mere machine for recording the personal desires of Mr. Bryan." The World's protest comes too late.

THE OHIO FIGHT.

The political situation in Ohio is showing new developments daily and the coming contest over the selection of delegates to the national convention will rivet the attention of everyone deeply interested in national politics.

Senator Foraker has declared that he will make no compact and listen to no peace overtures from the Taft forces. Inside circles understand that he makes this declaration because of the supporters of Mr. Taft have declined to adopt the old plan of making peace with Mr. Foraker.

In this connection, a little review of Senator Foraker's political history is interesting. In 1895, when Mr. McKinley was governor of Ohio, Foraker took issue with him on every conceivable point and had to be placated in order to give Mr. McKinley the solid delegation from Ohio to the national convention in 1896.

Late reports from Ohio indicate that many of the men who have stood by Senator Foraker loyally in former fights are now either lukewarm or openly opposing him. He is compelled to admit that he is making a fight really without an issue, his talk of the Brownsville incident and his attempt to revive opposition to the federal rate law being mere subterfuges.

With the death of Isaac S. Hascall a stormy petrel of local politics has passed away. Judge Hascall had many good traits and some not so good, but the latter need not now be dwelt upon.

In the actual recording of political history in Omaha it will be found that Judge Hascall had more to do in determining what was to be written than many more pretentious men figuring in higher official positions. The complete biography of Isaac S. Hascall would throw much light on many supposed mysteries in the evolution of Omaha's municipal government.

Consul General Mason, writing from Paris, furnishes a detailed report of the operations of the postal savings system in France, which is timely and interesting and is attracting considerable attention in congress, in spite of the fact that Speaker Cannon has declared that there will be no legislation at this session along this line recommended by the president and the postmaster general.

THE OMAHA COMMERCIAL CLUB TO JUMP IN AND TAKE THE LEAD.

Omaha Commercial club to jump in and take the lead. Congress is planning to get away from Washington early in June. There is little pleasure in staying in Washington after the Washington ball team gets warmed up for its annual slide.

The eagerness of the local democratic organ to give advice to republicans with a view to improving democratic prospects in Nebraska should be thoroughly appreciated. Lawyer Whedon is now a member of the Taft league, organized at Lincoln, which would indicate that he now knows where he is at. Congratulations.

For a forty-year-old the Omaha Young Men's Christian association is a pretty lusty and vigorous infant. Indianapolis, Neb. The ordinary variety of home maintenance, however, will be able to take comparatively scant interest in the serious depression of the diamond market as long as the price of pork chops remains what it is.

Cheer Up and Dig. Baltimore American. When you suffer financial loss and political defeat, look at the situation in the face, laugh at misfortune and go to work immediately to clear away the ashes, cinders and wrecks and dig a deeper foundation for future success.

The Return Call. Philadelphia Press. The fuss that is being made by the safe and sane democrats over the next presidential nomination is amusing. Those democrats ought to just let Bryan be nominated and let it be that he gets as good a drubbing as the Bryan elements gave Parker in the last round.

A Solemn Warning. Philadelphia Press. As the long procession of funerals winds through Boyertown, the least that can be done to display grief elsewhere and the best monument that can be raised to this terrible tally of dead, slain by the war, is to get the rural schools and relaxation, is to set these rural halls and opera houses in order, to reduce the risk of fire and increase the chance of escape.

Flight of the Army. Springfield Republican. That the condition of the United States army should command the most intelligent attention that congress can give to it at this session is entirely beyond controversy. An army that, in spite of the best efforts of recruiting officers, is unable to recruit its authorized enlisted strength and whose commissioned officers at the year end were too few by 354, notwithstanding that commissions have been freely offered to young college graduates in civil life—that such an army needs some consideration is an assertion that calls for no argument.

Peculiarities of Song Making. James R. Randall, who died last Tuesday at Augusta, Ga., in his seventieth year, sprang into fame through a single lyric, "Maryland, My Maryland," which he produced in the stress of excitement caused by reading about the Baltimore riot of April, 1861, when a Massachusetts regiment on its way to Washington was attacked by an anti-union mob. It is a curious coincidence that "Dig" was written in New York by a Kentuckian, and "Maryland, My Maryland," the South's best war song, by a native of Maryland, a state which never seceded from the union.

Government Deposits. Suggestion that Banks Pay Interest on Monthly Balances. Wall Street Journal. The principle of government deposits in the banks is sound, but the application of that principle certain difficulties arise, some of which have developed in a striking manner during the recent crisis. Practically these deposits are government loans to the banks without interest. It is questionable whether it would not be advisable for the government to charge a certain small rate of interest upon these loans, especially under the present system when the deposits are made in the national banks, then the banks against the government and can with difficulty be withdrawn and only under such conditions as exist when the money market is favorable to the operation. With an amount \$10,000,000 of the treasury's cash balance deposited in the national banks the treasurer of the United States becomes practically merely a clerk of the banks. He is no longer a custodian of independent money.

It may be well to consider whether the system of government deposits might not be changed so as to make them either a definite loan by the government of money at a certain rate of interest, or a deposit subject to withdrawal by check, the same as any commercial deposits received by the bank. It is sound doctrine to say that the government should not be the only great business corporation of the country to refuse to adopt the check system in all of its operations. But when this is said, some notice should be taken of certain facts which have developed during the recent panic. It was not until the government of the United States with deposits of over \$250,000,000 in the banks, and yet at its wits' end to obtain the money necessary for its pay rolls, its post-office money orders, and its disbursing officers' requirements. Some of the banks seemed to regard the government deposits as practically their own property, and as something which the Treasury department could not withdraw without its consent. There were many instances of the banks refusing to pay cash to government disbursing officers; in other words, refusing to honor the checks of government officials on government money deposited in the banks. In some instances the secretary of the treasury was obliged to exercise all of the power that he possessed to compel the banks receiving deposits from the government to perform the most ordinary functions of banking. Certainly such facts as these would not give force to the argument that the government should keep all of its surplus money in the banks, or to the contention that the government should establish in entirety the check system of transacting its business. It will be seen that there are two sides to the question of the treasury's attitude toward the banks, as regards the matter of government deposits.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

"Taft an Astonishingly Good Fellow for a Republican." Philadelphia Record (dem.). If there were ever a man born with a silver spoon in his mouth it was William H. Taft, and the best of it is that his temper has never been spoiled by an extraordinary run of success. With everything calculated to tempt him to take his ease and consult his personal comfort, he has worked like a beaver for the public good.

Let it be remembered, too, to the eternal honor of this man that with an ambition for a seat upon the supreme bench usually strong even for a lawyer in love with his profession, and never concealed by any false modesty, he has twice declined the opportunity of the federal bench. It was his duty to remain where he could advance the interests of our wards in our conquered islands.

John Sharp Williams is said to have explained to Speaker Reed that his partisanship was due to the fact that he never saw the president in the flesh. He would somehow he never could get used to one. But the good humor and the common sense and the public spirit of the secretary of war are such that even a democratic warrior ought soon to get over shying at him. Considering that he is a republican, it is something what a good fellow William H. Taft is.

Taft His Own Man. Washington Star (rep.). It is hardly correct to say that in his Boston speech "Secretary Taft put himself squarely on the Roosevelt platform." He was already on that platform. He belonged there. He had helped construct it. Where else could he have been? If he had shuffed or qualified, or had taken open ground against the administration, his case, not only as a presidential aspirant, but as a member of the cabinet, would from that moment have been hopeless. How could he longer have retained the portfolio of the War department? All he did in Boston was to support and explain policies to which he was already committed. The speech was a model of clear statement and courage.

But the new days will bring new issues, and new duties toward some of the old issues. The Philippine question will remain. Would the advice of any other man from the White House carry the weight with congress and the country that Judge Taft's would? Does any other man in our public affairs understand the question in its practical aspects as thoroughly? The canal matter will go on, requiring presidential recommendation from time to time and Judge Taft, from personal inspection of the work, is well qualified for that. Cuba is still on our hands, and may remain so for some little time to come. Judge Taft is familiar with that situation, and has the confidence of the Cuban people.

In all domestic matters Judge Taft is well versed, and his grasp is that of a well trained lawyer and his temperament that of a judge. He is familiar with the constitution, and by next year his experience in executive office, in the Philippines and here at home, will have covered full ten years. Such a man in the White House a mere deputy? Not by any means. He would be loyal to his party and its history, but at the time an individual in his own right, and equal to whatever might arise. Let us give Judge Taft and all his rivals a square deal.

Taft's Strength. New York World (dem.). The World doubts if Mr. Roosevelt shot so very wide of the mark when he predicted the nomination of Judge Taft on the first ballot. Since the secretary of war returned from the orient his candidacy has shown a remarkable gain in strength. This gain is likely to be continuous. Taft is the most convincing and winning personality among the aspirants for the republican nomination. The demonstration at Cooper Union shows the kind of impression he can make on an unfriendly audience when he devotes himself to the practical side of politics.

Moreover, he has the whole strength of the Roosevelt administration behind him; and the national banks, then the banks against the government and can with difficulty be withdrawn and only under such conditions as exist when the money market is favorable to the operation. With an amount \$10,000,000 of the treasury's cash balance deposited in the national banks the treasurer of the United States becomes practically merely a clerk of the banks. He is no longer a custodian of independent money.

Issues in Cold Storage. Wall Street Journal (ind.). William Jennings Bryan accuses Secretary Taft of being "the Great Postponer." Inasmuch as these two estimable citizens are not unlikely to look horns later on in public issues, it is only proper to say that Mr. Bryan has a few issues of his own on the postponed list. For instance 16 to 1 is a postponed issue carried on the front and lost account of the party for several years. Now Mr. Bryan proposes that his party should be the government ownership of railroads "not to be discussed during the coming campaign." Both of these issues have excellent keeping qualities for cold storage.

Will He "Come Hounding?" Cincinnati Enquirer (ind. dem.). An "intimate friend" of Charles E. Hughes says the governor would not walk across the street to get the nomination for president. We know a man of sporting proclivities who will bet that the governor would "come hounding" if he has any reasonable assurance of getting it. The governor is a well equipped man, but austere and secretive, and people in politics are afraid he would maintain a barred wire fence at the portico of the White House. And if he ever got in by strategy they would find no fire and would escape to get werm.

All Over But the Shouting. Brooklyn Eagle (dem.). To all intents and purposes, Bryan is already in the saddle. As the next nominee, he is shouting democracy. He says that the country is ripe for the application of democratic principles, adding that if the people can be convinced that the party will be fruitful in blessings to every part of the land and to every element of our population. Of these principles he is the chief, if not sole, custodian. All rights reserved, including the privilege of making new ones.

"RESPECTABLE" LAND THIEVES.

Colorado's Plea for the Public Domain Looters. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Congressman George W. Cook of Colorado is the latest to step into the limelight as a defender of the organized, systematic and shameless exploitation of the public domain through the fraudulent use of the land laws. His attack upon the administration for prosecuting the robbers in the federal courts and seeking to compel restitution of lands fraudulently obtained from the public domain, agricultural and other-bears a very strong resemblance to the attacks made upon Folk for his course toward the St. Louis grafters; upon Hency and Markham for their prosecution of Schmitz, Ruef and the ring of San Francisco capitalists whose tools they were; and upon Roosevelt and Hughes for their exposures of graft and "successful dishonesty" in his street.

For the main plea of Congressman Cook is that the men whom the government is prosecuting for land frauds include—God save the mark!—"a number of Colorado's honorable, upright and law-abiding business men, miners, agriculturalists and citizens." Unnecessarily branded as criminals. And unfortunately that has been the plea in practically every case where great exposures of organized and systematic public plunder have been made. The corruption of the "business community" in the country has been given such lengths, and fraudulently acquired wealth has been given such social recognition and "respectability," that—just as the ancient Ephesians resented any attack on the worship of Diana as a blow at the prosperity of their city—the people of many American communities have come to regard the acquisition of wealth as an attack on vested rights. The privilege of getting land by fictitious entries, perjury and pretense instead of actual compliance with the laws, has assumed in their eyes the aspects of an "inalienable right" along with "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The public opinion of the nation, outside the "infected districts," will support the president and the Department of Justice in their determination to continue the prosecutions, and meanwhile to carry the cases wherein the indictments have been issued by Judge Lewis to the supreme court for review. But to the people of the infected districts alone demands this. They need the reformation of conscience and the awakening to the real infamy of fraud against the government which is pretty sure to follow a decision of the supreme court sustaining the government's case and the sending of a "highly respectable" land thieves to prison.

EUROPE'S INRUSH AT END. Effect of the Panic on the Tide of Immigration. New York Evening Post. More than a month ago the steamship companies were started by a sudden and unprecedented rush of applications for steerage transportation back to Europe. This occurred in the week ending Jan. 10, the fall in immigrant arrivals to almost nothing—vessels which brought 2,000 or so a year ago this month, now reporting only 100 or so on their lists. People discussed these movements as a novel and portentous phenomenon. In reality, they were a perfectly familiar sequel to financial panic.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, all records of immigration were broken; total arrivals, 459,808, rising 55,000 above 1872, which itself surpassed every precedent. In 1874 only 212,323 immigrants were reported, and the downward movement lasted until low level was touched in the 138,465 arrivals of 1875. Immigrant arrivals of the fiscal year 1880 were 505,917. Panic was followed by a drop to 214,467, in 1881, and to 273,248 in 1882. On this occasion emigration out much such a figure as it is doing now. The 138,465 departures in 1880 rose to 190,840 in 1884, and to 216,985 in 1886—in which last named year, the outward and inward movements of labor nearly balanced. Since our immigration figures for the twelve months ending last June, had reached the extraordinary figure of 1,285,435, no one need be surprised at the pressure on outgoing steamers, now that the labor situation has so abruptly changed.

How comes it that labor responds so rapidly and surely, in its international movements, to financial conditions? Partly because of organization under bureau which watch conditions of employment; partly, nowadays, because international labor unions, as such, are no permanent abode. This is one curious illustration of the extent to which labor and capital, in such matters as organization and mobility, act on parallel lines.

TAFT'S STRENGTH IN THE HOUSE. Significant Results of Poll of Members of Congress. Kansas City Star. One of the most significant indications of Taft's strength in the republican ranks is the poll of the republican members of the national house of representatives. It is well known that Speaker Cannon dominates the house on many points outside of parliamentary rulings. He is feared by many of those who must look to him for hearings and other advantages in relation to their personal interests and legislative measures. It would not have been strange, therefore, if a majority of the republican members had declined to express a preference for a particular presidential candidate in the speaker's poll. But in the poll, this would have seemed the easy way out for those who are not in favor of Cannon, but hesitate to oppose him. But only fifteen members declined to express a choice, the result being: Taft, 81; Cannon, 20; Knox, 20; Fairbanks, 11; Hughes, 8. The significant thing about this poll is that so few representatives outside of Speaker Cannon's own state declared for him. Only some extraordinary pressure from constituents, or from the general drift of sentiment, could have prompted so many of these republicans to vote in the race. This would have seemed the easy way out for those who are not in favor of Cannon, but hesitate to oppose him. But only fifteen members declined to express a preference for a particular presidential candidate in the speaker's poll. But in the poll, this would have seemed the easy way out for those who are not in favor of Cannon, but hesitate to oppose him.

A Few Remarks on the Clearing Financial N.Y.

A surplus surplus in which the New York banks had not only for three months until the last week. They are now back in about their normal condition again after going through the worst money panic in fourteen years. A flood of cash from the 4,000 banks in the interior has filled up the void in Wall Street vaults.

The nature of this stream has been far less swift than was the outward flow in October. As the sequel to recall work in a few of them, a dozen banks failed in one week. That made the interior banks think New York was a bad place in which to keep money, and so they withdrew it by the scores of millions. The result of the extraordinary movement was to deplete New York's reserve and to build up to abnormal proportions the reserves of nearly all the smaller banks of the United States.

New Wall Street plumes itself by contending that it "hoarded" no money during the panic, but that every other place did. True enough, so far as it goes. But it was unfortunate for the great number of thoroughly honest bankers in New York that the acts of a few conspicuous rascals among them should so inspire the people at large with fear that they withdrew the money which belonged to them.

In this unique transaction it should all ways be remembered that not a dollar of New York's own money was taken away. The rest of the United States merely took what it owned and what it has the right to take at any time. The fact that it only exercises this privilege on rare occasions does not abrogate that privilege. Nor is anybody now blamed as to the reasons which inspired the recent depletion of Wall Street's supply of cash.

PERSONAL NOTES. Possibly the honorable Wu Ting-fang coming back because there are a few questions he forgot to ask when here before. If the New York Stock exchange suspended every member guilty of an irregularity there wouldn't be anybody left in the place to defecate the lamb. Captain Konoa, a Japanese military officer, has arrived in Springfield, Mass., with permission from the War department to study the methods of manufacturing rifles at the United States arsenal there.

Dr. Francis I. Barnell, the new mayor of South Norwalk, Conn., was put in an embarrassing position on Monday when he came to read his message to the Board of Councilmen. He was compelled to deliver it through an impromptu speech, his pet colle having eaten the written message. Henry Farman, the French aeronaut, who won the Deutsch-Lindbergh prize, says he foresees the time when an airplane omnibus will cover the distance between Paris and London in five hours. He says he feels certain that within twelve months airplanes will be able to travel seventy-five to a hundred miles at an insignificant cost compared with the expense of running an automobile for the same distance.

John Mulholland, loan banker, who eighteen years ago began lending money in a small way to employes on the security of their wages and developed a loan and bond business involving the use of millions, has debts of \$2,800,000, according to a statement filed in bankruptcy proceedings at Danville, Ill. His assets, which he values at \$3,000,000, are said to be worth only a tenth of that sum. Mulholland at one time had seventy-two offices throughout the country. His operations began in a saloon at Kansas City in 1888. The money was used in loans on the wages he raised by the sale of bonds. The holders of these bonds are the principal creditors.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY. "I'll never forget the first Jackpot I ever won," said the veteran at the game. "What did you hold?" asked the youngster. "My breath, for one thing; I don't remember what else," Philadelphia Press. "If a man win a million," said Uncle Eben, "he's liable to all de advice he gets 'bout what to do with it. He ain't got no time to answer questions 'bout how he got it."—Washington Star.

Admiral Constituent—Senator, you have your own opinion of this currency question, haven't you? Senator Lotzmun—Yes, sir, and I suppose I have answered the majority of times. It's nobody's business how a man gets his currency.—Chicago Tribune. Returning to Japan, the spy reported that America was preparing for war. "Your proof," demanded the Elder Statesman. "I have evidence," resumed the spy, "that the yellow journals have laid out enough red ink for a long and desperate campaign." Apprehension in their eyes, the Elder Statesmen sat in silence.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Look at Jigsby, how solemn and important he appears. Has he got the nomination to congress or the presidency of the trust company that he is so visibly exuding pride from every pore?" "No, but his hair is just cut a tooth."—Baltimore American. Boreas, the son of Astraea and Aurora, had started out to see the world. "Here's where I blow myself," he said, taking the air in his hands. Finding no trouble in raising the wind, he has been blowing himself ever since.—Chicago Tribune.

"Does you wife light your cigars for you?" "Not quite, but if I go into the house with one in my mouth she makes it mighty hot for me."—Houston Post.

READING THE PAPER.

New York Sun. Ma reads the "Woman's Column" an' 'bout the "Women's Clubs." An' sister reads the "Beauty Hints" and the "How to Cook" an' the "Latest in Base Ball." An' she reads the sports page—the race, fight an' all. But pa says that, you bet, he's got a put in his best ticks. A-readin' what the paper has to say on politics. Ma reads the advertisements, an' she goes out 'bargin' days. An' comes home tired 'n' says, "See, see, she says it pays." An' she looks in the paper for the headin' "Theaters." They're things she reads, but that's a favorite of hers. Sometimes she reads the "Light by Round" when there has been a mix. But pa don't read a blessed thing at all for the matter.

An' uncle reads about the crops an' what the prospects is. Fer at this 'bargin' harvest, fer he's in the farmin' biz. An' auntie says the "Home and Health" department is getting on a claim five 'n' six. 'Cuz there she gets the new receipts for makin' cake and pie. An' Cousin Ike reads the "Poultry News"—he's raisin' chickens.—But pa don't care a darn fer anything but politics.

An' gran'pa reads the story that's "continued in our next." An' the "Littell's Living Age" an' "Remembrance" ever 'tix. She hunts the "Daily Puzzle" up an' sits there half the night. A-figure in the answer, an' she sits it it right. 'Cuz he give the paper up to pa from five to six. 'Cuz he come home to supper then an' she reads the "Littell's Living Age" ma she she much enjoy. The "Juvenile" an' "The Bulletin" is the bully thing for boys.

An' then there's the "Art News"—sister's interested in getting a claim on a claim five years old. This looks like favoritism to An' as fer pa, he wishes that the editors would fix the paper so they'd print a lot more political.

An' the "Fashion Notes" they print ma Cousin says. But pa don't care a darn fer anything but politics.

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