

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Not total, 1,131,988. Daily average, 38,468. CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1907. M. B. HUNGATE, 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.

Frost is reported in the northwest and on Wall street.

Wall street has had its curiosity as to where Roosevelt stands fully satisfied.

Up to date, only 313 newspapers have referred to the new Krupp heir as a cute little "son of a gun."

"Shall we discard clothes?" asks the Butte Inter-Mountain. Depends altogether upon your luck in the draw.

With a new baby girl at the executive mansion at Albany, the president ought to warm a little toward the Hughes boom.

According to the standpatners, it is foolish to revise the tariff when times are good and suicidal to revise it when times are bad.

"It is hard work for a ball team to crawl out of last place," says the Washington Post. The Washington team never tried it.

That new Nebraska primary law is like a bottomless mine. They are finding new and unexpected things in it every time they look.

In the meanwhile it looks as if Omaha would have to wait a year or two longer for that much-needed modern, first-class, fireproof hotel.

Senator Tillman says that he and Senator Foraker are much alike. It is difficult to see how that is going to help Senator Foraker much.

Aside from some misplays on the part of Attorney General Bonaparte, the nine members of the cabinet are doing pretty good team work.

"Moor," according to the dictionary, is "an extensive waste." The definition fits the country the French have been visiting around Casablanca.

Even Senator Tillman is becoming more conservative. His chautauqua contracts no longer require the management to furnish him with a body guard.

The elimination of pfc from the bill of fare at the naval academy will not work any real hardship. The country looks to Annapolis for its fighters, not its politicians.

It has been disclosed that Judge Reese carried an annual pass more recently than did Judge Sedgwick. This puts the "press bureau" reformers in another awkward corner.

King Edward is said to have adopted the plan of going to bed very early in order to reduce his weight. Experience shows, however, that the man who stays up late loses flesh very rapidly.

The high financiers have not been very successful in their efforts to place the blame for the stock panic on President Roosevelt. They may have to adopt the usual plan and blame it on Secretary Loeb.

Senator Foraker says the Elkins bill was weakened by the passage of the new rate law. Corporations that have been in the courts recently are convinced that the Elkins bill is still strong enough for all practical purposes.

THE STANDARD AND THE RAILROADS

The Railway Age, recognized as the organ of the railway interest, always zealous in the defense of railways in their contests with the legislatures, and ever ready with an explanation or apology for any action of the railway managers in opposing legislation or regulation, has an illuminating editorial in its latest issue relative to the Standard Oil monopoly and its relations with the American railroads.

In the course of the article the Age says: The Standard Oil company has been a leech upon the railways of the United States for many years. By means of the tremendous pressure it has been enabled to bring to bear it has extorted vast sums from the carriers, both directly in the form of rebates and indirectly in other forms. There can be no question that if this great corporation (the Standard Oil) shall finally be held to have broken the law and shall be heavily punished, the ultimate effects will be most salutary for both the public and the railways.

This very specific denunciation of the Standard must be accepted, as the Railway Age always speaks ex-cathedra on railway matters of such importance, as voicing the real sentiment of the railway managers of the country and as indicating that they have decided to renounce the old offensive and defensive alliance with the biggest of all trusts. Hints have been furnished from time to time for several years that the railroads were becoming restless under the exactions of the Standard and would welcome an opportunity to break away. Several witnesses before the Interstate Commerce commission, notably Paul Morton and Stuyvesant Fish, have testified that the railroads were not anxious to indulge in rebating and rate discriminations, but had been compelled to do so by big shippers whose business was so great as to practically enable them to dictate terms.

It will be good news to the people if this slap at the Standard by the Railway Age really reflects the sentiment of the railway managers. Heretofore it has been suspected that the arrangements between the railway managers and the big corporations were of mutual advantage. But the railway kings now claim to have really been puppets in the hands of the trust magnates, compelled against their will to give rebates and discriminating rates for the benefit of the trusts, while the railroad stockholders and the general shipping public have been the sufferers.

It will be a good thing for the railroads, their stockholders and the country generally, if the railroads for all time repudiate their preferential agreements and practices with the Standard and other trust combinations.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

Western horse breeders may find an interesting hint in the recent report of General A. W. Greely, in which he calls attention to the increasing difficulty experienced by army officials in securing suitable horses for the American cavalry and artillery service. The general goes into detail in reviewing the change that has been effected in the number and character of horses raised in America. He shows that some twenty years ago, with the introduction of the trolley in displacing the horse-drawn street car, the price of horses declined radically and immediately thereafter a change was noticed in the character of the horses raised for sale. Instead of the drivers, riding horses, roadsters and the like, tough horses so popular in army circles, breeders turned their attention to raising heavy draught horses, for use on the farms and in heavy hauling. The result, according to General Greely, has been the disappearance of the horse fitted for cavalry and field artillery service.

General Greely's report is confirmed by the experience of an officer of the German army who has been in this country for some months looking for horses for the kaiser's cavalry. He has declared that, after a tour of Kentucky and other horse-breeding states, he is unable to secure anything like the number or kind of horses he wants. Within the last five years, according to General Greely, the price of horses has advanced rapidly and the supply is now entirely inadequate. He asserts that the army is already embarrassed by its difficulty in securing the kind of horses needed for the equipment of the cavalry and that even the fancy prices now being offered, from \$125 to \$200, fails to relieve the situation. His report suggests that horse breeders of the west may profit by breeding a class of horses that will meet the necessities of the situation.

THE UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

Two candidates for university regents are to be nominated by republicans at the statewide primary and the nomination is generally conceded to be as good as an election. The State university has come to be an institution of wide scope and great influence and for its management a high degree of business ability is required. The appropriations to the use of the university by the last legislature exceeded \$1,000,000 and the wise expenditure of this money is of greatest importance to Nebraska taxpayers. The university budget constitutes practically a third of all the state revenues and more than those of all the other state institutions combined.

It is fortunate that for places on the Board of Regents all three of the republicans asking nomination are men of culture and high standing in their respective communities.

Charles B. Anderson is in the banking business at Crete. He recently served a term as state senator which

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The attempt of frenzied financiers stung by exposure to create the impression that the business and financial world is in revolt against the president and his policies and alarmed over the outlook has utterly collapsed. In the face of testimony taken by the Commercial National bank of Chicago of 30,000 bankers, manufacturers and merchants and others in keen touch throughout the country. These bankers and business men were canvassed through personal letters, sent out by the bank, and not one of the 30,000 replies received negatives the conclusion, drawn from the overwhelming preponderance of evidence that the business condition of the country is sound and the outlook for the future reassuring.

Almost without exception the answers declare that it is difficult to secure capital needed for business. It is not contended by any that this scarcity of capital is due to lack of confidence in the president or the government, but to the unsettled conditions in the industrial or commercial conditions or to the speculative centers. The country has simply been rushing ahead at a whirlwind pace until the demand on capital accumulations has exceeded the supply.

The demand for goods and wares of all kinds has been unprecedented, both at home and abroad, and to meet it the merchants and manufacturers have been compelled to employ almost every available unit of money and to put into action every potentiality of credit.

The results of this condition are apparent on every hand. The demand for capital to meet the productive demand of industry has opened such a profitable field that capital, usually eager to find safe investment in bonds and securities bearing a low rate of interest, has now been withdrawn for industrial development. Bonds are sagging on the market and even the speculative stocks are going begging, while capital is finding more attractive rewards in legitimate enterprises.

The mobile capital of the world is all employed, even to the absorption of the surplus which is usually large enough to furnish activity for the stock market.

Summarized, the testimony of these 30,000 witnesses is that the business of the country is superlatively good, credit unimpaired, collections easy and that there is not a single discouraging feature in the trade situation.

The democrats hereabouts who thought they were playing a smart trick by filing into republicans on their judicial ticket have discovered that their gun kicks back. The republicans will have the sole and exclusive right to name the democratic judicial committee, which will hold for four years and which might have charge of several intermediate campaigns contingent upon changes in the personnel of the bench for the district. Those smart tricks in politics do not always pan out.

Secretary of State Junkin is complaining about the fool questions fired at him by various county clerks demanding interpretations of the primary law. He thinks the county clerks ought to be able to find out what they are to do by reading the law themselves. It is to be hoped they will do at least as well as the secretary of state has done.

Judge Reese explains that he received his annual pass as a railroad courtesy extended to him as president of the Nebraska Prison association. People will now understand better why such thankless and salaryless jobs as president of the Nebraska Prison association find ready takers.

"If Taft really wants to be president, he should let somebody else write his speeches as well as do his thinking," says W. R. Hearst, who might improve his presidential chances by following the advice he has offered to Mr. Taft.

The justices of the peace constitute the poor man's court. People should see to it that men are chosen as jus-

THE PEACE WHO WILL GIVE THE POOR AS WELL AS THE RICH A SQUARE DEAL

No more and no less.

J. Pierpont Morgan, just returned from Europe, announces that he may have something to say "later." He may take his time about it. The country has progressed past the point where it refuses to eat breakfast until it has learned what J. Pierpont Morgan thinks about the situation.

The city council has passed another billboard ordinance. We shall see whether it has any more effect in clearing our streets of the disfiguring billboard than previous ordinances have had.

A Chicago dentist broke the neck of a patient whose tooth he was trying to extract. However, he got the tooth so, from a professional standpoint, "the operation was a complete success."

Henry T. Clarke, Jr., is entitled to renomination as railway commissioner at the republican primaries in spite of the fact that the democratic World-Herald has thrown a bouquet at him.

The Fontanelle machine threatens to rescind endorsements unless the money indicated on the price tag is paid in promptly in cash. Better collect in advance next time.

It seems like an unnecessary task for Mr. Taft to disclaim speaking for President Roosevelt. The president has demonstrated that he is able to speak for himself.

Japan and Russia, by their recent treaty, agree to "protect China." The sympathy of the rest of the world will naturally be extended to China.

Coxey refuses to disclose the destination of the new army he is organizing. It is a clinch bet that he is not leading it toward work.

Tranquillity in legal circles. Indianapolis News.

Nevertheless, the legal fraternity will contemplate the possibility of a long drawn out war of litigation between capital and labor without undisturbed tranquillity.

Political Dead Lines. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

If conditions increase strenuously next year's contest for the presidential nomination may be boiled down to the simple question whether the aspirant is a trust buster or a trust booster.

Specific for Bulls and Bears. Wall Street Journal.

Let us all take thirty grains of sodium bromide, go to bed early, get a good night's rest, and arise with a resolve that for twenty-four hours we will use no adjectives—not speak above the ordinary tone—and not get excited.

No Kick Coming. Brooklyn Eagle.

The Bermudez Asphalt company complains of Venezuela's \$4,000,000 fine as excessive, and asks administration aid. In the face of a \$20,000,000 domestic record, it is hard to see how the administration can logically file even a protest.

But What's the Use? St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Will the Moroccans fight? The dreamy children of Mohammed have a record in that respect that France understands well after its advances elsewhere in northern Africa. The fanatical followers of the prophet would rather sleep than eat, and rather fight than sleep.

Accident Policies Useless. Indianapolis News.

Political gentlemen who are arranging to throw the devil in front of Mr. Bryan's progress will note with some apprehension that in his latest train wreck he landed so firmly on his feet he was immediately able to walk to the next station. It would really seem foolish for him to waste any money on accident policies.

Vitalizing General Knowledge. Kansas City Star.

It is announced that President Roosevelt investigated conditions in Wall street before he made his Provoctown speech charging the demoralization of the stock markets to a conspiracy to injure the administration. For once the president was trailing instead of leading public opinion. The country had made up its mind about Wall street even without the trouble of an investigation.

LETTING BYGONES BE BYGONES. Soothing Poultice for Feelings of Law Breakers. Kansas City Times.

It would be very unwise, indeed, for the trusts, and especially for the responsible heads of the trusts, if the national administration should announce a policy of letting bygones be bygones, declaring its purpose to prosecute violators of the commerce laws only so far as those violations shall be committed in the future. That is Mr. Prick's plan. The arrangement of the proposed would be most felicitous. It would leave out his big monopoly, grossly enriched by violations of the laws, one of the most exacting and dominating of capitalistic combinations. It is just possible that the Steel trust, now that the national legislation is obtaining on all unlawful combinations, would be willing to sign the pledge if past delinquencies were absolved. In the natural course of events the Steel trust cannot hope much longer to escape the vigilance of the Department of Justice. It would come in its regular order immediately after Standard Oil.

The government has been disposed to prosecute corporations rather than individuals; first, because it is much easier to secure convictions against organizations than against men, and second, because it is believed to be best for all concerned that the laws defined and understood through their application to corporations before they are applied to individuals. For these reasons many trusts and comparatively few trust officials have been prosecuted; but this is a very different policy from that proposed by Mr. Prick. It is largely a policy of education, preparing the trusts to do justice to all concerned. Mr. Prick would make all past law-breakers of this class immune on the ground that the violations in question were "sanctioned by usage." They were sanctioned by those who committed these crimes, but it cannot be said that they were sanctioned by the people of this country, they have been under the government ban for many years, certainly ever since the enactment of the interstate commerce law of 1887.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

Conceded with Sugar. Wall Street Journal (Ind.).

The president evidently wanted to do two things, namely, to allay the disturbance in the markets and at the same time uphold his policy. The medicine was bitter; he has tried to coat it with sugar.

Some Things Made Clear. Baltimore American (rep.).

The address makes clear the absolute adherence of the president to his course as already followed. It has the inherent assurance that is carried in the pledge of co-operation with every form of business enterprise that does not seek to set at defiance the law.

No Change in Treatment. Chicago Record-Herald (Ind.).

Individual patients have found the medicine a trifle bitter, but now that it is put beyond all manner of doubt that there is to be no change in treatment there should be an end to peevish and futile tricks. The alarmists have played their little game and lost.

No Cause for Apprehension. Washington Post (Ind.).

The president has cleared the air of misgivings and alarm caused by the vain speculations of others. The business world will breathe more freely. There need be no further apprehension, except in the breasts of a few lawbreakers who have fouled the currents of interstate commerce.

Laws Will Be Enforced. St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).

The president made it plain that the law against wrongdoing of all sorts, whether by rich or poor, by trusts or by individuals, would be enforced, so far as the national government is able to enforce them. But they will be enforced as a deterrent to further wrongdoing, and not in a spirit of revenge for the wrongs that have been done.

"He is Right." Philadelphia Press (rep.).

The president meets this adverse criticism with the same high courage and vigorous assertion which marked his utterances when the tide was with him and all men were applauding. He denies, and with justice and accuracy, that the current depression is due to any act of his administration. He is right. The world has reached the end of ten years of expansion. All lands share the reaction alike.

Great Lesson of Life. Chicago News (Ind.).

Not from any selfishness, but from service, comes happiness, says the president. This is the great lesson of life. To teach it by the operation of law is to set mortals and government walking hand in hand. Paternalism that makes better men and encourages individual effort is most welcome. To check greed and allay discontent is to rescue the good citizen from the perils of the upper and nether millstone.

Meaning of Roosevelt's Policy. New York Tribune (rep.).

No unfeeling corporation or corporation manager has the slightest reason for dreading the hostile interference of the government in its concerns, and no innocent holder of corporation securities need fear that he will ever be treated by the administration or its agents with harshness or injustice. The Roosevelt policy carried to its conclusion can only mean the expansion of the country and the profitable values and the enforcement of the honest business man and honest corporations.

Fraught with Grave Peril. New York Times (Ind. dem.).

If Mr. Roosevelt were content to confine himself to the punishment of the wrongdoers and the enforcement of the laws, business could get along with him. But he is seeking to remake the governmental and industrial system of the country, a task for which a restless temperament and boundless energy constitute his sole equipment. That they do not constitute fitness or competence, and that the undertaking of such a task by such hands is fraught with the gravest of perils, are truths now becoming increasingly evident to reasoning minds.

WHY BLAME THE GOVERNMENT? Greedy Corporations Strive to Shirk Responsibility. Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Why place all the blame for the present unrest on the government, which is simply directing the enforcement of laws which were placed on the statute books to be obeyed? A government unwilling to do this would be worthy of the slightest respect of its citizens. If fault there be anywhere, it is not with the government, but with the laws. Now among those laws there may be some that need more or less revision, notably the Sherman anti-trust act, but it is idle for anyone to contend that the whole body of these laws is vicious. Such statutes as the Elkins anti-rebate bill have undoubtedly proved decidedly distasteful to many quarters, but they have proved a boon to both the consumer and the small tradesman, and the statesman doesn't live who would dare to suggest their repeal. They impose no unreasonable restrictions on corporate wealth. Their primary purpose is to guarantee a square deal to all. Consequently there is little sympathy to be wasted on the corporation that gets into trouble because it itself is entirely to blame, and is deserving of the full penalty provided for law breaking. We say full penalty because anything less than that will fall by so much to have the desired deterrent effect. If a life sentence is none too severe for the defaulting bank cashier, a fine of \$25,000,000 is none too severe for the corporation that has been a persistent transgressor of the laws for a quarter of a century.

Such a policy as that on which the government has embarked is always calculated to provoke attempts before the real issue. It was so when the life insurance business was investigated and it is so now. It is not merely regulation that the government is aiming at, hysterically cry such people as Chancellor Day. But condemnation of organized capital. We doubt, however, if the opinion of the government's intentions is seriously entertained by any person of intelligence. The task of rigorously enforcing the country's case against the trusts has unfortunately been put off so long that it is now being treated as a considerable disturbance. Nevertheless we think it safe to predict that when the process of applying remedies to the country's social ills has been completed the capital of the country will still be found where it should be, in private hands and in just as intact shape as it is at present.

Where Are the Fearless Ones? Baltimore American.

"No honest man," says the president in his speech, "need fear." The pessimists are now ready with the suggestion that it is in order for a modern Diogenes to be lighting up his lantern and looking for the fearless ones.

Tell Them You Know! You may tell your friends, on our "say-so," that when they buy a package of the genuine Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee they get the best of the coffee trade.

No coffee of equal quality can be sold in this town for the same price, whether it be sold out of a bag or a bin, or under some romantic trade-mark. You may tell them you know and that Arbuckle Brothers, the greatest coffee dealers in the world, will stand for it.

ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Seid Back, having been admitted to the bar at Portland, Ore., has now a chance to talk back.

They have a new summer drink at the Lawyers' club in New York City. It is half ginger ale and half sparkling mineral water, served with ice, sliced orange and mint. They call it "Mollycoddle cup."

Vice President Fairbanks has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the National Irrigation congress at Sacramento, Cal., on September 2. He is considering invitations to make a number of speeches on the way.

William Couper's bronze statue of Captain John Smith, which has been on exhibition in New York, has been started for Jamestown, where it will stand on Jamestown Island, in honor of the founder of the Jamestown colony. It will be unveiled on September 11.

Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island railroad, is looked upon by men who work on the trains and tracks as one of themselves. Once a year he holds a reception in the depot at Long Island City, and in the course of the day all the men manage to drop in and shake hands. He works longer hours than any man on the system.

R. S. Barrett, proprietor of the Daily Record of the City of Mexico, has returned to his home from London and has decided to establish in the British metropolis a daily newspaper along the lines of the up-to-date American dailies. He says he will import reporters trained in American journalism and will use American pressmen.

In compliance with a request from the secretary of the interior, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the bureau of American ethnology, has been directed by the acting secretary of the Smithsonian institution to undertake the work of excavation, preservation and repairs to the cliff dwellings and other prehistoric ruins in the Mesa Verde National park, Colorado.

While the government has not yet collected the \$23,240,000 which Judge Landis imposed as a fine on the Standard Oil Company, John D. Rockefeller has completed arrangements to collect \$2.50 from Uncle Sam. The amount is due him for his appearance as a witness in the proceedings at the rate of \$1.50 a day as witness fee and \$7.00 as mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile for the 724 miles traversed in reaching the court of Judge Landis.

TEDDY BEAR IN WALL STREET. Amusing Waits and Wierd Antics of Speculators. Philadelphia Press.

Teddy bears have for some time been a conspicuous feature of the nursery. They have driven into obscurity many another plaything, even dolly having to become a wall flower. With the children, Teddy is a present day idol.

But who would have thought that a Teddy bear would ever become a devouring beast of prey in Wall street? What seer could have predicted the fearful devastation that could be wrought by this savage monster? Who could have foretold the fearful and world-wide panics that Teddy bear could produce?

From Solomon down to Wiggins, taking in the whole range of prophets, wise men, forecasters and goose-bone artists, not one of them, it is safe to wager,

Forget it!—well, I don't think! Say fellows: when it comes to picnics we've got 'em some on the blink. Them guys with the glad rags, Big bonuses and such. Are all to the bum-bum when it comes to Say, Dutch!

Cut that; forget them alra!—because Youse swiped a prize or two; Youse ain't the whole show—beat it! Watermelon?—W-I-E-W!

Hetter'n Christmas a whole lot! Wait it come every day! Newsies are de kids, huh?

Say, youse "Hard-luck," don't git gay! Time of yer life?—well, I should! Paper, sir?—paper!—all about de Big picnic. M. P.

THE NEWSIES' PICNIC—NEXT DAY

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