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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 April, 1917, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Total, and Less unsold and returned copies. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and Saturday Bee.

Net total, 1,059,546. Daily average, 34,824. CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, Publisher. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1917.

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

May show symptoms of being another near-Spring month. Chicago is just now enforcing a wide fire ordinance. Why not Omaha?

John W. Gates and his son announce their removal from Wall street to Easy street. Russia's refusal to send warships to the Jamestown exposition must have pleased the North Sea fishermen.

The Washington ball team lost only three games last week. The others were postponed on account of cold weather. Mrs. William Thaw denies that she has endowed a western college. Mrs. Thaw is using her surplus just now to endow lawyers.

Secretary Taft will not admit that he is a presidential candidate. Senator Knox is willing to admit that he is, but can offer no proof. Cleveland has an establishment for manuring the claws of cats. An establishment for manuring cats' voices would be more popular.

This demand for an open book campaign in 1918 will be succeeded a little later by the demand for the usual pocketbook campaign. Germany has passed a law prohibiting the throwing of mud at animals. Germany evidently objects to having animals treated like politicians.

Leave it to a vote of the men who serve on the juries and the proposition for a new Douglas county court house would carry unanimously. Charlemagne Tower says that diplomacy should be a profession. The public has a notion that diplomacy is already too much of a profession.

General Kuroki's reputation as a strategist does not suffer by the fact that he has left San Francisco off his itinerary for his visit to America. Sir William Ramsey claims to have discovered a method for making artificial copper. Montana mining promoters have been doing that for years.

Speaking of "big broad men," Colonel Bryan weighs only thirty-five pounds less than Secretary Taft and is as biased with good appetite and digestion. James J. Hill says the success of the nation depends upon the number of workmen who turn farmers. Mr. Hill has millions of acres of farm lands for sale.

Lillis Devereaux Blake insists that the American eagle, the brand selected for the national emblem, is of feminine gender. Male or female, it is so mollycoddle, at any rate. "Fast trains out of Chicago keep pretty close to their schedule," says the Chicago Tribune. Even the trainmen, apparently, are anxious to make the fastest time possible in getting away from Chicago.

The czar's eldest daughter is said to be one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in Europe and very wealthy in her own right. It is too bad she will probably have to be satisfied with a Russian grand duke for a husband.

ABSORBING THE IMMIGRANTS. The commission appointed by the president to study the immigration problem had opportunity last week to get strong light on one phase of the subject when 20,000 alien laborers landed at Ellis Island, the largest number that ever came to America before in any one day. Ellis Island is equipped with facilities for handling 5,000 immigrants a day and the one day's arrivals completely swamped the immigration officials. But one of the problems that has heretofore caused much trouble and more concern to immigration and civic officials in New York City was wanting in the record-breaking day. The immigrants, almost without exception, had tickets for points outside of New York and most of them were anxious to get away from the metropolis as quickly as possible.

The distribution of immigrants has been a vexed problem, most of the arrivals in the past showing a disposition to locate in the cities already over-supplied with alien laborers. The immigrants now arriving have heard the roar of industry in the west and are hurrying to participate in the prosperity that is enriching the owners of railroads, mines, mills, farms and factories throughout the country and offering compensation for investment of brain and energy.

Under existing conditions, the record-breaking influx of alien laborers can occasion no alarm. Estimates indicate that the number of immigrants arriving in America this year will exceed 1,000,000 but a job is awaiting everyone of them. Farmers in the Mississippi valley region are offering as high as \$2 a day for laborers, while the scarcity of workmen in the mill districts of New England and the south amounts almost to a famine. The chief immigration problem just now is how to get more of them to contribute to the advancement of the nation's industrial welfare.

Financial experts are persistently clamoring for some adjustment of the national laws by which the volume of currency may be increased with the growth of the nation's commercial and industrial interests. Notwithstanding a multitude of proposed schemes congress hesitates to linker with the money laws, however urgent such demands may be from the viewpoint of the experts. The official reports of the government's fiscal operations for April show, however, that the volume of currency is being increased at a steady rate and is now greater than ever before in the history of the nation.

The government mints in April executed gold coins valued at \$3,543,040 and silver coins—half-dollars, quarters and dimes—to the value of \$1,305,847, together with \$530,150 in nickels, a total coinage of \$5,379,037. This was supplemented by the placing of \$20,200,000 in gold certificates into circulation, making the total money in circulation in the nation on May 1, \$2,932,106,025, the largest in the history of the country. On the basis of a population estimated at 85,838,000 the circulation per capita on May 1 amounted to \$34.16, or 10 cents above the highest level ever before reached.

During the month of April, 46 national banking associations were chartered with an authorized capital stock of \$5,450,000, making a total of 6,422 national banks in the country with a capital stock aggregate of \$837,684,275 and an outstanding circulation of \$599,913,840. Government receipts from revenues showed an excess of \$5,185,181 over expenditures for April. The national operations are all recorded on the gain side of the ledger.

MR. SHAW'S WAR DREAMS. It is difficult to believe that Leslie Mortimer Shaw, former governor of Iowa, late secretary of the treasury and long prominent in the political and financial life of the nation, has had his mental vision warped by a brief residence in New York. Chief of many charms that distinguished his official career as a perennial optimist, and a steadfast refusal to give up his western viewpoint, but his latest address, delivered before a banker's convention at Worcester, Mass., indicates that he is beginning to look into the future through Wall street glasses and sees a gloomy outlook. "As sure as the Anglo-Saxon blood runs red," Mr. Shaw is quoted as saying, "there is to be an awful war. There are two great nations that can contest for the Pacific and this war will be settled at an awful cost."

Mr. Shaw's prediction of war was made in support of an argument in favor of the enlargement of the American merchant marine, by the ship subsidy route. He contended that we have nothing like adequate protection against the possible assaults of an enemy on the Pacific and urged prompt action by the government looking to the proper equipment of a Pacific fleet of invincible strength and the fortification of Pacific coast towns. In no other way, he urged, could America's present and natural domination of the Pacific be protected and maintained.

Promoters of an increased navy and advocates of ship subsidy legislation will doubtless endorse the attitude of the ex-secretary, but the laymen will find difficulty reconciling the prediction of war with the recital of the causes for it. Mr. Shaw called attention to the international commerce of America and explained that our exports exceed those of any other nation by more than \$100,000,000. Our exports, he said,

constituted largely of food products, cotton and other raw materials, of which we have a surplus and which the world can obtain in no other market. The world patronizes America in these lines "because they must have these supplies and can obtain them nowhere else." Accepting this statement as true, it does not seem reasonable that any foreign power, which must have a portion of this American surplus, should inaugurate a war against America, the result of which inevitably would be to reduce the surplus of products and thus directly increase the price of the products which the world must have.

THE QUESTION OF GOOD STREETS. The most pressing problem Omaha has to meet just now is that of getting its streets once more into first-class condition. The wretched state of our pavements, with few exceptions, is thoroughly impressed upon every one compelled to traverse them, and cannot help but strike every visiting stranger unfavorably. Omaha has long boasted its finely paved streets, but to put hundreds of thousands of dollars into costly pavements and then let them stand most of the time in a condition of bad repair is not an economical proposition.

The promise is made that the work of street restoration will proceed soon without interruption to the extent that available funds permit, but that is not the only thing that is necessary. Measures should be enforced to prevent the further destruction of our streets by the indiscriminate cutting of the pavements. No new permits for street cuts should be issued to any contractor or franchised corporation until previous cuts made by them have been completely restored. Some brake should also be put upon the appropriation of the streets by building contractors who destroy their surface by mixing mortar, storing sand and other building materials upon them. Still another preventive measure would be the enactment and enforcement of a wide tire ordinance to prevent the wearing of the pavements by sharp wagon wheels.

In other cities all of these precautions are taken and as much care put upon the preservation of the street pavements as upon their original construction. There is no good reason why Omaha should not have its street pavements kept in serviceable condition at all times at ordinary expense for repairs just as well as any other city whose streets are subject to the same wear and tear of traffic.

The State university regents also threaten to go into court to find out whether, under the appropriation of the "proceeds" of the special university levy, they will have to wait until the money is collected into the treasury before drawing warrants against it. As a prelude they are picturing the terrible plight in which the university will be if the authorities rule against them. It is not quite so bad as that, however. The university will not have to shut down. The university fund is supplied from various sources besides the special mill levy. It takes in more than \$100,000 in registration, tuition and laboratory fees; it gets \$75,000 from university lands and investments; it gets about \$80,000 from the federal government as a beneficiary of the Morrill and Hatch funds; it is counting on nearly \$30,000 from back taxes collected in excess of its previous estimates, and has several other little nest-eggs to draw on. The chances are good that the ghost will continue to walk regularly at the university without passing the bat for donations whether or not the regents are allowed to spend the "proceeds" of the next tax levy before there are any "proceeds."

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTE. Colonel Bryan Delicately Admits He Has Cakes. This autobiographical passage in a recent speech of Mr. Bryan's is instructive: My living is as secure as that of any millionaire in the land. I have no other means of support than the wealth of a millionaire, but no configuration can rob me of the political asset which has given me a net worth of \$6,000,000. I have to do in what I want to do. No one can withhold from me the means of earning a living. For nearly eleven years Mr. Bryan has had not only bread and butter but cake. As a writer, a lecturer, an editor and a newspaper proprietor, he makes a good living. Nobody grudges it to him; may he live long to enjoy it; but it is entirely probable that he would be still an obscure attorney if a bit of twaddly rhetoric had not hypnotized a hysterical national convention. The "asset" which he speaks of is financial as well as political. His path drops fatness. His prosperity is the most evident which he preaches so long, the gospel of Ocala and populism. Now, rich and independent, he is properly grateful: I have nothing to ask of the American people. All I ask is a chance to pay back the debt I owe to them.

Is the debt not paid already? Government railroads and the initiative and referendum; surely the American people will not ask Mr. Bryan for anything more. PERSONAL NOTES. E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, has purchased 100 acres fronting on Broadway, Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, for \$80,000. It is said he will build a big mansion. His majesty, Chinkalngorn, king of Siam, is about to visit London. It is extremely doubtful whether Mr. Chukalngorn will give the natives any pointers in that line. Contrary to the general belief in Kansas, D. R. Anthony will not be the tallest member of congress. Anthony is 6 feet 4 inches, but Congressman "Cy" Sullaway of New Hampshire is 6 feet 4 inches. Up to the present time the management of the Jamestown exposition shows no disposition to admit those members of the Smith family who want to get in on the ground that they are related to the original John Smith. Samuel Douglas McEnery, Louisiana's senior senator, is nearing his seventieth birthday and except for defective hearing he is in the best of health. He was educated in the United States Naval academy, but preferred the life of planter to that of a naval officer. Theodore N. Vail, who has been elected president of the American Telephone & Telegraph company, of Boston, at a salary of \$100,000 a year, has a younger son from a former boy. He was born in New Jersey sixty-two years ago, and in his youth worked on a farm in Iowa. Henry Jackson, a wealthy Indian living on the Klamath reservation in Oregon, wants a suitable white husband for his daughter and has offered a large sum, some \$50,000, for such a son-in-law as will find favor in his sight. Above everything the candidate must be a foe of liquor, the red man's worst enemy. Jackson's own son, once a fine young man, has fallen a victim to firewater and is now dying of consumption. The Jackson herd is said to be the largest in the world and the old Indian wants a son-in-law capable of managing them.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK. Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis. One of Buffalo Bill's thrillers took a run on Broadway one day last week and made every mother's son on the walks jump for his life. The freak was a motor " locomotive number 88, Union Pacific Overland Limited," which appears in that part of the wild west show depicting the famous train hold-up at Big Springs. From where it had been made, Hoboken, to its Madison Square Garden destination, the engine made a trail of scared horses and astonished people. By means of a special apparatus the loud puffing sound of a real locomotive was reproduced, adding greatly to the effect.

This substitute locomotive was designed by Miller Rees Hutchinson, president of the Universal Motor company, and was built at the plant of the Funk Engineering company, of Hoboken. The smoke is produced by a special device, and in order that the machine may turn corners it is fitted with a mechanism for raising the front wheels and the front driving wheel of the set on each side, so that it becomes a four-wheeled vehicle which may be easily steered.

John W. Gates' reservation of a suite of rooms in the new Plaza hotel, which will cost him \$2,000, has called attention to the staggering prices paid for accommodations in the great hotels and apartment houses of New York, says the Times. Fifth avenue, of course, is the street on which the highest rentals are charged. At the Holland house, for instance, there are suites consisting of nothing more than two rooms—a parlor and a bath—costing \$15,000 a year. These are corner suites, with a frontage on Fifth avenue. Fully thirty-five suites in this hotel are leased by persons who are practically permanent guests. No other city can show such prices for such accommodations, nor even London during the season, when all hotel rates are raised from 30 to 50 per cent.

At the Waldorf-Astoria there are a number of permanent guests paying in the vicinity of \$3,000 a year for small suites. Prices of an impressive nature are likewise the rule among the apartment hotels in the Fifth avenue district. At the Renaissance, on the corner of Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, suites may be made up according to pleasure of the persons leasing them at the rate of \$50 to \$500 for each room per month.

In the apartments above the Van Norden Trust company, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street, 10-room suites cost as much as \$12,000 a year, unfurnished. At the Biltmore, on the corner of Fifty-ninth street, \$3,000 a year for a furnished apartment and \$7,500 for an unfurnished one are by no means unusual figures. But when it is considered that James J. Hill and other magnates frequent this region when in town, such prices begin to appear less astonishing. Apartments at Sherry's are leased at the rate of \$1,000 per room a year. The average cost of small suites in the Sherry building is \$5,000 per year.

Encouraging the Young Poet. Every man, woman and child should write poetry. It is like bolts, it prevents worse sickness. If there were more poets there would be fewer criminals. Poetry is in every man's blood. If he doesn't write it at some time or another during his life watch out for him. His wild oats are sown; they will rot in his system and sour his nature. Write poetry, therefore, so long as there is a jingle in your soul. The man who would advise corking up poetry unwritten in a human heart would soon have all the world full of brain-storms and the devil to pay. It's a good business, the poetry business. And the man who hasn't had his share of love and dove and spring and wing and skies and eyes and lips and hips and honey dips (inspected and guaranteed absolutely pure) is like the man who died aged 72 years without being hungry—he missed a lot of fun filling up.

There is a movement on foot to have the salaries of the supreme court justices of Manhattan increased from the present stipend of \$17,500 a year to \$25,000. The prime cause of the movement is the high-standard incumbents of the bench from being weaned away by corporations made to pay \$5,000 or more a year for the brains they need. Among the men who have left the supreme court bench of recent years are Morgan, Taft, Brandeis and Justices Hatch, Russell and Kenefick. Justice O'Brien was guaranteed \$25,000 a year when he left his place on the supreme bench.

Reports for the year 1916 disclose that New York City had the most startling and stupendous growth in real estate activity the world ever saw in one city. Rapid transit improvements at New York, together with the tremendous growth of population, were responsible for a total rise of land values in Greater New York and its suburbs last year amounting to \$69,000,000. And the activity of New York realty in general is shown by the fact that the total recorded real estate operations during 1916 involved \$2,365,195,900.

The record breaking activities include the continuous growth of New York in wealth and population, the construction of rapid transit routes—subways and bridges—which will total in value \$1,000,000,000, a stupendous figure. Present values in most of the suburbs are rising under the influence of steady buying. Every month or two adds from 10 to 20 per cent to values in many of the more desirable sections. The work of the city's appraisers was closed before current high price levels had been attained. It is believed they will show even greater increases for the next year. Half of the \$600,000,000 increase on the assessment books was due to building operations, leaving a net increase in land values of \$69,000,000. The total assessed value of real estate in all the boroughs of the greater city was \$5,738,477,345 for 1916.

Abbreviated bathing suits, top and bottom, are a source of great concern to the residents of Rockaway Beach. The scandalous disregard for modesty and the shocking suits, or lack of them, is endangering the morals of the children, engendering discord in families and causing untold jealousy among the fair sex lacking in the proportions to wear scanty adornment. So flagrant is the abuse of the bathing suit combined with the unadvertent living pictures, that a committee of the Rockaway Beach Taxpayers' association called upon Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe and requested him to take some action toward the regulation of the size of the suits. The deputy commissioner doubted jurisdiction in the matter. He endeavored to bury the issue for the time being on the excuse that he is a married man, and, therefore, incapable of being an impartial judge in such affairs.

"You know, gentlemen," said Mr. O'Keefe, "I am a married man and cannot vouch for any job which would involve the censorship of bathing suits. Some one might object."

Reciprocal News. Indianapolis News. Fortunately for the business of the country, an agreement has been reached between Germany and the United States so that they can go right ahead paying each other tariff duties.

NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT. Ufca Sun: Apprehensive people are already beginning to worry over the trouble Nebraska democrats are bound to encounter in finding an issue for the next state campaign. Every pledge that party and its populist allies ever made has been carried out by the republicans. And still the democrats are not happy. Fremont Record: One of the many good features of the new primary law is that it will shorten the campaign. True, there will be quiet work through the summer on the part of politicians to procure places on the ticket for their favorites, but there will be no more June conventions and the annual hair-pulling proper will be confined to the months of September and October.

Premont Tribune: Don C. Despain has been appointed labor commissioner until December, when it is expected that Senator Norris Brown will find him a position in the national service. Mr. Despain is a live and capable young man and the members of the legislature who chuckled when they cut out the salary of the chief clerk in the labor commissioner's office because Despain was drawing it have another chuckle coming.

Auburn Republican: It is being accepted as a fact that Tom Majors is paying fare when he travels on the railroad these days. He was at Nebraska City last week and three private detectives, four special correspondents, a group of local reporters and one private citizen saw him deposit the 25 cents necessary to purchase transportation to the "Atlantic Nebraska." The sight of Tom Majors paying railroad fare was enough to make the angels weep with joy, for it presages the millennium. The "anti-pass law" has wrought miracles.

Beaumont Sun: The question as to whether the Omaha brewers furnished aid and comfort and financial support to the republican party in the campaign two years ago is being discussed by the democratic papers of the western part of the state. What is the difference? If the brewers put in the money the democrats are the beneficiaries. It would not be necessary to buy republican voters to vote the republican ticket. If the money furnished by the brewers enabled the republicans to supply a market for democratic votes and the democrats available for that market and sold their votes, there should be no complaint from the democrats.

Aurora Republican: We have always been laured to believe that the railroad managers were long headed business men. We are losing our early belief. The fact that past few months have forced the conclusion that many of these princes of business and finance are lacking in good business acumen. The loss in influence and prestige to the Burlington and Union Pacific railroad companies in regarding the payment of taxes is self evident. This action brought on a storm around the heads of the railroad officials and cemented as nothing else could have done the opposition which people feel toward corporations which attempt to ride rough shod over the rights of the people. The latest, however, of business sense is the threat that the Burlington will contest the legality of the 3-cent fare measure in this state. It is conceded by those who are familiar with the workings of that law together with the anti-pass measure that there is no financial loss to the roads in passenger traffic. The institution of this suit would then appear to be nothing but a show of ill nature and bad temper. Be it said to the credit of the under officials who reside in the state and know the existing conditions that they have shown a cheerful compliance to the laws which have been recently enacted. The railroad owners in the east who do not know the weight and power of public sentiment and cannot understand why the common people have to be heard and reckoned with are the fellows who are directing the opposition to the new made statutes. Firmly conscious of the power of money and its kindred influences, which once prevailed broadcast, but is now, thanks to a slow but sure awakening of public conscience, fading in many states and communities into history, they cannot conceive the conditions which prevail here. But they are going to learn their lesson. The people are thoroughly aroused and money and influence and political power will not stand in the way of public will. Had the railroads of Nebraska submitted quietly to the weight of public opinion they would not now be in the depths of disrepute. As it is their lesson will be learned with disastrous consequences to themselves.

Concerning Stalking Horses. Kansas City Times. There is an amusing side to Foraker's charge that Secretary Taft is only a "stalking horse" for the president. It is the idea that Mr. Taft could be thus used by anyone, even the president. He is not that kind of stuff, and the country knows it. If he wanted to work for another Roosevelt nomination he would come into the open and declare himself. There would be no reason why he should not. And if there were such a reason he would not assume a misleading attitude; he would remain in the background. On the other hand, Foraker is not a fool. He knows that he can never be president of the United States. He knows that the best he can do for the special interests he represents is to make the effort to control the Ohio delegation for those interests. And that is what he proposes to do.

Public Grazing Lands for Herds and Flocks. Uncle Sam, unlike Job the rich man of the east, does not own many cattle and horses, or sheep and goats, but he furnishes an enormous amount of grazing land for those who do have herds and flocks. The total number of grown stock allowed to graze upon national forest lands during the season of 1917 included 1,883,000 cattle and horses and 4,320,000 sheep and goats. Although Uncle Sam is a peaceful landlord, his shepherds and cowboys are not always at peace with one another. Out in the mountain regions where pastures are rather scarce, people who own cattle go so far as to dynamite flocks of sheep. The quarrels of the cattlemen and sheepmen are not based on grounds of personal animosity as a rule. A flock of sheep moves along in a dense body, cropping the grass so closely as almost to destroy the chances of another year's growth. Cattle grazing is much less harmful to the turf because it leaves grass in condition to do something next year.

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT? Question Suggested by Remarks of Nebraskaan in the East. Philadelphia Record (Dem.). Dr. Miller of Omaha, who has been a wheel-horse of the western democracy for forty years, has been talking entertainingly in New York. In his opinion Bryan is a populist masquerading as a democrat, and is the cause of all the democratic defeats in the last dozen years. Still, he doesn't see that there is anything a democrat to do but to nominate Bryan once more and go down to another defeat. "Bryan has talked of many things," he said, "but he has always avoided the tariff. That is the issue which should be made." As it looks to him, Bryan and Roosevelt are running a foot race to see which can be the more radical. The latter's popularity he thinks is now at its highest point and there is certain to be a reaction. Dr. Miller is an unreconstructed Tilden and Cleveland democrat, and while the democracy has not yet sloughed off populism he still hopes it will do so by 1918. As Pope says, "Man never is, but always to be, best."

SMILING LINES. "I suppose you feel safer since the pure food laws have been passed." "No, the only difference is that in order to enjoy my food I have to be careful to avoid reading the labels."—Washington Star. "Sweet Molly O'" warbled the tenor. "What was her last name?" wondered the soprano. "Coddle," growled the basso.—Washington Herald. Doctor (to his patient, who is ill with typhoid fever): "How many glasses of water you have drunk?" "When did you last take some?" "Patient—About three years ago, I think.—Puck.

"You're not so strict with that youngster of yours as you used to be," said Poppy's friend. "For economy's sake I'm not," replied Poppy. "Every month I used to have to buy myself a new pair of slippers and him a new pair of pants."—Philadelphia Press. "That young doctor hasn't been located in our town very long, has he?" "No, he believes in reciprocity. He makes acquaintances in the same way. His acquaintances will make him."—Detroit Free Press.

Stern Employer—Come here, boy. How many grandmothers have you got? Surprised Office Boy—Two, sir, just like other folks. E. E.—Right. Now, remember, I have you on record, and two are your limit for the season.—Baltimore American. "Are you getting acquainted in your new neighborhood?" "Well, some. The postman and the policeman seem to be quite cordial, but I haven't met the ashman yet."—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE LEGEND OF EVIL. Rudyard Kipling. This is the sorrowful story. Told when the twilight falls, And the monkeys walk together, Holding each other's tails. "Our fathers lived in the forest; As 'twixt people were anything for them. They went down to the cornland To teach the farmers to plow."

"Our fathers frisked in the millet, Our fathers skipped in the wheat, Our fathers hung in the branches, Our fathers danced in the street. "Then came the terrible farmers; Nothing of play they knew, Sending a muddy yoke, And set them to labor, too! "Set them to work in the cornland With plows and sickles and galls, Put them in mud-walled prisons, And shut the doors of the walls."

"Now, we can watch our fathers, Bullen and bowed and old, Stopping over the millet, Slugging the silly moid. "Driving a foolish farrow, Sending a muddy yoke, Sleeping in mud-walled prisons, Keeping their food in smoke. "We may not speak to our fathers, For if the farmers hear us, They would come up to the forest And set us to labor, too."

This is the horrible story. Told as the twilight falls, And the monkeys walk together, Holding each other's tails.

The Man From New York. rather than "the man from Missouri" was the one who said "show me" as to life insurance. Everyone knows that the New York Legislature investigated the insurance situation but everyone may not know that the insurance laws of New York are now recognized as the best in the world. Other states will doubtless follow, but New York has led the way in laws made in the interest of the insured. The Mutual Life Insurance Company operates under these laws. Its policies have the state's approval. It is with a mutual company belonging to its policy holders and they must therefore participate in the vast savings and economies which have been put into effect by the new management. Things are bound to be good for the Mutual Life policy holder. The Time to Act is NOW. For the new forms of policies consult our nearest agents direct to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y.