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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with columns for date, circulation figures, and total circulation for various months and years.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1907.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

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

In giving credit for Omaha's prosperity, don't forget King Ak-Sar-Bon.

The slot machine gamblers in Omaha should realize that luck has turned against them.

It is about time for the weather bureau to issue information about the "mean temperature" for July.

Colorado reports that its cantelone crop will be "about up to the average."

It might be a good plan to nominate Jesse R. Grant for president on the democratic ticket just to see how the solid south would perform.

Mayor Schmitt of San Francisco should be saving money. He is still drawing his salary, while the city is paying his board and lodging.

New York is going to supplant another horse car line with a trolley service. In due time that town promises to catch up with the procession.

A health theorist claims that human beings would live longer if they walked on all fours. But would they care to live longer under such conditions?

Tokio reports that all the war talk in Japan is caused by the party that wants to get into power. So they have democrats in Japan, too, it appears.

The express companies set up as a plea in abatement that they do not own the railroads, but they carefully refrain from denying that the railroads own them.

New York citizens are protesting against being run down by fenderless trolley cars. New Yorkers insist on being run down in the most approved manner, or not at all.

The city authorities have started the annual war on the weeds. The staying power of the weeds is one of the best tributes to the unmatched fertility of Nebraska soil.

The acting mayor has divided the city council into nine special committees on paving, each consisting of two members. The idea must be that one is to watch the other.

Governor Magoon has refused to act as umpire between the striking cigar makers and their employers at Havana. Governor Magoon never shirks trouble, but he never seeks it.

Two proofreaders in the government printing office have been fined \$35 each for allowing the word "cemetery" to go into a government report in place of "seminary." It was a grave offense.

Mr. Rockefeller did not collect the \$90 due him as witness fees in Judge Landis' court. He may ask the judge to deduct the Standard's fine and send the balance to him at his Cleveland address.

The leader of the Chinese reform movement in the United States says this country has won the ill-will of 400,000,000 Chinese. In the meantime the chances are that 350,000,000 or more of the Chinese never heard of the United States.

HAWAII AS A TROUBLE CENTER.

The new immigration law which has just become effective, increasing the head tax and imposing other restrictive regulations on immigrants seeking admission to the United States, may have one good effect if rigidly enforced in Hawaii, which appears to be a sieve through which a stream of coolies has been filtering into the United States by way of San Francisco and other Pacific coast points.

FIXING THE SCHOOL LEVY.

Members of the finance committee of the school board are figuring on the school levy, which must be certified to the city council before the end of the current month. Our schools have certain sources of income outside of the proceeds of taxation, which are reasonably steady from year to year.

The one item which has entered into the school levy, about which there is serious question, is that for the purchase of school sites and the construction of new buildings. The board has for some time past been setting aside \$25,000 a year for this purpose, although at the same time it has been putting \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year into the sinking fund to liquidate bonded obligations incurred in the erection of school buildings in previous years.

Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor evidently appreciates the menace in the conditions and will visit Hawaii to make a personal investigation of the immigration question there. America wants immigration of the willing worker type, but the danger of an influx of immigrants such as have been welcomed at Hawaii is too apparent to be ignored.

AN ENGLISH BY-ELECTION.

The limitation of the power of the House of Lords seems to be about the only question that promises to create any interest in British politics and the result of a recent by-election in the Jarrow division of Durham county indicates a growing sentiment in favor not only of limiting the power of the Lords, but of actually abolishing the body. In the recent debate in the Commons the leader of the labor party advocated the destruction of the Lords as a legislative body. The London Times reports his address thus:

It was said that the duty of the House of Lords was to thwart the will of the nation, but to see that its will was really and truly carried out. He challenged that statement at once. "The House of Lords had no right to decide what was the will of the people. (Labor cheers.) He believed the government would have done better if they had taken action on the lines of the resolution passed a good many years ago declaring that the House of Lords was dangerous and ought to be abolished.

A NEW DEAL AT ANNAPOLIS.

Authorities at the naval academy at Annapolis have made the astonishing discovery that the United States should have its fighting ships officered by men who understand the art of war on water and are skilled in seamanship, rather than by elocutionists and orators. After a thorough investigation the navy board has ordered a revision of the text books and the course of study, laying special stress on the fact that students should be given more instruction in electrical and steam engineering and less in rhetoric and literature.

Under the new order greater attention will be paid to the study of practical navigation, astronomy, mathematics, electrical and steam engineering, with a special course in French and Spanish, to take the place of the former thorough training in rhetoric and literature. Seagoing officers will be detailed as instructors at the academy, instead of having the science of navigation taught by men who understand it only in theory.

This action of the authorities seems eminently proper. The advantage of having an orator in charge of a battleship does not appeal very strongly to the landlubber's sense of eternal fitness. History furnishes no illustrations of naval victories that have been won by men with oratorical accomplishments. "Don't give up the ship," "We have met the enemy and they are ours," "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," and a few bon mots of that kind contributed to the nation's literature by naval officers are all eloquent enough, but none of the authors was a trained elocutionist. In this last

day, with the navy officer a prime favorite in society circles at Washington, Newport, Bar Harbor and other fashionable resorts, the orator and the elocutionist have had some chance to show their training to advantage, but the world is getting more practical and the decision of the authorities at Annapolis is in keeping with the spirit of the day.

New York's Shooting.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. Why not dispose of the entire matter by saying right out, for the benefit of the world at large, that we are sending a fleet to the Pacific simply for the purpose of giving the officers and crews a change of air?

Willing and Anxious.

Washington Herald. The president is represented as insisting that his successor must be a man guaranteed to "carry out the Roosevelt policies." Mr. Foraker is perfectly willing to furnish a man who will carry them out, and bury them, also.

Philosophy of a Cliché.

St. Louis Republic. Mr. Rockefeller kindly offers a recipe for accumulating wealth. It comes, he says, through hard work and denial, but he omits to tell those. There has been a growing suspicion of late that the biggest fortunes are attained from the hard work and denial of the other fellow.

Hitting a Pipe Cliché.

Chicago Tribune. The blow which the government has struck should have been struck years ago, before the trust had attained such gigantic dimensions and had reached out to control the tobacco business of the world. If it had been struck sooner it would not have been able to drive out of business so many independent manufacturers and dealers. The independent dealer has managed to stand up against the secret or open attacks of the trust will take heart now. They will see in the suit begun yesterday the end of the persecution to which they have been subjected.

New Safety Rails.

Boston Transcript. Thirty thousand tons of steel rails have been ordered by the Santa Fe from the Bethlehem Steel company—underbidding the trust—and they will be made on the open hearth system. The pride of the great steel plants ought to have been concentrated on the appalling number of railway disasters due to hasty and imperfect manufacture, and loud and imperative is the challenge to them to do better work. If Mr. Schwab, with all his technical skill, can manage to turn out the best steel rails in the world, improving on the Bessemer process and beating the suspicion of late that the best steel will be forgiven him by the American people.

Judge-Made Laws.

Springfield Republican. They have a story in Colorado to the effect that the supreme court of that state once held a law to be unconstitutional which had been passed in accordance with an express provision of the state constitution. About as extreme is the position taken by a Chicago judge who decides that a law of the state, prohibiting divorced parties from marrying again within a year, is against public policy, and therefore null and void. The law may be clearly within the constitutional powers of the legislature, as no doubt it is, but in the view of this judge it may be set aside if contrary to what he considers good public policy. This is where the legislative power assumed by the courts approaches infinity.

A WAIL FROM CANADA.

Western Farmer's Experience with Manitoba Weather. Washington Post. Many of the western farmers who sold their high-priced lands and moved to Canada, where they could get lands just as fertile for a tenth of the price for which they sold, have been heard from in terms highly suggestive of the "Protestant workmen" of the Dominion. One of these new residents of the Dominion at any rate is extremely tired and makes a pitiful complaint. He says that frosts begin in August and that beginning in November the thermometer stands at from 35 to 40 degrees below zero, with snow over three feet on the level, while around the houses it drifts until it covers houses, barns and even haystacks. The snow drifted seven feet deep around his house last winter and remained frozen hard until May. He had to cut steps to his barn and was a prisoner in his house all winter. Worst of all, he reports that they had on an average one blizzard a week from November 16 to April 2, while in summer they suffered from hot winds. For weeks to weeks trains were stopped and there were no mails or news of any kind from the outside world. Many people were without coal during the worst weather and some were even without wood and were compelled to burn straw and fence posts. Those were hard times, but in some winters similar conditions have been experienced in northern Maine. But farmers in Maine thus situated manage to make a good living and educate their children. They could not easily be induced to move to a warmer climate.

BIG DIVIDENDS FROM BRAINS.

Secret of Germany's Great Progress and Prosperity. Cleveland Leader. It is impossible to make a candid survey of industrial and commercial conditions in Germany, however hasty and superficial, without doubting whether natural advantages—soil, climate, harbors, minerals, etc.—play any part in determining the success or failure of a nation as a producer of goods. In Germany it seems evident that the secret of great national prosperity and progress is mainly a matter of brains.

The Pennsylvania railroad has made a showing in court to the effect that its returns from passenger travel averaged 1.9 cents per mile during the first three months in this year. That is not a very strong argument against a 2-cent fare law.

President Wilson of Princeton wants trust magnates to work out their fines on the rock pile. As a substitute he will probably be treated to the sight of a trust working out its fine on the Rockefeller pile.

The first suggestion of a democratic candidate for supreme judge recommends a populist lawyer for the nomination. Have the democrats run out of timber, or have all the populists turned democrats?

While Colonel Watterson is standing on the ramparts and shouting "Back to the Constitution," 97 per cent of the territorial area of old Kentucky, embracing 72 per cent of the

population, has voted for local option prohibition. The mint julep seems to be in greater danger than the constitution.

The proposal has been made that the administration have receivers appointed for the lawless trusts. Hereafter the trusts have done very well in the receiving line, without federal assistance.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

American citizens of foreign birth who have made comfortable fortunes in the United States and returned to their native lands to live out their days are reported to be very much disturbed by the prospect of losing their American citizenship through the operation of the new naturalization law, which went into effect July 1. The particular cause of their agitation is a clause in the law which reads: "When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and his place of general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years." The effect of this law is already felt in Germany, where there are from 10,000 to 15,000 German-Americans. The law permits them to overcome the presumption of residence in their native land by presentation of satisfactory evidence to the consular officers of the United States, but the desire to remain in the fatherland has been the chief reason for not impossible. Having renounced allegiance to the German emperor they are in immediate danger of becoming meh without a country unless they elect to visit the United States and renew by their presence their allegiance to the country, which yielded them the bounty of its fortunes. The predicament of these pseudo citizens contributes something to the gaiety of the fatherland and warrants rejoicing here. Bogus citizens are of no value to any nation.

The return of a socialist member of Parliament at the Jarrow by-election in place of a liberal is the direct result of the new policy of the Irish nationalist party to fight both the leading British parties. It marks a new phase in the home rule campaign, a phase which was outlined in Raymond's recent manifesto. The liberal candidate at Jarrow, where there are computed to be about 8,000 Irishmen, who voted the liberal ticket at the last election, the Irish party at this election put up their own candidate. The result was to draw so many votes from the liberal ticket as to defeat its candidate and elect the socialist labor candidate. It had been expected that the result would be the election of the unionist, who is also a tariff-reformer, otherwise a Chamberlain follower, so that the outcome is a surprise. The Irish nationalist candidate, Alderman O'Hanlon, evidently received the fewest votes of all the four candidates, but enough to be effective.

Among the numerous privileges granted the Germans by the Ottoman government none exceeds in general interest the concession of November, 1898, for the construction under Ottoman mileage guaranty and amplified by mining, colonization, navigation, generation of electricity and other subsidiary rights of a railway through Asia Minor and Mesopotamia to the Persian gulf. At present the work of construction is at a halt in the Taurus mountains, as no money is available for the mileage guaranty. On both sides of the railroad line in Mesopotamia are said to be the richest oil and petroleum fields. It is calculated that Anatolia, Syria, Mesopotamia and the Irak can produce more grain than Russia. To this are added the vast possibilities of the cotton supply in Western Asia. The Germans, in looking forward to the completion of their commercial opportunities in Persia and India. The Bagdad concession admits of the Germans utilizing all waters along the route for electric purposes, and such power will eventually be used for lighting the towns.

Dr. Weiskirchner, the candidate of the Christian socialists, was elected president of the new Austrian chamber by 331 out of 480 possible votes. His only opponent, the Socialist Herr Pernertner, obtained 131 votes. The Czechs decided not to oppose him, and he thus received the support of the Poles, the Christian socialists, the non-clericals, Germans and the Czechs. This combination is regarded as a sign that the influence of the "Neue Presse," which is the chief organ of German nationalism in Austria, has for years promoted discord between Germans and Czechs—is seriously waning, and that the control of the German element in Austria is passing into other hands. The Neue Presse has propagated Pan-Germanism much more effectively than many of the avowed Pan-German journals. Dr. Weiskirchner is a comparatively young man, having been born in March, 1867. As the son of Dr. Lueger's schoolmaster he has always enjoyed the favor and protection of the Christian socialist leader, and he is said to have filled with competence all the municipal offices he has hitherto held. He is described as an orthodox Catholic politician unaffected by clerical fanaticism. In his short address to the house he emphasized the need for positive social reform, and promised to be scrupulously impartial. His racial character as a German would, he said, not prevent him from being just to other races of the fatherland.

The following are among the principal passages of a recent article in the inspired Cologne Gazette on the subject of the recent agreement between France and Spain relative to the construction of a railway through the Pyrenees. "At best the question remains unanswered why this agreement was concluded, not only without Germany, but why it was concluded at all; and why, moreover, should France choose a moment like the present in order more to proclaim, this time without Germany, principles which it had already established by a treaty in connection with Germany seven years ago? It may be said that France has only desired to make assurance doubly sure. This motive, however, can only apply so long as the present groupings of the powers—England, France and Spain; England and Japan; France and Russia, on the one side; and the old triple alliance on the other—do not make their influence felt in any other direction than in that of the support of or maintaining the peace of the world. But the situation would assume a different aspect if the first of these groups were either on principle to obstruct the German empire, and with it Austria-Hungary and Italy, upon its pathway in the pursuit of which we are determined to assert our interests, or should attempt to exert a pressure which, as Prince Buelow says, is bound to create counter pressure." The article concludes with a vindication of the triple alliance and with the reminder that Germany, Austria, and Italy are today bound by their own interests as closely as ever to one another. "A powerful German empire," it is observed, "is and remains for Austria-Hungary and Italy the surest guarantee of their own unhindered existence and prosperity. If things were pushed to extremes, their interests would compel them to take their places by the side of Germany, even if they were no longer to feel themselves bound by treaty obligations.

LONGWORTHS ON THE COAST. Expected in San Francisco Soon, When They Will Visit in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Representative Nicholas Longworth and three Longworths, who formerly were Miss Alice Roosevelt, are expected to arrive in San Francisco today. It is expected they will remain on the coast for several days and visit several portions of the state.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The governors of the two Carolinas and of Georgia are testifiers and Maryland is looking for a candidate similarly qualified. Kentucky is looking mighty lonesome. Some national democrats are talking of this ticket for next year—John A. Johnson, Minnesota for president, and Tom Johnson of Ohio vice president.

Mayor McClellan of New York has appointed as corporation counsel Francis K. Pendleton, son of "Genleman" George H. Pendleton of Ohio, who was the running mate of the mayor's father, General McClellan, in the presidential campaign of 1864.

Despite Vice President Fairbanks heroic rescue of a woman from a watery grave, Hoosier preachers persist in knocking Indiana's favorite son because of the cocktail incident. Nothing short of a shower of highballs as a chaser will save the day from the cocktail blight.

The New York legislature, reassembled to pass an apportionment bill, is becoming as deadlocked as at the regular session. The governor may need an act this time.

One of the acts of the late New York legislature worth noting is a stringent prohibition of the sale of cocaine or any of its salts, except upon a physician's written prescription, which prescription shall be retained by the druggist, shall not be filled more than once and shall not be copied. Violation is made a felony punishable by five up to \$1,000 imprisonment up to one year, or both.

GOOD LITTLE GODS FOR INDIA.

New Millions of Fantastic Deities Are Produced for Population.

Few of us realize that into the vast triangle of Hindustan is packed one-fifth of the entire human race—more than 300,000,000 Hindus, 60,000,000 Mohammedans, 10,000,000 aborigines and well over 20,000,000 of other miscellaneous peoples, making up a population of over 300,000,000, speaking scores of different languages and divided into hundreds of separate states. The most important industry of India is agriculture, for the people are a race of farmers, and nearly two-thirds of the masses cultivate the soil, sowing out a living so scanty that the slightest failure of the monsoon brings acute distress, if not positive famine.

It is perhaps for this reason that India is the most god-ridden region on earth. Its deities are numbered in millions; for quite apart from the greater gods, every little hamlet between the tremendous Himalayas and Cape Comorin has its own set of deities, dreadful and beneficent.

From this it will be seen that god-making in India must necessarily be an immense business, and just now there is much feeling among the native artificers over this holy and profitable industry being cut into by foreign merchants and traders. Only the other day an enormous five-tiered juggernaut car of gaily painted steel and wood was made in Calcutta, and of late years Birmingham and Philadelphia have both secured big slices of the traffic in gods.

Every village, especially in south India, is supposed to be surrounded by evil spirits, always on the watch to inflict disease and misfortune on the people. At the same time every little hamlet has also its guardian spirits who ward off the evil ones and protect the villagers from epidemics of cholera, smallpox, cattle disease, famine and all the dire and manifold ills that Indian flesh is heir to.

The names of these village deities are indeed unrecognizable to the people themselves. On the other hand, many of them have meanings which show clearly their close connection with the commercial life. Thus the "Village Goddess," the "Great Mother," the "Water Goddess," the "Goddess Who Presides Over Butter-milk," the "Goddess Who Sits Under a Mango Tree," and so on. In the Hamlet country Mari-amma, the Goddess of Smallpox, both inflicts and chases away this dread disease.

Sometimes there is no permanent image or symbol of a village deity, but a special clay effigy a couple of feet high is made for each god festival by the village potter. Again, the deity may be represented by a rough stone pillar standing under a tree or in the open field, or by the figure of a woman carved in high relief upon a stone slab.

Union Pacific Motor Cars.

New York Tribune. So well satisfied is the Union Pacific road with the style of motor car for branch lines with which it has been experimenting for two or three years that it will put a dozen such vehicles into regular service next month. A verdict is thus rendered in favor of a system of propulsion which is highly successful when applied to the automobile, but has been pronounced unfit for railway cars. To make good the supposed deficiencies of the gasoline engine, inventors have proposed to supplement it with electric machinery. The operating department of the Union Pacific evidently believes that any additional mechanism is unnecessary.

Surprising and Suspicious.

Indianapolis News. The surprising news comes from Chicago that the western railroads have decided to obey the 2-cent fare law. Naturally this excites a wonder among the plain people if there is not, after all, a great deal concealed somewhere in the fuel supply.

PASSING PLEASANTIES.

Lawyer—You are the head of this corporation? Multimillionaire—Yes. Lawyer—What is the business in which your corporation is engaged? Multimillionaire (vaguely)—I believe it makes money, but not just exactly like the mint—Rockefeller American.

Mr. Rockefeller was explaining how to get rich. "The whole thing is in the saving of money," he said.

"But," protested a hearer, "how do you induce people to let you save their money?" However, on this point, the instructor was dumb.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Bragley tells me he's doing wonderful work with his present employer. I didn't know he was particularly strong in business."

"He isn't. He's merely particularly strong in talking about business"—Washington Herald.

"Have you heard from your sister since she went abroad?" "She has sent me seventeen picture post cards, but I haven't heard from her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Incle George, you're awfully rich, aren't you?" "Well, yes, I'm in what you might call comfortable circumstances."

"When you want to buy anything, uncle, it doesn't make any difference to you whether it cost \$5 or \$50, does it?" "No—no, Henry, when I have to spend \$50 I hurry me about as bad as if it were \$50."—Chicago Tribune.

Tom—Yes, I wish all men were bachelors. Jess—What? How could we get married if they were to be? Tom—Oh, I don't mean permanently, but just long enough to learn to sew on buttons and mend their clothes.—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN A GIRL IS AROUND.

New York Times. When a girl is around and is watching of you. It is wonderful all of the things you can do. You can run twice as fast and can jump twice as high. You can turn a neat handspring and never hurt a hair. You can hop, skip and jump, and you're never afraid. To take any risk of a dare that is made; you can hang by your toes twenty feet from the ground and be as steady as a tree—when a girl is around.

When a girl is around and you're sure that she sees. You can do your best tricks on the swings. You can jump a high fence with the gracefulness of a cat. And when you're out from the ropes of the swing. When it's going its best—what if you get a fall. You say that it really don't hurt you at all. If it makes you see stars—and you're up with a bound. And when you're on your face—when a girl is around.

When a girl is around—oh, the heroes we are! Who can leap twice as high, who can jump twice as far, who can out-cut such antics as never before. Who can conquer all worlds and then look out for more! From sloughs of dead level as giants we stir. To prove all our might and our prowess—to her. And when you reach dizzy heights at a leap and a bound. As the lad at his play—when a girl is around.

GIRL BABY'S AWFUL ECZEMA.

Slight of Eye Destroyed by Disease—Tried Five Doctors but Grew Worse—in Agony Eight Months—Parents Discouraged, Until They Tried Cuticura Remedies.

IN ONE WEEK ALL SORES DISAPPEARED.

"Our little girl, one year and a half old, was taken with eczema or that was what the doctor said it was. We called in the family doctor and he gave some tablets and said she would be all right in a few days. The eczema grew worse and we called in doctor No. 2. He said she was teething, as soon as the teeth were through she would be all right. But she still grew worse. Doctor No. 3 said it was eczema. By this time she was nothing but a yellow, greenish sore. Well, he said he could help her, so we let him try it about a week. One morning we discovered a little yellow pimple on one of her eyes. Of course we phoned for doctor No. 3. He came over and looked her over and said that he could not do anything more for her, that we had better take her to some eye specialist, since it was an eye. So we went to Oswego to doctor No. 4, and he said the eyesight was gone, but that he could help it. We thought we would try doctor No. 5. Well, that proved the same, only he charged \$10 more than doctor No. 4. We were nearly discouraged. I saw one of the Cuticura advertisements in the paper and thought we would try the Cuticura Treatment, so I went and purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies, which cost me \$1, and in three days our daughter, who had been sick about eight months, showed great improvement, and in one week all sores had disappeared. Of course it would not store the eczema, but if we had used Cuticura in time I am confident that it would have saved the eye. We think there is no remedy so good for any skin trouble or impurity of the blood as Cuticura. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abbott, R. F. D. No. 9, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., August 17, 1906.

Complete External and Internal Treatment of Eczema, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, and All the Skin Diseases of Infants, Children, and Adults. Cuticura Ointment, for Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, and All the Skin Diseases of Infants, Children, and Adults. Cuticura Tablets, for Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, and All the Skin Diseases of Infants, Children, and Adults. Sold throughout the world. Waterbury, Conn. Mailed Free, On Hundreds of Skin and Scalp.

We Will Close... SATURDAY evenings at 9 o'clock during the hot weather of July and August and would ask our friends and patrons to do their purchasing before that time. A FEW BARGAINS FOR SATURDAY Children's Wash Suits at 25% discount. Broken lines of Star Blouse Waists at half price. Broken lines of Men's Underwear at 85c that sold up to \$3.25 per garment. Men's fancy Suspenders that sold up to \$4.00, now \$1.00. Browning, King & Co R. S. WILCOX, Manager.