

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1903. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

No corner on Easter eggs has yet been announced.

Only Iowa democrats will fight over principle because they have nothing else to fight for.

Hoke Smith has just taken a poke at Colonel Bryan. Hoke may be sorry he spoke.

The balance sheet of the new charter amendments strikes the taxpayers on the wrong side of the ledger.

No, our best information is that the law to exterminate prairie dogs was not hatched in secret session of the Gopher Klan.

If there is anything the railroads did not get from this session of the Nebraska legislature, it must be because they forgot to ask for it.

The debate will now begin as to whether President Roosevelt's idea of the tariff has anything in common with the Iowa idea of the tariff.

The Missouri legislature has been adjourned for several weeks but it left enough behind it to keep a grand jury busy for several weeks more.

It looks as if a long waiting list of ambitious canal commissioners would have to remain on the anxious seat now until the return of the president to Washington in June.

Of course there was no politics in the Omaha charter bill except to raise the salaries of a few shining lights of the "anti-machine" machine and to attach the street gang to the anti brigade.

It's plain enough now, if it were not before, why John N. Baldwin and his associated railroad lobbyists insisted on naming the police board appointed by Governor Savage. They wanted it to reduce the city of Omaha to corporation serfdom.

The newspaper correspondents accompanying the president will be quarantined on the outside of the fence while he takes his outing in the Yellowstone. The newspaper men, however, have doubtless had tastes of absent treatment before.

Less than a half million dollars would put in a complete modern electric lighting plant with capacity to supply all Omaha's public and private illumination for years to come. What we now pay for electric street lamps alone would pay the interest on the whole investment.

Forgery and alteration of railroad tickets command the solicitude of the legislature, but forgery and alteration of theater tickets, base ball tickets and circus tickets are altogether overlooked. The railroad lobby does not conceive it to be its duty to protect any interests but the railroads.

The five big meat packing concerns that were fined \$5,000 each for violating the Missouri anti-trust law have stepped up to the counter and forked over the cash. They have evidently acted on the theory that it is cheaper to liquidate the penalty imposed by the court than to pay lawyers' fees still bigger just for the fun of appealing.

Fortunately the constitution of Nebraska gives the governor the right to veto individual items of all appropriation bills; in other words it leaves no room for such a thing as an omnibus appropriation bill which the governor must approve or disapprove as a whole. It is to be hoped Governor Mickey will be as courageous as was Governor Dietrich in striking out all items which he believed to be questionable and insisting that no money be appropriated beyond the actual needs of the state's business.

SAVE THE AMENDMENTS.

Under no consideration should the legislature let a disagreement on the minor matter of advertising the proposed constitutional amendments prevent the submission of the amendments altogether. The amendments will have to be advertised to conform to the requirements of the constitution and it is no more than fair that the publishers should be paid for this service at the same rates they would receive for legal advertising from private parties. The specter of a huge advertising bill, however, need not frighten anyone because the excessive cost of advertising amendments heretofore submitted has come not from excessive rates but from unnecessary padding of the notices as formulated by the secretary of state. It is quite possible by bunching all the proposed amendments into a single notice, to condense the subject matter into reasonable space without omitting anything contemplated by the law. For counties containing cities whose people read daily papers, provision should be made for publication once each week in one or more daily papers rather than in weeklies without city subscribers insertion in which would defeat the very object sought.

It would be far better to pay for advertising the proposed amendments in twice as many newspapers as required by law to secure the publicity needed to insure a full vote than to scribble on advertising bills at the risk of defeating all constitutional revision. To leave the constitution unchanged as it now stands or even to lose the time that would be gained by submitting the amendments at the next election rather than by some slower process will cost the taxpayers many times what is involved in the quibbling over advertising rates. The expense for publishing a dozen amendments would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the cost of publication of a new constitution which would have to be incurred by a constitutional convention. The most moderate estimate of advertising a new constitution in one paper in each county would be from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

STABILITY OF EXPORT TRADE.

The chief of the bureau of foreign commerce finds in his latest review of the world's trade substantial encouragement regarding the permanence of the export movement of this country in manufactured goods and of the success of the American competitor in the markets of the world. He says that not only has the foreign customer been tempted into buying from us, but he has been so impressed by the superiority of things American as to bid against the domestic purchaser, thus demonstrating the fact that the export trade is to become a stable factor in the country's industrial and agricultural prosperity.

While there has been a subsidence of export activity in certain lines of goods in which the home demand has increased, it appears that there has been no general neglect of the foreign market for home market. It is expected that the large increase of productive energy will result in over-production, which is altogether probable, but the opinion is expressed that an antidote will be found in the progress of the American invasion of foreign markets, which is being manifested even in such countries as Turkey, East Africa and Korea. Chief Emory says that to this fact rather than to any diversion from the home market is due the recovery in the export of factory products. The reassuring view of the export movement expressed by the head of the bureau of foreign commerce seems very likely to prove correct, since the exports thus far in the current fiscal year show a quite marked increase and there appears to be good reason to expect that this will be at least maintained. It is of course necessary to consider that foreign governments are seriously deliberating the question as to what shall be done to check the American invasion and this may ultimately result to the detriment of our export trade, but the promise is that in the meantime that trade will continue to grow. At all events the present situation is very satisfactory and there is no necessity for borrowing trouble regarding the future.

SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN LABOR.

American labor has never had a more earnest friend than President Roosevelt. He has always urged the duty of safeguarding that labor and making its betterment a cardinal principle in the economic policy of the country. In his first message to congress he said that with the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the workmen. "If the farmer and the workman are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too." He declared that our labor must be protected and that every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of the favorable conditions for labor that exist in this country—conditions that are better than ever before in our history and far surpassing those enjoyed by the workmen of any other country.

American workmen should regard with great interest what was said by Mr. Roosevelt in his speech at Minneapolis on Saturday. Referring to the republican tariff policy, he said it is fundamentally based "upon simple recognition of the difference between the cost of production—that is, the cost of labor—here and abroad, and of the need to see to it that our laws shall in no event afford advantage in our own market to foreign industries over American industries, to foreign labor over our own labor." He declared that this country has and needs better paid, better educated, better fed and better clothed workmen, of a higher type than any to be found in any foreign country. That is a view which every intelligent citizen must approve. The prosperity of a country depends very largely upon the character and condition of its labor. The nation that has

the most intelligent and efficient labor and pays it the best is certain to be the most prosperous and progressive nation.

This is so obviously the fact that no argument is needed to demonstrate it to persons of ordinary intelligence.

It is unquestionable that our tariff policy is in the interest of American labor. Under it the workman of this country has attained a position that makes him envied the world over. It insures employment and good wages. It stimulates industrial development. It betters the home market for our agricultural producers. The marvelous advance of the United States as a manufacturing nation attests most conclusively the worth of the tariff policy. As we have heretofore noted this policy is to have a prominent place in the next presidential campaign. The democratic party will renew its old fight against the protective principle. In regard to the question no class of our people have a greater interest than the workmen, especially those who are employed in the manufacturing industries. It is to the consideration of this class that the arguments of President Roosevelt in support of the tariff policy are particularly commended.

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TERRORIZING THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

In the face of the law that makes the threat to do injury to the business of another a penal offense the acting chairman of the police commission continues to swing the police club over the heads of Omaha liquor dealers and to threaten them with police persecution if they dare to exercise their rights as American citizens at the republican primaries and coming election. While the records of the police commission do not show that any action has been taken by the board officially to authorize such flagrant lawlessness in its name, yet the fact that the associates of W. J. Broatch on the police commission have not raised their voices against the lawless course that is being pursued in their name justifies the conclusion that they are in full accord with Mr. Broatch and should be held equally responsible for his lawless acts.

Before entering upon their official duties each member of the police board took the oath that he would in the appointment, discipline and discharge of police officers act without prejudice and bias and solely in the interest of good government. The fact that the board reinstated as officers some of the most notoriously disreputable men who had been dismissed by former police boards very naturally created distrust in the sincerity of its professions in favor of reform. While everybody knows that the present police commission was foisted upon Omaha at the dictation of the railroad managers to assist the corporations in dominating Omaha politics of all parties, the citizens of Omaha had a right to expect that some regard would be paid by the commission to the plain letter of the law. If it is a crime for any private citizen to levy political blackmail, how much more of a crime is it for an officer sworn to maintain law and order?

Nobody who knows William J. Broatch will be amazed at any outlaw work that he may do when he is in public office, but yet it is simply astounding that he would threaten to punish liquor dealers with an enforcement of the law if they did not use their influence to promote his political schemes and support in the primaries and at the general election the political faction with which he is identified. Such threats are a public confession that outlawry will be tolerated by the present police commission, providing the law-breakers are willing to become political serfs.

Is it not high time for Governor Mickey, who is indirectly responsible for the acts of the commission whether appointed by him or not, to issue peremptory instructions that he will not tolerate such conduct? Is it not also about time for the county attorney to institute proceedings against William J. Broatch and his associates for the violation of the anti-blackmailing statute? While it is not to be expected that the terrorized saloon keepers and brewers will enter complaint, there should be no trouble in procuring proof of the lawless attempts that are being made by Broatch to coerce them in palpable violation of their rights as citizens.

Justice for All. This decision goes further than merely upholding the right of striking with the union employees. It sanctions the action of union officials when acting in accordance with the wishes of their members. Much has been heard of the supposed hostility of the courts to labor, but this decision ought to be convincing that there is justice for all. As the law stands, it is one of the most sweeping ever issued upon the petition of capital, its reversal is also the most far-reaching ruling upon behalf of labor. In a way it may be taken as the last word in labor injunctions, defining the limitations of their power. For that reason it should act as a deterrent against future attempts to settle disputes upon that line and should the more forcibly impress upon both capital and labor the wisdom of the court's advice to adjust differences upon the more logical and more profitable plan.

An Error Corrected. Had the rule of the court been made permanent a precedent would have been established under which a condition of industrial slavery would have been created. Labor would by the courts be denied the right to relieve itself when oppressed, and the corporations would have had open to them at all times the power to prevent labor disputes, which would have been merely a duplication of the Wabash injunction. They could by such a rule have kept their men at work as long as they pleased, at whatever wage they elected to pay and under such conditions of employment as they might prescribe. The rule would thus have made the employer absolute master of the employe. Any such rule would have given the radical element of our citizenship just ground for complaint, and the court is to be congratulated for seeing its error and setting itself right.

The city of Lincoln will have an opportunity to decide for itself at the election to be held next Tuesday whether it favors the municipal ownership of electric lighting and whether it is disposed to issue bonds for the erection of an electric lighting plant or the purchase of the plant now in existence and operated by a private corporation. Manifestly the Lincoln electric lighting company does not own a majority of the Lincoln council.

Omaha must look its very best when President Roosevelt makes his visit. Three full weeks remain to make the needed preparations. Every property owner and householder should contribute his share toward improving the city's appearance and set about the work at once.

It seems that the local democrats have troubles of their own. If by some mishap the republicans should fall to elect their nominations promptly the democ-

crats would be in a dreadful quandary to find out what to do.

Philadelphia Ledger.

There was a strong opposition to the appointment of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston, but now that he has been appointed a hundred white men have applied for positions under him. The power to dispense patronage is a powerful prejudice remover.

Why Digestion Hesitates. Philadelphia Press. The increase of shares to the amount of five billions on the New York stock exchange within the last five years affords a strong confirmation of what J. P. Morgan says of the "undigested securities" in the market. The question remains as to the capacity for healthily digesting them.

Work and Success. Boston Transcript. It was one of the late Mr. Swift's maxims that "You can never make a big success working for anybody else." It makes little difference now what Mr. Swift considered success. In the true sense of the word, however, you can never make any success at all without working for somebody else.

No Handwagon for Governor. Indianapolis News. Mr. Cleveland declines to follow the elaborate itinerary arranged for him by rumor and says he is going straight to St. Louis and straight back home without any side trips, extensions or bear hugs. And yet some people say he is not much of a politician.

The Great American Thrust. Cleveland Leader. Last year the American people made drank enough beer, coffee, spirits, tea, wine, cocoa and other beverages of like nature to cover two square miles of land ten feet deep. A canal more than 100 miles long, 100 feet wide and ten feet deep could have been filled with the liquid concocted to satisfy the demand for something beside water to supply the needs of the human body. Several such navies as that of the United States could have floated on the lake which might have been made of that alcoholic and nonalcoholic stimulants consumed.

Served a Good Purpose. Detroit Free Press. Incidentally it is worthy of note that the (Wabash) temporary injunction seems to have resulted in positive benefits to both sides. Instead of even a passing injury to either. Having failed to establish its case of conspiracy against the officers of the brotherhood, the company is now willing to negotiate further with its employes. While waiting for a decision from the court, the men and the company are both busy with the matter further with representatives of the company. If this restraining order finally results in a peaceful settlement of the difficulties, a plausible showing might be made that we need a little more of the government's interference about which so many self-appointed friends of the people are worrying.

JUDGE ADAMS' DECISION. Sublimated Common Sense. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Judge Adams' dissolution of the temporary injunction restraining the organization of railroad men from ordering a strike on the Wabash road is sublimated common sense. The whole injunction move was a blunder. Now that the judge has done his part so well, it is to be hoped that the railroad company and its employes will show equal sense and avoid a strike by mutual concessions.

Deceived by Railroad Lawyers. Chicago Inter Ocean. Judge Adams is to be congratulated upon his manly admission that he was deceived by the officials and counsel of the Wabash railway. He is even to be commended for his patience in refraining from open rebuke and rebuffing of those persons for deceiving and trifling with the court. And it is to be hoped that his painful experience—for painful it must have been to a just judge—will warn other judges against unseemly haste in granting injunctions in labor disputes.

No Surrender of Judicial Power. Chicago Chronicle. The decision does not recede one inch from the most advanced position of the courts in the matter of injunctions to restrain strikes. On the contrary, the opinion of the court is quoted by other judges in defense of the most extreme exercise of the power of injunction to restrain strikes or to restrain anything else without giving the persons restrained any notice of opportunity to be heard and upon the merits of the case. For that reason an arrest for petty larceny. The labor men have gained nothing but a decision that in this particular case the ex parte affidavits were not sustained upon the hearing. There is no surrender of any part of the judicial power obtained and expires when the temporary injunction was issued.

Justice for All. Pittsburgh Dispatch. This decision goes further than merely upholding the right of striking with the union employees. It sanctions the action of union officials when acting in accordance with the wishes of their members. Much has been heard of the supposed hostility of the courts to labor, but this decision ought to be convincing that there is justice for all. As the law stands, it is one of the most sweeping ever issued upon the petition of capital, its reversal is also the most far-reaching ruling upon behalf of labor. In a way it may be taken as the last word in labor injunctions, defining the limitations of their power. For that reason it should act as a deterrent against future attempts to settle disputes upon that line and should the more forcibly impress upon both capital and labor the wisdom of the court's advice to adjust differences upon the more logical and more profitable plan.

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TALK OF THE STATE PRESS.

Beaver City Times-Tribune: When the fusionists had full control of the legislature they didn't do a thing. When they are in the minority they don't do a thing but pull back in the breeching and holler.

St. Paul Photograph Press: John N. Baldwin is now entitled to a long vacation after his arduous labors with the legislature. Though not a member of that body he has exerted more influence than ten men there.

Crete Vidette-Herald: Governor Mickey is to be commended upon the firm stand he took against a grand Sunday jamboree for the legislative adjournment day. We hope that he has established a precedent which will be followed by future legislatures.

Callaway Queen: Governor Mickey is certainly doing a wise thing in cutting down the appropriations made by the legislature. Like President Roosevelt, our governor has a head of his own, and we are pleased to know that he knows how to use it.

Wood River Sunbeam: Tuesday is the day the members of the legislature pack their knapsacks and start homeward. They have made many long and touching speeches on fusion and confusion, money and harmony, taxes and prairie dogs and so on, and with a feeling of individual pride as he thinks of the mighty reforms he brought about.

Ashland Gazette: The work of the legislature is now about completed, and so far it is such as the people can commend. The most important measure of the session is a strong reform in our system of collecting revenues. The test of experience may reveal imperfections that may have to be corrected by subsequent legislation. At all events, it is a great improvement over the old one.

Papillon Times: The Nebraska legislature has passed the law prohibiting docking of the tail of the horse. Thus the western horse sense put a quietus in Nebraska upon the imitators of English customs in this regard. We desire to assure King Edward and his subjects that there is nothing in this law that is being adopted with the currying and being up in our pride in grooming the animal to turn the horse out with a tail and mane that does credit to the art.

North Platte Telegram: One good effect of the revenue agitation is noticed in the reports of the meetings of precinct associations to be held over the state. The usual practice has been for these officials to meet and under the old "full valuation" law agree to assess property at one-fifth to one-twelfth of its cash value. The reports this year indicate a general tendency to assess in the vicinity of the true value of property. Should there also be an increase in the efforts to collect, the new revenue bill will have done a good work for the state funds before it really goes into effect as a law.

Geneva Signal: The legislature has agreed to meet Tuesday noon as the official time for adjournment, but the members do not expect the session to actually close until some time Thursday. Governor Mickey refused to work on Sunday and he insisted on the legislature remaining in session after passing the big appropriation bills and the important measures long enough to give him time to approve or veto them so that the legislature would have an opportunity to act again if he should veto any measure. The leaders said the governor was all right in this and they have agreed to stand by him.

Springfield Monitor: The attorneys for Bailey and his brethren are trying to get the court to set aside the injunction deal by the injunction route. The bluff consisted of asking the district court for an injunction restraining the issuing of warrants for salaries to members on the ground that the law was defective and that the terms should be forty instead of sixty days and the pay \$3 instead of \$5 per day. When you strike at a man's pocket like that, even if he is a legislator, it is a serious matter and will not be tolerated.

The injunction is for the purpose of getting matters before the supreme court, where it can be settled for all time to come.

Bloomington Advocate: The revenue bill has passed both branches of the legislature and will be signed by the governor. In many respects the radical changes from our present system of taxation, collection, etc., and leaves the matter so that a much greater amount of money can be raised for public use should those who have the power to make the levies choose so to do. It provides for a county assessor who will have power to appoint a deputy in each township. It is supposed to compel the assessment to be made on full valuation of the property throughout the state. The law will not take effect and be in operation until next year.

North Loup Localist: The new revenue bill has at last passed both houses, and at this writing it seems certain to receive the governor's signature and become a law before the end of the week. It is not drawn to take effect until next year, which will give time for the officials to become familiar with its provisions. It will in some respects bring about a revolution in county elections, as it provides for a new official in each county in the person of the county assessor, who is to work in conjunction with the county commissioners in the appointment of the deputy assessors, and in the supervision of the work. The county assessors will in turn work under the supervision of the secretary of the state board, who is expected to keep in touch with the work in all the counties.

Fairbury Gazette: The legislature is to adjourn on Tuesday next. In all things except the matter of fair and equitable assessments and the regulation of telephone rates, the work of the present session has been commendable. Corporations may fight, manipulate, confound, delay and resort to other tactics to avoid fair and just assessments, but in the end they must come to the law. In making this we do not lose sight of the fact that there is a great deal of property other than railway property that is not properly assessed, or paying its just and fair proportion of taxes. But two wrongs don't make one right. Both are wrong, unjust and unfair, and should be placed upon a fair and equitable assessment basis a condition which does not now exist, and the Gazette falls to see how in that respect the new revenue bill affords any relief. As a political proposition, the present members of the legislature have placed upon a fair and equitable assessment basis a condition which does not now exist, and the Gazette falls to see how in that respect the new revenue bill affords any relief. As a political proposition, the present members of the legislature have placed upon a fair and equitable assessment basis a condition which does not now exist, and the Gazette falls to see how in that respect the new revenue bill affords any relief.

The Empire building, where the United States Steel corporation's offices are located, is to have five additional stories. This will make it the tallest building in the world, not even excepting the Park Row building, which has twenty-nine floors, including those of the towers. With the addition the Empire will be 350 feet high, and a man jumping from the room northward would descend 100 feet before striking the tall spire of Old Trinity church across the way.

The Amen Corner dinner at the Fifth Avenue hotel, April 11, is going to be a stunning affair. Platt and Dewey, Black, Sheehan, Gorman of Maryland, Mayor Low, District Attorney Jerome, Rev. Dr. Burrell, Senators Foraker and Hanna, Archbishop Ireland, Chief Justice Parker, General Chaffee, Controller Groat, R. Fulton Cutting, Secretaries Shaw and Cortelyou, Hubert Silverman and Attorney General Cullen are to be present. Speeches are to be limited to ten minutes, and the gavel will go down promptly every time.

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Advertisement for Ayer's Hair Vigor. Includes image of a man and text: 'Just because your father was BALD. That's no sign you need be bald. Your father didn't know that dandruff was the beginning of baldness, so you remember his shiny scalp. Cure your dandruff and prevent baldness. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff, stops falling hair, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy. Always restores color to gray hair.'

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

A railroad man employed on one of the roads converging at the metropolis found a \$1,000 bill on the company's premises and, being an honest man, turned it over to one of the officers. The strange fact was duly recorded by the newspapers. A large number of persons immediately went through their pockets and discovered their pile short that identical bill, and set up a roar for it. One by one their claims were put in. Each was turned down soon after he turned up. The stories did not assume an air of such exactness as would justify the company in handing over the cash. The matter was finally simmered down to three men, each of whom made out a good case on the face of it. But complications have arisen. One of these three has a creditor who did not know that he was the owner of so much money. The creditor has therefore attached the bill, and the custodian is farther off than ever from being rid of his responsibility.

"The top notch in immigration," says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, "was reached Thursday, when 10,000 immigrants arrived at Ellis Island. It is estimated by the authorities that the first week of April will be a record-breaking week, if being calculated from reports already received of steamers bound for this port that more than 23,000 immigrants will land in that time. The cause of the enormous increase is believed to be the increased demand for labor in the huge construction enterprises that are under way in this country, or which will be started soon, such as the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel, the subway and other tunnel work, and in near New York; the building of the state canal, the building of the Wabash bridge and other giant undertakings at Pittsburgh, and the work of constructing the Panama canal, which the immigrants from southern Italy seem to be anticipating with keenest interest. There were 100,000 immigrants in recent shipments of immigrants, though the greatest number were Italians. The Scandinavians were apparently of a better class of people than the ordinary run of immigrants. Many of them wore silk hats and had business brooches. They gathered in the big hall at Ellis Island, where their examination was held. Many of them brought large families. The children are for the most part well dressed, and showed plainly that their parents were well able to care for them."

The Order of Acorns, the organization of newspaper men which did such valiant work for the fusion ticket at the last mayoralty election, has now declared war on the Gas Trust. The multitudes that crowd the Gas Trust municipal electric lighting bill, no document was ever more cheerfully signed. Thousands, at the risk of being late at their work, stopped long enough to affix their names to it.

One of the revivals of the old fashions noticed in New York is the tendency of business men to carry canes. Of course, there are many men who always take a cane with them when they go out, and actors and poets would not more go on Broadway without a cane than without a hat. But it is only of late that many bustling men of affairs downstairs have been noticed with canes in their hands or hung over their arms, while sitting in restaurant or offices, and strolling along Und vent spinner round and round. De portier frauden in de Haas (She vays her bout two boulevard) Und afery dime she gife a yoomp (she maket de window sound)

Hans Breitmenn gife a Barty, I venter you'll be pound! (I vaint mit Madde, so she zoms out Und vent spinner round and round. De portier frauden in de Haas (She vays her bout two boulevard) Und afery dime she gife a yoomp (she maket de window sound)

Hans Breitmenn gife a Barty, I delly you, it cost me seven keeks (Of foot-rate Lager Bier, Und venter dey knocks de shpicket in De Deutchers gife a sheer, Nefter cum to hit de hit year.

Hans Breitmenn gife a Barty; Dere all vas Haas und Braus; Ven de sooper comed in