

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROBEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George H. Zwick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of April, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Total: 746,862. Less unpaid and returned copies: 9,943. Net total sales: 737,249.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of May, 1899. H. J. PLUMB, Notary Public.

The weekly crop report for Nebraska is a farmers' prosperity bulletin.

The Candy trust cannot hope to be popular with the coming generation.

Why should a popocratic debate masquerade under the name of a town meeting?

April showers in May are a trifle out of place, but the people of the cities will submit cheerfully if they assure good crops for the farmers.

The carpet manufacturers are forming a trust. While the combinations have the floor there is no good reason for excluding the Carpet trust.

The man who puts money into Nebraska lands and Omaha real estate at present prices is sure to reap profitable returns on his investment.

The best way to put a stop to house moving abuses is to amend the building ordinances enlarging the district in which wooden buildings are proscribed.

Patronize home industry. Omaha merchants can and do give patrons better satisfaction than they can get by sending orders to out-of-town establishments.

For a most commendable way of winding up street fights look to Mississippi, where all the participants are killed before the curtain is rung down and court costs are saved.

The question that now presents itself is, What has Deputy Dunn done to get County Attorney Shields to shield him after having admitted that he could not testify in a gambling case for fear of incriminating himself?

The removal of unsightly earth banks in the central part of town is improving Omaha perceptibly, and still greater improvement will be visible when they are replaced with attractive and substantial buildings.

The troops in Alaska are so enamored of canned roast beef that they are making a special requisition for it among their rations. The chances are that in the south it was not so much the beef as the climate that was at fault.

The Sixth district popocrats have not satisfied their appetites for office, but they prefer a sure-thing in an appointive job rather than to take the risk of running for the \$5,000 chair left vacant by the death of the late Congressman Greene.

Cuban bandits must be a decidedly poor lot if they do not know any better than to attack a party of American newspaper men. Even could they escape capture they should have known they would be taking great risk of striking a yellow journalist.

Former Governor Stone of Missouri does not want any war planks in the next democratic national platform. In this he is eminently right, because the only place for the war planks is in the platform of the republicans, who have carried through the war with signal success.

When the new corrupt election law goes into effect requiring the disbursement of all campaign funds raised by political committees through the treasurer what a hard blow will be suffered by the members of the gang who have monopolized places on local popocratic committees simply for the purpose of striking a yellow journalist.

The omnivorous west does not propose to let Dewey get away on his return to the United States without an effort. If there is any section entitled to celebrate the victories in the Orient it is the west, whose soldiers have done all the fighting since the admiral turned the job over to the army. The friends and relatives of these soldier boys have a pre-eminent right to be the first to greet the central figure in this conflict on his home-coming.

THE COMING OF DEWEY.

That Admiral Dewey is "first in the hearts of his countrymen" among the commanders in the war with Spain is unquestionable. Highly as the American people appreciate the services of other naval and military commanders, the one peerless figure in the galaxy of heroes is George Dewey. There is no doubt in any mind as to his claim to pre-eminence. His victory at Manila gave him a distinguished place among the greatest naval commanders the world has produced. His management of affairs after the victory showed him to be possessed of diplomatic and administrative ability of a very high order. His course since he left Hong Kong under orders to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet has been faultless. There is not a blemish on his record and he wears his distinction with the modesty of true greatness.

The ovation that will be given Admiral Dewey on his arrival in the United States will undoubtedly be unprecedented in fervor and enthusiasm. He must be prepared for a more trying ordeal, a greater strain upon his nervous system, a more exacting demand upon his physical powers, than he has ever experienced. Facing the guns of Spanish ships and forts was pastime in comparison with what he will encounter in the hand-shaking and other demonstrations of the esteem of the American people. It is to be hoped his health will have so improved by the time of his arrival that there will be no ill results from the strain to which he will be subjected.

It is the announced intention of Admiral Dewey to come to the United States by way of the Suez canal, but an effort is being made to induce him to cross the Pacific and land at San Francisco. It is possible that he will consent to do this, though it may be that the condition of his health will necessitate his taking the route that will avoid the overland trip from the Pacific coast to the east with its attendant popular demonstrations. At all events the people of the west will heartily join with those of other sections of the country in doing honor to the hero of Manila, the glory of whose achievements is nowhere better appreciated than in the west.

A CUBAN STANDING ARMY.

The suggestion of General Gomez that a Cuban standing army be created may, as intimated, have been prompted by the desire of Gomez to command such a force, but it will be remembered that a similar recommendation was made to the government some time ago by an American military officer. That officer, in a report to the War department, urged that a military force of native Cubans be formed, under the command of American officers, in order to relieve most of our soldiers from service in the island, his view being that this could safely be done if a regiment or two of American troops were retained in the several provinces. At that time this recommendation was regarded with quite general favor and we can see no reason why it should not be so now. In Porto Rico natives are being enlisted in the military service and what is deemed to be expedient there cannot be regarded as inexpedient in Cuba, unless it can be shown that the Cubans are not fit for military service or cannot be trusted in such capacity. Doubtless it would be unwise to create a standing army of natives under Cuban commanders, but a force with American officers could be depended upon to do efficient service in preserving order and suppressing brigandage, and it is quite possible would prove a valuable help to the work of pacification. At all events it would release American soldiers and this is a consideration which our government should attach some importance to.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

It will be most unfortunate if the Anglo-American commission shall fail to accomplish the settlement of the questions in controversy between the United States and Canada, but it appears that failure is expected. It is reported from Washington that all hope of reconvening the commission has been abandoned, owing to the fact that nothing has been done through diplomatic negotiations since the commission adjourned to remove the difficulties in the way of an agreement which that body was unable to overcome. The chief of these, it appears, are the Alaska boundary question and the tariff on lumber, in respect to both of which the Canadian government asks concessions. It is stated that American officials are discouraged at the time-consuming manner in which propositions are bandied back and forth between London and Ottawa.

It had been hoped that the cordial relations between England and the United States would enable the two governments, through the joint high commission, to readily adjust the matters in dispute between this country and Canada, but it is apparent that friendly sentiment exerts very little influence, even less susceptible to it than the British government. The latter is in respect to the matters of controversy controlled absolutely by the wishes and demands of Canada and this will continue to be the case. The negotiations have really been with the Canadian government and that government is looking to practical advantages wholly. It wants a slice of American territory in Alaska and it desires a larger share of the American market for its lumber and other natural products. It is willing to make some concessions, but not such as the American commissioners regarded the equivalent of those asked. The proposal that our government cede American territory in Alaska to Canada could not be seriously considered. Such an arrangement would not be approved by the country. It does not appear that Canada offered an equivalent for the concession asked on lumber, or indeed that in any direction that government has been disposed to negotiate in a fair and liberal spirit. On the contrary it seems to have been prompted by a spirit of exaction.

LET THE CLUB ASSERT ITSELF.

As might have been expected, the effort of the Commercial club to put a stop to the damaging policy pursued by the clearing house banks has proved abortive. Whenever the interests of the city come into conflict with the interests of the big corporations the Commercial club makes a great show of pent-up indignation, but stops short of decisive action. The club roars periodically over the impositions of the fire insurance combine, it denounces the injustice of the bridge arbitrary and the discriminating rates levied in favor of the shipping towns, but contents itself with shaking its fists without striking a blow.

This cowardly policy may be expected to continue so long as the Commercial club allows itself to be subordinated to the interests of the powerful syndicates who use it every time they have chestnuts to pull out of a hot fire. In other cities, notably in Kansas City, Louisville, Minneapolis and Detroit, the commercial clubs are powers that make their influence felt whenever the commercial interests of their respective communities are jeopardized or may be promoted by concerted action. It is very well for such a club to give public receptions and entertain distinguished guests, but that should by no means be the main function of a commercial club. While the club is practically a unit in deploring the injurious effect of the inexcusable bank controversy, it pretends that it is not within its province to bring the stubborn bankers to time when they know that the bankers are dependent as much upon the good will of Omaha business men as the business men are upon them.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

If there is anything the railroad companies want of the Omaha city council all they have to do is to ask for it. When they want to occupy public thoroughfares or prevent others from occupying them they have simply to give a wink and their will is obeyed. This subservience to railroad influence is again strikingly exemplified in the unanimous vote recorded in favor of the new Sixteenth street viaduct to be sidetracked.

The gauzy excuse for this action is the alleged fear that the interruption of traffic will damage the property owners and business men on that street. That will do to tell the marines. Everybody knows that the new viaduct will have to be constructed at some time and that if it becomes absolutely necessary to stop traffic it will have to be done. But is it not much better to stop traffic over the rickety old bridge for a few weeks this summer than to have traffic interrupted for repairs every few months? There is another view to be taken than mere temporary convenience.

to be settled sooner or later and the people of both countries should desire that this be effected amicably. This is certainly the wish of the American people, but their patience and forbearance are not unlimited. Our government has shown a disposition to adjust the disputed questions fairly and honorably and if its amicable efforts to accomplish this fail by reason of Canadian unreasonableness and unfairness other means of settlement may have to be adopted. If Canada does not desire to cultivate neighborly good will and friendly intercourse she cannot expect the United States to forever tolerate injustice and injury. There are methods of retaliation which if adopted would inflict a severe blow to Canadian interests.

But it is still to be hoped that nothing of this kind will be found necessary, for it would be most deplorable if enlightened peoples, speaking the same language and representing the highest civilization, should prove unable to amicably settle their differences.

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ECHOES OF THE WAR.

One year ago today occurred the first event that brought to the American people the sad realities of war. No American lives were lost at Manila bay. A "peaceful" blockade of Cuba had been in progress for weeks. Suddenly the tragic side of war was revealed in the harbor of Cardenas. On the afternoon of May 11 the gunboats Machias, Wilmington and Hudson and the torpedo boat Winslow, while sounding the harbor, were fired on from the Spanish forts. The fleet responded vigorously. As the Winslow was a light draft boat it steamed closer to the Spanish forts than the other ships and drew most of the fire. A shot tore through its boiler and steering gear, rendering the boat unmanageable. Another shot swept the deck, and the third, a shell, exploded among the crew, killing Company Bagley and four others, and wounding Commander Bernadou and two others. The Hudson steamed to the assistance of the disabled torpedo boat and gallantly succeeded in towing it out of range of the Spanish guns.

The fates of war have played unkind tricks on many commanders in the late war, causing in some instances an untimely and unfulfilled ambition. One of those unkindly dealt with is Rear Admiral John Crittenden Watson, who has just been detached from Manila bay yard to relieve Admiral Dewey. Admiral Watson is a veteran of the civil war, in which he distinguished himself as to command the approbation of his superiors. Admiral Farragut singled him out for special commendation and predicted a brilliant future for the fighting son of Kentucky. In the Spanish war he participated in the blockade of northern Cuba and arrived at Santiago a few hours after the last of Cervera's ships pulled down its flag and dashed to the beach. Under Admiral Watson was chosen to command the squadron intended to scout along the coast of Spain, but Spain had its fill of war, and the signing of the protocol ended what promised to be a glorious assignment. Now the admiral is to take the place of Dewey after Dewey's work is done. Perhaps he may find that "peace hath its victories no less renowned than war."

The people of the Black Hills, particularly of Rapid City, feel very proud of Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee, in a government. He is a recipient of special recognition for gallantry in battle in the Philippines under General Otis and the president and will be given a commission of second lieutenant in the regular army. He is the second son of Hon. S. E. Young of Rapid City and was born in Kenton, O., August 17, 1878. In 1891 his parents moved to Sioux Falls, S. D., and ten years later another removal was made to Hiram, O., where Lieutenant Young and his older brother were placed in the Disciple college. Lieutenant Young completed his sophomore year in this institution and had received a good education in military tactics when his parents moved to Rapid City. He entered the State School of Mines there and joined the state national guards, and when the call came for volunteers he was one of the first to join Company M. He was given the commission of second lieutenant and was subsequently promoted to the position of adjutant of the regiment through the recommendation of Governor Lee. In the absence of Captain E. W. Medbury Lieutenant Young led Company M against Blockhouse No. 4, routing the insurgents and making a complete capture, which was the first made during the first engagement on February 5. The charge was pronounced the most gallant made in the present war in the Philippines. Lieutenant Young has an older brother who is taking a post-graduate course at Madison, Wis., and a younger sister, who resides with her parents in Rapid City.

Speaking of the looting which is a common feature of war, a writer in the Washington Post says that despite all the talk of looting by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war the only bit of loot that is to be found in Emperor William's palace, and which owes its origin to the war of 1870, is a little silver gilt flat-bottomed candlestick, which Emperor William used throughout his sojourn at Versailles for the purpose of reading in bed at night, and which he carried away with him when he returned to Germany a moment of the campaign. According to the stories current in France, the imperial palaces in Germany, as well as the chateaux of the nobility, are stocked with art treasures and valuables of one kind and another brought back from the French war in the shape of loot.

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

Chicago Imperialist Plouts the Declaration of Independence. Chicago Record. Dr. Benson overtook the mark at the Auditorium mass meeting on Sunday when he sought to convince his hearers that the Declaration of Independence is a back number. Policies which require the abandonment of the document should not be entered upon without very serious consideration. This is a proposition to which most of those present at the meeting, no doubt, would give approval.

Dr. Benson said: "Today there are those who have the Declaration of Independence in our faces and tell us that the thing to do is to deliver over those islands of the archipelago in the east to the people who are their rightful masters, for all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." So wrote Thomas Jefferson. Do you remember that the Lord said to Joshua, "My servant is dead" and so is Thomas Jefferson. I do not believe that Thomas Jefferson was infallible. I believe that the live president in the year of grace 1899 is just as much of an authority as a president that lived and died 100 years ago. I am no worshiper of a saint just because he is dead. Let the dead bury the dead. As to that hollow document that declares that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, if that is to be literally construed, there never was a greater falsehood palmed off by the devil upon a credulous world.

That sentiment from the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Benson says, is not true of the government of God, nor is it held to be applicable to the government of the family. Both assertions are aside from the point. Governments derived over by fallible human beings, subject to limitations and to temptations to abuse of power, cannot be compared with the government of the universe, directed by infinite goodness and wisdom as well as infinite power. The family relationship in which children are subject to the father does not furnish any proper analogy for governments among men. No man can be trusted to exercise over another the authority he wields over his own children, to whom he is bound by ties of natural affection. Mr. Benson's analogy would serve as well for the defense of the institution of slavery as for the use he has made of it.

The sentiments of the Declaration of Independence are not worn out. The consent of the governed is still the basis for all just governments, or at least all those of human origin. If Dr. Benson wants the divine exception to the consent of the governed is not to be ignored by the United States in Cuba, it ought not to be in the Philippines.

AS A SOLDIER SHOULD DIE.

Noble Patriotic Sentiments Expressed by a Stricken Father. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Colonel Simeonburg, his first Nebraska fell at the head of his regiment in an engagement in the Philippines. A letter from his father to the War department shows the blood that flowed in the veins of the fallen hero. The stricken father has no words of reprimand, no regret that his boy fell as a soldier should fall, at the head of his regiment. In this letter he says: "I think it is consolatory that he died as a soldier would choose to die, and it is a further comfort that the republic has many, many such sons who will work and die for its glory and honor."

These words are commended to those who are weak of heart. The spirit here expressed is the spirit of nine-tenths of the population of this newly enlarged country. They know that for their country men must needs die at times, and that treasure must be poured as freely as water.

But there is something more in patriotism than mere dollars and cents, and even life itself. The love for country and the pride in a nation's achievements cannot easily be explained, but they exist, and will exist forever, or until nations cease to exist, and this, too, in spite of cavaliers and fault finders, wherever they may be.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

On the English turf, Mr. Richard Croker has by no means so important a character as Mr. Tod Sloan. General Arthur MacArthur was not known among his friends as "the quiet man," owing to his good temper in all personal disputes.

Winfield Stratton, the gold magnate, left home because of a quarrel and walked most of the way to Critch Creek. A year later he was a millionaire.

Governor Bradley, at the recent dedication at Chickamauga of the first monument to be erected to the memory of both federal and confederate soldiers, said: "This monument, the work of Kentucky, is what the whole country, both north and south, has been waiting for during the last quarter of a century."

The suit for criminal libel brought by Joseph J. Little, president of the Board of Education of New York, against Henry and Charles Holt, publishers, and Nicholas Murray Butler, editor of the Educational Magazine, was dismissed.

Dr. Kerin Izod O'Doherty, the sole survivor of the Irish state prisoners who were transported to Tasmania in 1848, is visiting in London. He is one of the leading physicians of British India, where he holds a government appointment. He was exiled for ten years for editing a revolutionary paper while a medical student in Dublin.

Chuck Connors, mayor of Chatham, New York, a sort of adult "Chimmie Fadden," but a real personage, has interviewed Senator Cassingham, Democrat, of New York, some a Senator" for the New York World, and Mr. Dewey (who believes in publicity) has told him that by scoring all pretense and attending to business he may reach the goal in ten years.

The Daughters of the Confederacy on Thursday placed a tablet on the former home of Robert E. Lee, in a grove. It is two feet by two feet, six inches, and bears the following inscription: "Former residence of General Robert E. Lee, confederate states army, 1850-1851. This tablet has been placed by the Daughters of the Confederacy in the state of Maryland."

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Irresistible Invasion of the Markets of the World. Baltimore American.

It is likely the American markets will again be called upon to furnish the materials for a road to be built by an English company. Needless to say the English works will do all in their power to keep any more orders from coming here, as they have not yet recovered from their chagrin at the large one so recently placed with the American concerns. But the Syria-Ottoman railway, which will run from Haifa, an important seaport town south of Beirut, to Damascus, is already under way, and as the promoters of the road say their plans make it imperative that their orders for rails, locomotives and other materials shall be filled without delay, those things will doubtless be purchased from American markets. It is ridiculous for our friends on the other side to seek to rob us of any share of our glory in securing such foreign orders, on the plea that it is cheaper than securing such patronage. Englishmen, as well as prominent promoters of other countries, are generally men shrewd enough to see the dollar behind the dime at all times, and keen enough to appreciate the fallacy of using inferior materials, however great may be the inducements of the manufacturers.

Already the Russian government is paying the penalty of having considered cheapness rather than quality, and is even now arranging to replace the light rails first used with a view to economy by the more expensive but more durable and more satisfactory by the increasing traffic over both the eastern and western sections of the Siberian road.

This order for the Syria-Ottoman road will mean much more than supplying the materials for the road from Haifa to Damascus. It means that the company has decided by tending its line from Damascus to Bagdad and the Persian gulf. Nor is this really all, for the 225 miles of road covered by the Beirut-Damascus Hauran, the Jaffa-Jerusalem and the Lebanon Tramway lines, being narrow gauge, is not altogether satisfactory, there is talk of changing them to the standard width, and the success of the Haifa-Damascus road may be the means of hastening that result. At any rate American locomotives and other railroad manufactures are steadily gaining favor, and it only remains for American manufacturers to maintain the high standard of their goods to secure a still greater share of the patronage once almost monopolized by the English.

BOOSTING PRICES.

Dangerous Policy Pursued by Various Industrial Combinations. New York Tribune.

Some of the trade journals are beginning to suggest that prices are being pushed too high by some combinations. The Iron Age says that "for some commodities an unreasonable height has already been attained" and that consumption will be "checked by the growing conviction that prices are too inflated to last," and instances the advance in copper, which has in fact risen from 22 cents for lake on January 1 to 25 cents, an advance of 14.3 per cent. This is in large degree a foreign rather than a domestic change, as the price is mainly controlled by the London market and the foreign demand. The same paper observes that "iron and steel producers are not altogether without blame in this respect." It would seem that, for instance, wire nails are quoted at \$2.10, against \$1.25 last December, an advance of 68 per cent, which is considerably more than the rise in copper. The public censure of the miller since he is not readily explained.

Cut nails have advanced since January 1 about 65 per cent. Bar iron at Pittsburgh has advanced about 58 per cent. Tank steel plates at Philadelphia have advanced about 76 per cent. In some respects the worst since of all is in the tinplate combination, which has advanced prices from \$2.55 for hundred-pound boxes to the \$4.05, or 54 per cent, because the industry owes its very existence to the help given it by duties on imports, and sets up the foreign price of tin as an excuse, though the tin makes but a small fraction of the cost, and has risen since December 1 only 40 per cent. It would seem that such sinners as these might be publicly mentioned as well as the copper people, whose market is in fact largely controlled abroad.

In general the criticism is entirely just and ought to be heeded by those who are controlling the great industries. It is not exactly the right time to be milking the country to the last drop in order to realize quick and big profits for works largely established by aid of its laws. There is coming a time when such advances in price will be publicly discussed as evidence that the national policy has placed consumers at the mercy of all sorts of combinations which show no sense of regard for the public welfare. That is a charge which will surely be made and will have some weight, however unfair in its application it may be.

be, and the people who are hastening to screw all they can out of the country's business at this time, when much depends upon maintaining its foreign trade, are not acting as friends of American industries. In fact, they are the worst enemies those industries can have, and it is poor consolation that they are likely to prove their own worst enemies.

For when prices are being hoisted by a natural rush of orders exceeding the production, or by artificial combinations or agreements, there is always a rush to anticipate future wants by early orders, so that the demand at such times usually seems to be considerably larger than the ordinary requirements for consumption. But after a considerable advance has been made the new orders begin to fall off, all at the same time the production is increasing under the stimulus of a higher demand, and wages are raised by the legitimate desire of the workers to share in the profits of the business. Material rises, wages rise, demand for products halts and waits because dealers and consumers have anticipated their needs to some extent, and yet production increases. The natural and legitimate consequence is one which the makers of artificial prices cannot desire, unless they are protected by sales of their properties to big corporations so that they can realize on their stock. But that is not industry. It is something which American industries will find far from helpful when the reaction comes.

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Chicago Record: "Pauline didn't break her heart over that faithless man, after all. No, she convinced herself that if she had married him he would have tyrannized over her dreadfully."

Boston Traveler: "Pa, does the sun ever set on the possessions of the United States?" "No, but a lot of trouble has been hatched in some of them, all the same."

Washington Star: "What is your objection to surrendering?" inquired the weary "I haven't any objection to surrendering, was the leader's answer. My objection is to being compelled to admit that I have been whipped."

Indianapolis Journal: "Paper Watkins—Here is a guy in the water after me own heart. He says whiskey is all right in proper quantity." "Hungry Higgins—I've heard of them guys before. A proper quantity" means not more'n half enough."

Chicago Tribune: "It's true, I suppose," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, "that a fool can ask more questions than a wise man. But I don't think it's a good thing to ask any particular advantage. A wise man can tell a lot of lies to the fool and the fool won't know they are lies."

Chicago Tribune: "Inussa," remarked the teacher of the history class, "is a formidable monster on land. But she has long sought an outlet to the sea. She can't be an amphibious monster, as it were." "I suppose," suggested the young man with the bad eyes, "that's why she's preparing to annex the Finns."

Chicago Post: "I want to enlist to go to the Philippines," said the seedy-looking man. "I'm a good fighter." "That is of minor importance," answered the recruiting officer. "Are you a good swimmer?" "I would like a straw with this temerity," said the woman at the table. "I've calculated the waiter, who was hard of hearing." "No, straw, I said."

Chicago Tribune: Indignant Spinster, sir, and I shall be glad to read in court. "Reverend Bachelor—That's all right, I ain't ashamed of those letters. I copied every one of 'em from a regular printed letter writer."

Washington Star: "You seem to think you are another Cleo," said the ambitious orator's chiding friend. "I think you're the kind," was the indignant reply. "Cleo was all right enough in his time and place. But he couldn't talk like a statesman."

Detroit Journal: "O Death, where is thy victory?" they exclaimed, tauntingly. "Death was not given to boasting; but now, it seemed his reputation was at stake." "Well, he therefore replied, 'I've made certain parties let go of their money!'" "Truly a distinguished triumph, as the world goes."

THE BROKEN TOWEL.