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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
Charles C. Rosewater, general manager 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 January, 1917, was as follows:

1.	30,950	17.	31,970
2.	30,950	18.	31,970
3.	31,970	19.	30,950
4.	31,970	20.	31,970
5.	31,970	21.	31,970
6.	30,950	22.	30,950
7.	31,950	23.	31,950
8.	30,950	24.	31,970
9.	30,950	25.	31,970
10.	30,950	26.	31,970
11.	31,970	27.	30,950
12.	30,950	28.	31,950
13.	30,950	29.	31,950
14.	31,970	30.	31,970
15.	31,950	31.	31,950
16.	30,950		
Total	822,460		
Less unsold and returned copies	9,134		
Net total	813,326		
Daily average	26,236		

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER,
General Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1917.
(Seal) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.
Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

That report that the snowstorm has saved the wheat crop of the northwest is overdue.

Sentence of cattle fences to custody of the marshal is no longer sentence to a good dinner at the Omaha club.

Dr. Wiley is branding food products as unwholesome at a rate which will soon leave the consumer nothing to chew but the rag.

Democrats in congress are opposing the forest reserve policy of the government, although they have frequent use for the tall timber.

The Cincinnati base ball club has signed a comedian for next season. A good knockabout man is always valuable to a ball team.

Several states south of Mason and Dixon's line can tell California that it does not pay to press the doctrine of state's rights too far.

Harry Thaw is said to have been a victim of St. Vitus' dance. He appears to have also suffered from the Florida sextette dance.

"How to Be Tender" is the title of a tract issued by the American Missionary society. Cannibals doubtless hope the missionaries will learn.

Close observation of the actions of his relatives ought to convince the jury that if Harry Thaw is not insane he has had a remarkable escape.

It is announced that all of Thaw's attorneys are democrats. That may account for their failure to agree on a policy for the conduct of the case.

Nicaragua and Honduras are preparing for war and there seems no way to stop them, as Secretary Taft is too busy to run down there until after congress adjourns.

Members of the Nebraska Retail Hardware Merchants' association should at once institute an official investigation to discover who cast the one vote that spoiled the game.

The assertion that the continued cold weather has made the ice crop so brittle that the ice easily breaks into little pieces will give a hint of what the consumer may expect next summer.

Judge Alton B. Parker has publicly expressed his belief that President Roosevelt is right in the Brownsville affair. It is a safe guess now that Colonel Bryan will take the other end.

The Thaw case is great stuff for the yellow journals and their saffron-hued imitators. It emphasizes the necessity, however, of keeping these poison-breeding sheets out of the home circle.

Another educating uplift in the form of a wrestling match is to be pulled off at the Auditorium. Of course this is what inspired the popular subscriptions by which that structure was erected.

Police Commissioner Broetch went to Lincoln to let Governor Sheldon "size him up." The republicans of Omaha sized him up pretty well last year when he sought the mayoralty nomination.

Senator Bailey has apologized for calling a witness in the Texas legislative investigation a liar. He must have forgotten for the moment that he was not on the floor of the United States senate.

STAND UP FOR NEBRASKA.

The slogan, "Stand up for Nebraska," is always popular, but it is too often forgotten in the practical application. Nebraska has great undeveloped resources for whose exploitation capital and labor are required far in excess of what we can draw from present population and wealth. If Nebraska is to grow big and strong it must invite investments from abroad and attract new people from the outside. In no other way can we strengthen and build up present and prospective industries by which our raw products will be transformed into finished articles and employment given to workmen and working women. In dealing with the multitudinous legislation affecting business interests, it is the safe rule, therefore, for our Nebraska lawmakers not to do anything that will put Nebraska enterprises at a disadvantage as compared with similar undertakings in neighboring states.

Nebraska wants to keep abreast of the reform movement, which is bringing us to a higher level of commercial morality and social standards, but it cannot afford to go ahead of that movement to its own detriment. The national government, for example, has set the pace in pure food legislation, which should be extended to cover food products manufactured and sold wholly within state boundaries, yet it would not be fair to our own business interests to make the Nebraska law so much broader than the national law that foreign manufacturers taking advantage of interstate commerce privileges would have the better of our home manufacturers in their home market.

Where restrictive regulation can mean only embarrassment to our own business interests by turning their trade over to outside concerns not subject to the same limitations they can work no substantial good. This relates also to insurance legislation, as between home and foreign insurance companies; to matters of taxation, so far as it works discrimination between home and foreign investors; to labor legislation, so far as it would handicap labor employers in this state as compared with labor employers in other states who come in competition with them.

We cannot stand up for Nebraska by putting a fence around Nebraska business and industrial expansion higher than that surrounding the industries of our neighbors. If we do, we simply penalize ourselves and give premiums to our rivals.

JAMES BRUCE'S MISSION.

The farewell dinner given by the Pilgrim club at London to James Bryce, the new British ambassador to the United States, climaxes the satisfaction expressed on both sides of the water at his appointment, but it is particularly noteworthy for the presence and conspicuous part of the Japanese ambassador. The fact is pertinently recalled that Mr. Bryce, almost alone among leading British statesmen, several years ago took a position of aggressive hostility to the British-Japanese alliance. This he did persistently and publicly, and the chief ground of his opposition was that a paramount aim of British foreign policy should be to cultivate and strengthen friendly relations with the American people, and that the obligations of the treaty with Japan might under change of circumstances stand in the way of that aim.

The selection of Mr. Bryce for the Washington embassy at precisely the time when friction between the United States and Japan had developed thus takes on added significance. There is no doubt in any quarter of the absolute firmness of Mr. Bryce's convictions when deliberately formed or of his sincere admiration of the United States and abiding friendship for its people. And his selection at this time cannot be separated from his pronounced views of British international policy elicited by the alliance with Japan.

It really means that the powerful influence of the British government would be put forth to the limit to maintain peace and good relations in the Pacific and the far east, so far as the United States and Japan are concerned. If by any turn of circumstances those relations should be threatened.

STEVENS AND CONTRACT QUESTION.

While the alternatives presented to the government by Chief Engineer Stevens of accepting his resignation or rejecting all bids for constructing the Panama canal by contract bear an unpleasant aspect, the great intercean waterway undertaking has reached a point at which no one man is essential to its success. The work went on even more rapidly after Mr. Wallace's sudden retirement as chief engineer nearly two years ago, and the first great stage of preparation and organization was so far completed that Mr. Shonts' recent resignation as chief executive caused no embarrassment as to the construction stage. If Mr. Stevens does not take it over, a suitable successor will be found.

Neither does the canal depend upon the question now critically up for decision whether construction shall be performed directly by the government or by private contract under government supervision. Each method has points of advantage, but no one has ever claimed that the advantages or disadvantages of either are so great as to be vital.

Actual excavation and other constructive work are going forward at a rapidly increasing rate, now that the effect of the vast preliminaries is beginning fairly to be realized. The official report was given out at Washington only a few days ago showing

that over a half million cubic yards were excavated in the Culebra cut during the month of December, or three times as much as the French company was ever able to accomplish in one month. And it is officially believed that within a year excavation will reach a million yards a month and later be still further increased. So, too, there is nothing in the construction of the dams and locks, the two other great features of the work, that cannot go right on either under the government or under contract.

It is safe to say, however, that the government's decision between the two methods will turn strictly on their merit and practical considerations and not on the arbitrary attitude of the present chief engineer or any other agent in the government's employ.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATE.

With the election of Frank O. Briggs to succeed John F. Dryden of New Jersey, all the thirty places in the United States senate which would be vacant on March 4 have been filled with one exception. Rhode Island's legislature is still in a deadlock over the selection of a successor to Senator Wetmore, but every indication is that a choice will result before the end of the present month.

For the first time in many years the membership of the senate from March 4 promises to be complete. Reason for this may undoubtedly be found in the aroused public sentiment of the country against deadlocks growing out of the heretofore too prevalent custom of making a senatorial election a matter of barter and sale in legislative halls. The awakened public conscience has become manifest in an evident realization by legislatures of their duty to the people in many respects, including the right of states to their full representation in the national congress. It shows, too, to large extent in the personnel of the new senate membership.

Not to speak of Nebraska, Copper King Clark of Montana has been displaced by Congressman Dixon, a young, vigorous man, who promises to represent the state instead of a special interest. Dryden of New Jersey, whose original credentials came from the insurance interests and not from the people of his state, has been retired. Richardson succeeds Allee, a former chief of Addicks of Delaware and champion of his Gas trust interests. William Alden Smith, a former newsboy, takes the seat of a former lumber king from Michigan, and Bourne, a clean-cut republican of the reform school, goes from Oregon to succeed Mitchell, whose connection with the western land frauds sent him from the senate in disgrace.

The changes show that even the senate, in the final analysis, is becoming more subject to the will of the people. The big corporation interests still have faithful allies on guard in the senate, but they can not fail to heed the warning that will come to them on March 4 in the form of new members who represent popular resentment against corporation domination in the upper house of congress.

The partisan division of the new senate will be more one-sided than at present. The republicans will have sixty-one members and the democrats twenty-nine, giving the administration a clean two-thirds vote on any matter involving the drawing of strict party lines.

Those moss-covered claims resurrected for legislative sanction after being rejected year after year by preceding legislatures will bear watching. Threatened raids on the treasury through the claims bill, however, are not the only points of danger. Every estimate for appropriations for state institutions should be gone over with a fine tooth comb to catch the steals and jobs. The temptation to get a hand into the state's cash box is always too strong to be resisted unless the legislature sits firmly on the lid.

The complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce commission jointly by shippers in Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha for relief from unjust through rates is signed by thirty-seven Kansas City firms, four St. Joseph firms and eighteen Omaha firms. In this ratio Kansas City is unquestionably overrepresented as to relative business, but the ratio between Omaha and St. Joseph is probably not far wide of the mark.

The railroad attorneys seem to have decided that it would not be to their interest to break into the case brought in the supreme court to test the validity of the newly adopted state railway commission amendment to the constitution. Their experience in the hearing in the railroad tax cases at Washington must have converted them to the old adage about discretion being the better part of valor.

Uncle "Mose" Klunkind is not disposed to accept the concession which the rest of the Nebraska delegation have mixed up for him in the new federal judicial bill. If the congressman from the big Sixth will hold out long enough to throw the whole subject over to the next session of congress, no harm, at least, will be done.

The czar's physicians have advised him that he will die unless he takes a long walk every day, and the Bomb Throwers' union has intimated that he will die if he tries to take a long walk every day. The czar is one of the rich men of the world who is not an object of envy.

The distribution by John D. Rockefeller of \$2,000,000 to various colleges and educational institutions should be the signal for another yawp

from our amiable popocratic contemporary, the World-Herald. If some of this money should by accident find its way to the University of Nebraska the long pent-up spasm of indignation could not possibly be kept in.

California indorses the president's declaration that he would like to see a line of swift steamers plying between the Pacific coast and the orient. California would like to furnish the cargoes for a few of them in the form of Chinese and Japanese coolies ticketed for home.

"God keeps some men good by allowing them to think they are running the universe," says the Los Angeles Times. Senator Foraker doubtless thinks he could name the man the Times is slapping at.

Richmond Pearson Hobson still insists that he can see a Japanese war cloud hovering over America. Hobson, it will be remembered, was retired from the navy on account of his defective eyesight.

The Country is Safe.
St. Louis Republic.

Baron Kaneko says that Bushido, Japan's moral system, insists that not a finger shall be raised against a benefactor. If Bushido is on our side we are safe.

The Coming Millennium.
Chicago News.

Nebraska is the latest state to fall into line with anti-pass legislation. Soon it will be possible for a person of influence to ride from ocean to ocean and pay full fare all the way.

Would Brave Men Do It?
Cincinnati Enquirer.

Americans have long coddled and "babied" the people of Japan. Now that the Japanese have become lusty, powerful and proud, would they hit San Francisco when it is down?

A Change of Time.
Philadelphia Press.

Not long ago the railroads were giving rebates to get business; now that they are trying to get the public with no getting so much business they complain about being swamped. What's the answer?

Quiz on Coal Lands.
Baltimore News.

The government is inquiring into the interest of the Burlington railroad in coal lands. So long as independent operators have as competitors the common carriers that transport their output, they are obviously at a great disadvantage.

Giving His Measure.
Chicago Chronicle.

Senator Bailey continues to strengthen the belief that a mistake was made in returning him to the senate before investigating the charges against him. The man who answers by shouting "Liar!" and offering to fight may be sensitive on the point of honor, but he does not convince people of his innocence. The way to answer an accusation is to disprove it. Trial by combat is out of date.

An Impressive Persuader.
Chicago Chronicle.

It is now feared that a "joker" has been inserted in the agricultural bill which will cripple the execution of the pure food law by providing that none of the \$500,000 appropriated in that bill shall be paid to persons holding state, county or municipal offices. Fortunately the pure food law, marvelous to relate, is not only of inestimable worth but is executing itself. No manufacturer who values his trade will ever run the risk of giving his product a black eye by a prosecution in the federal courts, and he will even watch his competitors in the hope of putting them out of business in this way. There never was anything like it.

Choke Off the Alarmists.
New York Tribune.

There is no more prolific cause of war than a quarrelsome habit of mind. The nation which persistently thinks of war and watches for pretexts for war is peculiarly near the possibility of war—both positively, because of the militant excitement of such mental operations, and negatively, because of the embarrassments and obstacles thus presented to the peaceful and friendly adjustment of matters of difference. The worst feature of last week's baseless "war scare" was that it combined both these positive and negative qualities of evil. It made directly for the precipitation of a causeless war by inflaming the American mind with false impressions of Japan and angering the Japanese with idle tales of our weakness at the same time its whole tendency was to delay and hinder those delicate negotiations which were known to be in progress for the just and honorable settlement of the little controversy between the two nations.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Prosperity Crows the Door of Uncle Sam's Treasury.

The revenues of the federal government continue to flow in an unbroken and extraordinary business prosperity. The gain from customs during January over the month last year was no less than \$2,226,700, and from internal and miscellaneous revenue sources the gain was nearly as large. At the same time expenditures increased by less than a million, thus having been reductions enough in various other items to overcome largely an increase in outgo of some \$1,000,000 on account of "public works." There accordingly results for the month a large surplus over a year ago in surplus revenue, as follows:—

	1917.	1916.
Revenue	\$55,237,000	\$50,790,000
Expenditure	51,827,941	49,195,736
Surplus	\$7,410,239	\$2,595,264

Which brings the surplus for the fiscal year to date to \$1,416,166—comparing with a deficit for the same period last year of above \$5,000,000, and a deficit of above \$28,000,000 for the like time in the year before that.

The last months of a fiscal year are commonly those of comparatively large revenue and light expenditure, and it is therefore to be expected that the present surplus will be largely added to by the end of June. But even now the government has an accumulated available surplus or cash balance in its possession of some \$25,000,000, of which \$14,800,000 is on deposit with national banks; and by June 30 this surplus accumulation is likely to reach some \$26,000,000.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The transfer of Minister of Education Birrell to the post of chief secretary for Ireland excites much interest, chiefly because of the close relation the office bears to the home rule measure, which the Liberal ministry is pledged to introduce at the approaching session of Parliament. In many respects the office is most undesirable and is generally regarded as a graveyard for political reputations. A score of able Englishmen have in the last ten years attempted to perform duties of the office only to find themselves overwhelmed with difficulties created by their own blunders. Mr. Birrell takes up the burden laid down by Mr. Bryce confronted by a people in an attitude of passive resistance, but firmly and unflinchingly demanding the right to legislate for themselves. As a home ruler, Mr. Birrell is a consistent supporter of the proposition, not only for Ireland, but also for Scotland. He is a much younger man than Mr. Bryce, and is better equipped, physically, to carry forward a measure of Irish self-government destined to arouse and encounter the implacable opposition of the unionists in the commons and the House of Lords. Whether the new measure will approach that for which Gladstone fought and fell, or a halfway measure on the devolution plan, is yet a matter of speculation. Much gossip is afoot concerning agreements and disagreements between the ministry and the Irish nationalist party. As no announcement of a definite character has been made it is safe to conclude that the measure is still in the formative stage. Evidently the ministers and the nationalists leaders are earnestly striving to reach an honorable and satisfactory agreement, which will enable all divisions of the Liberal party to present a united front in the struggle.

The movement for a South African federation is growing. One of the most active promoters of it, Mr. Abe Bailey, in a recent address, suggested the appointment of two experts by each South African state to consider the problems involved and to furnish a report. He urged the importance of a central government in order to check the rapid accumulation of state debts, to prevent the friction arising from rival railway systems, to constitute a common defense force, to initiate a uniform native policy, and to deal with the question of Asiatic immigration and the supply of labor. Above all, he said, once they had a federal Parliament representing the people of South Africa they would be able to make their demands and place their views before the British public with no uncertain voice. The idea, which they all had at heart was the establishment of a great nation in South Africa. Till they achieved federation they would never be able to breathe a national atmosphere.

The United States lags far behind Germany and Great Britain in providing for insuring workmen and women against accident.

The new British law which goes into effect July 1 extends compensations for injuries to almost the whole wage-working population. It brings certain diseases within the category of "accidents." It takes away the right of the employer to set up as a defense in certain cases that the workman by his misconduct brought about the accident and the injury.

If the injury causes death and the workman leaves a family dependent on his earnings the amount is a sum equal to the wages earned in the same employment during the three previous years, or \$70, whichever is the greater. Where the accident causes disablement a weekly payment not exceeding \$15 is provided, but otherwise it may be any sum up to half the average weekly earnings.

Many small shopkeepers or householders may feel it very inconvenient to make a weekly payment of \$12.50 or \$2.50 to some injured servant. Some will try to evade the law by giving cash or short-term employment. A more usual course will be to insure for the risk, and companies are being formed for that purpose.

The results of the quinquennial French census, taken on March 4 of last year, were made public a few days ago. The figures have readily confirmed the general predictions that the period from 1911 to 1906 would show a still more marked falling off in the increase of population. Excluding French citizens in Algeria, in the colonies, and abroad, the census shows a population of 39,337,136, more than 1,000,000 of only 290,322, or three-quarters of 1 per cent. This rate of augmentation, minute as it is, represents, nevertheless, a falling off not unusual in fact, that of the total population of 39,000,000 more than 23,000 in of which cities not all have added appreciably to their population. Paris has risen from 2,714,000 to 2,765,000; Marseilles from 491,000 to 517,000; Lyons from 438,000 to 472,000, and Lille from 265,000 to 270,000. Comparatively the best showing was made by the smaller industrial towns and by Nice, which rose from 106,000 to 121,000. On the other hand, Bordeaux has suffered a loss of 6,000, and Toulouse, St. Etienne, Nantes and Havre are practically at a standstill.

Near Göttingen there is a little town called Wittenhausen, which has long been famous, or rather infamous, for a kind of wine known as the "dreimannerwein," because it requires one man to drink it, a second to hold him and a third to pour it down his throat. Another thing for which this place is known is a factory in which the paper for Germany's postage stamps is made. Here also is located Germany's first and only colonial school, founded by some wealthy adherents of the colonial policy. It was opened in 1899, with room for seventy students, which is not nearly enough for all who apply. Among the branches taught are colonial politics, economics, jurisprudence, natural science, tropical hygiene, languages, agriculture, gardening, forestry, riding. A special feature is the segregation of the students in dormitories to keep them out of taverns, as it is well known that nothing is so dangerous to the white man as the adoption of habits of alcoholic indulgence. In speaking of the ambitions of these students Heinrich Lee makes a comparison between them and the Anglo-American students which is not flattering to our countrymen. While the American or English student is a colonial school student at an independent career, nearly all the Germans desire, above all things, a government position, with a fixed salary and pension and titles. One of the aims of the Wittenhausen school is to weaken this spirit of dependence.

Ways of the Lobbyist.
St. Louis Republic.

The successful lobbyist is born, not made. His essential characteristics is a native, inherent disliking that can not be acquired. He is Megalotholus incarnate. His food runs cold and his heart never beats quick. Appealing to the sycophant in others, he is himself an ascetic. He piles the arts of the pander, but is not stirred with the lust of the libertine. Providing for his victim every pleasure of the senses, he shares in none. His enjoyments are all of the mind and his reveries in thoughts of how he has debased his fellow men. All the poetry of life for him is summed up in the one grand epic—"The Fall of Man." His supreme article of faith is original sin, his single labor of love to illustrate its efficiency.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Chicago's budget of expenses for 1917 foots up \$7,180,000.

New Jersey inclines to the belief that the rocks of Gibraltar cannot always reach the seat of trouble.

The river and harbor bill holds out no prospect of deepening Salt river for the rush of navigation in 1918.

Senator Penrose, member of the Postal commission, who would regulate the contents and weight of newspapers, hails from Pennsylvania, where press muzzling proved a screaming farce.

The new attorney general of New York state, who leaped into office with weird whoops for Hearst, made the leap of his life at Rochester the other night, when detectives raided a house where he was sleeping incoed, and secured satisfactory evidence for a divorce suit.

When Senators Platt and Depey are in Washington they always appear in the senate chamber early. Beyond their attendance at morning prayer the two old men take no part in the proceedings and neither of them ever stays through the session. Except that they are on the pay roll and have a right to vote should votes be needed they might as well live in New York state permanently.

Albany correspondents of New York City papers, in measuring Governor Hughes with the tape of one month's rule, says he has made himself the ruler of the republican party in the state and that "his leadership is of a different kind from that which has been held in the state in recent years. Where others have led or controlled by political machination or combination, Hughes is a leader by eliminating these things from his life and giving his undivided attention to the governing of the state in the interests of the people of the state."

There is a law in Alabama requiring successful candidates for United States senate to appear in person before the legislature and accept the office. Until the recent re-election of the veteran Senator John T. Morgan this law has been rigidly observed. At that time the condition of Mr. Morgan's health was such that physicians advised against travel. When the Alabama legislature learned of this it promptly and unanimously adopted a joint resolution suspending the odd old rule to suit Mr. Morgan's convenience. This was done without a request being made by the senator.

Hot Air from Cold Pipes.

Premier Laurier has about come to the conclusion that "Canada will never get anything out of the United States that it does not pay for." This is serious error on Sir Wilfrid's part. Canada has gotten the best part of her western citizens out of the United States and did not pay a cent for them. In fact, they paid to get in.

MERRY JINGLES.

"Your right ear is red. Somebody's talking about you."

"On what ground," the alienist was asked, "do you declare the prisoner insane?"

"On the simple ground of humanity," replied the alienist, "for if he isn't crazy, he's up against it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"For 2 cents," said the policeman, angrily, "I'd run you in."

"I'd rather not, ma'am," said Rufus Watts, gratefully accepting the plate of cold victuals. "I'm traveling strictly incoed."—Chicago Tribune.

"What did that small boy say when you told him he might grow up to be president of the United States?" said one school trustee.

"It didn't seem to impress him," answered the other. "He said nearly everything was being mentioned for that position nowadays."—Washington Star.

Trust Lawyer—Now, to reporters and the public you must trust that government report like a joke.

Trust Magnate (gloomily)—So it is, but the joke's on us.—Baltimore American.

When the youth in the city wrote the old man that he had been "playin' of the devil an' a-doin' of nothin'," (the old man replied: "Ef you've been a-playin' of the devil you shoudly must have been a-doin' of somethin', kase the devil is no lonfer. He keeps bust six days in the week and don't go to sleep in church on a Sunday!"—Atlanta Constitution.

BACK YONDER.

Washington Star.

When the time of toll is ended and the stars begin to show

And the freight fades and flickers and the shadows come and go

When the present day is fading through the portals of the past

To join the other days that made the journey all too fast

You can't help going with it far enough to say "goodbye."

And maybe I'll take your hand and lead you; and you try

To laugh and joke, just as you did when everything was new

And you were living in the land of things you meant to do.

It takes you to the rainbow which showed treasure's hiding place;

It shows youth's starting point, where all were equal in the race.

The wisdom of the ancients there was all forgotten in a day.

For nothing was so real as the blossoming of May.

The stars that shine after then seemed so radiantly near.

That one might pluck them from the sky, should we but persevere.

Life's fairest, truest joys are those too fair to clasp in our hands.