#### ROOSEVELT CONSPIRACY.

President Roosevelt's opponents are making a desperate effort to appear surprised at the suggestion of a conspiracy to defeat Roosevelt policies by controlling the national convention next year. Nobody else could possibly be surprised. The conspiracy to put him out of politics by nominating him for vice president in 1900 is not yet ancient history. The combination of 1903 to prevent his nomination for president can be remembered even by those who will be first voters next year. How it was planned to keep the Ohio state convention from endorsing him in 1903 on the pretext that the time was inopportune, his famous message declaring that this was exactly the way an opponent of his would be likely to act, which broke up the scheme, all this is too recent to allow anybody not in the movement to he surprised that such an effort by the same interests should be afoot today. It will require clearness and coolness of the public mind to escape being confused by the tactics of this opposition. It is impossible yet to distinguish the anti-Roosevelt shouter for Roosevelt's nomination from the pro-Roosevelt third termer. The favorite son trick, hoary as American politics itself, will spin a web of decoy candidates. In the midst of this contest the interesting and important fact appears that the fight now led by the president is less a factional contest, an internecine war, than an effort to repel an invasion.

#### MODERN PIRACY.

E. H. Harriman, George Gould, M. L. Schiff and James Stillman, together with some minor partners, boarded the Alton railroad in 1899, sacked it, scuttled it, leaving it a water logged wreck at a profit to themselves of nearly twenty-five million dollars. For this act of piracy the perpetrators cannot be held criminally liable, the statute of limitations having intervened. The only serious argument made when Harriman's attorney. Cravath, defended him before the interstate commerce commission last week was the allegation that such acts were common in those days, and that public opinion and public prosecutors did not resent them. Like bribery in Missouri, railroad piracy had become a conventional crime. The road is now in the hands of innocent purchasers, and the ques-tion presses of what to do in the premises. Three courses are open. The public could go on paying rates high enough to put value into the gold bricks in the hands of these innocent purchasers, or the innocent purchasers could pocket their loss and hope to profit by using better judgment an-other time. Both these courses put the cost of the raid on innocent parties, and leave the raiders in respectable possession of their gains. Attor-ncy General Stead of Illinois now suggests that the proper recourse is civil action against the possessors of the loot. That seems eminently reasonable. Even though looting were rewhen the act was committed, those who profited by it are self evidently the robbed to bear the loss.

### MURDERING SONG BIRDS.

A sickening tragedy occurred near West Lincoln on Sunday morning which did not find its way into public notice. A meadow lark flew across an open meadow, singing as it sailed, alighting finally on the ground where it sang louder than ever. Its song attracted the attention of two men of dark complexion who were passing with guns in their hands. There was a loud report, and the song broke into a twitter of pain. The songster was fluttering on the ground with two broken wings. Without putting it out of its misery the "sportsman" thrust the bird into the bulging pocket of his coat to help swell the dimensions of an Italian bird pie.

Such tragedies will happen occasionally as long as men range in all degrees between savagery and humanity. But this, unfortunately, was not an isolated case. Last Sunday was a St Bartholomew's day to the robins and larks in the vicinity of Lincoln. All morning a rattle of musketry gave sign of the hotness of the pursuit. Italians engaged in railroad work about the city were responsible for some bloodshed. It will be remembered that Italians have well nigh exterminated the song birds wherever they have been in the south. But one man whose complexion and accent were not Italian, was heard to boast of bagging seventeen robins and eighteen larks. A game warden with as strong a disposition to protect song birds un game birds, could have made a month's liv-

ing on this one day. The law provides substantial fines for killing song birds, and the prosecuting witness gets half the amount of the fine.

The district about Lincoln has been, and is still, greatly favored in bird life. On a day like last Sunday one may walk twenty minutes from the heart of the city and enjoy a concert that money cannot buy. Leave the birds a few seasons more at the mercy of

men who find no higher appeal in the song of meadow lark or roar of Niagara than the appeal of the stomach. and the only music to brighten a spring walk in the environs of Lincoln will be the whistle of engines in the railroad yards.

#### THE MARBLE HEART.

Truth may be crushed to earth, but it will rise again by virtue of its own elasticity. John Currie, the sculptor, is a living example of this great truth. Ten years ago he projected something good for the state of Nebraska-a he-roic statue in marble of Abraham Lincoln to stand on the state house square. In this project, at its inception, he had the endorsement of Governor Silas A. Holcomb and two ex-governors besides. Armed with these endorsements he made bold to write the governor of Tennessee outlining his plans and desires, and in due time, as the records will show, the governor of Nebraska received from the governor of Ten-nessee two blocks of gray Knox marble of the finest quality to be used as indicated in the letters of Mr. Currie on file with the said governor of Ten-nessee. The marble is still here, but the statue has never been erected, and the reason of it is fully set forth in a pamphlet recently issued by Major John Currie, "author and sculptor," the title of which is "The Marble Heart."

Speaking of himself the author says he "requires no introduction, everybody knows him." "Noted people," he says, "usually earn their distinction by deeds and virtues that entitle them to recognition," and then he names himself in the artist class along with Lundgren, Whistler, Zorn, McEwen, Vedder, and Volk. After establishing his fame beyond the question of a doubt, he goes on to relate the unhappy history of the statue that was never constructed, and the nefarious work of those who would put a quietus upon a worthy project merely for the sake of doing an injury to a worthy and patriotic citizen.

But it wasn't the loss of the job that incensed Major Currie to the point of explosive fulminations. It was Nebraska's treatment of a generous sister state that had donated the marble in good faith believing that we intended to make use of it as stipulated in the semi-official communications of Major Currie, sculptor, who now says in his pamphlet:

After all our people not only failed to give the reception it deserved but allowed it to remain on the capitol grounds for ten years, and after The State Journal came in at the funeral spectable, or at least conventional and cursed it as an eye-sore, it was ignominiously dragged from its original position by the hands of rough and unbetter able to make restitution than couth men and consigned to the rubbish heap in a dirty recess of a heating plant smokestack, by order of the board of public lands and buildings of the state of Nebraska, U. S. A.

This is all true enough, but the major makes a mistake when he writes contumaciously of the rough and uncouth hands employed in removing those blocks of marble to a sheltered posttion under the shadow of the imperial Those were the gnarled smokestack. and knotted hands of honest toil, the hands that every man is delighted to shake when he is running for office. Ah, but he says of "rough and uncouth men." Worse yet, and more of it. We fear the major has forgotten himself. Let him be comforted in knowing that the blocks of marble are still intact, and that some day a legislature may be elected composed of men who will see that the work so auspiciously begun by Sculptor Currie is carried on to a successful issue.



My son, lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

"Sure, dad; when it comes 'round the second time the place is gone?" CO-OP. GRAIN CO. DISSOLVES

General Manager Engelhard Tells of the Business End.

The dissolution of the Farmers' Cooperative grain shipping association, which was decided upon at a meeting of the stockholders in Topeka, says the Drovers' Telegram, marks the passing of what was a promising enterprise. It will be some time before the affairs of the association are wound up, but that this end will be accomplished at the earliest possible date was confirmed today by Fritz Engelhard of Rising, Neb., who has been general manager of the concern since July 1, 1905, with headquarters in Kansas City, where the bulk of the association's grain was marketed. In an interview for the Telegram Mr. Engelhard, who is now president as well as general manager, told in the presence of Col. John W. Moore, second vice president, and J. C. Goings, a director, the following story of the rise, decline and fall of an institution in which the farmers of the west once centered great hopes.

"The Farmers' Co-operative grain shipping association," said Mr. Engel-hard, 'was organized at Topeka in May, 1963, as the result of agitation for such an institution that had been going on among the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma for several years. It was incorporated under the laws of Kansas, with an author-ized capitalization of \$200,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$10 each. Farmers of the three states paid in \$40,000 and with this the association bought ten or eleven country elevators and began the business of buying and shipping the grain of its members and recelving grain at Kansas City on consignments. C. B. Hoffman, a miller at Enterprise, Kas., who was instrumental in founding the organization, was its first general manager and James Butler of Topeka its first president.

"During the first year the company made a profit of 30 per cent. It de-clared a dividend of one and threefourths cents a bushel on all grain sold by stockholders to the association. The membership then increased to about 5,000, fully four-fifths of whom had not over one share of stock each. The purchasing of elevators went on until the number of houses was thirtyseven. The capital represented a val-uation of \$120,000.

"During the year 1905 the associa-tion lost \$60,000 as a result of being caught with 275,000 bushels of wheat on its hands in the country and in transit when the Gates 'corner' collapsed in Chicago. This was in April. The market dropped about 33 cents a bushel within a few days. Our wheat was not 'hedged' or protected in any way. Hence the loss. Mr. Hoffman soon retired from the association, and in July of that year I was elected general manager.

"A hard struggle was made to keep the organization intact, and to recover the lost ground, but the association continued to sink money until the present year, when the loss reached to a very brilliant Englishman once an aggregate of \$75,000. Among the said to me. "I can't talk: it is an imdifficulties encountered was the car shortage of the last several months. There was some trouble attributable to the unfair competitive methods of private shippers in the country. Internal dissentions, which had been encountered almost from the first, multiplied. It became necessary several months ago to begin selling the elevators and about nineteen were disposed We have seventeen houses left, mostly in southern and western Kansas. I anticipate that when these elevators are sold and the association's affairs finally liquidated the disbursement to stockholders will be about 40 per cent, or \$4 a share. There are about 13,000 shares out, some members holding as high as thirty.

"It should not be assumed that litigation or a squabble of any kind is likely to ensue, or that any member of the association will really lose a dollar. The benefits received through the association's methods of handling grain largely from the grower direct to the miller or the exporter made for the members between \$500,000 and \$1,-000,000 during the last four years. Records show that we have handled an average of 3,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

'Among the members there have been many farmers whose loyalty to the association in the face of discouraging experience was highly commendable. Now, however, there is very little sentiment in favor of a reorganization. In a few scattered localities there may be efforts to maintain local co-operative shipping societies."

Mr. Stead's idea of an international peace revival presents unique possibilities. He would start a peace delega- ments required to build up brain and tion from the United States, have it body. It feeds muscles, nerves and bones, take on recruits as successive nations are visited until the trip terminates in mass at The Hague cohference. He would start with a snowball and hope to see it grow into an avalanche.

# **Deafness Gured** By New Discovery



"I have demonstrat e d that deafness can be cured." Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deaf-ness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafnes and Head Noises full information how they can be Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell 6044/2 Bank Bilds. Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, ubsolutely free.

nese students aboard, and on the recommendation of Sir Chentung Llang Cheng, the Chinese minister to the United States, for a uniform allowance to these students, the Chinese government has drawn up rules fixing their fees, including medical expenses and all: Students in England, £192 a year: in the United States, \$900 gold a

### **CONCERNING WOMEN**

The American Woman,

P. T. O.: When people ask me what I miss most out of America, my answer is invariably, "The American wo-'man." English women have many admirable traits of character-they are intensely feminine, they are very often unselfish, but they are utterly unlike the American women. The American woman and the English woman are the product of two exactly opposite conditions of civilization. In England the being to be looked up to, the being for the woman to sacrifice herself to, is man. Take an average dinner or lunch party, and you will find that the men generally talk more and better than the women. An Englishwoman married said to me, "I can't talk; it is an impossibility. I am the daughter of a bril-Itani man who, when I was a girl, did all the talking. Then I married another brilliant man, and since my marriage he has done all the talking. I have many thoughts, but they remain unexpressed." Fancy an American woman making that assertion! by constant haughtiness and an always perfectly apparent air of superiority, Englishmen have managed to very largely suppress the English woman.

The fact is that Englishmen like a woman in one capacity, that of a wife and a sweetheart; they know nothing of women as friends, as companions, as intimates. Indeed, you will very rarely find the broadest-minded Englishman who will acknowledge that such a thing as a tender and intimate friend-

## Glean Food Is **Best Nourisher**

Maintains Vigorous Health, Keeps Up Energy and Wards Off Disease.

"Cleanliness is next to godiness," Cleanliness prevents epidemics, detsroys disease and guarantees robust, vigorous, rosy health in men, women and children. It is positively necessary in food. Cleanliness, absolute cleanliness, is the rigid rule of making Malta-Vita.

One may live entirely on Maita-Vita and never tire of it as of other foods, because it is predigested whole wheat in which the starch is changed by pure malt extract into nourishing mattose, ready for absorption by the blood. It supplies in correct proportions all the natural ele-Children fed on Malia-Vita are free from headaches, bright minded for study and vigorous for work and play. They thrive wonderfully. Brain workers and hand workers are in every way bene-

filed by its use. Norvous and headachy people and to Owing to frequent complaints sent Peking by the Chinese ministers in the various capitals of Europe and America connecrning the irregularity of fees granted to government supported Chi-