

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 70c. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 75c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building. South Omaha—City Hall Building.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department, 195, as follows:

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, C. C. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, Total, Less unsold copies, Net total sales, Daily average.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1905.

M. H. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better than a daily letter from home.

All hail Ak-Sar-Ben XI! Great is the royal line of Ak-Sar-Ben! But the last of the line is always greatest.

President Ramsey seems to have neglected to enjoy the board of directors of the Wabash.

Local politics seem to be in abeyance. They will break loose, however, in full force before another week is ended.

Invitations to attend the negro burning issued recently by a Texas mob have been recalled, but only because the negro escaped.

Young Mr. McCurdy's commission on commissions will afford a most interesting chapter to the policyholder who pays the freight.

Prices quoted for stocks on Wall street indicate that the news from the grain fields of the west is accepted as genuine in the east.

Throwing dirt on a new Pacific railway west of Salt Lake does not disturb Omaha's position as the gateway for transcontinental traffic.

With the Hon. P. Crowe behind the bars, the reduction in the police force to prevent the threatened overlap in the police fund ought to be made with reasonable safety.

It is safe to predict that Grover Cleveland's impending visit to Nebraska will not be made the occasion of a special convulse of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Theoria serves notice that distilling is not the only local industry in which its citizens excel. Superintendent Dougherty's peculiar record will likely stand at the head of its class for some time.

Governor Mickey's comments on the Omaha street fair are echoed by many thousands of visitors who have been delighted with the show. And the governor did not visit the midway attractions either.

If a judicial writ can be invoked to suppress the early morning rooster chorus in neighbors' back yards, as proposed by an eminent Nebraska lawyer, the full possibilities of government by injunction are still to be realized on.

The local Pat Crowe organ has discovered that the famous kidnaper has been telling some "preposterous tales." But, then, the local P. C. organ circulated some preposterous tales of its own at the time of the famous kidnapping exploit.

District Attorney Jerome's definite announcement that he will take a hand in the insurance investigation assures further and still more interesting disclosures than any yet made. There is a possibility now that the bottom will be reached.

The record breaking crowds of visitors to the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival promise well for the coming horse show. If only our neighbors can be inoculated with the habit of coming to Omaha on festive occasions we may expect to see them often.

M. Witte finds his popularity waning somewhat as he gets farther from the throne and nearer to the Russian people. He is being asked to bear his share of responsibility for the war in addition to whatever of distinction he achieved in aiding in bringing to a close the active hostilities.

THE PRESIDENT IS CONSISTENT.

The members of congress who have called upon President Roosevelt since his return to Washington, with a view to learning how he stood upon the question of railway rate regulation, have learned what they should have expected, that the president is absolutely consistent respecting his position on that important question. It is incomprehensible how any one could have for a moment imagined that the president had in the least respect modified or changed the views which he expressed unqualifiedly in his last annual message and which he has since given the country to clearly understand he adhered to.

It is not the habit of Theodore Roosevelt to abandon policies and principles to which he has explicitly committed himself. His whole public career shows that once having taken a stand regarding a question of commanding public interest he does not relinquish it. Mr. Roosevelt forms his judgment carefully and judiciously. He does not reach opinions and conclusions in a haphazard way. No question that is presented to him falls to receive the consideration which its importance requires. This is universally recognized and by no class of the people more than by the railway interest. That interest is perfectly aware of the fact that the president has given his very best thought to the question of remedying those faults and abuses which are of common complaint and that being convinced of the necessity of reform he will persist in the effort to bring it about.

We have repeatedly expressed our absolute confidence that President Roosevelt would be found entirely faithful to the position he announced in his last annual message regarding the regulation of railway rates. While others have expressed doubt and distrust, suggesting that the president would modify his attitude on this most important subject as a concession to the railroad influence, we have always felt that he would be found just where it is now shown he stands, firmly and consistently in the position he announced a year ago. For this view of what the president believes to be essential he will continue to battle, assured of an overwhelming popular support. The persistent efforts of the railroads to create public sentiment in opposition to the president's position has had very little effect. The campaign of the railroads has been conducted with marked energy, every device which they could use in playing upon the public mind has been employed, yet the sentiment in favor of rate regulation is as strong today, there is every reason to believe, as ever before, and even the United States senate will be forced to recognize it. Under the strong leadership of President Roosevelt the people may confidently count upon getting the railway legislation which they have been so long seeking.

COST OF THE ARMY.

Thirty-two millions of dollars was the cost of maintaining the army of the United States during the fiscal year which ended last June, according to the report of the paymaster general. Nearly all of that amount went for the pay of the officers and soldiers and in reference to this the paymaster general suggests that it is inadequate and recommends that the pay for enlisted men be increased. He says that while the American soldier is better paid, fed and clothed than are soldiers of other countries, yet any such comparison is fallacious when applied to men who enlist in the service of the United States. It is necessary here to consider the conditions which surround the man who goes into our army and which are far superior to those which are known to the foreigner. In the opinion of the paymaster general the true basis of comparison should be with the condition of his compeers in civil life. He points out that "the complicated machinery of the modern armament requires thinking, educated men—a class who upon the present rate of pay offers but slight inducement to enter the service in times of prosperity."

It is probable that army men generally will concur in this recommendation, but so far as the people are concerned it is doubtful if it will be approved, unless there should be a very considerable reduction in the numerical strength of the military establishment. The cost of our army is not at present extravagant, yet there would be a pretty strong opposition to increasing it in time of peace. It is quite safe to say, therefore, that the recommendation of the paymaster general is not likely to be heeded by congress.

POORLY PAID FOREIGN SERVICE.

It has frequently been remarked in regard to the foreign service of the United States that it is inadequately paid and that this fact accounts in a measure for its inefficiency. On his return from the orient Secretary Taft, while speaking well of the personnel of the consular service, said that our consuls are poorly paid, inadequately equipped with clerical help and occupy buildings not in keeping with the dignity of the country they represent. He thought it a wonder that this country is able to secure such capable men as it has in the consular service in the orient, in view of the small remuneration, and said that provision should be made for better pay for officers in the consular service and also in the diplomatic service.

Whenever a prominent official goes abroad and looks into the diplomatic and consular service he gives out the recommendation that conditions as to pay and equipment should be improved. It would clearly seem that something should be done in this respect, but such recommendations have hitherto had no effect upon congress. The fact that there is always a demand for these

foreign positions far in excess of the supply perhaps accounts for the indifference of congress in regard to remuneration and other conditions as to which our government is behind those of even the small European nations, but it is well to bear in mind that from a commercial point of view we are doubtless losers from keeping our foreign service in an inferior position, particularly in countries where there is an active rivalry for trade. The matter is one that should be brought to the attention of congress and this the president will probably do. We can certainly afford to properly compensate our diplomatic and consular representatives.

FRANCHISE CLAUSE OF THE CHARTER.

The squabble over the gas lighting contract has called attention to the peculiar wording of the charter provision covering the granting, extension and modification of franchises of which few people had previously been aware. The section of the charter relating to franchises seems to distinguish sharply between new franchises and old ones. New franchises can be authorized only by a majority vote of the people on a proposition submitted by the city council, and the proposition must include an annual royalty to the city, either in a fixed sum or a percentage of the gross earnings under it.

While the extension of a franchise beyond the time when it expires is placed in the same category as the granting of a new franchise, the modification of an old franchise in any of its terms or conditions, aside from an extension of its life period, requires no popular ratification, but rests only upon the assent of the mayor and council. The additional safeguard is provided, however, that before any ordinance upon this subject may be lawfully passed it shall be published daily for two weeks in two established newspapers of the city so that the public and all concerned may know exactly what is proposed to be done and no snap judgment or keep-it-dark scheme may be worked.

Whether this is the best solution of the puzzling franchise problem is a question which present experience may help us to answer. This section of the charter dates from the enactment of 1897, and it has been reincorporated into the law passed by the last legislature without change. The strange thing is that it should have been part of the governing code of our city for more than eight years without being called into requisition in any way or at any time.

The Bee will offer no apologies for not sending out a special commission to meet Pat Crowe to ascertain what he wishes to have published about himself. It leaves that sort of enterprise to its sensational contemporaries which make a specialty of Police Gazette journalism and try to keep in touch with outlaws and criminals. The Bee has no disposition to exaggerate the importance of notoriety seeking kidnappers. It will print the facts as they develop as a matter of current information, but it draws the line at making a hero out of a dangerous desperado.

Reports from other western cities that are holding fall festivals are to the effect that they, too, are crowded with strangers in unprecedented numbers bent upon entertainment and recreation. The success of these carnivals must be viewed as a reflection of the general prosperity prevailing throughout the entire west and the feeling among the rural inhabitants that they can well afford to indulge in a city excursion. The bountiful crops are already making themselves felt.

In his answer in the case brought before the supreme court clerk Drexel stands up for the new direct primary law in its strictest interpretation as excluding all other methods of nomination. What is the democratic county clerk going to do with the certainties of nomination by which the democratic committee is trying to get names on the ticket for places for which no filings were made at the recent primary?

The utility of state regulation of marriage and divorce receives illustration day by day in the evasion of the new Nebraska law prohibiting marriage between first cousins. The people barred from wedlock in this state find no difficulty in crossing the river into Iowa, where first cousin marriages are just as legal as any other kind. The new law is absolutely impotent to prevent the marriage of any persons coming within its scope if they are really bent on joining fortunes.

Attorney Thummel of the Mutual Life is not especially complimentary to the Nebraska legislator. He hints that the reason the revenue bill of two years ago was passed over his objections was because the railroad combine was stronger than the insurance cohorts. Maybe a little lid lifting down around Lincoln would determine just how much the one lobby outweighed the other.

The navette of the Wisconsin cattle shipper's confession in the Chicago rate inquiry might be matched many times over if commission men everywhere would tell it all the time. County Judge Vinsonhailer's resignation is still forthcoming. Judge Vinsonhailer is not half as anxious to resign as he is to select a successor who would ask no questions about the trust funds to be turned over.

Openings for Can Rushers. Philadelphia Press.

All the big life insurance companies appear to have a pretty large side door business.

No Change Apparent. Indianapolis News.

It seems that the president's views concerning railroad rate legislation have un-

dergone no change during his vacation. And the railroads are almost annoyed. The situation involves so much additional work.

Related Recompense. Chicago Tribune.

The compulsory return of Gaynor and Greene from their Canadian vacation will be accepted by the newspapers of the United States as a partial recompense for what the travels and adventures of those gentlemen have cost in telegraph tolls.

Square Deal for All. Baltimore American.

The president's determination to secure equal rights for the navy with the army in the matter of pay and honors will meet with general popular approval, as being in line with his recent declaration of the principle of giving every man a square deal.

Check to Higher Education. Chicago Record-Herald.

The faculty of the University of Pennsylvania has decided not to permit a star football player to take a post-graduate course simply for the purpose of being able to continue as a member of the team. This undoubtedly is the severest blow that has yet been dealt to higher education.

Hundred Thousand Dollar Men. Saturday Evening Post.

What duties, what proper duties, can be put upon the head of a life insurance society that call for a salary of \$100,000 a year? The head of such an institution, run purely as a life insurance society and not as a gambling house or a private bank for gamblers, must be honest. The law should tell him what kinds of investments he must make or permit to be made; the rest of his business is simply taking in premiums and paying out death claims. And the way for him to get new business is by avoiding high finance, by avoiding great intellectual feats in Wall street, by reducing the cost of insurance as low as possible and by making payments on death claims as big as they would be but for high salaries, high finance and high rolling generally.

SAFETY OF LIFE POLICIES. Solvency of Companies Unaffected by Wasteful Management. Chicago Chronicle.

During all of the agitation concerning life insurance nothing has developed justifying the policy holder in falling to keep his contract in force. The policy is his property, increasing in value steadily as it nears maturity, and for him to be misled into letting it go by default is merely to incur a needless loss.

There has been no assertion in any quarter that the standard companies are not solvent and that all policies are not certain to be met whenever due, and they have all been so met and paid without question right through the present upheaval.

The much-belabored Equitable has disbursed an average of over \$700,000 a week, or some \$28,000,000 altogether, in death, endowment and other payments to beneficiaries in the nine months since the outbreak occurred—the beginning of the current year, and the other companies have been doing the same in their rightful proportion.

There is no call for a man to sacrifice his policy—to sell it at any established cash surrender rate or other figure at a loss to himself—only to keep it alive and he or his family may receive its face value when it falls due. All the scandals and revelations in the case of individual companies need not make him fear he is to lose what is made certain by his contract, the payment of the same at maturity.

No matter what duties the press may have in turning the sunlight of publicity upon every phase of the insurance situation, it has the equally important one of allaying unnecessary anxiety on the part of policy holders regarding the safety of their agreements, and this it has not wavered in doing.

There has been no challenge from any reputable source as to the solvency of the standard organizations. A man insured in any of them is sure of the money for himself or his family if he continues to maintain his share of the agreement. He is entitled to a full agreed return for what he has already paid in and should not invalidate it, partly or in whole, by letting it prematurely die.

A live policy is good when due for whatever it calls for. A lapsed policy represents only a needless loss to the insured.

DIRECT PRIMARY NOMINATING. Bancroft Blade.

Victor Rosewater's move for a direct primary to nominate the state ticket next year knocked the breath out of the railroad members of the state central committee. You have got to come to it, gentlemen, and it would be more than to yield of your own accord than to be forced.

Norfolk Press. The direct primary method of nominating candidates for office is a short and direct route, away from the control of political bosses and schemers, and a law giving the individual voters the right to govern themselves should meet the hearty approval of all who hope and believe in better government.

Lincoln Journal. If commercial interests such as the public service corporations wish to run the political affairs of their tributary territory, we cannot blame them for fighting the direct primary as some of them are doing in Nebraska. It has been discovered since the recent primary that Mr. Ramsey, where a form of direct primary prevails, that nearly every legislative candidate whom the railroads had special regard and made special effort to defeat were renominated by their constituents. This is especially noticeable in the case of Senators Cummings, Hardy and Clark, who were opposed by the street railway combination for refusing to favor a certain street railway bill last winter, but all of them were renominated in the recent primary.

Fremont Tribune. It is generally thought Mr. Rosewater, file, introduced a resolution before the state central committee in favor of the immediate adoption of the primary plan of nominating candidates, with the idea that it would redound to the advantage of Mr. Ramsey, who has his ambition to become United States senator next year. It is possible that this is true, for Mr. Rosewater, per se, once received a respectable popular vote for senator and may think it can be easily done again. However, that may be, it is altogether doubtful whether any legislature generally acceptable could be devised by the committee for governing the primaries. And they would not be binding upon any county that did not feel like adopting them. Thus there would be only partial action in conformity with them and there would be confusion and lack of uniformity. The object aimed at, namely, to get a full and free expression of sentiment in the choice of candidates for state and congressional offices, next year, would thus be thwarted. Between now and the convening of the next session of the legislature there will be experiments in other states with the primary system that will shed some needed light on the plan. When the war jumped up to fire the switchman, he was not a testator, rarely touches anything involving of alcohol, though at times he takes a glass of wine when with congenial friends. But because his mother did not approve of wine or liquor, Mr. Ramsey never allows either in his house.

Because of certain stringent regulations on the Wabash, Mr. Ramsey was by no means popular with a large proportion of the employes, though all of them knew that at any time they could come him with their grievance and receive his personal attention.

Upon one occasion Mr. Ramsey was going over the line in his car, the car was on a siding and it became necessary to shift it to another track.

One of the switchmen in the yards called out in a voice distinct to all in the car: "Move that car out and jostle the life out of that—Ramsey in it."

But the car was moved easily with the slightest jolt. One of the officials in the car jumped up to fire the switchman, but Ramsey called him back, saying: "I do not care what he says about me, so long as he does his work well, and the car was not bumped."

The story of the Wabash getting into Pittsburgh may never be written. It is too

ROAMAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure A GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER It makes the most delicious and healthful hot breads, biscuit and cake FREE FROM ALUM, LIME, OR PHOSPHATIC ACID

Alum baking powders are unhealthful. Do not use them for raising food under any circumstances. So detrimental are alum baking powders considered, that in most foreign countries their sale is prohibited. In many States in this country the law compels alum powders to be branded to show that they contain this dangerous acid, while in the District of Columbia, Congress has prohibited the sale of all food that contains alum. Alum baking powders are sold to consumers at from 10 cents a pound to 25 ounces for 25 cents, or 25 cents a pound, and when not branded may generally be distinguished by their price.

HOT TIMES ON THE WABASH.

Treats of President Ramsey, Who is Fighting for Control. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., president of the Wabash Railroad company, who is striving to hold his job and out the Goulds from control of the property, is of Scotch descent, 35 years past and a fighter with many of the characteristics of President Roosevelt.

The directors of the Wabash have given President Ramsey an indefinite vacation, which is another way of suggesting that his resignation would be welcome. But Mr. Ramsey declined to take the hint and is still on the payroll though relieved of responsibility. His action in going into court for an injunction against other Gould roads voting stock controlled by these companies at the annual election scheduled for next Tuesday is considered a strategic move to diminish the Gould strength at the Wabash ballot box. The main point in the judicial proceeding is that a portion of the Missouri Pacific road parallels the Wabash and control of parallel lines is prohibited in Missouri. If the Missouri Pacific stock holdings can be eliminated from the election it would mean a serious reduction of Gould's strength and possibly give those supporting President Ramsey control of the property. Close observers of the struggle expect the content in the courts will develop revelations in railroad financing as startling as the life insurance scandals.

It has been frequently said that Mr. Ramsey was never so happy as when he had a fight on his hands, and it must be conceded that he has won practically all of them.

Several years ago the Wabash had trouble with the engineers, and Chief Arthur, who was alive then, sent word to Mr. Ramsey that he would like to talk the matter over with him.

In response, Mr. Ramsey said: "Tell Mr. Arthur that I shall be very glad to see him personally, but not as a representative of our engineers." This was a cut from which Arthur never really recovered, and it served to embitter the feeling between the engineers and the president to a marked degree, yet with all of this Mr. Ramsey managed to tide over the issue, and emerged without a strike and a settlement that was satisfactory to all concerned.

The doctrine of temperance is one of the most forcibly impressed in Wabash affairs and management. Mr. Ramsey, while not a teetotaler, rarely touches anything involving of alcohol, though at times he takes a glass of wine when with congenial friends. But because his mother did not approve of wine or liquor, Mr. Ramsey never allows either in his house.

Because of certain stringent regulations on the Wabash, Mr. Ramsey was by no means popular with a large proportion of the employes, though all of them knew that at any time they could come him with their grievance and receive his personal attention.

Upon one occasion Mr. Ramsey was going over the line in his car, the car was on a siding and it became necessary to shift it to another track.

One of the switchmen in the yards called out in a voice distinct to all in the car: "Move that car out and jostle the life out of that—Ramsey in it."

But the car was moved easily with the slightest jolt. One of the officials in the car jumped up to fire the switchman, but Ramsey called him back, saying: "I do not care what he says about me, so long as he does his work well, and the car was not bumped."

The story of the Wabash getting into Pittsburgh may never be written. It is too

complex, too full of wheels within wheels and containing too many elements insignificant in themselves, but which, combined, made irresistible force. But Ramsey had it all at his finger's ends, and against the greatest possible obstacles he pushed over the river and into the city, out of which comes the greatest tonnage of any city in the world. The enterprise cost millions, but in answer to criticism he made contracts with the great steel plants, insuring tonnage sufficient for the Wabash to repair the expenditure in a remarkably short time. The Pennsylvania railroad had its abiding place in Pittsburgh, for years, and fought with all its vast power the advance of the Wabash. There is no disputing the fact that he is the only man that could accomplish this task. Perhaps the happiest day in the life of Joseph Ramsey was when his car crossed over the bridge to the "forbidden city" in July, 1904. At this time Mr. Gould said, looking over the work which had been accomplished by Mr. Ramsey, "Ramsey, this is miraculous."

The St. Louis Republic sums up Mr. Ramsey's faults: "They are stubbornness, lack of tact and jealousy of authority, but to sum up his good traits would require far more space."

Among his associates he is popular, and none of them but wish him success in his fight, but many of them are now of the opinion that the victor of so many hard fights is now going down to ignominious defeat.

"The many who have called upon him at his office will always remember the keen gray eyes lifted like a flash from some document, and it is on record that he is always reading something, but more than all else they will recall the man to man attitude which he assumed, and the frank and absolutely fair manner in which he heard them."

"Anyone and everyone calling upon Mr. Ramsey can get a hearing. There is not the usual red-tape procedure to gain admission in his office. All that is necessary is to state your name, and if you say to him, 'your business, and then wait your turn.'"

There were 25,948 infants born in New York City during the first half of 1905. But the poor little things did not know any better.

President Roosevelt has given to the Washington Zoo two dozen of its most interesting specimens, including a lion, a lioness, bear, zebra and a number of smaller animals.

The mother of the late General Walter Q. Gresham is still living, hale and hearty at the age of 85, five miles from Louisville, Ky., in the same house where General Gresham was born.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Harris and Second Lieutenant Morton Russell, formerly of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, will receive \$7,000 and \$5,000 respectively as colonel and major in the Chinese army.

King Edward, it has been ascertained, was crowned at the second second of the second minute of the second hour of the second day of the second week of the second month of the second half of the second year of the twentieth century.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, professor of comparative philology in the Catholic university at Washington, has been decorated by King Leopold of Belgium for distinguished literary merit. When the decoration arrived Dr. Egan was away. Mrs. Egan, who has small veneration for

royalty, forwarded it to him, saying in a letter that she was sending him "a sort of trousers button" which had just come from Europe. In Pennsylvania a number of boys described as the sons of prominent residents of Monessen, lately joined together to produce that stirring melodrama, "Tracy the Outlaw." The performance was realistic. The youth who played Tracy shot and probably killed the youth who was giving a spirited impersonation of the sheriff, in the famous scene in which the outlaw is driven to bay in a cornfield. POINTED REMARKS. "Do you believe in accepting tainted money for foreign missions?" "Not I. I don't believe in spreading infection when it can be confined to the infected district."—Baltimore American. Comedian—I don't see how you have the nerve to go back to that town. Are you not afraid they will throw your pat at you? "Tragedian—Past? Good heaven! I am satisfied if they don't throw eggs and rotten tomatoes at me—Columbus Dispatch. "Farren—Doesn't it cost a great deal to send a boy to college?" "Kooler—No. That's hardly worth mentioning. But cost like smoke to keep him there."—Philadelphia Ledger. She—I hear Rockefeller has been giving away some good advice. He—Wonder if oil will go up a cent for that?—Detroit Free Press. The Doctor—Did you see the story that young Hyde personally engineered all those outside deals of the Equitable? The Professor—Yes, that's the tale that goes with the Hyde—Chicago Tribune. Weary Willie—I see de Japs had to take a bath before going into battle. Ensign Rhodes—What was it dat Sherman said about war?—New York Sun. Mrs. McShoeb—Do you mean to tell me, sir, that you were sober when you came home last night? Mr. McShoeb—Absolutely, my dear. Mrs. McShoeb—Then will you explain why you flunked your wife before you, and put six shovelfuls of dirt in the furnace?—Cleveland Leader. Uncle John was talking of the south and turned to Morton. "I suppose you never saw an alligator," he said. "Of course I have," the boy replied. "It's what hatches our chickens—it's a great deal better than an old hen."—Judge. GREATNESS. Chicago Record-Herald. THE BAGE. What is greatness? I will tell you: 'Tis performing well your part, Be that part great or little. Though it call for strength or art, He that sets the soup before you, If God fashioned him to wait, And his work is well done always And with gladness, he is great. THE GYNIC. If to merely labor gladly And do well what one must do Is indeed the only greatness People may aspire to, Is the deft and cheerful barber Greater than the gloomy king Who would step down if his people Had the wit to run the thing?

No American can read the Autobiography of Carl Schurz (beginning in November McClure's) without becoming a good American and a better man. B. S. McClure COMPANY 7-49 East 23d Street NEW YORK