

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1907.

(Seal) M. B. HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

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

"I am as close to Mr. Bryan as any man," says Colonel Mose Wetmore of St. Louis. Close as "Mayor Jim".

Old Bob Fitzsimmons is going to leave the stage and re-enter the prize ring. That is one good way to elevate the stage.

Prunes are quoted at \$30 a ton in California, and the boarder does not care if the price increases to a prohibitive point.

Will the society dames have to do a little nature faking to comply with fashion's decree that woman must be hipless this winter?

The czar is to have a picked regiment to act as his life guard. The czar is becoming almost as cautious as Senator Tillman.

The railroads are planning a working agreement to get rid of the tramp nuisance. Any working agreement will scare a tramp away.

"The inevitable must come," says Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland. In this case the inevitable looks strikingly like Theodore Burton.

"Money is not success," says Charles M. Schwab. Perhaps not, but the grocer and the butcher look upon it as "something equally as good."

There would be much less trouble in the west if the railroad companies were as successful in raising cars as the farmers are in raising grain.

Senator Burkett has assured the Commercial club that on his pocket map Omaha is part of Nebraska, and not the least important part, either.

The next explorer to the north pole region should go in an automobile. No self-respecting automobile could resist the temptation to collide with the pole.

Egypt reports a splendid corn crop this year. Egypt once made a reputation as being in the center of the corn belt away back in Old Testament times.

Now fashion decrees that there must be lower heels on women's shoes. It will be a novelty to find something lower in these days of skyscraper prices.

"Wall street is going to the devil," says Hetty Green. If Satan is as wise as he is accredited he will save trouble by sending Wall street right back to New York.

Luther Burbank lays claim to have grown seventy-three kinds of apples on one tree. If he keeps on he may succeed in making the Ben Davis apple fit to eat.

Japan finds Korea "unfriendly" and proposes to annex it to avoid further trouble. In view of recent history, Korea can hardly be blamed for feeling just a trifle "unfriendly" toward Japan.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has resigned his position as leader of his Bible class in order to have more time to devote to Standard Oil business. Ida Tarbell will doubtless explain this as a desire to prey more and pray less.

According to Colonel Mose Wetmore, the famous Missouri truster, while Mr. Bryan has not declared his candidacy for the democratic nomination, he may be induced to run, if the prospect is particularly alluring.

## JUDGE LOCHREN'S RULING.

Although he has issued the temporary injunction asked for by the railroads to restrain the enforcement of Minnesota's new commodity rates, while refusing to interfere with the operation of the 3-cent fare law, Judge Lochren has, in so doing, reassured a former ruling of immense importance in the conflict of federal and state jurisdictions over railway regulation. Judge Lochren declares in so many words that he sees no merit in the contention of the railroad lawyers that the fixing of intrastate rates by state authorities so controls the fixing of rates for through shipments as to invade the regulation of interstate commerce reserved exclusively to congress. In his opinion, while changes in intrastate schedules may follow changes in interstate schedules, such changes are no necessary consequence and by themselves should not deprive the states of their power to regulate charges for transportation between points wholly within their boundaries.

The importance of this ruling lies in the fact that the same point has been raised in the rate litigation pending in a dozen different states, among others in rate cases right here in Nebraska. Of course the question will go up to the supreme court of the United States and be passed on eventually by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. To get the weight of authority in the preliminary decisions against the railroad position must strengthen the arms of the authorities that are grappling with the problem of rate regulation in the interest of the public.

## AMERICAN IRON ABOARD.

London trade journals are much perturbed over the fact that the American Steel trust is "scouring the world for orders for heavy rolled steel, and the Steel trust has even gone so far as to take orders for American rails abroad, contrary to the international rail agreement." The London journals look upon this American invasion as a real menace to the British iron trade.

The complaints of the London papers are significant, inasmuch as they show that the Steel trust is to compete with foreign makers, although the high protective tariff on steel was originally adopted to protect the American workman from competition with "the pauper labor of Europe." The American invasion, it is admitted in London, spells idleness for the British steel mills, as the American product is delivered in Europe at prices which the British manufacturers can not meet, and, at the same time, the American products are of a higher grade than can be turned out of the British mills.

It is just possible, however, that the British may be spared the infliction of another American invasion. Some months ago the managers of the Steel trust became a little alarmed over the situation in the United States and predicted a general slackening of the demand for their products. As a wise business precaution, they began investigating the foreign fields, with a view of extending their markets and disposing of their surplus products. The predicted slackening in the industrial trade has failed to develop and indications are that the Steel trust will have all it can do to attend to domestic demands. Chairman Gary of the Steel trust stated the other day that the \$7,000,000,000 which would be received by the farmers of the nation for this year's crops would undoubtedly cause renewed demands in the steel and iron trades that would keep the mills of his company busy for another year. Already the Harriman lines have ordered 125 new locomotives, with a premium on the fixed price if they can be delivered promptly, and other railroads are rushing in their orders that were held in abeyance in the early summer, on account of the then unpromising outlook in the financial field. Within the last month the money market has improved rapidly and the railroads are again able to place their debentures to raise money for needed betterments. The waves of unrest and warfare against capital, or what the capitalists imagined was warfare, have been calmed and the future promises increased, or at least continued, prosperity in all lines of activity. Under the circumstances, both the British steel makers and the American public may rest easier.

## WISELY WITHDRAWN.

When a wise man discovers that he has made a mistake he takes the first opportunity to correct it. Accordingly the Union Pacific is playing the part of wisdom in withdrawing the order which barred from its trains all local passenger traffic between Nebraska points.

The people excluded from these trains got the idea rightly or wrongly that the order of exclusion was made purely in retaliation for the enactment and enforcement of a 3-cent fare law by the state of Nebraska and the rising tide of public indignation was steadily mounting higher. The excuse of the railroad officials that the exclusion of local passengers from their trains was inspired by a desire to relieve those trains from overcrowding did not comport at all well with the simultaneous claim that the 3-cent fare law was making inroads on receipts from passenger travel.

In some eastern states limited trains carry passengers only between certain destination points, but in such cases there are always other trains furnishing ample accommodations and convenient time schedules for the local traffic. On the other hand, with exclusion from through trains local passengers on the Union Pacific in this

state had no other suitable trains at their service and were thus left without the train service to which they were entitled.

The rescinded order ought never to have been issued, but having been issued, its prompt withdrawal is the best proof of good intentions.

## INLAND WATERWAYS AND CANALS.

A decided impetus will doubtless be given to the movement for the improvement of the nation's inland waterways by the meeting which will be held in the advancement of that cause at Memphis, beginning on October 4. President Roosevelt will be there and deliver an address. The governors of twenty states have promised to attend and representatives of the commercial bodies in all of the cities of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys will be present, the importance of the questions to be discussed warranting the large attendance and participation in the deliberations of the meeting. Appropriations are needed for improving the rivers of the west, and of the entire country, and it is expected and hoped that out of the Memphis meeting will come some clearly defined plan of future action.

The proposition of river improvement is not new. The present enthusiasm over the Memphis meeting is, Residents of river towns and cities have become aroused to the importance of regaining the prestige they enjoyed before the railroads came along to drive the steamboats into practical retirement. Back of this is the desire of the shippers for better and cheaper rates. Freight can be carried cheaper by water than by rail. So long as the railroads were able to handle the business offered, the river revival project was dormant, notwithstanding the railroad extortions in the matter of rates. Within the last few years, however, the railroads have been unable to carry the merchandise offered for transportation and the situation shows little signs of early improvement.

There is no question that relief is needed. The country is becoming so large and its business is increasing so rapidly that the utilization of its waterways to a much greater extent is an imperative need. The trade of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys is of vast importance and growing greater each year, and provision must be made for its prompt and reasonable transportation.

## INVITE YOUR FRIENDS.

The annual fall festivities in honor of King Ak-Sar-Ben are not officially designated as a home-coming week, but the Ak-Sar-Ben parade ought not the less to be made an occasion of family reunion and social entertainment. There is scarcely a family in Omaha which does not have relatives or friends within easy distance of the city who would avail themselves of an invitation to combine a visit home with paying homage to King Ak-Sar-Ben.

Even after twelve successive years of experience with these beautiful pageants our own people do not yet fully realize the extraordinary attractiveness of the show and its wonderful superiority over the average run of street carnivals and parades put on in other cities. Ak-Sar-Ben furnishes free, or at nominal cost, a week's entertainment for the city's guests which cannot be secured at any other place and which could not be duplicated at any other time regardless of expense.

To make sure that guests come when bidden, an invitation should go out in ample time. In fact, for the coming occasion there is not a moment to lose. If every family in Omaha will entertain a friend or relative for carnival week the fall festivities of Ak-Sar-Ben XIII will far outshine all preceding efforts in point of success and lasting results.

Competition for the coveted place on the State Board of Health has finally been closed by the selection of a secretary to succeed the outgoing member, but only after a fierce and protracted fight. The next legislature should not overlook The Bee's suggestion that the way to stop these medical squabbles is to make the positions on the State Board of Health purely honorary and to turn the fees in to the state treasury where they belong.

The railroads are talking about putting up a fight against the order of the South Dakota State Board of Railroad Commissioners reducing passenger fares from 3 cents to 2 1/2 cents a mile. The railroads would like to compromise on 2 1/2 cents in all the 2-cent fare states, but they have an idea that they must object to any and every reduction, no matter what or where.

The Water board has not yet made public how much of the taxpayers' money will be turned over to the expert engineers as the price of the plans they are drawing for a "new water works system. Neither have the expert engineers indicated that they are doing the work for nothing.

Omaha's city councilmen who went to Norfolk as delegates to the League of American Municipalities meeting enjoyed an oyster roast at Cape Henry. They will enjoy other roasts from time to time after they get home.

A blind man is slated to election to the United States senate from Oklahoma. Still, his record is assurance that he will have to be shown on certain propositions before his vote is recorded.

Omaha gets the 1908 meeting of the League of American Municipalities. We can already see Mayor "Jim" head-

ing the reception, committee astride a broncho with a lariat coiled over his left arm.

J. Pierpont Morgan has been fined \$150 for catching trout out of season on his private estate. Mr. Morgan should remember that there is a closed season for all varieties except suckers.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson expects Japan to declare war on the United States on February 28. He is mistaken in his date. The event is scheduled for February 30.

Down in Kansas City a special grand jury has been called to take action on fatalities resulting from automobile accidents. Let Omaha automobile scorchers beware.

## Consumer Gets the Knock.

True, the beef trust is charging higher prices than ever before, but it is doing it the better for the cattleman and consumer. Only the consumer is mulcted mercilessly these piping times.

## Silence is Golden.

When the speech of a Standard Oil manager is so affected that it would be cruel to call him into court as a witness, he is not subjected to unusual or cruel strain by the silence which goes with the customary process of addition and division.

## The Spotlight of Liberty.

Educated individuality is the very best assurance of the perpetuity of the American republic, for so long as the lighthouse of liberty is guided by the moral fluid of unselfish patriotism, the great and searching rays will penetrate the dark nooks of poverty and tyranny and light the pathway of crumbling nations to this land of God-given freedom.

## Prophets Without Honor at Home.

Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt confided to a London correspondent the other day that "nothing like the coming presidential election was ever seen in the history of our country; its effect, for good or for evil, will be greater than that of any past event in America." Mr. Hewitt also added that, although the immense resources and commercial enterprises of the United States made utter ruin impossible, yet "that is the direction in which we are now going." These forecasts are highly intelligent, citizen and good man may serve to suggest why a prophet is so often without honor in his own country.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

The simultaneous reduction by King Edward and Speaker Cannon in their daily allowance of cigars has the appearance of an international combination for the suppression of the smoke nuisance.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is very much interested in the establishment of an asylum for the blind and announces that anyone who will send her a donation, large or small, she will send a letter of thanks signed by herself.

President Roosevelt has written to those in charge, saying that he heartily favors a movement of the Southern Memorial Literary society to have the government print at the Jamestown exposition named in honor of Matthew Fontaine Maury, the "Pathfinder of the Seas."

Clarence Darrow, Chicago's whirling dervish, is reportedly slated to state of Washington for failing to rise in a Spokane grillroom when the orchestra played "America." He doubtless knew that his critics said that the music minus the words was royalty.

George Alfred Townsend (Gath), the well known correspondent, since the death of his wife lives almost entirely in a den erected on the grounds of his beautiful estate, "Gathland," in the Maryland mountains. It was originally built for his workshop. On the grounds is also erected a beautiful arch to the memory of his wife and artists who served in the civil war.

The distinction of having served longer than any professor living belongs to Lord Kelvin, who is still in active work, and who had won great scientific fame long before he was known as Sir William Thompson, the knighted leader before long to the battery. He has had numerous honors conferred upon him in England, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium and the United States. He is now in his 83d year, but he shows no signs of diminishing zeal or lack of intellectual power.

## PAYING FOR THE INSANE.

Cost of Maintenance Placed Upon Families of Victims.

By a new law of the state of Illinois the cost of caring for insane persons not indigent is put upon the estates of the families of the insane. Until now the public treasury has paid all expenses of inmates of state institutions except where relatives have been willing to pay for clothing.

The new law, in addition to removing the insane from county almshouses, makes it the duty of the state to collect from public charities to collect from the estates or the families of the insane, where they are able to pay, the full cost of the maintenance of such patients. Special agents are to be appointed to perform the work of collection, in order that the relations between the superintendent and their patients may not be affected in any way by payment or nonpayment.

In only seven states of the union is the whole cost of the maintenance of the insane met by the state. In twenty-nine it is met by the family of the patient or by his estate, or by a combination of the two. In four states patients are taken without regard to the financial condition of the family, but receive special privileges if paid for. In several states, especially at the south, patients with money are almost never sent to public institutions, but cared for in private asylums.

On the basis of the report of the Massachusetts asylums, the Illinois commission estimates the income to be derived from paying patients in this state at \$700,000. With the money additional facilities could be provided and either a larger number of patients cared for or better treatment assured. The principle is to be applied to the asylums that those who can pay must help care for those who cannot. This course is also in accordance with the older statute which provides that any person who is unable to earn a living because of lunacy shall be supported by his nearest relatives if they are capable.

In Indiana the principle which has been followed for three-quarters of a century is that the charitable institutions of the state are on the same basis as the public schools and should be supported by taxation without regard to the question whether the taxpayer has a relative in them or not. In this state there is felt to be a difference. It is a benefit to the community to have all children on an equality in the public schools, and invidious and harmful distinctions might be made if some parents paid for their children and some did not. But no harm can result if the cost of keeping the insane is paid by relatives who can afford to pay. On the contrary, great good may result.

## ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Speculations Largely of a Democratic Character.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Ind. dem.). There is a good deal of speculative and some sensational matter in the newspapers touching the nominations for president next year. On either side there is a fair field of men who have "done something" that renders them worthy of the highest executive honor; but there is no settlement of the general judgment, and the popular affections are still free. The commonly accepted opinion has been, for a long time, that President Roosevelt could have the republican nomination for the asking, or may be even forced to stand for another term; but the bottom truth is that if the president shall not be nominated, or shall not secure the nomination of his party, political friends, there will be no rupture or revolt in the republican party on that account. The applause of the multitude, in politics, arises more from excitement than from honest judgment and union.

It is the same way on the democratic side. The democratic party, as a whole, will not fall into the doldrums if William J. Bryan does not gain another nomination, though thousands of people are saying that the prize is his, without knowing clearly what they are talking about. If Mr. Bryan shall not be chosen by the national convention the democrats of the country will quickly take up with some other leadership and the Bryan badges of mourning will have but a short tenure on democratic doorknobs—just long enough to show the next electoral race for a man who did good and gallant service, and arose, if not to office, to the enjoyment of rich usufruct. Indeed, the official promotion of Colonel Bryan might lessen his thrift. The democratic party has been kind and generous to the colonies and can drop him without offense, especially if the "dark horse" should turn out to be promising.

## Is the Democratic Party Hypnotized?

Philadelphia Record (dem.). Senator Simmons says that if Mr. Bryan should be nominated before the next democratic convention he will "have the support of the North Carolina delegation, and probably most of the southern delegates, without serious opposition; most probably without any opposition." But then the senator proceeds to say:

"But while I feel sure North Carolina and the south generally would support Mr. Bryan's candidacy, should he ask for the nomination, there is a widespread hope in that section, shared by many of Mr. Bryan's warmest admirers, that he will not be a candidate, but will lend his great influence to the selection of a man which will lead the factional breach in the party." If the south thinks that Mr. Bryan had better not be nominated a third time, why on earth should it vote for him in convention? What has his desire for the nomination to do with it? One would suppose that the party belonged to the man from Nebraska, or that nomination was a matter of courtesy; and, while the south would prefer to vote for some one else, its ideas of politeness would oblige it to vote for Mr. Bryan if he should appear as a candidate.

The party belongs to no man and the vitally important matter of a presidential nomination must not be determined by considerations of etiquette. Democrats who wish to see their party elect the next president will hardly nominate Mr. Bryan a third time. If he could not succeed on the free silver issue under the conditions that prevailed in 1896 no one can imagine his succeeding without that in 1908.

## Roosevelt's Future.

Washington Post (Ind.). Citizens and newspapers with nothing more important on hand are indulging in speculations, forecasts and prophecies of the future of Theodore Roosevelt. To many minds the question of his next move, or rather, his future, is puzzling and insistent. The clairvoyance that seems to be the heritage of every native and naturalized American is exercised with industry and variety, giving these answers to the mighty question:

Send him to the senate.

Make him president of Harvard.

He will become editor of the New York Tribune.

Let him go to Panama and dig the canal.

He is to go around the world hunting big game and exploring.

Make him proconsul of the Philippines.

He will write history and works on nature.

Other suggestions and predictions, some of them of a frivolous nature, have been made, and as the months of the Roosevelt administration dwindle it is probable that the forecasts of his future will be as numerous and grotesque as the weather forecasts in March. The many-sided Roosevelt furnishes food for speculation. Why should he not become a greater Muldoon, utilizing his vast knowledge of athletics in building up the American physique? Or why should he not become the world's greatest explorer? Or, change in the political perspective of modern times, why should he not preside at the international court of justice at The Hague? Being a sociologist of remarkable acuteness, why should he not organize benevolence on a gigantic scale, and do away with economic slavery, disease and crime in the great world?

Perhaps, however, it will be better for speculation to wait upon politics, and hide the coming of the next republican national convention.

## Colonel Waterston's Dark Horse.

The October American Magazine contains a remarkable character sketch of Henry Waterston's "dark horse," governor, John A. Johnson of Minnesota. Colonel Waterston has written a statement which forms the introduction to the article. It follows:

"It happens that I have known Governor Johnson for many years and have watched his career with interest. He is a most exceptional man both in character and ability; a steady-going, level-headed man, who thinks first and acts afterward; a man who does things worth doing; nothing visionary or fantastic about him. He is as typical an American in his personality, in his working methods and in his mental processes and perspective as may be found among the rich progeny of the Scotch-Irish to which the country owes so much, being of Scandinavian origin, next after the Scotch-Irish high upon the racial honor roll of the United States. He is a most exceptional man both in character and ability; a steady-going, level-headed man, who thinks first and acts afterward; a man who does things worth doing; nothing visionary or fantastic about him. He is as typical an American in his personality, in his working methods and in his mental processes and perspective as may be found among the rich progeny of the Scotch-Irish to which the country owes so much, being of Scandinavian origin, next after the Scotch-Irish high upon the racial honor roll of the United States. He is a most exceptional man both in character and ability; a steady-going, level-headed man, who thinks first and acts afterward; a man who does things worth doing; nothing visionary or fantastic about him. He is as typical an American in his personality, in his working methods and in his mental processes and perspective as may be found among the rich progeny of the Scotch-Irish to which the country owes so much, being of Scandinavian origin, next after the Scotch-Irish high upon the racial honor roll of the United States. He is a most exceptional man both in character and ability; a steady-going, level-headed man, who thinks first and acts afterward; a man who does things worth doing; nothing visionary or fantastic about him. He is as typical an American in his personality, in his working methods and in his mental processes and perspective as may be found among the rich progeny of the Scotch-Irish to which the country owes so much, being of Scandinavian origin, next after the Scotch-Irish high