

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Net total, 1,028,544. Daily average, 26,884. CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, 1907. M. H. HUNGATE, 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.

"What will Secretary Taft do next?" asks the Chicago News. Senator Foraker, if he can.

The foot that rocks the boat is again swelling the mortality lists—a sure sign of an early summer.

These Chicago Board of Trade speculators have killed nearly all the crops that have not been planted.

Naturally, the failure of the Washington club's percentage column to grow any will be blamed on the weather.

The news item headline, "January Will Leave in July," refers to a criminal case in Kansas and not to a weather report.

John W. Gates probably quit Wall street because the limit in the game was reduced to a point which made it look like penny ante to him.

Kansas is again in the throes of a prohibition war. Prohibition has done about everything in Kansas except to stop the consumption of liquor.

Scientists now assert that broken hearts may be healed by chemistry. Heretofore they have been healed by alimony or breach of promise verdicts.

Interest that now attaches to reports about the ice being all out of the rivers will be soon transferred to the announcement that it is all out of the refrigerators.

The undertakers are showing neither surprise nor protest over the statement that 3,000 of the 4,000 physicians graduated each year are not qualified to practice.

All the doctors assembled at the meeting of the State Medical association agree that "rabies" is a real disease. But our old friend Dr. Miller will remain unconvinced.

Bishop Coleman of Philadelphia has decreed that women must wear their hats at a church wedding. That is one way to distinguish a church wedding from a theatrical performance.

"Americans have no ears for anything but the clink of the dollars," says Editor Stead. The error of the statement is proved by the fact that Americans have all heard Stead—and laughed at him.

Judge Farrar of New Orleans has written a letter to the president in which he says congress has the power to regulate railroads. Congress will surely be pleased to learn that it has acted in a legal manner.

The democrats carried the city elections in Baltimore and Lincoln on the same day. If this entitles Lincoln to furnish the head of the presidential ticket, Baltimore should have an equal claim to furnish the tail.

The Omaha Water board has issued ten orders in the four years that its members have been drawing pay out of the city treasury. Any clever mathematician can figure out how much each order cost the taxpayers without anything to offset the expense.

Douglas county finances are on a cash basis, as a consequence of which no warrants whatever are being registered to draw interest. It is up to the people to see that this condition is made permanent by insisting on business-like methods of county administration for all future time.

HOME OF THE "SQUARE DEAL"

In his tour of the country for the purpose of ascertaining the state of public sentiment on presidential and other political questions, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has made the discovery that Massachusetts and New England, under cover of being opposed to a third term for any president, are really signing the friends of "vested interests" against a continuance of power for President Roosevelt or of anyone pledged to his policies. Writing from Boston, he says: President Roosevelt is an eastern man. He lives in New York. His ideas were originally framed up for him by a long series of Knickerbocker ancestors. He was of the Harvard cut. His son is now at Cambridge. His intimate friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, is now a senator from Massachusetts. Yet it is evident to any persistent or painstaking observer that President Roosevelt and his policies are much less at home in New England than in Nebraska.

The correspondent quotes many republican leaders in New England as being so radically opposed to the third term idea that they are predicting the defeat of President Roosevelt if he accepts a nomination. They consider him out of the list of presidential possibilities and no longer conceal their intention to line up in behalf of a declaration of party policy more favorable to "vested interests" than that of the present administration.

That "President Roosevelt and his policies are much less at home in New England than in Nebraska" is the natural and logical result of the enforcement of his "square deal" policy. It follows the determination to exercise government control over railway and industrial corporations that the burdens as well as the benefits shall be shared alike by all the people regardless of sections or geography.

The "vested interests" now lining up against the president's policies have fattened for years on profits drawn from Nebraska and other western states through the manipulation of transportation stocks and combinations in other industrial and commercial lines, all having for their purpose the enrichment of the "vested interests" at the expense of the consumers and shippers of the west. The enactment of the railroad rate bill was forced through an unwilling congress by public demand, not from the east, but from Nebraska and the west. Nothing resulting from the president's policies has worked any injustice to the "vested interests" except by preventing these interests from continuing a policy of injustice toward their patrons and investors.

Whatever success may attend the anti-Roosevelt propaganda in New England, the signs all portend that the next republican candidate for the presidency will have to stand on a "square deal" platform and be pledged irrevocably to a continuance and strengthening of that policy.

NO POCKETBOOK PEACE. Mr. Roosevelt Carnegie may understand the Scotch, American and Pittsburg character, but he seems to have made a serious error in his estimate of the Latin-American. Moved by the failure of the diplomatic authorities of the United States and Mexico to produce a brand of peace in Central America safe to leave out overnight without an armed chaperone, Mr. Carnegie conceived the idea of endowing peace something as he would a library. He selected Senor Diego Mendoza, sometime minister of Colombia at Washington, and engaged him at a salary of \$25,000 a year to make a tour of South and Central American countries and teach the ruling authorities there the beauties of disarmament, arbitration, hands-across-the-sea, the golden rule and other primary lessons in the school of universal peace.

Over this enterprise Latin-American diplomats at Washington are all stirred up. Senor Cortes, the present Colombian minister at Washington, has had a hint from his government that if Senor Mendoza starts on the mission outlined for him by Mr. Carnegie it will be Senor Cortes' duty to notify the other Latin-American countries that Senor Mendoza is officially discredited in Colombia and that any reception to him not marked by frosty decoration would be looked upon as an open and studied affront to the dignity of Colombia. It appears that Senor Mendoza, after he was tobogganed out of his position as Colombian minister at Washington, moved over to New York and published a lot of pamphlets criticizing President Reyes and his administration, with the result that he (Mendoza) is now looked upon as an exile and, should he return to Colombia, would be met at the wharf by a reception committee composed of the entire police force and a few squads of regulars. By the same token, any Latin-American country that receives him in an official capacity would be inviting the enmity of Colombia.

As already indicated, the awkward situation is due to Mr. Carnegie's failure to appreciate the Latin-American character. The genuine South or Central American official will cheerfully enter into any convention or agreement looking to the advancement of commerce, art or science, and will dicker like a Connecticut Yankee over trade concessions. To that extent he has yielded to the commercial instinct that comes near dominating the rest of the world, but he still retains his pride and refuses to allow his inalienable right to insurrect or revolt to be placed on the bargain counter. He is ready to make concessions upon any point except his sacred privilege of being his own Monroe doctrine, Hague conference and general manager in

quarrels with his neighbors. Senor Mendoza may get \$25,000 a year from Mr. Carnegie, but he will also get more than that, in a different kind of coin. If he attempts to visit Colombia and other Latin-American countries with a peace bird bearing the "Made-in-Pittsburg" label.

NOT A GOOD COMPARISON. Some of the railroad tax agents who are endeavoring to persuade the State Board of Assessment to reduce the taxable valuation of Nebraska railroads are citing Wisconsin as a state whose experience in taxation should serve us to good purpose. Wisconsin unquestionably occupies an advance position in the movement for tax reform, but the comparison of Wisconsin and Nebraska in the matter of railroad assessment and taxation cannot be very favorable from the point of view of the railroad tax agent.

The report of the Wisconsin tax commission for the year 1907, just issued, gives some figures which are very much in point, but which are being quoted by the railroad tax agents at Lincoln. The value of Wisconsin railroad property as fixed by the tax commission for the last three years, for example, is as follows: 1904, \$218,684,900; 1905, \$28,500,900; 1906, \$27,228,600.

Here we have in three years an increase of railroad values in Wisconsin amounting to nearly \$20,000,000. The railroad taxes paid in Wisconsin for the same years were as follows: 1904, \$2,494,282; 1905, \$5,578,500; 1906, \$7,300,227.

Here we have an increase of taxes paid by the railroads in Wisconsin in three years amounting to more than \$200,000.

When it comes to the amount of taxes per mile in Wisconsin as compared with Nebraska, the figures are even more disastrous to the contentions of the railroad tax agents. According to another table in the same report the amount of railroad taxes per mile of line in Wisconsin is \$331, while the amount of railroad taxes per mile of line in Nebraska is only \$224.

Wisconsin is one of the two states which has had a special physical valuation of railroad property made under direction of its tax commission. The other state which has valued its railroad by engineering appraisement is Michigan, where the railroad taxes reach \$328 per mile.

Our Nebraska railroad assessments have not been changed materially for the last three years owing simply to the fact that the taxes had been tied up by injunctions procured by the railroads and the indisposition of those looking after the state's interests to do anything to change the issues involved in the appeal which had been carried up to the United States supreme court. Taken all in all, the figures in the Wisconsin tax commission report are much better calculated to support a demand for a substantial increase rather than what the tax agents are asking for.

A BAN ON JUNKETING. The public will approve Secretary Taft's decision to take no congressional party with him on his coming visit to the Philippines. He explains, briefly, that he proposes to make the trip purely on business for the government and will have no time to devote to entertainment of guests, whose presence could lend nothing to the solution of the business problems, but might, on the other hand, interfere with his efforts and consume time that he can not well spare.

This is a radical departure from the policy adopted by the secretary of war on the occasion of his last visit to the Philippines. At that time he was accompanied by the largest party of congressmen and friends that ever composed an official junket. The avowed purpose at that time was that the congressmen might study the Philippine situation at close range and be won to the support of Mr. Taft's measure providing for a removal of the tariff on Philippine products. The party spent some weeks in the Philippines, reveling in entertainments that cost the Philippine government a large amount of money, rode to and from Manila on government transports and returned to the United States to announce the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president, to Nicholas Longworth, a congressman from Ohio. That seems to have been the net result of the Philippine junket. When the Philippine tariff bill was brought up, nothing developed in the debate to indicate that any member of the party had gained any information about Philippine needs or Philippine rights by the visit to the archipelago. The Philippine tariff bill is still pending in congress.

While congressional junkets have become distressingly common in the last few years, the record fails to disclose that any important congressional legislation has been influenced by them. Two senatorial parties have visited Alaska, but the Alaskans complain that they have been unable to secure any legislation protecting their forests, game or other resources, although no open opposition has been offered. The junketers have simply forgotten to press measures they promised to support. Several congressional parties have visited Panama and Porto Rico and returned with different ideas as to what action should be taken on problems affecting those countries and apparently without any great addition to their stock of information. At the last session of the congress the junket

habit was carried to the extreme of sending out the entire house committee on public buildings and grounds to examine proffered federal building sites at Boston, Pittsburg and other cities.

The cost of the congressional junket, a very considerable item, might be excused if results justified it. The entire atmosphere of the junketing party, however, is not conducive to the study of questions demanding legislative consideration. The excursionists enjoy banquets and receptions, have a good time and return without having had opportunity, if they had the inclination, to make the study and investigation which furnished the excuse for the trip. Secretary Taft's refusal to have his work hampered by an official entourage on his trip to the Philippines is an effective argument against the junket system.

The suicide of a young girl at South Omaha, who had been taken from her mother by order of the juvenile court, although charged with nothing more serious than head-strong wilfulness, suggests that the juvenile court may be going a little too fast in breaking up families and separating children from parents on slight pretexts. The long accepted rule that the best place for children is in their own homes is a good rule to follow except under most extraordinary circumstances.

Mayor "Jim" says he will appoint his committee to investigate the jail accommodations furnished city and county prisoners characterized by him as "a disgrace to the community."

Such a committee would doubtless recommend a city workhouse, but whether it would give the mayor's pardon record a clean bill is quite another question.

While in no position to say whether or not a contest of the majority election in Lincoln would be warranted by the facts, a varied and multiplex experience with election contests in Omaha supports the assertion that they seldom pan out according to expectations.

Secretary Wilson hopes to see the time when the United States will grow all the tobacco now imported from Cuba and Sumatra. Many smokers suspect that most of the imported Cuban and Sumatra tobacco is already being grown in Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Had a single life been lost in Omaha's latest building collapse the whole community would have been thoroughly aroused. That no lives were lost was purely accidental—in fact almost miraculous. What are the authorities going to do about it?

An eminent Chinese authority insists that the shamrock is a Chinese plant. Possibly, but American Chinese had best be careful about wearing shamrocks along about the middle of March unless they want to make a collection of real rocks.

The campaign to put Omaha's streets in good repair should be accompanied by a campaign to stop the various misuses of the streets by which the pavements are needlessly ruined. Prevention and cure should go hand in hand.

According to a Chicago paper, that city pays double prices for all its improvements. Chicago fares better, at that, than Philadelphia, which pays more than double prices for improvements and then does not get them.

South Omaha may yet have to seek annexation to get the benefit of Omaha's dog-muzzling ordinance and put an end to the outbreak of vicious dogs with which our neighboring city on the south seems to be afflicted.

A New York poet's wife is suing for a divorce because her husband wanted her to cook a meal at 3 a. m. The average poet's wife is glad enough to cook a meal at any hour her husband will supply the materials.

The financial stringency in New York has been explained. The New York Herald announces that more Americans are shopping in Paris than ever before at this season.

Is It a Square Deal? Kansas City Journal. Kansas is moving its millions to Missouri and Missouri bucket shops are migrating to Kansas. While state is getting the better of the exchange is a matter of opinion.

Revising Old Memories. St. Louis Republic. The occasional train hold-up in the far west is about all we have to remind us of the days when the buffalo, the bear and the redskin disputed with the pioneer prospector and bad man the possession of that glorious domain.

Tresson, B'Good! New York Post. This was "the enemy's country" to Mr. Bryan in 1902, yet on Saturday he told an association of law school alumni that in a lawsuit involving popular rights "they had to go to New York to get lawyers to represent the people, because all the lawyers available nearer at hand had been bought up."

Protection Policy in South Africa. San Francisco Chronicle. The people of the Transvaal are not disposed to permit Great Britain to adjust their tariff for them. They propose to levy duties in their own way and through their spokesmen plainly indicate that it is their determination to reach a position of self-dependence in industrial matters. It is curious how all peoples with aspirations for the future ineffectually reject Cobden's great scheme for making England the center of the universe, and it is also noteworthy that all patriots believe that commercial and political liberty cannot be separated without sacrificing both.

ON THE PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE

Pointed Remarks on Third Term and Aspirants Candidates.

The letters we have been publishing from republican editors showing the overwhelming popularity of Mr. Roosevelt, and from members of the national democratic committee, exhibiting the unchanged loyalty of the party to Mr. Bryan, reveal a serious pathological condition of the minds of a very large part of the American people and of their leaders.

Republican editors the country over wrote that Mr. Roosevelt's strength was undiminished; many of them said he was stronger than ever. The demand for his renomination next year appears to be well-nigh universal. Yet there is the so far unbroken tradition against a third term. Has it so far fallen into disrepute that it has no influence upon the popular mind? Apparently it does not count so much as by a feather's weight against Mr. Roosevelt. Twenty-seven years ago it counted heavily against General Grant. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity triumphs over it.

The minds of the people appear to be able, also their eyes and ears. They are thinking about nobody but Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. They will listen to the mention of no other names, they see no other possible candidate. A man from Mars would conclude there were but two great living Americans.

Third Term Tabooed. In answer to a direct interrogation of the Boston Journal and the Washington Times as to his authority for saying that he accepts Mr. Roosevelt's word touching his renunciation of a third term, Henry Watterston prints the following in the Courier-Journal of May 5:

"Most willingly we answer. Except that the editor of the Courier-Journal had direct and precise information, he would have made no such statement. It came to his knowledge last winter that in a company of journalists—many in number—the president said:

"I know that you do not trust me, but why can't you trust me? Why can't you believe me—have faith in me? I tell you now, upon my honor, that if the next republican national convention nominates me and adjourns it will have to reassemble, because I will not accept the nomination."

"This came to Mr. Watterston straight from Washington. It came from two responsible sources of information. It was coupled with the assurance that those who heard it, and who had believed the contrary, went away convinced that the truth of it would stand the test of time, and hence they took him at his word and dropped their former opinion.

"As there was a number of journalists present and the incident happened in Washington, the Washington Times at least should have no trouble in verifying the truth of it. Anyhow, the editor of the Courier-Journal believes it and accepts it as final, and hence he, too, has said he 'takes the president at his word.'"

Taft and Other Candidates. Chicago Tribune (reprint). We do not like to see Secretary Taft, in person or through deputies or brokers, engaged at this early day in a campaign for the presidential nomination. It seems to us unbecoming and unworthy of him as a great officer of state. We have been accustomed to think of Mr. Taft as a dignified public servant of former days, engaged in his duties as secretary of war and "colonial secretary" and influenced little by personal ambition. We have associated him with high ideals of self-sacrifice, devotion to public duty, patriotism, and all the qualities which distinguished the great public servants of former days.

His going down a peg or two when he visits Ohio to promote his personal campaign under the thin guise of addressing an "alumni meeting" or when he allows his brothers to travel about the country in his political interests, or when he permits the Bureau to advance his nomination to the presidency in a speech in New Jersey.

Roosevelt and Bryan. Washington Post (ind.). If the electorate should hold its present temper there is no doubt that Roosevelt will be, by large odds, the strongest man his party can nominate, and long ago the republican party mastered the art of discovering its strongest man and nominating him.

That is what is the matter with these worthy gentlemen who have shown so clearly that Roosevelt cannot be a candidate. Show them that he would be beaten by a "safe and sane" democrat and nothing would please them better than Roosevelt's nomination.

It is amusing and must be stimulating to the president's sense of humor that he will do it if they are forced to choose between Roosevelt and Bryan?

California and Third Term. San Francisco Call (reprint). The Call's preference at this crisis might be for a man of the Lincoln type, calm but determined, with reputation for such high integrity that the meanest marplot and mischievous maker would never dare to whisper a suspicion of his motives. We need a man with all the force of Roosevelt, but less impulsiveness. We need a man who understands our laws and the fundamental principles of our government. We need to get back again to first principles, to the spirit breathed by the Declaration of Independence, and tell the story of our birth and infancy to a robust people who have come to forget. But where is there, anywhere, a better, stronger or wiser than Roosevelt?

PERSONAL NOTES. A handsome young woman in New York steered her automobile over two men, fatally wounding one, and hurried on with a merry laugh.

Paderevski, the great pianist, is a keen poultry fancier, his wife being equally enthusiastic over the fad. They have a big poultry farm at Morges, Lake Geneva, and Mme. Paderevski is president of the Poultry club of Switserland.

M. Safanoff, the Russian conductor, never uses a baton, though that weapon is usually regarded as indispensable by men in his position. Instead he waves his arms, clenches his fists, and fights the air in a manner rather disquieting to the ordinary concert goer.

Bishop Warren Candler of Georgia could probably be elected governor of California by acclamation, if he wanted the job. Writing from Japan and of the Japanese, the bishop says: "They are a thieving, robbing, selfish, mercenary, and conscienceless set, and the truth is not in them."

There are still some Scotchmen who regard the union of their country with England as a mistake. A notable example is the earl of Blair, who recently refused to attend a dinner celebrating the bicentenary of the union. In a public speech some time previously his lordship deprecated the teaching in Scottish schools of the earlier history of England.

In connection with the Pennsylvania capital scandal, which now seems to be boiling so fiercely that somebody must be blown up before long, politicians in the Keystone state are recalling a remark made by the late Senator Ramsey Breyer Quay. An intimate friend asked him, for his setting in on a fat contract and Mr. Quay replied: "Better keep out of that altogether. All those connected with the state capitol business will be in the penitentiary before they are through with it."



MRS. M. M. HAGERMANN

ALL WOMEN SUFFER

from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drift them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, organic troubles, ulcerations, falling and displacements, or perhaps irregularity or suppression causing backache, nervousness, irritability, and sleeplessness. Women everywhere should remember that the medicine that holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female ills is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from simple native roots and herbs. For more than thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, regulating the functions perfectly and overruling pain. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for child birth and the change of life.

Mrs. A. M. Hagermann, of Bay Shore, L. I., writes:—"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I suffered from a displacement of my uterus, and painful functions so that I had to lie down or sit still most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman so that I am able to attend to my duties. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and see what relief it will give them."

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female illness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Therefore she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health.

HAIR-SPLITTING DECISION.

Michigan Court Draws Fine Distinction in Municipal Ownership Case. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The long, earnest fight which the people of Detroit, Mich., have made for better street railway conditions has been watched with no little interest by other cities. In Detroit practically every problem connected with alleged perpetual franchise rights and other features of the relations between the companies and the municipality have been threshed out, as it seemed, to a solution. The final outcome was the adoption of the principle of municipal ownership of the tracks, and the proposed leasing of these to the highest bidder, on the assumed basis of 3-cent fares, as in Toronto. The money had been voted to build some new tracks. But then the railway corporation invoked the aid of the courts to prevent the consummation of the scheme, on the ground that the constitution of Michigan, adopted fifty years ago, forbids the state to engage in the construction of internal improvements; and that what the state could not do the municipality could not do. Strangely enough, in both the circuit and the supreme courts, this doctrine was upheld; though in each instance only by a majority vote of the judges; the dissenting opinion being remarkably vigorous. In one of these it was shown that the same courts had sustained the legality of a contract made to the city to place concrete foundations under the tracks of the existing 3-cent lines. It is a nice distinction, indeed, which permits the making of such an improvement as the laying of foundations, but forbids the further improvement of putting tracks thereon!

JUST FOR FUN. "I have frequently seen \$10,000 in the pot." "Where?" "In the poker story."—Washington Herald.

M. Saphedde—Do you think men have descended from monkeys? Miss Cautledge—Not very far.—Philadelphia Record.

"The man who succeeds," said the earnest citizen, "is the one who holds to his opinion in the face of all opposition." "I don't know about that," answered

the practical person. "A base ball umpire doesn't get such a large salary."—Washington Star.

"A man may smile and smile, and be a villain still," quoted Uncle Allen Sparks; "but I've known crooked men that could keep their faces just as straight as anybody else's."—Chicago Tribune.

Brown-Jones is in favor of women voting. "What is that so?" Brown—Yes, he says that if women were allowed to vote he'd run for office and take his wife support him.—Detroit Free Press.

"She is my affinity, your honor!" pleaded the man who had deserted his family for a schoolgirl. "You are mistaken," said the sententious magistrate. "Work is your affinity. Sixteen years at hard labor!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

First Build—This is the worst spring I've ever experienced. Second Build—It is backward. So far I haven't had a chance at a single tramp, and this time last year I had the seats of four pairs of trousers in my kennel.—Detroit Free Press.

Diggs—Did you make anything of a spring trip in your automobile? Diggs (glomfully)—It was all spring when it wasn't fall.—Baltimore American.

"Why don't you make a few speeches on that subject?" asked the admiring friend. "My dear sir," answered Senator Borghum, "making a few speeches is out of the question. Once the habit is acquired it is impossible to make a few speeches, just as it is impossible to smoke a few cigarettes."—Washington Star.

A MOTHER'S QUESTION. The Bohemian. Soft waves of chestnut hair—gold in the sun—Red mouth, whose curving lips dimpled with fun. Skin fair and soft and smooth, cheeks tinged with rose. Eyes in whose smiling depths happiness glowed. Never the cloud of tears shadowed their blue. This was the mother's face my baby knew.

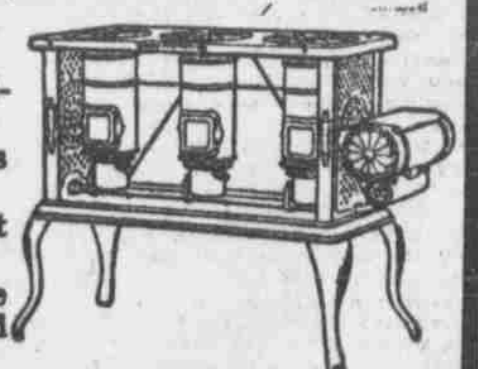
Hair white as driven snow, face seamed and drawn. Pale lips with grief-lines marked, all laughter gone. Eyes dull and listless, faded by tears. Empty arms, aching heart, all these long years. Where we meet again, by Thy dear grace. How shall my baby know his mother's face?

Use A NEW PERFECTION

Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

Because it's clean. Because it's economical. Because it saves time. Because it gives best cooking results. Because its flame can be regulated instantly. Because it will not overheat your kitchen. Because it is better than the coal or wood stove. Because it is the perfected oil stove.

For other reasons see stove at your dealer's, or write our nearest agency. Made in three sizes and fully warranted.



The Rayo Lamp cannot be equaled for its bright and steady light, simple construction and absolute safety. Equipped with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickel-plated. An ornament to any room, whether living, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Every lamp warranted. Write to our nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

Possible for Every Home to Own a Piano

We have just received several lines of particularly fine Pianos, upon which we have put prices which are sure to prove attractive to you, prices so low that they will cause the instruments to move quickly, as people have opportunity to examine them.

Prominent among the Bargains are the Kensington Pianos, in beautiful oak, walnut and mahogany cases, of very latest and richest design. After critical examination and inspection you will agree that these Pianos are equal to the sort most stores sell at \$300 and even more. You may have your choice at \$225, paying \$6 per month if you prefer.

A fine lot of especially selected Whitney and Dunbar Pianos are also marked with bargain prices. They are the best of the make, being the largest size and having the very latest cases. These instruments, too, are being sold at lower price than equal grades of goods can be bought for at this time.

We have a little less than a carload of these makes and they won't last long at the especially low price of \$250, \$7 per month. Still another Piano in this excellent offering is a special fine style of the Cramer Piano that is being sold at \$190, \$5 per month. This instrument is well made, has a good tone and is fully guaranteed. It is worthy of most careful inspection. You will pay \$250 elsewhere for its equal.

The above line of Pianos represents extraordinary quality and character for the money. Any intending purchaser will do well to buy one of these Pianos if he wishes to make a saving. Come at once. WE SAVE YOU \$50 TO \$60 ON A PIANO. A. Hospe Co., 1513 Douglas St. ONE PRICE Write for Catalogue. NO COMMISSION